THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
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The Question Answered, WAS JOSEPH SMITH SENT OF GOD!

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

A few days since, Mrs. Pratt and myself, were invited to take tea with a very respectable gentleman of this town (Liverpool), who, though not connected with our church, yet was, with his family, sincerely enquiring after the truth. They seemed to be fully convinced in relation to the most important features of our doctrine, and were desirous of extending their investigations still further. We hope that their researches may happily result in a full conviction of the truth, and that they may obtain that certainty, so much to be desired, as to the *divine* authority of the great and important message *now* revealed from heaven—a message which must assuredly prove a savor of *life or death* to the generation now living. This message is beginning to awake the attention of the honest, virtuous, and upright among all classes of society. They seem to be aroused from the slumber of ages.

A message of simple truth, when sent from God—when published by divine authority, through divinely inspired men, penetrates the mind like a sharp two-edged sword, and cuts asunder the deeply-rooted prejudices, the iron-bound sinews of ancient error and tradition, made sacred by age and rendered popular by human wisdom. It severs with undeviating exactness between truth and falsehood—between the doctrine of Christ and the doctrines of men; it levels with the most perfect ease every argument that human learning may array against it. Opinions, creeds invented by uninspired men, and doctrines originated in schools of divinity, all vanish like the morning dew—all sink into insignificance when compared with a message direct from heaven. Such a message shines upon the understanding like the splendors of the noon-day sun; it whispers in the ears of mortals, saying "this is the way, walk ye in it." Certainty and assurance are its constant companions: it is entirely unlike all plans or systems ever invented by human authority; it has no alliance, connexion, or fellowship with any of them; it speaks with divine authority, and all nations, without an exception, are required to obey. He that receives the message and endures to the end shall be saved; he that rejects it will be damned. It matters not what his former righteousness may have been—none can be excused.

As a specimen of the anxious inquiry which now pervades the minds of many in relation to this church, we publish the following extract from a letter, which was kindly read to us during our aforementioned visit, by a gentleman who received it from his friend in London. We were struck with the apparent candor, the sound judgment and the correct conclusions of the author of the letter, and earnestly solicited the privilege of publishing it. Permission was granted on condition that we would withhold names. We here present it to our readers, and shall endeavor, in the same spirit of candor, to answer the all-important inquiries contained in it.

JULY 15th.

My dear Sir: I have been expecting, time after time, to be able to return you the "Letters" you so kindly left with me. As I informed you in my last, I cursorily read through the letters, and then handed the book to Mr. ——. With him it is at the present time. The impression made thereby on his mind is very remarkable, and he requests me to inform you, that if you will allow him, he means to keep the book, if you will please to let him know the price thereof. He and I concur in our view of Mormonism at present. Do you enquire what that view is? I will then proceed to state it. We consider that the proofs which Mormonism gives of the ostensible agency are, without question, clear and demonstrative; we entirely concur also in the personal appearance and reign of our Lord; we are persuaded that all the preachers and teachers of the day are without *authority*—that their teachings and interpretations are uncertain as to the truth—that the translations of the scripture, being done without inspiration, are also uncertain. All is uncertain! melancholy thought! a deplorable picture but a true one!—the different teachers doing the best they can —all laying no concerning [illegible] division, multiplied division! And they have a right if they think proper to divide from an authority *strictly human*. But their multiplied division is a multiplied proof that they are wrong—that they are without that spirit who guides into truth, *and truth is one!*

My dear sir, the "Saints" have made out a strong and irrefragable case to show that "*authority to teach*" is no where, if not with them; but the proposition that *they have authority to teach, interpret, &c.*, is one that at present does not create a conviction in Mr. —— or my mind. We admit that it is very reasonable to suppose that, under such circumstances, God would raise up and send *one invested with authority*. Whether Joseph Smith was such an one is the all important question. I also admit, that so far as I am acquainted with his history, there is something very remarkable about him; perhaps I should be fully convinced if I were more fully read in writing relating to him. I wish I lived near to you, and then I would read more fully on the subject; I confess my mind is much concerned to arrive at a clear conclusion upon the point.

Mr. —— wishes you, if you will be so good, to select a few books that you think clearly prove the divine mission of Joseph Smith, and send them in a parcel to him with the prices; he will feel much obliged, and will send you a post-office order for the amount. He believes your selection will be a judicious one. I have heard Mr. Banks twice since I saw you, and other individual teachers also.—There is also much in the public service that I approve. I am greatly struck with the simplicity of their celebration of the ordinances. Mr. Banks and the others assert strongly the divinity of Joseph Smith's mission; this is however not enough; the church of the early saints had proofs to give by inspired apostles like Peter, inspired deacons like Stephen, inspired evangelists like Philip, inspired Prophets like Agabas, and inspired prophetesses like Philip's daughters. All this was the result of the *Spirit* being in and with them in authority and power. The church of the latter day ought to be the same, if having the *same spirit of authority and power*. The sects are without these proofs, therefore they are sects groping in the dark, and hoping, and thinking, and guessing they are right, and all this convinces that they are not "the Church, the body of Christ;" bodies they are of their doctors and founders sure enough! Now I think the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints must resemble the original, or it is at once proved to be only a sect. One result of my conversation with you and Banks, and perusing the Letters, is, that I can be no longer connected with any sect. So far as I see, I can without difficulty confound in argument—plain scriptual argument—any into whose company I am at any time thrown. The Methodist *system* I am convinced is the worst, because its pretensions are highest. I stand, therefore, fully alone. I declare I should be glad to be convinced that Mormonism is what it professes to be; I would [illegible] convinced that its elders had *authority to baptize me for the remission of sins and to lay hands on me for the gift of the Holy Ghost*. These sacred ordinances I would gladly obey, if I knew men having authority to administer them! To have these ordinances administered without divine authority is mere child's play. Thus you see my position. A Methodist leader, an old friend, said to me the other day, "Are you connected with the Church of Christ now?—I hear you are not with us now." I answered, "Where is the Church of Christ?" He replied it is found among the different sects. I then inquired, "Are you in the Church of Christ?—for if you are, you must be a member of all the sects." This rather puzzled him. I then asked him "Shew me the sect that resembled the church at the beginning; does any one of them, or do they all put together resemble the church of the beginning?" He said certainly not. I enquired why not? He was shrewd enough to be silent and to see that his own mouth must condemn his sect and [illegible] the sects. Observe, in the absence of the spirit, men must do as well as they can This I am trying to do, only I confess that I am poor, and blind, and naked, bereft of the glory of *the certainty of the authority and truth of the church of Christ*. The sects, however, are satisfied, though "poor, blind, and naked," to boast of increase of goods, chapels, rich friends, preachers, &c., &c. So much for my present views and standing. I suppose that you have acted on your convictions, and are joined to the Saints; in all honesty you ought, I confess. The moment a conviction that *divine authority and certainty of teaching* is with them, that moment will I join them. * * *

Farewell. My respectful regards to Mrs. ——, and ever believe me my dear sir, yours very truly,

First.—The author of the above letter has carefully examined the present state of the world, and declares himself fully convinced of the awful apostacy which now universally prevails. He unhesitatingly admits that all authority to teach—to administer ordinaces—to build up the church of Christ, has entirely ceased from the earth—that "all is uncertain." He also admits that "it is very reasonable to suppose that under such circumstances, God would raise up and send *one invested with authority*. Whether Joseph Smith was such an one is the all-important question. Yes, indeed, it is an important question, and one that involves the fate of the present generation. If Joseph Smith was not sent of God, this church cannot be the church of God, and the tens of thousands who have been baptized into this church are yet in their sins, and no better off than the millions that have gone before them. *The form*, without the power and authority, is no better than the hundreds of [illegible] forms that have no resemblance to the ancient pattern, indeed, it is more dangerous, because better calculated to deceive. Other churches do not profess to have inspired apostles, prophets, prophetesses, evangelists, &c.; hence we *know*, if the New Testament be true, that they cannot be the church of God. But the Latter-day Saints profess to have all these officers and gifts among them, and profess to have authority to administer in every form, ordinance, and blessing of the ancient church; hence we know, that so far as the offices, doctrines, ordinances, and ceremonies are evidence, this church can exhibit a perfect pattern. In these things, then, both ancient and modern Saints are exactly alike. By the New Testament then we cannot be condemned.

If the Latter-day Saints are not what they profess to be, one thing is certain, that no one ever will be able to confute their doctrine by the scriptures; however imperfect the people may be, their doctrine is *infallible*. Can this be said of any other people who have existed on the eastern hemisphere during the last 1700 years? No. Their doctrines have been a heterogenous mixture of truth and error, that would not stand the test one moment when measured by a pattern of inspiration; some disparity could be seen and pointed out—some deviation either in the organization or in the ordinances of the gospel could be shown to exist. And now after so many centuries have elapsed, and when human wisdom has been exerted to its utmost strength, and the most exalted and gigantic talents displayed to lay a stable foundation whereon to build, we awake and behold all an empty bubble—a vain show—a phantom of man's creation, with scarcely a vestige of the ancient *form*, to say nothing of the *power*. In the midst of all this darkness, a young, illiterate, obscure, and inexperienced man announces a message from heaven; before which darkness flees away; human dogmas are overturned; the traditions of ages are uprooted; all forms of church government tremble like an aspen leaf at its approach, and the mighty fabric of popular sectarianism is convulsed and shaken to its very foundation. How happens all this? If Joseph Smith were an impostor, whence his superior wisdom? What power enervated his mind in laying the foundation of a church according to the ancient order? How could an impostor, so far surpass the combined wisdom of centuries as to originate a system diverse from every other system under heaven, and yet harmonize with the system of Jesus and his apostles in every particular? What! an impostor discover the gross darkness of ages, and publish a doctrine perfect in every respect, against which not one scriptual argument can be adduced! The idea is preposterous! The *purity* and *infallibility* of the doctrine of this great modern prophet is a presumptive evidence of no small moment in favor of his divine mission.

We do not pretend that a *perfect doctrine* is an *infallible* evidence in favor of the *divine authority* of the one who teaches it. We can conceive it possible, though not probable, for a man to teach a doctrine unmixed with error, and yet be without authority to administer its ordinances. Swedenborg, Irving, and many others taught doctrines in many respects true, in other respects false; hence their authority should be rejected, even though they should perform miracles. We have no examples on the records of history, of a doctrine perfect in every respect, being taught by any person or persons, unless they were inspired with divine authority. If Joseph Smith taught a doctrine in any respect false, he should be rejected as an imposter, though he should, like the magicians of Egypt, turn rivers of water into blood, or create frogs in abundance, or even raise the dead like the witch of Endor. On the other hand; if he taught a true and perfect doctrine, he might be sent of God, though he should perform no miracle, like John the Baptist, or the prophet Noah, or many other prophets of the old Testament.

In ancient times, many great prophets were sent of God, and we have no record of their doing miracles, yet their respective messages were of infinite importance, and could not be rejected without condemnation Where is there a man, no matter how great his attainments, that can show Mr. Smith's doctrine to be false? Did the ancient Saints teach baptism to the penitent believer for the remission of sins? So did Mr. S. Did they teach the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Spirit? So did Mr. S. Did the Former-day Saints teach that apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers, deacons, bishops, elders, &c., all inspired of God, were necessary in the church? So did Mr. S. Did the ancient Saints teach that dreams, visions, new revelations, ministering of angels, healings, tongues, interpretations, and all other spiritual gifts were necessary in the church? So did this modern prophet. Where then is the discrepency between the ancient and modern teaching? No where. The teaching of the one is as perfect as the other; and we again assert that this perfect coincidence in teaching, in every point is a strong presumptive evidence that *Mr. Smith was sent of God*.

Second.—In what manner does Joseph Smith declare that a dispensation of the gospel was committed unto him! He testifies that an angel of God, whose name was Moroni, appeared unto him; that this angel was formerly an ancient prophet of the tribe of Joseph on the continent of America. He testifies that Moroni revealed unto him where he deposited the sacred records of his nation some fourteen hundred years ago; that these records contained the "everlasting gospel" as it was anciently taught by this branch of Israel. He gave Mr. Smith power to reveal the contents of those records to the nations of the earth. Now, how does the testimony of Joseph Smith agree with the book of John's prophecy given on the Isle of Patmos! John testifies that when the gospel is again committed to the nations, it shall be through the medium of an *angel* from heaven. J. Smith testifies that a dispensation of the gospel for all nations has been committed to him by an *angel*. The one uttered the prediction; the other testifies its fulfilment. Though a perfect doctrine, yet if he had testified that his doctrine was not restored by an angel, all would at once know him to have been an impostor. How came Mr. Smith, if an imposter, to not only discover a perfect doctrine, but also to discover the precise medium through which the doctrine should be restored to the earth! Did Swedendorg, Irving, Wesley, or any other persons, not only preach a pure system, but at the same time did they declare that it was committed to them by an angel from heaven! If not, however pure and holy their teaching, they were not divinely authorized to administer ordinances. If Mr. Smith had professed to have accidentally discovered those records, and that he was inspired to reveal their contents through the Urim and Thummim; or if he had professed to have received a message through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, or the Urim and Thummim, or in any other way; but that of the ministering of an angel, we should, without further inquiry, have known him to be without authority. How came Mr. Smith, if a deceiver, to think of all this! Did Martin Luther, Wesley, Whitfield, Swedendorg, or Irving think of this! Whence his superior intellect—his depth of understanding—his extensive foresight—that he should so far surpass all former impostors for 1700 years! John testifies that when the everlasting gospel is restored to the earth it shall be by an *angel*. Smith testifies that it was restored by an *angel*, and in no other way. *This is another presumptive evidence that he was sent of God*.

Third.—A revelation and restoration to the earth of the "*everlasting gospel*" through the angel Moroni would be of no benefit to the nations, unless some one should be ordained with authority to preach it and administer its ordinances. Moroni might reveal a book containing a beautiful and glorious system of salvation, but no one could obey even its first principles without a legally authorized administrator, ordained to preach, baptize, lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, &c. Did Moroni ordain Mr. Smith to the apostleship, and command him to administer ordinances? No, he did not. But why not confer authority by ordination, as well as to reveal the everlasting gospel! Because in all probability he had not the right so to do. All angels have not the same authority—they do not all hold the same keys. Moroni was a prophet, but we have no account of his holding the office of an apostle; and if not he had no right to ordain Mr. Smith to an office which he himself never possessed. He no doubt went as far as he was authorized, and that was to reveal the "*stick of Ephraim*"—the record of his fathers, containing the "*everlasting gospel*." How then did Mr. Smith obtain the office of an apostle, if Moroni had no authority to ordain him to such office! Mr. Smith testifies that Peter, James, and John came to him in the capacity of ministering angels, and by the laying on of hands ordained him an apostle, and commanded him to preach, baptize, lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and administer all other ordinances of the gospel as they themselves did in ancient days. Did Swedenborg—did Irving's apostle—or did any other impostors during the [illegible]nage of darkness—profess that the apostleship was conferred upon them by those who held it last—by an angel who held the office himself! No; and therefore they are not apostles, but deceivers. If Mr. Smith had pretended that he had received the apostleship by the revelation of the Holy Ghost, without the ordination under the hands of an apostle, we should at once know that his pretensions were vain, and that he was a deceiver. If an impostor, how came Mr. Smith to discover all this! Why did he not, like the Irvingites, assume the apostleship without an apostle to ordain him! How came he to possess so much more wisdom than Irving, as to discover that he could not be an apostle without being ordained under the hands of an apostle! If Mr. Smith be a false apostle, it must be confessed that he has exhibited far more judgment than all the apostles who have preceded him, learned and talented as they were. Is not this another presumptive evidence of *Joseph Smith's divine mission?* Such a correctness upon matters of so great a moment, and upon subjects on which millions have heretofore erred, indicates something more than *human*—it indicates the inspiration of the Almighty. The purity of Mr. Smith's doctrine—the perfect coincidence of his testimony with that of John's, in relation to the restoration of the everlasting gospel to the earth, and the consistency of his testimony in relation to the manner of the restoration of the apostleship, are presumptive evidences that beautifully harmonize with and strengthen each other; the evidence is therefore accumulative, increases with every additional condition or circumstance in a multiplied ratio, and seems almost irresistably to force conviction upon the mind.

Fourth.—Joseph Smith not only professes, through the medium of angels, to have received a dispensation of the gospel, and the power and authority of the apostleship, but he also professes to have received, through *revelation* and *commandment* from God, a dispensation for the gathering of the Saints from all nations. Now the doctrine of the gathering of the Saints in the last days must either be *false* or *true*; if false, then J. Smith must be an impostor. It matters not how correct he may have been in all other points of his system, if this one point—the doctrine of the gathering—be false he *must* be a deceiver. Why! Because he professes to have received *this doctrine* by direct *revelation* and *commandment*. On the other hand, if the doctrine of the gathering be a *true* doctrine and scriptural, this will be another presumptive evidence that Mr. Smith was sent of God.

Now a doctrine may be *true* and not be *scriptural;* as for example, Newton's doctrine or law of universal gravitation is a *true* doctrine, but not a *scriptural* one; that is, it can neither be proved or disproved by the scriptures. So Noah's doctrine of gathering into an ark—Lot's doctrine of fleeing out of Sodom—Christ's doctrine to depart out of Jerusalem and flee to the mountains to escape destruction, were all *true*; but none of them could be proved or disproved by any scripture given to any of the former prophets. So likewise Mr. Smith's doctrine of the gathering of the Saints in the last days might be *true*, even though there should be no former scripture that predicted such an event; but in this case such a doctrine would be no evidence that Mr. Smith, who advocated it, was sent of God; but if such a doctrine can be proved to be a *scriptural* doctrine, that is, if the gathering of the Saints was predicted in ancient scriptures as an event to take place in a certain age, in a certain way, and through certain means, and Mr. Smith comes in *that age*, professing to have a message to gather the Saints in *such way*, and by *such means* as the scriptures have foretold, then the exact and perfect agreement between the professed message of Mr. Smith, and the scriptural predictions relating to such a message or work, would be a presumptive evidence of great weight in favor of his divine mission.

The doctrine of the gathering of the people of God, including Israel, is one so clearly predicted by the inspired writers, that it seems almost superfluous to refer to the numerous passages relating to it. The dispensation in which the people of God were to be gathered in one, is called by the apostle Paul, "*the dispensation of the fulness of times;*" which he represents as being an event then in the future. John, nearly one hundred years after the birth of our Saviour, saw the wonderful events and sceneries of unborn generations displayed in majestic and awful grandeur before him. He saw the churches of Asia, then under his own personal watchcare, lukewarm, corrupted, and about ready to be moved out of their place. He saw the universal apostacy that was soon to succeed and hold dominion for ages over all kindreds and tongues, under the name of the Mother of Harlots—the great Babylon that should make all nations drunk with her wickedness. He saw that after the nations had been thus overwhelmed in thick darkness for ages, without the church of God, without apostles, without prophets, without the ministering of angels, without one cheering message from heaven, that there would be one more proclamation of mercy made to all people—one more dispensation of glad tidings from the heavens, to be ushered in by an angel restoring the everlasting gospel, which was to receive a universal proclamation to all the inhabitants of the earth, accompanied with a loud cry, that "*the hour of God's judgment is come.*" He saw the universal proclamation of this warning message immediately followed by another angel, proclaiming the complete overthrow and downfall of Babylon. Between the interval of the flying of these two angels, he "heard another *voice from heaven*, saying COME OUT OF HER, MY PEOPLE, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye recieve not of her plagues; for her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities." Remember, that this voice, commanding the people to come out of Babylon, was to be a "*voice from heaven.*" It was not to be a cunningly devised plan of uninspired man, brought about by human ingenuity; but it was to be a voice from heaven a message sent from God—a new revelation, commanding the saints to come out of Babylon previous to its downfall. How came Mr. Smith, if an imposter, to get, not only all the other particulars which we have mentioned, perfectly exact, but also to discover that there must be a gathering of the saints out of Babylon, and that that work must immediately follow the introduction of the gospel by an angel? Why did he not say, my doctrine is true, and if you will embrace it, you can be saved, and still remain where you are? It matters not how correct his doctrine might have been in all other points, if he had told his deciples to remain among the corrupt nations, and not gather together—this alone would have exposed the cloven foot, and proved him to be a deceiver. Swedenborg, Wesley, Irving, and a numerous host of others, during the last seventeen hundred years, have entirely neglected the gathering, which proves that they were without authority—that a dispensation of the gospel was never committed to them—that the voice from heaven to come out of Babylon had never saluted their ears. Previous to the restoration of the *gospel* by an angel, God had no people in Babylon, and therefore could not call them out. An unauthorised, uninspired priesthood, preaching a perverted gospel, never could raise up a people of God in Babylon; for they themselves are Babylon, and all their converts or children are begotten after their own likeness with Babylonish inscriptions upon their foreheads. It is only when the gospel, apostleship, and power are again restored in the way and manner predicted, that a people of God can be raised up among the nations. It is then, and not till then, that the voice is heard from heaven, calling that people out from among the nations. Mr. Smith did not forget this. It is marvelously strange, indeed, that he should be an impostor, and yet embrace in his system every particular that was to characterize the great dispensation of the latter times. It matters not how diverse the points of his doctrine were to the popular doctrines current among the great modern systems of religion. He seems to have introduced his system without paying the least regard as to what would be popular or unpopular—as to whether it would suit the learned or the unlearned—as to whether it would suit the temporal circumstances of man or not.—He did not stop to make the enquiry whether the gathering of the Saints would be congenial to the feelings of those who occupied splendid mansions, upon fine farms, surrounded with every luxury of life. He did not stop to consider any of those things, but spoke as one having authority; saying "*thus saith the Lord,*" upon every point of doctrine which he promulgated. Now, for a young man, inexperienced and illiterate, to profess to give the word of the Lord upon subjects of so great a moment—to reveal doctrines which were directly opposed, not only to his own traditions, but to the teachings and doctrines of the most popular, numerous, and powerful sects of the day, and at the same time have those doctrines exactly accord, not only with the ancient gospel, but with every minute prediction relative to the dispensation of the last days—is an evidence that carries TRUTH upon the face of it, and leaves a deep and lasting impression upon every reflecting mind, and we can hardly refrain from assenting in our hearts, that surely *he must have been sent of God.*

Fifth.—What else besides the "everlasting gospel" does the Book of Mormon profess to contain? It professes to contain a brief but faithful history of a small branch of the *tribe of Joseph*. It contains numerous and pointed predictions, shewing exressply that the age in which their records should, by the power of God, be revealed to the nations, should also be the day in which Israel should be gathered: and that their records, in conjunction with the records of the Jews, should be the powerful instruments in the hands of the servants of God in bringing about that great work. Now, how does this accord with the word of the Lord to Ezekiel upon the same subject? Ezekiel was commanded to write upon two sticks, one for Judah, and the other for Joseph; after which he was commanded to join them together into one. And when the children of Israel should make enquiry what these two united writings of Judah and Joseph meant, he was to say unto them, that the Lord God would join the writings of Joseph with those of Judah; immediately after which he would take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they were gone, and would gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land: and that he would make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and that one king should be king to them all; and that they should no more be two nations or kingdoms. Ezekiel testifies that the *writings of Joseph* should be joined with the *writings of Judah*. Mr. Smith presents this generation with a book, consisting of several hundred pages, professing to be the sacred writings of the inspired prophets of the tribe of Joseph, who anciently inhabited the great western hemisphere. Ezekiel testifies that Israel should be gathered, never again to be scattered, immediately after the union of these two records. Ezekiel uttered the prediction; Mr. Smith presents a professed fulfilment. This is another presumptive evidence in favor of the divine authority of his mission. for if the gathering of Israel had not been included in the mission of Mr. Smith, as an important part of the great work of the last dispensation, all would have had good reason for rejecting him without further inquiry. The ministering of an angel—the restoration of the gospel—the conferring of the apostleship—the setting up of the kingdom of God—the gathering of the Saints—the revelation of the record of Joseph, and its union with the Jewish record—and the restoration of all the house of Israel to their own lands—are the wonderful events to be fulfilled in the great "dispensation of the fulness of times." Whatever person or persons are divinely commissioned to usher in that dispensation, must have the keys of authority to perform every work pertaining thereunto. If Joseph Smith had included all these remarkable events in his mission, *excepting one;* then that *one* exception would be sufficient to prove him to be acting without authority. But where, we ask, is there one exception? What particular event or circumstance pertaining to the dispensation, of which he professed to hold the keys, has he excluded from his system? Did John predict the restoration of the gospel by an angel? It is included in the system of Joseph Smith, and the Saints are now obeying it. Did Ezekiel predict the final gathering of Israel as an immediate result of the union of the two records of Joseph and Judah? Mr. Smith also includes this in his system. The two records are already united in their testimony, and will soon accomplish the purpose for which they were sent forth. What then is lacking! Is there any of the prophets, or inspired writers of ancient times, who have pointed out some other way for the latter day dispensation to be brought about! Can any man show that the gospel will not be restored by an angel, or that the Saints will not be called out of Babylon by a message from heaven? or that the record of the tribe of Joseph will not be joined with the Jewish record—the Bible? or that Israel will not be gathered to their own lands through the instrumentality of more revelation? or that the kingdom of God will not be set up in the latter days to break in pieces all other kingdoms? or that apostles and prophets will not be restored to the earth as in ancient times? If all these things are possible, probable, and scriptural—if these events must come to pass in their time, and in the manner predicted—can any one show that this is not the time? that the Book of Mormon is not the record of Joseph, about which Ezekiel prophesied? Can any one show any cause why Joseph Smith should not receive the ministering of an angel! why he should not be ordained an apostle, or prophet, or receive revelations and commandments from God! If the gospel is to be restored by an angel, it must be restored at the first by some person. Why not that person be Mr. Smith! If the records of two different tribes are to be joined in one, why not the Book of Mormon and the Bible be the two records! and why not Mr. Smith be the instrument in the hands of God in fulfilling this prophecy! If these things are not the fulfilment of those ancient predictions, will the generation that lives when they do come to pass be any more believing than they are at present in this work! Will they be any more ready to receive new revelations, visions, angels, or ancient sacred records than they are now! When God sets up his kingdom, will mankind be any more willing to receive the apostles, prophets, and inspired officers of that kingdom, than they are now! One thing is certain; if the angel has not come—if the gospel is not restored—if the records of Joseph are not revealed—then there is no kingdom of God on the earth, no authority to preach or administer ordinances among men; all is gross darkness—all is uncertainty—and our only alternative is to wait till the voice of the angel is heard, till the great work of the last dispensation is ushered in. But will we then receive it? Will not our prejudices be as great then as they are now against Mr. Smith! Are there any qualifications that Mr. Smith should possess that he did not possess? Were there any doctrines which he advocated adverse to scriptural doctrine? Were there any principles connected with his system inconsistent with the prophecies? If then perfection characterizes every doctrine embraced in the great scheme of this modern prophet, who can say that he was not sent of God? Who dare oppose so great and perfect a system, without the least shadow of evidence to prove its falsity! Who so lost to every sense of reason and sound judgment, as not to perceive an overwhelming evidence flowing in from every quarter to establish the divine mission of Joseph Smith? Who that has examined his mission or system impartially, can bring even one evidence against it! Are we not bound then to yield, at least, our faith on the side of evidence! What excuse then can the learned, and great, and wise of the earth, render for opposing a work of so great importance with nought but ridicule, and slander, and vile reproaches! Let them bring forth their strong reasonings, or else let them hear, and say, it is TRUTH.

[*Concluded next number.*]

A lath machine, in operation at Cleveland, takes the green log and whittles out of it 120 pieces of lath per minute. It supplies them at $1 25 per thousand.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

TO OUR READERS.

Respected Friends and Brethren:

In assuming the duties of an Editor at this period and under existing circumstances, in a region remote from the usual circles of intelligence, where the facilities for interchange are "few and far between," particularly in the winter, when the snows are so deep as they now are, and have been since the 20th of November last, the difficulties and obstacles that we must, of necessity, contend with, are not a few. In assuming the duties of Editor, we must also assume the responsibilities of the same. The press is a powerful engine, for good or for evil, and calculated to make a deep and lasting impression upon the community where it is. The actions of both old and young, male and female, to a great extent, are directed and controlled by this agent that speaks with a thousand tongues. A wise head, a mind that knows not fear, and that will not be fettered, and a heart stored with "good will to man" should be the fundamental qualifications of him who is destined, through the press, to give tone and color to public sentiment. Feeling our own deficiency in this respect, it is with a trembling hand and a faltering knee that we step forward to our seat in the Editorial Chair.

The matter that flows from our pen will lodge in the columns of our sheet to meet the eyes of thousands, and pass under the scrutiny of both friend and foe. It will be regarded, and justly too, as a fac simile of our own heart, and will form the basis of that sentence that will be pronounced upon our head at the bar of public opinion. Were this, however, the only ordeal that our words are subject to pass, we should rest comparatively easy. But there is yet another and higher tribunal at which all men must appear and be justified or condemned by the words which they have spoken. It is, therefore, not without the most ardent wish, and sincere prayer that the words we employ, and thoughts we record may be the dictation of that Spirit, that is destined to bless the world, make an end of sin and triumph gloriously over all things, that we engage in the arduous labors that our station requires us to perform. Should we fail to realize this, in consequence of any momentary excitement or vexation, we hope to find forgiveness with both God and man.

The principles of our religion will always have a conspicuous place in our columns. And we shall labor with all care and patience to illustrate and enforce them by every reason and argument that we can bring to bear on the subject, both original and borrowed. With us, this is a matter of conscience and not of speculation. We desire to discharge our duty as a faithful watchman, and to clear our garments from the blood of souls. Whatever motive others may ascribe to us for our course, it matters little to us; but it is highly satisfactory to know that our Supreme Judge knows and understands our motive, and can appreciate the causes of our action.

We shall spare no pains or labor to keep up a healthy moral atmosphere so far as our words and influence may extend, ever bearing in mind this noble sentiment: "His religion cannot be far wrong whose actions are right," and his religion can never save or benefit him whose actions are wrong. Still, correct views are more likely to induce just and proper actions, and when the mind has given birth to a noble thought or a just principle, it should be as eager to adorn it with a chaste and virtuous life, as the mother is to adorn her newly born infant with fabrics of the finest texture.

Being situated upon the extreme borders of civilization, in a wilderness country, where the means and facilities for improvement in science and learning are not so available as in many other sections, it will give us great satisfaction to aid, by all laudable means in our power, in an enterprize so important as that of the education of our youth. It afford us unwearied pleasure to see the favorable results of some limited exertions not long since made in favor of education. Two flourishing schools in our little town of about eighty scholars each, conducted by a principal and an assistant in each one, with many others in various parts of the county that have sprung into being, and may be continued with increased zeal and numbers, by giving to the subject of education that attention which, we trust, it may be in our power to bestow. On the rising generation will rest the responsibility of completing the work which we have begun. How necessary, then, that the juvenile mind be fed with food to cause it to expand, flourish and become qualified, not only to meet, but to remove those obstacles that may oppose themselves to their carrying forward the designs of their parents to perfection and glory. The history of the world has left this sad and mournful truth on record, in bold relief, that where education has been a minor or secondary consideration, tyranny and oppression have been the primary objects. True light and knowledge are most fatal to all the selfish schemes of worldly policy, and will expose to view every dark and intricate spot in the science of government.

With political questions it is not our present design to interfere to any great extent. Still, when duty calls us to raise our voice upon this subject, we know our constitutional rights and privileges, and we dare to assert them. It must needs be, however, that offences come; and if our law makers will take away our rights, or deprive us of their enjoyment, (which we are unwilling to believe of them,) because we have conscientiously voted for General Taylor, and if, for the same cause, they have magnified our faults with a malicious spirit, only surpassed by that of the tragedy at Carthage Jail in '44, we must submit to it because we cannot help ourselves; and in turn, public opinion will compel them to submit to the disgrace of making us the objects of their vindictive displeasure, and shear the locks of their power like a Samson was shorn in the lap of Delilah. Generosity extended to an opponent when in your power, not unfrequently disarms him, and converts him to be your friend; but oppression, never! We feel to be content, however, let these matters turn as they may. It is our firm conviction that all earthly governments will soon be laid aside like a garment that is worn out, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God, and He alone reign King of nations as he now does King of saints. Why, then, should illiberality exclude a portion of human beings from being shielded from a thousand disadvantages by the waning folds of worldly power?

It is our intention to spare no pains or labor to make the Guardian both interesting and useful to all classes of our citizens, by giving them the foreign and domestic news, and publishing all matter that may be offered which we may esteem interesting and beneficial to the community.

The season of emigration will soon open, and outfitting for the mountains and "gold regions" will soon commence. Our business men in all parts of the county would do well to advertise their business and prices, and if possible, put them so low as to induce new comers to postpone their purchases till they arrive at the Bluffs. "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," and we would gladly encourage the *home trade*, if we can do it without doing injustice to the new comer and emigrant. We are willing that the trade of one part of the county should succeed and prosper just as well as that of another, provided it is honorable and just. Farmers that wish to go west can avail themselves of the opportunity of advertising their farms and property for sale,—cattle, horses, mules, wagons, &c., &c. Come then, with your advertisements and support the Guardian! Come one, come all!—Lend us your aid, and in turn the Guardian will sustain you.

It is desired that every person who feels interested in the foregoing sentiments and principles should become a subscriber to the Guardian. We shall labor incessantly to give all a word in due season, and we trust that none will feel that their money is thrown away or lost by patronizing this sheet; and it is hoped that few are so poor that they cannot, in some way, pay for the paper and have it to themselves without being under the disagreeable necessity of borrowing from their neighbors.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the Guardian on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

Notice.

The citizens of Pottawatamie county, residing on the low bottoms of the Missouri river, are hereby notified and advised, in due season, to remove to higher ground. The vast quantities of snow that have fallen here, and in the vicinity and neighborhood of the mountains, will, *most certainly* cause an unusual rise of these waters in the months of May and June, and perhaps sooner.

ORSON HYDE.

Kanesville, Jan. 16, 1849.

Appeared at Last!

The "Guardian," so long looked for and so long delayed, is now before the public. On our part, we were ready to have issued at the time proposed in our prospectus. But the printer, whom we engaged in St. Louis last fall, was detained there by ill health of his family until the winter sat in with all severity, and rendered a journey to this place almost impracticable. He, however, has arrived, and his face was skinned by frost and cold. But his health is good and face getting smooth again. We trust, now, that we shall be able to proceed without further interruption or delay. Send in your subscriptions, therefore, from all quarters, and your business shall be done with fidelity and dispatch.

To Emigrants.

Emigrants to this place, by the *Missouri River*, should land at Council Point, some three miles above Trading Point or Bellevue. Charles Bird resides there—and to him should our friends make application for information immediately on landing. This is the most eligible point on the river for the accommodation of emigrants to get removed to their friends in the various settlements in this region, and also the nearest point to this place.

Saints, Remember This!

Before you listen to tales that are like castles in the air—before you enlist in any pretended great work or mission that directs your course and energies aside from the general course and counsel of the church upon the pretence that some man has a great deal of power—high appointment in the church that the generality know nothing about; come to the High Council, or to the Twelve who are left here in charge of the church, and ask advice before you ensnare yourselves like the followers of Emmett and others. Some men proudly boast of their ability to stand against the counsel and advice of their friends, and consider it a disgrace to yield this position; but confident in their own strength, they persist in a stubborn self-will which is a sure precursor of disaster and ruin.

Single copies of the "Guardian" can be had at this office, nicely enclosed in a wrapper for the mail, to be sent away to friends and acquaintances. No extra charge for the wrapper. Friends leaving this place, would do well to purchase a number of copies. They may distribute them to good advantage.

We are always pleased to see our friends, except when they follow us into the printer's room and commence conversation with the compositors. This is very annoying to them, and a detriment to business. A printing office is no place to drop in to spend time in unnecessary conversation. If you will have the papers in due season, leave us to ourselves as much as possible, and we will give them to you. If you have actual business with the office, we shall be happy to see you there, but if you have not, leave us to ourselves.

We have just read a letter from Br. Appleby, of New Jersey, which he requests us to publish. We should be pleased to comply with his request, if the subject of his communication was not such a melancholy picture of human weakness, depravity, and woe. William Smith was excluded from the church in Nauvoo, for saying that his brethren had wronged him and sought his life. This was a slander upon the church which they would not endure. He said this to excite a sympathy in his favor that merit would never award to him. As bad as he represents the church to be, he has written two or three letters to us, confessing a part of his sins, and desireing to get back into this *"wicked and abominable church:"* but the church would not receive his confession, and consequently would not receive him. He would confess many things that he was not guilty of; but the church required him to confess fully the things that he was guilty of. He never wished the priesthood for any other purpose than to use it as a key to sensuality, avarice and ease. Being righteously cast out from the church, he seeks the ruin of those who did it, by trying to transfer his own sins to their account.

The people in New Jersey know him so well that he can do no harm there, neither in Philadelphia. We do not wish to disgrace the colums of our paper by admitting any of his low blackguard and vulgarity. He cannot harm you Bro. Appleby, neither the cause of our Master. A pure and noble mind will never dwell upon such scenes of depravity as he seems to take delight in.

Your letter speaks of three dollars being sent on subscription. This was a mistake. The letter contained only a one dollar note on the "Trenton Banking Company." The ten dollars sent in a former letter, mentioned in your last, was duly received. But we send you the papers.

The Gold Region and Gold Fever.

The mountains and valleys of California appear to be glittering with the precious ore. This wonderful discovery was first made by Mormons, if we are correctly informed. Indeed, the gentleman is now here that claims this honor, and to whom, we believe, it is justly due. Gold certainly has a great attractive power, and a charm that few can resist. Not a danger but that has been encountered for its sake. Not a sea or an ocean that has not been navigated, and scarcely a country that has not been explored in search of the god of this world. Had the true God of heaven been sought with half the zeal and perseverance, one might reasonably conclude that the whole human family, like an Enoch, would have been translated to heaven, and left the earth to be inhabited by inferior tribes.

The vast numbers of persons that are going to the golden mountains of California, from the Eastern, Western, Middle and Southern States, from Europe, from Oregon and from the Sandwich Islands, and also from various other parts by sea and by land, must cause pestilence, famine and war among them. Who will keep order among the miners? None, unless they can be paid for it as much as they can make by digging gold; and what company or government will pay that price to soldiers? We do not believe that any will. All classes appear to be neglecting agricultural pursuits in that region, and if sights are not seen there before one year, we shall be ready to believe that the love of money is hardly the root of all evil. They will be on the plains, in the valleys, and on the mountains like the locust of Egypt, sweeping every green thing before them. What a sea can be imagined! Famishing for a little bread while wading in glod dust. Stealing it from one another, fighting, dirking, shooting, &c., &c. Black eyes and bloody noses will be more common there than bread, at times, in our opinion. It is not that class of men, generally, that are of the most quiet and peaceable dispositions that will be draw there.

We are frequently asked: "Is it best to go to the gold regions of California?" We will answer this question by asking another. "What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

James H. Mulholland whose trial is reported on the fourth page, claimed to be a member of our church. We therefore tried him for his fellowship by the laws of the church. But sincerely, we lack evidence of his ever being a member of our body at all. There is no record of it to be found in any of the books kept by the various branches. He may have been ducked at mid-night by some brother counterfeiter, the better to carry on their dark designs. If any man will own that he baptized Mulholland, we believe that we can prove that he is connected with him in the same business.

Let all good citizens keep their eye upon this grand villain, and mark his associates and companions, for "birds of a feather will flock together." We would not recommend driving them off, but let them stop and wither under the frowns and just contempt of all virtuous and good men. The very children in the street will point out this gang, and the places where they are harbored, and when they see any one of them pass, they will say, "There goes a bogus maker:" for even the children know that we have no law here, but are dependent upon moral force to suppress such evils and put them to shame.

On our first page we insert for the benefit of our readers an article from the writings of Elder Orson Pratt. The productions of this excellent and worthy man are marked with mathematical clearness and precision. Every circumstance and item of doctrine connected with our church, seem to find a place in his fruitful and retentive memory. The church in England, from all accounts is flourishing under his watchcare and counsel. May God speed the good work in that country, and crown the labors of our brethren there with abundant success. Our peace and blessing be with them.

We must ask pardon of our readers for troubling them with so lengthy a tale as that of the "Dixborough Ghost." We were strongly solicited to publish it, as it was thought to be a true illustration of the character of some of the counterfeiting gang into whose arrangements we have of late made some inroads. It was furnished us by a friend, recently from the Mississippi River. The citizens of Dixborough, we are told, know the characters represented in this tale, and believe it to be strictly applicable to some person or persons now in Pottawatamie County. We do not pretend to be responsible for the correctness of the tale, neither for the correctness of its application: but we publish it and leave the community to judge.

The names of this gang will probably all come out to the public unless they comply with the letter of our requirements. We know them, and we know who has given them assistance, "aid and comfort" with the promise of being helped, and though some of such may not now be in the county, they will nevertheless be waited on in their time and in their season. Some of our friends have suggested the thought of keeping an eye upon our office by night, lest this gang might do it harm by way of retaliation. We are thankful for this suggestion, but had taken the hint before.

A gang of scoundrels have come here into this county, beyond the reach of law (as they think) on the extreme frontier of the states, to entail upon an innocent and an industrious community, the consequences of their criminal and disgraceful works.

We do not wish to countenance or tolerate any violent measures: yet we have been so vexed sometimes, that we could hardly refrain from wiping them out of existence, and stand the consequences, be they what they might. But it is hoped that the Legislature have had some mercy upon us here and upon our organization also, so that we can legally dispose of such matters, without resorting to any fatal extremes which we hope to be ever able to avoid.

Daniel Browitt, Ezra H. Allen, and Henderson Cox, were murdered by the Indians, as it was supposed, in the California mountains, on the 27th June last. They left the main company to search out a new road to cross the mountains. Judging from the distance they had travelled, they were murdered on the night of the second day after starting. When the main company came up on the 19th of July, they found the three bodies in a sort of grave on the mountain side. Some dozen arrows were found about the spot. Their bodies had been pierced with arrows &c They were robbed of goods and money to the amount of about $500. A purse belonging to Mr Allen was found near his grave containing 70 or 80 dollars in gold dust and 7 dollars in silver, which the Indians did not happen to find.

Mr. Browitt was 2nd Sergent of company E, of the Mormon Battalion, and respected and beloved by all who knew him. Messrs. Allen and Cox also belonged to said Battalion.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

Near Fairfield, Iowa, Dec. 25, 1848.

On my return from a trip on the Upper Missouri, I took occasion to visit the Mormon settlement at Council Bluffs. I found the Saints in what they call a prosperous and happy condition; but which I, (not seeing things with an eye of faith,) call a most miserable and degraded state, considering that they claim to be—the chosen of the Lord, an example to all nations, and harbingers of the Millenium.

The generality of their dwellings, are mere huts formed of willow sticks, the interstices filled with mud—the roofs, of the same material, covered with dirt, or long grass. There are, however, some houses of more aristocratic pretensions, among which is the Temple, although this, is a perfect burlesque on their beautiful structure at Nauvoo. The Temple is built of logs, (which, from the extreme scarcity of timber, were hauled a very long distance,) and is as near as I could ascertain, about one hundred and twenty feet long by eighty wide. The fire place extends the entire width of the building, and is sufficient to render the house comfortable even during the recent extreme cold weather.

I arrived in the settlement on election day, and found the polls opened in the Temple, where the sovereigns were congregated to vote, watched by a delegation of four staunch Democrats from Fairfield, Jefferson county, who finding their political influence not of the strongest character, concluded to turn the expedition into a frolic, and pretended they had been out Buffalo hunting.

The writer of the above signs his name "Sky Scraper." We have lived at this place for the last two and a half years, and we confess that we have never yet seen, to our best recollection, one single house of the description given by this gentleman. Still, there may be some for ought we know, yet we are very well acquainted in most parts of the county. Many houses are covered with dirt on the top of the boards, or shingles, to keep out the snow which is carried by the piercing winds that prevail here in winter, through the smallest cracks and crevices: But "huts formed of willow sticks," we have not seen by the natural eye, nor yet by faith in this region. We do not intend to accuse Mr. Skyscraper of telling falsehoods; but he scrapes so high that he had not a clear view of earthly things. We would advise him, in his next circuit, to scrape a little nearer the earth and he may then see things as they are. But though we should live in huts or in caves or dens of the earth, and dress in sheep skins and goat skins, we are not aware that this would be an evidence against our being "the chosen of the Lord, an example to all nations and harbingers of the Millennium." If, by our own idleness and negligence, we had been brought down thus low, our condition would witness against us; but it must now witness against our enemies by whose persecuting and oppressing hand we have been pinched with poverty, distress, and want; and many, in consequence of it, have gone to tell the story of their wrongs in the world of spirits.

We remember to have read of One who was the chosen of the Lord, that had not even a hut made of "dirt and willow sticks"—Not even so well off as the foxes that had holes, or the birds of the air that had nests. He had not where to lay his head and yet, Mr. Skyscraper, this same Man of Sorrows will judge you and us at the last day.

Cincinnati Type Foundery.

Our printer, Mr. Gooch, says that our press, type, apparatus, fixtures, &c., which we purchased at the above establishment, were all complete, and every thing necessary was sent. They were well packed, and all came in good order.

Should any of our readers wish to purchase any thing in the line of printing materials, we take great pleasure in recommending them to Mr. Wells' establishment. We have no hesitancy in expressing our belief that any person patronizing the above concern, even if he be not a practical printer, will be dealt with honorably, as much so as if he understood every branch of the business. Our sheet must speak for the quality of the type.

The Council at the Salt Lake continued Lyman Wight as one of the Twelve. In this they did right; for they acted upon the latest evidence they had. We discontinued him at the same time and we believe that we did right also; for we acted upon the evidence that we had: But our evidence was later than theirs.

We have been applied to indirectly to use an influence among our citizens to get them to sign a petition to get Major John Miller, the Indian agent at Bellevue, removed from office, and some other gentleman appointed. We are tolerably well acquainted with Major Miller, but the other proposed candidate to supply his place, we are not acquainted with. We do not know that we should gain any thing by the change provided it should be made. We think Major Miller is true to the Government and intends to do right. But if, when the Indians steal our horses and mules, he would get a Lieutenant and some twenty men or less from the fort, and compel the Indians to restore them, it would please us much better. We do not pretend to understand his powers. But if an American Minister in China could command and order the American fleet in those waters to blockade the port of Canton, to humble the haughty pride and insolence of the Governor of that city, we should think that our American Minister to the Ottoe and Omahaw nations would have the power to make them restore stolen horses and mules, and to smart for stealing and killing our cattle. Should occasion or circumstances, hereafter, make it necessary for the exercise of any such power, we flatter ourselves that it will be promptly and effectually brought to bear.

With all good wishes to the present applicant, we feel to decline, at this time, any part in the removal of Major Miller from office.

On the Death of the Phrophet.

Joseph, Farewell! thy spirit pure,
Is now beneath the Altar crying,
Unto that God of mercies sure,
On whom thou call'dst when thou wert dying.

Thy cry is heard, and vengeance certain,
Will fall on those who caused thy death;
For God will raise the secret curtain
And blight thy murderers with his breath.

We felt thy loss! Yea, tears of sadness,
Filled every eye in Zion's land;
We would have met thy fate with gladness,
Could we have staid thy murderers hand.

But fare thee well! thy woes are ended,
And perfected at suffering's shrine;
Thy name with holy martyrs blended,
Shall in eternal glory shine.

New Theology.—A wag said in our hearing the other day, that chewing tobacco was original sin; Spitting upon a lady's floor or carpet was unpardonable sin, and staining the shirt bosom with tobacco juice was total depravity.

One day last week, two men by the name of Woolsey and Thomas, went over to the Mission House near Bellevue, and in the night, entered some apartment and took several hundred pounds of bacon, ham, &c. They had a two horse sled upon which they hauled it. The recent snows enabled a man in the employ of the Rev. E. McKenny, the superintendent or present incumbent of the establishment, to track the sled to, or near to the residence of the men suspected. These men had been in the employment of Mr. McKenny and knew the situation of the bacon. They had been kindly treated there and honorably paid for their labor. Many of our citizens have been in the service of this gentleman, and all agree that he is a kind, honorable, and benevolent man.

Mr. McKenney applied to Esquire Bigler on this side of the river for a search warrant, which was immediately issued, placed in the hands of the proper officer, and they were soon under way for the park region. When about starting from this place, they met the two men returning back to the Mission House to complete a job of work which they had contracted to perform. The officer, Mr. Brimhall, followed to the track to the house where the team belonged that hauled away the pork, made diligent search about the premises, but found no pork. They concluded to go to another house, to search. It appears there were two roads leading to the house to which they contemplated going, and the man of the house where the team was owned, was very anxious to have them take the other road from that which they were inclined to take. But they took their own road, and had not gone far before they discovered there all found the pork and took it to the Magistrate's. Then hurried over the river and arrested the two men that had returned there to work, by a process from the Indian agent, and they will probably be dealt with according to their works.

Though the man who owned the team proved himself clear, yet Mr. Brimhall thought his looks and actions were rather suspicious.

We publish the above to make an example of men who commit such depredations. We are sorry and ashamed to be compelled to know of such transactions. When will men, created in the image of God, be wise and honest? But if men will not heed the counsel and instruction of their friends, they must feel the sham and disgrace of stealing from their neighbors. We hope this will be a warning to all, that we may be saved the mortification of recording another such a disgraceful act.

Who that is a friend to the Latter Day Saints, will not take the Guardian? And who, that wishes well to Zion's cause, will not seek to extend its circulation?

We return our thanks to Messrs. Butts and Bradford, of Linden, for late papers.

State of Iowa,
Pottawatamie County, ss.

Personally appeared before me, J. G. Bigler, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on this fifth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, William A. Hickman, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith: That whereas certain reports have been put into circulation by some evil designed person or persons, prudicial to the character of Mr. Orson Hyde, and tat also of my own; I do hereby solemnly declare that Mr. Hyde never indused me to commit vicence upon the person of any man, either white or red. Neither has he ever tried, by day or night, in public or private, to persuade me to injure any person, neither did I ever do anything of the kind at his instance.

However much I may differ in matters of the church from Mr. Hyde, I feel that it is a duty that I owe to him, and *particularly* to myself and *family* to make the above statements; and further this deponent saith not. WILLAM A. HICKMAN.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, at Kanesville, in Potawatamie county, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1849.

JACOB G. BIGLER Justice of Peace.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

Kanesville, February 7, 1849.

We give below the prices of the staple articles that are brought to our marke. We shall correct in each number, and occasionally give more particulars.

Flour, per hundred,	$2 00 to $2 50
Beef, "	$2 00
Pork, "	$2 50
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts
Dry do, "	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,	25 "
Corn, "	20 "
Wheat, "	50 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16⅔ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed in entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbill, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c.. &c. feb7

MUSICIANS' BENEFIT.
Cotillion Party at the Tabernacle.

On Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., February 13th. The Musicians' Benefit will come off at the above place and time. This will close the dancing for the season. No spirituous liquor allowed at the party. Company will furnish their own refreshments, and all will be admitted who are disposed to attend, that sustain a good character, and will comply with the rules of the party.

Admittance 50 cents a couple.

Samuel Gully,
J. B. Stutsman, } Managers.
feb7 1t W. D. Huntington.

UNION HOTEL,
KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY,

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.
feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch.
DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

Flour for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. G. Williams, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. Office—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 2m

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

Dr. L. Johnson, of Centerville, here by tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this clime. feb7

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. Chadwick would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

THE FORGE.

W. F. Carter, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

The subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpacas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit.
SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.
feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

Messrs. Needham & Ferguson have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received. Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and selling cheap to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our friends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849—3m

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
More proof that
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

Cuyahoga Falls, O., March 16, 1848

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,
O. B. BEEBE.

Troy, In., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

Jefferson co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup; or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by Wilson, Stardiad & Smith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by
F. MERRYWEATHER,
General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.
Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb7 3m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1849.

THE DIXBORO GHOST.

Being a full exposition of all the facts relating to the Dixboro Ghost, which is said to have appeared in Dixboro, Washtenaw Co. Michigan.

BY A SPECTATOR.

"Trifles light as air, are to the jealous;
Confirmations, strong as proofs of holy writ."

"There are more things in heaven, Horatio,
Than are dreamed of in thy philosophy."
SHAKSPEARE.

The public mind having for some time been somewhat excited by the "vague rumors" and "strange whisperings," of the appearance of an inhabitant of the other world, in this, our merry earth, and as news from "that bourne from which no traveller returns," must be acceptable to all, even the most skeptical, the following lucid exposition of the whole matter cannot but be interesting. The strange fact that a "Ghost" has actually appeared in the "*nineteenth century*," and held daily converse with flesh and blood, is, in itself, of sufficient importance to attract the notice of all lovers of the marvellous. It would be superfluous, in this place, to enter into the discussion as to the possibility or impossibility and still more, the probability or improbability of the appearance of a spiritual visitant in all the accoutrements and habiliments of mortality, as argument in such cases can go no farther than the mere expression of opinions, which seldom have the power of convincing minds disposed to doubt either the truth or falsity of a position. Therefore a plain and unvarnished statement of facts as far as they can be obtained will be given, and every one left to form his own opinions in regard to the reality of the visitation of the unhappy spirit.

To those disposed to give credence to this strange and unaccountable affair, it will be interesting to know that it is no preconcerted farce invented to impose upon their credulity —no dark legerdemain played off for deception in order to excite the minds and waken the imagination of the ignorant. To those otherwise disposed, it is for this reason more worthy a calm and dispassionate consideration than a philosophical investigation. 'Tis true, when cases of this kind occur, it is easier for the skeptic to pass it by with a sneer of contempt than to attempt to account for it on those principles for which he would be glad to be accredited. Some for fear of being thought credulous will avoid the subject, by a jest, others wrapped in the mock dignity of their own supertative wisdom, will consider it as wholly beneath their notice, while those who are so fortunate as to have a contrary opinion will be silent for some other reason equally unworthy a truly wise man. There is something truly awful in the thought, that an inhabitant of the other world, should be so effected by what has happened in this habitation of mortality, that she cannot rest among her sister spirits. Behold the unhappy spirit wandering above and dejected along the halls of its new residence,—like a mist from the beams of morn she glides from the welcome of kindred shades, refusing to receive the proffered joys of the spirit land. Still turns the panting soul to the vale of tears from which it has been ultimely driven. Perchance there were bright scenes it had loved in the sunny climes of its native earth, or more grievious still where hance it was hurried unprepared to the presence of its maker, with all its sin stained garments upon it,—who then shall say that the cause of its uneasiness is not sufficient to send it sighing back to its earthly abode! Woe, say it ery wo, wo! to the wicked, for even though their guilt shall be hid from mortal eyes, will not the spirit of the injured come back to whisper in their ears, GUILTY! GUILTY!! GUILTY!!!

But to return to the thread of our story, the facts which are connected with this strange affair as near as can be found out are as follows:

Some time during the year '28 or 29, the Messrs. ——, emigrated to the then territory of Michigan, and settled in the town of Dixboro, the site of which was then mostly covered with its primeval forests, which had not yet yielded to the innovations of the sturdy pioneer of the west. At the time of their emigration but one of them was the head of a family, and with him, his brothers made their home—and thus they lived for several years. Some time after this, the sister of Mrs. ——, then a widdow, possessed of some attractions, and these increased by some considerable property, then made a visit (with her son, an only child, then four or five years of age,) to her relations in Dixboro, where she remained for some time, during which she was a constant resident at the house of her brother-in-law. The Messrs. —— on their settling in Dixboro had purchased a small farm, and by their industry had made of it considerable improvements, and were considered by their neighbors as thriving farmes, "well to do in this world." The forest, before the stroke of their industry had vanished, and in its stead had arisen the cultivated field and the waving grain, and to the prowling beasts of the wilderness, had succeeded the lowing herd, and the face of nature was changed. But who shall unravel the mysteries of the human heart, or the secret workings of the inner man,—man, busy, restless, avaricious man—ever grasping after something beyond that which he possesses, ever reaching forward for the dim phantoms of the future, he despises the realities of the present, and looks for contentment in the dreamy uncertainties of futurity. Wealth, wealth! at thy unholy shrine do the sons of mortality kneel, at thy shrine do they come to offer up as a sacrifice, all that is lovely below, all that can render the sojourn of mortals in this vale of woe, a sojourn of happiness rather than of misery. To thee are sacrificed honesty, peace of mind, the welfare of friends and the harmony of society. Why are we troubled with the mysterious whisperings of doubting friends and credulous strangers? Why comes the murmer of untold secrets from the ripple of peaceful waters? Lake of the forest wild, bearest thou in thy bosom the tale of crime and cruelty! Have thy waves shrunk from the contaminating touch of secret murderous doings but for a moment, and then closed over the deed, hiding it from the gaze of injured justice in thy secret depths! But the strange whisperings have gone forth, and men point, with meaning look, to the lake where violence hath been concealed. Yet it may be but the tale of suspicion which the imaginations of men have conceived, and credulous minds have believed. Many there are who can feast their vicious appetites on the mysterious and marvellous, swallowing with greedy zest each meaning word and look, which, the credulous with wise shake of the head, which says, "stranger things there are, of which thou hast not heard," throw out for the gratification of kindred spirits. There is in man this eagerness for the marvellous and wonderful, this continual desire for something out of the common course of events, to gratify this taste for novelty. Time also adds its charm to the tale of other days, casting the false glare of reality around that which exists only in the brain of those who had conceived it. But the story of the *Lake* and its contents were forgotten and perhaps would have remained buried in the gulf of oblivion, had not the "troubled spirit" returned from its "long home," again to call to men's minds their former suspicions.

When spirits were wont to hold their revels on earth, and ever as the waning moon sank behind the western hills, to wander through the scenes they had known, while coupled with their earthly forms, the appearance of such visiters might have been no wonder-making event; but now when we no longer look for their visitations, when we have nor even a Shakespeare to create them in his fertile brain, nor bring them at his beck from the watsty deep," even the fabled appearance of one from the invisible world, must needs become the topic of a wondering age. But the statement of facts is what we have promised the gratification of the impatient and curious reader, and we therefore again turn to their narration as they have transpired.

During the stay of the lady at her sister's, Mrs. ——, one of the younger brothers had conceived a strong attachment for her, and as the attachment proved to be mutual, the consequence was that she consented to be his at no distant day. Thus the fates seemed to smile on the anticipated pleasures of the happy pair. But alas! how vain are all our calculations of worldly joy, even when we least expect it, we are cherishing that in our bosoms, as the star of a bright destiny, which is for ever to embitter the bright current of life, and render us, like Tantalus of old, miserable in the midst of surrounding happiness, which ever recedes from our eager grasp. Mrs. ——, had for some time past, been gradually settling into a gloomy and melancholy state, from which it was almost impossible to arouse her, even for a short interval, and if she did assume, for a time, her former gayity of spirits, it was evident that it was only assumed for the gratification of anxious friends. All could see that some secret care was wasting away the joyous spring of her existence; yet she complained not, nor repined but in secret. There were strange whisperings of the former infidelity of him, to whom she had given her heart's young affections, which came to her ear like the wail of far off winds, distinct though uncertain. But was there not a deeper sorrow still that haunted her sleepless nights! Was there not the untold tale of crime and cruelty in him she loved, her constant though unwelcome guest! Oh woman, trusting in the hollow promises of him thou callest thy lord, how often dost thou take to thyself, in the garb of friendship and protection, nought but thine own undoing and misery. When she was informed of her sisters promise to become the wife of her brother-in-law her unhappiness was evident to every observer, and she tried in every way to dissuade her from the fulfillment of her engagement; still finding her determined, she one day in secret told her—what, it is not our business to relate, but which at once determined her to break her previous promise, and turned her love to loathing, and her admiration to disgust. She immediately began to make preparations to return to her home in Canada, determined to remove as far as possible from a place which could no longer be otherwise than hateful to her, and from friends whom she must tremble to look upon. When this decision was made known, the brothers, surprised at her sudden resolution on a course so opposite to what, a short time before she had led them to expect, tried all their arts of persuasion, though in vain, to induce her to abandon this, to them unaccountable freak of waywardness. But still she remained firm to her resolve, until her brother-in-law was induced to resort to a more convincing argument which was, that since she had promised to marry his brother, if she refused to fulfil her promise, she would never reach Canada alive. Fear had the effect which persuasion could not, and she was finally married to the man she could not love. Up to this and some time after, the brothers held their property in common, without ever having made a division, but the younger now fearing, as he was much out of health, that he could not much longer remain an inhabitant of this world, was anxious for a division, for the benefit of his family after he should be taken away—which he finally effected a short time before his death. He left his wife, and her two children, the eldest of which was a son by her former husband, to lament his loss. His own son, however, then a child, did not long survive him—and the mother was left a second time a widow, with only her son Joseph, to console her in her deprivations. Her sister, of whom we have before spoken as Mrs. ——, had died soon after the marriage, she had in vain tried to prevent, seeking that quiet from anxious cares in another world which was denied her in this.

Thus have we given the principle events, up to the time shortly before the unhappy death of the widow, whose tragic end, and more tragic re-appearance, has given rise to these pages. When we come to this part of our story, we confess our inability, from the thick veil of mystery and doubt which is thrown around this strange affair, to do justice to the curiosity of readers, or to our subject. Although we are no believer in the appearance of ghosts or apparitions from the other world, yet when we attempt to use our philosophy, we frequently find ourselves staggered and at a loss in this unaccountable combination of facts and absurdities. Still we are disposed to believe that much which seems now mysterious and strange, by proper and patient investigation, may yet be accounted for without calling to aid any supernatural visitations or interpositions—and reason and justice tells us that if this can be done, it is far the better way. But we have promised a statement of facts as they have been elicited in the several examinations that have taken place, and not an unravelling of the most complicated and strange event that has ever fallen to our lot to narrate. Should the reader feel disposed to complain of darkness and mysticism, let him remember that we are laboring under the same dilemma; and that where the sun refuses to shine, it is hard supplying his place by the uncertain light of man's ingenuity, which is at the best but a feeble ray, illuminating but a small portion of the surrounding gloom. Many and various have been the speculations, man has invented to account for that which is beyond accounting for—at least, with the light which has, as yet, been given to assist him in his endeavors. The widow, or as she was familiarly known, Matty, continued to reside, after the death of her husband, in one of the houses on her land in the village, with her son, often subjected to the ill usage of her brother-in-law, who seemed to take every opportunity to make her life as full of trouble as possible. Avarice, and a greedy covetousness of gain, would appear to account for this ill treatment of his brother's widow, and it was the opinion of many of the neighbors, that his only study was, how he might possess himself of the property which had been possessed by his brother, and was now in possession of his unfortunate widow. It is an old saying, that, "money is the root of all evil," and in this case it seems to have been peculiarly exemplified, if we may give credence to what has been attested by many and creditable witnesses. How much of the misery of this world might men avoid, would they but consider the consequences that must arise from the harboring of this one most despicable of vices, "*covetousness.*" Would they but learn to use, and not abuse, the goods of this world, which fortune has assigned them. Why will we be ever greedily hankering for that, which we may not live to enjoy, or which we are unable to enjoy, while we eagerly reach and crave for something still beyond our grasp, refusing to consider the happiness, which our present possessions might afford us? Avarice, avarice! how long must the sons of men be goaded on to deeds of darkness, by thy unhallowed voice! how long wilt thou continue to arm neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, and guilt and oppression, against innocence and weakness. How long continue to fill the world with crime, fraud and injustice, making our sunny earth, a fit residence, only for monsters in human shape! Yet art thou cherished as a thing most desirable to make men happy and respectable, and he, is counted most worthy the admiration of his fellows, who has paid most assiduous court to thy hated visage, and been blessed most bountifully with thy hated offspring, wealth, pride and insolence! Then who shall say that man is blame-worthy for yielding too implicitly to thy behests, when the upright and independent, though "*poor*," meet with nothing but scorn and derision, or the more miserable "*pity*" of his fellow men.

But to return—the affairs of the widow remained as we have stated, until some time last summer, when she was taken sick, from which she never recovered. During her illness she often appeared melancholy and downcast, as if laboring under the dread of some secret danger, which it was impossible to avert, and often waked from her troubled sleep, frightened with horrid dreams for which she was unable to account. Frequently would she arouse herself from her slumber with her cries and exclamations, shuddering and exhausted, as if endeavoring to escape some eminent danger. Vague suspicions began to float among her neighbors, and former rumors which had partially died away, were revived, and some strongly suspected that foul play was being practiced in the present case of the widow—but still all was vague and undefined, and might be but the idle thoughts of the gossipping, or the invidious hints carelessly thrown out by enemies. Yet when such strange occurences take place, the multitude will account for them as seems best to suit the tastes and dispositions of the most prominent members of the multitude, and others will coincide in their decisions, whether just or unjust, and when the popular current has set out, like the tide on the strand, it is vain to oppose its course. Hence the necessity of living in such a manner as to be wholly above, even the breath of suspicion, if we would keep clear and unsuspected a character for rectitude and morality—for when we once become the subject of suspicion we know not where the evil may end.

During the illness of the widow, she was occasionally attended by Dr. D——, who affirms that her symptoms were such as he could not account for, on the general principles of any natural disorder. She was frequently in a state nearly approaching to insanity, apparently the effect of mental agitation, which during her lucid intervals was evidently intense. Yet whatever load was resting on her mind, she constantly refused to reveal the cause of her uneasiness, lest evil consequences should result from the disclosure. She complained of incessant pain in the stomach and chest, which she attributed to the medicine which had been administered to her.

As the prospect of recovery became every day less and less, the invalid became more anxious and uneasy in her mind, as if she could not be willing to die without revealing the secret whether real or imaginary, which preying upon her mind, and eating away the vitals of her life. A few days previous to her death, she requested a private interview with Dr. D. alone. When the Doctor went into her room she appeared to be perfectly rational, telling him that she had a proposition to make, which she hoped he would not refuse to consent to. Upon being encouraged to proceed, she told him that she had long been laboring under misery of concealing something which she was anxious to divulge before she died, and that as she could not expect to live much longer, she wished to reveal it to him and then have him bleed her to death, as she did not wish to survive the disclosure. Dr. D. tried, though in vain to dissuade her from her purpose, till thinking she might be laboring under some hallucination of mind, he thought it might be for the best to humor her, and accordingly consented to the horrid proposal. She then related to him, what her sister had, a number of years previous related to her, saying that her sister had known much more about the affair than herself, and that the uneasiness of her (her sister) had been the principal cause of her death. When she had concluded, she requested the Doctor to fulfil his part of the engagement, and showed him the vien she wished him to open, in order to bleed her to death. He, shocked at the idea of becoming a murderer, tried to divert her from her purpose, but she was earnest that he should do as he had promised, declaring that if he did not kill her some one else would. Dr. D. finding it useless to reason with her, took out his lancet, but after examining it pretended that it was out of order, and consequently that it would be impossible for him to perform the operation, until he could go home and obtain another instrument. On his arising to leave the room, she burst out into the most pitiable lamentations, frequently exclaiming, "they will murder, they will kill me," at the same time adjuring him not to tell them anything that he had told him. Upon his pledging himself to keep her secret, she was more calm and permitted him, though reluctantly to leave the room.

As she continued to fail rapidly in strength, both of body and mind, the anxiety of her friends increased, and many did not scruple to express their suspicions that all was not as it should be and that some thing more than a natural disorder, was carrying her to the grave. Two or three days before her death, Dr. D. was again called in to see her, but would do nothing towards alleviating her unhappy condition. She continued to labor under great mental depression, frequently in a state of delirium; as it haunted by some frightful spectre which she was compelled to carry in her own agitated bosom. Thus she continued until finally death brought her that relief which in vain had been sought for (latterly) in life.

After the death of the widow, nothing occurred to justify the suspicion which that event had excited, until the latter part of September last, when commences the most singular part of this extraordinary affair, giving to the whole more the appearance of romance, than of reality. Mr. Isaac Van Woert, as appears from his affidavit, left the State of New York about the middle of September, for the purpose of settling in Michigan, that he might follow his occupation, which is that of a mechanic to better advantage, than in the place where he then resided.

The place to which he had directed his attention, and whither he intended to proceed, was Ann Arbor; but passing through Dixboro, on his way to the former place, and seeing the frame of a large dwelling house just erected, he was induced to inquire of some one whom he met in the street, to whom the frame belonged, and was told that it was the property of Mr. J. Hawkins, who was then standing not far distant, and to him he was referred. Finding that Mr. Hawkins was willing to employ him, he immediately enqutred if there was a vacant house into which he might move with his family. Mr H. answered, pointing to the house occupied by the widow ——, previous to her decease, that there was one which he presumed he might obtain, and calling upon a young man, apparently fifteen or sixteen years of age, who was busy a few yards distant unloading astone from a cart, and who was no other than the son of the widow, enquired if the house could be had, and was answered in the affirmative. Mr. Van Woert immediately sent to recall the team with his family, which during the conversation, had passed on its way to Ann Arbor. The team returned, and the same night Mr. Van Woert with his family took up his abode in the house before mentioned. He was an entire stranger in the place, there being no one in the village that he had ever before seen, and being of industrious and steady habits, and attending more to his own affairs than those of his neighbors, he was unlikely to become very intimate with any one immediately. This, as will be seen by a reference to the deposition, was on Wednesday the 27th of Sept., and on the following Saturday, he first saw the apparition, ghost, or whatever we are disposed to call it, of the deceased widow. Now, however sceptical we are disposed to be in regard to this part of the story, we cannot but say that, at least, it is very strange, ay, passing strange! Only three days had elapsed, during which time, Mr. Van Woert had held no conversation with any of his neighbors in regard to the previous occupants of the house in which he resided, nor heard any of the rumors which had formerly been prevalent in the place. His nearest neighbors affirm that no farther acquaintance had been formed, than the mere passing of those common civilities which are due to strangers in all civilized communities. We have been thus particular in regard to this part of the subject, that none might be led to suspect that a hoax has been played off to impose upon their credulity; and lead astray the minds and imaginations of the ignorant. No one can be a more obstinate disbeliever in the re-appearance of spirits in this world, dressed in all the habiliments of their former clayey habitation, while those habiliments and that habitation, lies rottening and mouldering to its kindred dust in the grave, than the writer of these pages, yet he feels disposed, as every reasonable man must, "*to give the gost her due.*"

Mr. Van Woert is a man worthy and respectable, and a member of the Methodist Church of good standing, and according to several eminent phrenologists who have examined his phrenological developments, would be disposed, rather to doubt, than to give credence to every passing report. Marvelousness small, with a temperament rather inclining to the "bilious." He is a nephew of the illustrious Van Woert of revolutionary memory, and has numerous testimonials of his general character for probity, and veracity, previous to his emigration to this State. In concluding, upon the truth or falsity of any report, all these circumstances must of course be taken into consideration, and we have therefore given these particulars, that every one may form his opinion as seems most consanant with his ideas of probability, and not urge or strengthen the belief in ghosts or hobgoblins—for as we have before stated, we are an entire disbeliever in every thing of the kind, and by no means disposed to revive the superstition of by-gone ages. We only wish to give all the opportunity of acting on this, as on every other occasion: I should act, rationally and naturally, by taking a middle course, avoiding either extreme, one being as foolish as the other.

We give the deposition verbatum, as given by Mr. Van Woert before W. Perry, Esq., at Ann Arbor, on the 8th day of December last, as we consider that, a more full account of all pertaining to the "re-appearance," than any which we might give in our own style, besides being less liable to misconstruction.

I, Isaac Van Woert, left Livingston county, New York, about the middle of September, 1845, for the purpose of moving to Michigan with my family, and I arrived on Wednesday the 24th day of September, and took lodgings the same night in a vacant house pointed out to me by Jackson Hawkins.

On Saturday the 27th day of September, between 7 and 8 o'clock, I was standing in front of said house, my wife had stepped into Mrs. Hammond's about two rods distant, my two little boys were in the backyard, for I had just passed through the house and was combing my hair, when I saw a light through the window; I put my hand on the window sill and looked in; saw a woman with a candlestick in her hand, in which was a candle burning. She held it in her left hand; she was a middling size women, wore a loose gown, had a white cloth around her head,—her right hand was clasped in her clothes near the waist; she was a little bent forward, her large eye had much sunken, very pale indeed; her lips projected and her teeth showed some. She moved slowly across the floor until she entered the bedroom and the door closed. I then went up and opened the bedroom door and all was dark; I stepped forward and lighted a candle with a match, but saw no one, or heard any noise, except just before I opened the bedroom door, I thought I heard one of the bureau draws open and shut.

I spoke of what I had seen several days after, and then learned for the first time, that the house in which I then lived, had been previously occupied by a widow M——, and that she died there.

The second time I saw her was in October about one o'clock in the morning. I got up, started to go out the back door; as I opened the bed-room door, it was light in the outer room; *I saw no candle*, but I saw the same woman that I had seen before; I was about five feet from her; she said, "don't touch me—touch me not." I stepped back a little, and asked her, "What she wanted," she said he has got it. He robbed me little by little until he kilt me!" "They kilt me, now he has got all." I then asked her, "who had it all." She said "J——, J——, yes, J——, has got it at last, but it won't do him long." "Joseph! Oh Joseph! I wish Joseph would come away." Then all was dark and still.

October.—The third time I saw her, I awoke in the night, know not what hour, the bedroom was entirely light—I saw no candle; but saw the woman—she said, "J——; can't hurt me any more. No, he can't—I am out of his reach. Why don't they get Joseph away! Oh my boy! Why not come away. And all was dark and still.

October.—The fourth time I saw her, was about 11 o'clock at night. I was sitting with my feet on the stove hearth. My family had retired and was eating a lunch, when all at once the door stood open, and I saw the same woman in the door, supported in the arms of a man whom I knew. She was stretched back and looked as if she was in the agonies of death; she said nothing, but the man said, "she is dying! she will die," &c., and all disappeared and the door closed without noise.

October.—The fifth time I saw her was a little past sunrise, I came out of the house to my work. I saw the same woman in the front yard—she said, "I wanted Joseph to keep my papers, but they are——." Here something seemed to stop her utterance. She then said, "Joseph, Joseph! I fear something will befall my boy!" Then all was gone.

October.—The sixth time I saw her was near midnight, it was the same woman standing in the bedroom. The room was again light as before, no candle was visible. I looked at my wife fearing she might awake. She then raised her hand and said, "she will not awake;" shee seemed to be in great pain; she then leaned over, grasped her bowels in one hand, and in the other held a phial containing a liquid. I asked her what it was, "The Doctor said it was balm of Gilead," she replied, and all disappeared.

October.—The seventh time I saw her I was working at a little bench, which was standing in the room and which I worked on evenings —I saw the same woman. "I wanted to tell James something, but I could not." I asked what she wanted to tell: "Oh, he did an awful thing to me." I asked her who did? "The man they would not let me have," she answered.

I asked hee what he did? "Oh, he gave me a great deal of trouble in my mind," she replied. Oh, they kilt me!" She repeated this several times over. I walked forward and tried to reach her, but she kept the same distance from me. I asked her if she had taken anything that had killed her, she answered, "Oh, I don't! Oh, I don't" the froth in her mouth seemed to stop her utterance.

Then she said, "Oh, they kilt me, they kilt me" this she repeated a number of times. I asked her "Who killed you?" "I will show you," she said. Then she went out of the back door near the fence, and I followed her. There I saw two men whom I knew, standing. They looked east down and dejected. I saw them begin at their feet and melt down like lead melting until they were entirely melted; then a blue blaze two inches thick burned over the service of the melted massr then all began bubbling up like lime slacking. I turned to see where the woman was but she was gone—I looked back again and all was gone and dark.

The next time I saw the woman was in the back yard, about five o'clock, P. M. She said, "I want you to tell J—— to repent. Oh if he would repent. But he won't, he won't, he can't. John was a bad man; and muttered something I could not understand. She then said. "Do you know where Frain's boy is?" She then asked another question of much importance and said, "Don't tell that."

I asked her if I should inform the public of the two men that killed her. She replied "There will be a time. The time is coming. The time will come," &c., several times, "But oh, their end! their end! their wicked end!" and she muttered something about Joseph, and all was dark.

The next time I saw her was on the sixth of November, about midnight in the bedroom. She was dressed in white; her hands hung down by her side, stood very straight and looked very pale, and said, "I don't want anybody here." I want nobody here; and muttered over something that I did not understand, except now and then the word Joseph. She then said, "I wanted to tell a secret and I thought I had."

In all her conversation, she used the Irish accent. Intermixed, in all her conversations, was the expression very often repeated, "they have kilt me, oh, they have kilt me," and also the name of "Joseph."

Sworn and subscribed to, before me at my office in Ann Arbor, Dec. 8, 1845.

WM. R. PERRY.

When Mr. Van Woert first related the extraordinary fact of his having seen the deceased, to some of his neighbors, as appears from his affidavit, he was ignorant of any person having died in the house in which he resided; yet from his description, those who had been acquainted with widow ——, immediately recognized her, as being the only person in the place who could answer the description. Many of those who had been most intimately acquainted with her, assert that had they been called upon to describe her, it would have been impossible to have done it with more truth and accuracy. At her second visit she expressed great anxiety for her son Joseph, as if fearing, lest he too should suffer some violence from those whom she asserts had "*kilt*" her. It will be remembered that Joseph was a son by her first husband, and probably for this reason, she feared that justice might not be done him.

At her fourth appearance, she was in the door supported by a man whom he knew. This scene, as it appears from the admission (since denied) of Mr. ——, had actually occurred, the night previous to *her decease, and was further admitted that no living* person but himself could have told it to Van Woert, as it was in the night when it happened, and no other person had been witness to it. It seems that on that night she was at the house of one of the neighbors, not far distant from her own, and in a state of delirium had left her house, followed by her brother-in-law, who overtook her just as she reached her own, when she fell back, and he caught her in his arms, and supposing that she was dying, he cried out in the words given in the affidavit, to alarm those who were sleeping in the house, but did not immediately succeed in awaking any one.

Whatever credit we may feel disposed to give to these strange occurrences, it is certain, that those living in the immediate vicinity have thought them worthy of consideration, and were so far convinced of their credibility, as to have the body disinterred, and the stomach examined by a committee of eminent physicians, and although no effects of mineral poison was detected, yet from other circumstances it appeared that she had died from poison.

Thus we have given, as far as circumstances would permit, a true statement of all the most interesting facts connected with this most singular romance of real life, leaving the reader to make his own comments, and to decide for himself whether to believe or disbelieve.

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a superropal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week. Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash in pieces the things which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth! Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and unburnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two Dollars a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Prophet.

THE FALLEN SAVED.

Shine on Thou bright beacon,
Unclouded and free,
From the City of Zion
O'er life's troubled sea;
From our great land of promise
Whose Kingdom's begun;
Thou Star of the West,
In thy glory shine on.

Shine on thou bright Star
Of the fallen one's dream,
Thou shalt guide him to virtue
And honor again:
In the whirlwinds of passion
His bark has been tossed,
If Thou art his beacon
He cannot be lost.

Thou "stone from the mountains
Cut out without hands,"
Whose fame has gone forth,
Into far distant lands;
Thou beacon of liberty,
Justice—and peace,
Thou bright Star of Israel's,
Wronged despised race.

Guide the fallen one's bark
To its haven of rest,
Where safely are anchored
The good and the just;
No more from the calm sea
Of virtue to glide,
But stay with the righteous,
The Savior's own bride.

His heart's faithful magnet,
Retains thy loved power,
And varies not now,
In this dread trying hour;
See! the black clouds of evil
His beacon hath crossed,
And now, shouldst thou fail,
If he lose thee, he's lost.

Oh, thou hast not failed,
But dost point to the pole,
Where the loadstone of virtue
Shall save his wrecked soul;
See! his beacon shines out,
And the reefs are all passed,
In mercy's blest harbor,
He's anchored at last.

EPISTLE FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, GREAT BASIN, NORTH AMERICA, Oct. 9th, 1848.

To Elders Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, and Ezra T. Benson, and the Saints scattered abroad, in Pottawatamie county, and neighborhood—GREETING:

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in his infinite mercy, to grant unto us the desire of our hearts, in delivering us out of every danger, in a savage and perilous country; and permitting us to arrive once more in the goodly land; and which is to be unto us, a haven of rest, a place for our souls, a place where we may dwell in safety; free from the blasts and triumphs of all mobbing spirits, or the persecutions of our deadly foes; who have so often driven us from our homes, our habitations, our lands, our possessions, our temples, our all; and as they fondly hoped, never to be enabled to assemble ourselves again; but through the help, guidance and assistance of the Lord God of Israel, we are once more enabled to worship Him, under our own vine and bowery, where there is none to molest or make us afraid; and where we can plant, and as we humbly trust be permitted to eat the fruit of our labors; build and inhabit in peace and in safety, and once more rear a temple to His His names' honor and glory, and in which we can again sing, and pray, and praise His high and holy name, and shout with shouts that shall rend the air, Hosanna, Hosanna, to God and the Lamb, forever and ever. Amen.

On the 28th of August last, we wrote you an epistle from the Sweetwater, from which place we returned those wagons and teams, that the brethern in Iowa had kindly loaned to us, to assist us on our journey,; considering it wisdom that they should have an early start, make the best of their way while the weather and feed were in tolerable condition, so that they may reach their destination before the severity of the weather would be likely to set in upon them—while we remained at the Sweetwater with our goods and families on the ground, exposed to the keen frosty nights and storms that are so prevalent in that country.

On the 30th of August we were glad to meet with a number of the brethren from the Valley, with 47 wagons and 124 yoke of oxen, being three yoke of cattle over and above replacing the wagons and teams that we had previously sent back to the Saints in Iowa, towards filling the vacancy of the great number of cattle, that had unfortunately died on our hands, and been left by the wayside to feed the ravenous wolves and birds, that inhabit the desolate country through which we are obliged to travel. Yet, notwithstanding so inadequate assistance, our hearts fainted not; but relying on the arm of Jehovah, we re-loaded our wagons and continued our journey. On the 1st of September, going through the South Pass to the waters that flow into the Pacific, and had a miserable evening's journey of it; the next day we had a mizzling rain, and only removed about a mile in order to find feed to sustain our cattle, at night a snow storm passed over us, and on Sunday the 3d of September, the entire of the Wind River chain of mountains, was covered with snow, the weather was then severe, but afterwards cleared up with pleasant days and frosty nights, which continued with us nearly the whole of our journey, with the exception of showers which were of frequent occurrence, but never so heavy as in the States, and we considered ourselves the highly favored of the Lord. We were under the necessity of travelling from this place in small companies on account of the many narrow kanyons, crossing of creeks and scanty feed, so as to expedite our journey.

President Young arrived in the Valley on Wednesday the 20th of September, and was escorted into the city by Bishop Hunter and others, who guided them through the grain fields to the west side of the fort, and President Kimball on Sunday the 24th, in the afternoon; the meeting being adjourned for two hours to give him and his company an opportunity of being present—many of the brethren and sisters went out to welcome him into the Valley. And at the meeting in the bowery, a beautiful hymn, composed by Miss Eliza R. Snow, "welcoming President Young and Kimball to the Valley," was sung by the whole choir with a pleasing effect.

We were glad to see the crops look so well and make such a promising appearance to yield a bountiful supply of the products of the earth to sustain life, after the many frosts and destruction by crickets, as if they were going to wipe out the crops off the face of the earth. Still we are sorry to see the apathy of many in regard to saving the remainder of the crops, now they are nearly matured; and it requires all the efforts, and all the authority, and all the power that we have, to induce the people to render a sufficient attention to them and preserve them from destruction by the cattle; yet we trust by the blessing of Heaven, that we shall be able to induce the people to do their duty in this, and all other matters.

At our suggestion the brethren have entered into a combination to enclose a Big Field for farming purposes, and already there has been 863 applications for lots in it, taking up 11,045 acres of land; it is our intention to have the five acre lots next to the city, to accommodate the mechanics and artizans; the ten acres next, to be for the smaller description of farmers; the twenty acres join in succession, followed by the forty and eighty acres, which will be farthest from the city and where farmers will build and dwell, and all these different varieties will be enclosed in one common fence, which will be 17 miles and 53 rods long, and 8 feet high. And to the end that every man may be satisfied with his lot, and put away any hardness that might occur by any other method of dividing the land, we have proposed that it shall all be done by ballot, or casting lots as in the days of old, it was judged expedient among israel.

The city that we have laid out is already filled up, and we have many families that are at present without an inheritance, and many families are coming in Elders Richards and Lyman's companies. We have deemed it expedient to run off an addition to the city, commencing at the eastern line of the city, and running east as far as the nature of the land will allow for building purposes.

Not only is this addition necessary, but we are agoing to lay off a cite for a city about ten miles north of our present location, and another about ten miles to the South of our city, so that when the people flee away from the destructions and wrath that are being poured out upon the earth, by an almighty hand, they may find in the Valley of the Mountain a city of rest, a refuge from the oppressor, where the soles of his feet may no longer be compelled to run from the shafts of death at the hands of his persecutors, but where he can rest from his oppression, and be at peace.

Neither is there any more fear that there will not be a sufficiency of timber to supply the wants of the people; for, after our arrival in the Valley; a number of the bretheren signed a petition to the High Council, to grant the inhabitants the privilege of cutting down every tree, green as well as dry, that can be found within thirty miles of the Valley to be drawn into the city for city purposes, during the present fall and coming winter—which was granted; thus giving conclusive evidence that there is a sufficiency to meet the wants of the people, when used with wisdom and prudence, and much of the timber is in such a high state of preservation, that it is very likely to remain where it is, until the mountains are brought down, and the valleys exalted.

On the 6th of October, we opened our Semi-Annual Conference, and adjourned to Sunday October 8th, in order to oblige the brethren who had been in the service of the United States, who had returned to the Valley, and requested a day of recreation, which was granted to them, they had appointed the 5th for their meeting, but on account of the weather it was postponed and the brethren gave way to them, and they celebrated their return home by a dinner and the firing cannon at intervals during the day, bringing their meeting to a close at the setting of the sun.

On Sunday the 8th, Conference convened at 11 A. M., was opened by singing and prayer by Elder Taylor. After the Choir had sung another hymn, President Young resumed the business of the Conference by introducing the order of the day; when Elder Parley P. Pratt nominated President Brigham Young as the First President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, seconded by Elder Heber C. Kimball, and carried without a dissenting voice.

Elder Pratt then nominated Heber C. Kimball to be President Young's first counsellor, seconded and carried unanimously. Elder Pratt Willard Richards as his second counsellor, seconded and carried unanimously. Elder Pratt then nominated John Smith to be Patriarch over the whole church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, seconded and carried unanimously. President Young then rose, and spoke upon the principles of the priesthood and its keys, and stated that the elders of Israel were in deep mystery pertaining to Godliness, and that the mystery among the people in the days of Paul, was, that Lord Jesus Christ could take a tabernacle of flesh. President Young then showed that it was no mystery at all when once understood, and that God Almighty had an eternity of qualifications beyond the comprehension of worldly man. After speaking with much power for about an hour and a half, he moved that we release Father John Smith from his former office as President of the stake, seconded and carried. He then moved, that Charles C. Rich, take the place of John Smith as president over the church at this place. Charles C. Rich then nominated John Young as his counsellor, seconded and carried. He then nominated Erastus Snow as his second counsellor, seconded and carried.

Elder Kimball then arose and laid before the people the Quorum of the Twelve, and, after a short address, presented Orson Hyde to the congregation, and said if they were in favor of his continuing as one of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles to signify it by the uplifted hand, when all hands were raised. He then presented Parley P. Pratt as one of the Twelve which was also unanimous. He then presented Orson Pratt as one of the Twelve, which was also unanimous. He then presented Lyman Wight; when President Young rose and stated that since Lyman Wight had left us, the Quorum had held on to him by faith, and he had not been cut off. He had heard of Lyman last winter being in Texas, building mills and doing very well among the Camanches, and he would soon come to us again, as he gave him his faith. President Kimball then presented him to the people as one of the Twelve Apostles, and he was unanimously voted. He then presented Wilford Woodruff as one of the Twelve Apostles, who was unanimously voted. He then presented John Taylor as one of the Twelve Apostles, who was unanimously voted. He then presented Amasa Lyman as one of the Twelve Apostles, who was unanimously voted. He then presented George A. Smith as one of the Twelve Apostles, who was unanimously voted. He then presented Ezra T. Benson as one of the Twelve apostles, who was unanimously voted. He then presented Joseph Young as the Senior President of all the Seventies, who was unanimously voted; also Levi Hancock as the second; Zera Pulsifer the third; Henry Herriman the fourth; Jedidiah M. Grant the fifth; Albert P. Rockwood the sixth; and Benjamin L. Clapp the seventh, members of the same Quorum; all of which were, in turn, unanimously voted. Charles C. Rich then rose, and stated that there was a vacancy of one in the High Council, and presented the remaining eleven, as follows: Henry G. Sherwood, Levi Jackman, Daniel Spencer, Ira Eldridge, Shadrac Roundy, Willard Snow, John Murdock, Lewis Abbott, Edson Whipple, John Vance and Abraham O. Smoot, who were voted to remain as the High Council of this stake.

Benediction by C. C. Rich, and adjourned for one hour intermission.

At 3 P. M., Conference again convened. After singing and prayer by Elder Kimball, Elder Kimball brought up the case of Bishop Whitney, and requested the people, if they wished to have him continued in office, as the Presiding Bishop of the Church, to signify it by the uplifted hand, when all hands were lifted up.

President Young then spoke for sometime upon the subject of oppression, and on the necessity of doing away with it. He said he wanted to see a community who were without a sheriff, constable, officer, or any man to attend to any such small business, as commonly came before them; and to see a community where a High Council or Bishop's court do not need to sit more than once in six months, to settle that, which every man ought to know how to settle between man and man; and to see every man and woman *do right*.

After transacting some local business, and entering into arrangements for the building of a Council House by tithing. President Young motioned that the Conference adjourn until next Sabbath at 10 A. M., and continue every Sabbath, in order to give an opportunity for Elder Richards and Amasa Lyman to arrive with their companies, and be with us at the closing of the Conference.

We have one important item for your serious consideration, which is in relation to bringing the poor to this place. What method, or what means do you suggest to be the most beneficial, or what will operate to the greatest good in removing those Saints who are poor, who have been robbed and driven from their all, and who have not the means to convey themselves away from a sickly land, from a place where they are in daily fear from their enemies, and who are desirous of coming to this place, and serving the Lord with full purpose of heart, and living as Saints in very deed. Those who humbly devote themselves to the service of the Lord, and who wish to magnify the holy calling which has been placed upon them as the Saints of the Most High God. We believe that the best we can do as a community, already arrived at this place; is, to use all our united strength in raising grain to maintain the present community, and all the emigration that may come; and when this is done, our efforts and property we design to be devoted to assist the emigration.

We also think it will be wisdom for the Saints to build their wagons at the Bluffs, as timber for those purposes is scarce here; and the iron will also be needed here, and be worked up for many purposes, and we think it will be equally as convenient a method to bring it, as it would to carry it in the wagons. For the next season our cattle will be much needed in the Valley to cultivate the ground, and to be used in making the fence round the big field, and other purposes.

We think that the brethren will not have occasion to bring any more breadstuff than will last them through their journey, as we consider that we shall be able to raise all they may want on their arrival; but they may instead thereof, bring clothing, dry goods, olive oil, groceries, sheep, cows, young cattle, turkies, geese, ducks, doves, pea fowl, ginuea fowl, bees, and seeds of all kinds, not forgeting potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, lowland and upland rice, chesnuts, hickory nuts, peanuts, black and sweet locust, and all flowering and shade trees; fruit trees of all descriptions, flowering shrubs, and all manner of flower seeds and vegetables, that will please the eye or gladden the heart of man, as it is our desire to build a beautiful city to the Lord, which shall soon become the pride and ornament of the whole earth.

We wish you to send by Elder Howard Egan, the carding machine and fixtures, so that it may be placed in a suitable building, and at as early a time as possible for the convenience of the brethren. We wish him to start as early as he can, that he may arrive here by the time of sheep shearing.

We send a mail in charge of Elder Egan, from which you can obtain intelligence in regard to many items that may have been overlooked in this epistle to you.

October 11th, 1848.

Since writing the foregoing, we are rejoiced to announce the arrival of Elder Amasa Lyman, on the evening of the 10th, in good health, a few of his company have also arrived, and we anticipate they will all be here in the course of the ensuing week.

We also cheerfully wish to inform you, that better melons, squashes, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, and turnips never grew any where. Elder Kimball has had a squash sent to him weighing 74 pounds, and turnips frequently weigh eight pounds and upwards, and we anticipate that we shall be able to raise grain sufficient, not only to sustain the present inhabitants, but all the future emigration to this place. When the emigrants come, we wish them to bring, in addition to what we have written above, a wagon load of the best glass; steel of all kinds, saw mill, cross cut, circular, and other saws; all kinds of files, plenty of scythes and sickles, and paper and ink.

We are also glad to report the arrival of Elder Addison Pratt from the Pacific Isles, in company with 13 wagons from San Francisco, with most of the brethren of the battalion that were remaining behind; and we are daily expecting 15 wagons more, with a portion of the Saints that went out from New York in the Brooklyn, and who have tarried sometime in the neighborhood of San Francisco.

May grace and peace be with you—bless you in all your laudable undertakings, open the way for your escape to a land where you can dwell in peace and safety and be prepared for His coming and kingdom.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
President of the Church of Jessus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

Meeting of the High Council.

KANESVILLE, Jan. 6, 1849.

The High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, assembled this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in this place, being the day of their regular session.

The Council being duly organized, the clerk read the notice that had been served upon Mr. James H. Mulholland, citing him to appear there for trial:

NOTICE.

BRO. JAMES H. MULHOLLAND, Sir: You are hereby notified to appear before the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, on Saturday, the 6th day of January next, and answer to the following charges, to wit: For bringing, or causing to be brought, or aiding or abetting in the same, a press and fixtures with the intention of making and putting into circulation a spurious coin.

Charge preferred by Orson Hyde, this 30th day of December, 1848.

Done by order of the Council,
E. M. GREEN, Clerk.

The parties were all present. Defendant said he was ready for trial, but should object to Mr. Hyde's speaking before the witnesses were heard. Mr. Alred, President of the High Council, said it was the usage of the body to hear the plaintiff state the case, and set it forth to the understanding of the Counsellors. Counsellor Harris, confirmed the statements of Mr. Alred, and moved that Mr. Hyde be heard in the declaration. Carried.

Mr. H. then called upon Josiah Merritt, Esq., to know if a charge thus preferred would be actionable as slander in any legal or judicial court of the State. Mr. Merritt said, that so far as related to a charge being preferred to the Council or authorities of any religious church against any of its members, it was not an actionable case. Mr. Alred said he wished to give plain statements of facts. Asked the defendant if guilty or not guilty. Answer. Not guilty.

Mr. Hyde then opened the case before the Council, stating that sometime about the 20th of October last, he became satisfied of the existence of a material wrong at the Ferry, which, if undisturbed, would prove a serious injury to the community. He made more and more inquiries—circumstances began to develop themselves more clearly, and at length, facts came to light. Said that Mulholland did admit to him in conversation at one time, that a press was in the country—that they did not intend to put their money in circulation here, but to box it up and send it to St. Louis. To this, Mr. H. replied, that it mattered not to him where they intended to send it, whether to St. Louis, to China or to Kamskatka, it was enough for him to know that there was a disposition here to make the accursed stuff. Mr. H. said that in this private conversation he requested Mulholland to resign up to him the press, dies, &c. M. said, what will you do with them if I should be disposed to deliver them up to you? Mr. H. replied that should he be disposed to take a sledge hammer and break the press into pieces before the public he would do so. Mulholland said, have you any knowledge what this machine cost? Mr. H. said no, and that he cared less. In this case, he said, dollars and cents were not to be considered; said also, that he had heard of such a thing costing a man his life. Mulholland then said that he would not have any more to do with it, and said that he could live without it. (This proved that he had had something to do with it.) Mr. H. assured him that he could not live with it. This gave Mulholland the alarm, and he said that Mr. H. had threatened his life. At the close of the private conversation, Mr. H. said that Mulholland plead for mercy. Mr. H. told him to give the press, and dies to him, and abandon the unlawful and disgraceful business, and act like a man, and it should be granted him. At this he smiled, and turned away, saying: Elder Hyde, you are a hard case.

Mr. Drummond then said to the Council, that an impression was out, that there was a wrong somewhere, and if Mr. Hyde had any witnesses he wanted to hear them.

Mr. Hyde called on Mr. Powers to testify. Some objection was made on account of his not being a member of the church. The Council overruled the objections on the ground that this was a peculiar case in which the interest of every citizen was concerned.

Mr. Powers then stated, that in August last he was in Nauvoo, and was there told by William Clapp, that a bogus press had gone to the Bluffs, and that he wanted to get some of the first money that was coined. Afterwards he was told by another man that he had packed a press and fixtures and sent them to the Bluffs by John M. Beideman. Said Clapp came up here, and he (Powers,) hired a passage with him. Mr. Mulholland asked the witness if he ever knew him to have any bogus money or a press. Said he never did. Do you know that Mr. Beideman brought up such a press? Said that he did not, only the man told him so.

Mr. G. A. Smith, called on: Said he knew nothing about the press—had advised Mulholland, if there was any thing of the kind, to be cautious, remove it, and quit the business. Said he did not acknoledge it, neither deny it, but from the conversation, drew the conclusion that such a thing as a bogus press was in being not far off. Said that Mulholland told him he never made or passed a bogus dollar.

William D. Huntington and Joseph Kelting were called on, but their testimony was unimportant. Kelting however, said that Mulholland told him that he had partly acknowledged to Hyde something about the press to see what he could draw out of him. Mr. H. said that Mulholland did tell him that one piece of money had been coined in that press. Mulholland said it was not finished, if I told you it was, I told you a lie, I had never seen it. (Query: If he had never seen it, how could he say that it was not finished? or how could he say that one piece had been coined?) Mr. Hyde said he would not tell how he knew it. Said that Catholic Ministers sometimes learned things that they did not feel at liberty to disclose, at least names. So, said he, it is with me. Said he knew this press was, or recently had been at the Ferry. He knew the shop where it was deposited, and the very corner where it stood, and the big box that covered it, and he knew who were engaged in it, and he knew that Mulholland was engaged in it. Said that he was not at liberty, at that time, to say whether the spirit, an angel or a man told him, but that he might tell hereafter, when circumstances should release him from his obligation. Said that he had told the truth, but the Council could act upon the testimony or throw it out, as they thought proper under the circumstances.

Mr. H. said further, that some of the party had expressed a willingness to give up the press and fixtures, but were afraid that their throats would be cut by the avenging hands of others of the party.

Said he replied to them, that for fear your throat will be cut for doing a righteous deed, you will continue your unlawful and disgraceful acts, and thereby subject the whole of this community to have their throats cut. Mr. Mulholland said that he did not think it necessary to introduce any witnesses. He should have something to say in his proper time. Counsellors Richards and Clawson summed up the case and spoke upon it pro and con to considerable length. After this, Mr. Mulholland said that Mr. Hyde had told some of their talk, but not all. Said that Mr. Hyde told him that he, G. A. Smith and E. T. Benson had a bogus press, all but the big screw, and wanted to know if they could get his if it would fit. [Laughter.] Mr. Hyde thought the wit of an Irishman was not the truth of a Saint. Said that Mr. Mulholland's statement was untrue. He did say that in consequence of a parial promise made by some of the parties to deliver up the press, he had sent Messrs. Smith and Benson with a team, and he thought they could get all the press or was in hopes of it, except the big screw which we believed him to be in charge of, and he was desired to deliver up this part also if he had it.

Pres James Allred made some remarks and then gave his decision as follows. I believe the testimony of these my brethren; to wit, Orson Hyde and Geo. A. Smith, and my decision is that Mr. Mulholland be cut off from this church, and not come into it again until he delivers up that press, or that portion of it that is under his controll, or that he use the same diligence in so doing, that he has in covering it up, and that to the satisfaction of the church and counsel here.

The decision was sanctioned by the counsel and all the assembly.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk of H. C.

CLIPPINGS.

THE LATE GALE IN FLORIDA.—We copy the following account of the destruction caused by the recent gale on the Gulf coast Florida, from the Tallahassee Sentinel of the 24th of December. We have already given several statements of the damage done by the storm, accounts of wreck of vessels, &c., but this contains fuller particulars than any yet published.—[N. O. Delta.

The schooner Atlanta arrived at St. Marks last Saturday night from Manatee. From one of the passengers, Mr. Henry Wells of this city, we have some melancholy details of the loss of life and destruction of property occasioned by the storm of the 25th ult. on the Florida coast. The ruin of Tampa was much more complete than had been supposed. Only four house were left standing in the village; all the government stores, &c., were a total loss. The water is said to have risen almost instantaneously. There was no recession, but wave was piled on wave, and whole streets swept of houses as it were in a moment. Few of the inhabitants were left with even a change of clothing. A very large iron safe belonging to government, in the Commissary's store-house, was swept for some distance, and found lodgment in what in dry times is the bed of a brook. A strong wooden house, by the mere force of the wind, was taken from its foundations and carried several rods and set down again unharmed. Mr. Wells thinks that in some places the water must have risen forty feet above low water mark. The spray was driven with such force as to impregnate ponds five miles in the interior. Even a running brook that distance inland, which he tasted ten days after, was brackish. Probable a more furious tornado never blue in this latitude, but fortunately its track was confined, to a narrow scope. Key West, on the south escaped it altogether, and so did Cedar Keys on the north, where, we are told, the wind blew in a direction precisely opposite to the track of the tornado, which blew the hardest from the North-east.

Mr. Wells thinks that the cane crops at Manatee were not very materially injured. They were blown perfectly prostrate, and the blades being torn to ribbons, they look badly; but still he does not think the yield will be diminished more than ten per cent, by the gale of the 25th. There was another and quite a severe one on the 12th inst., which the Atlanta encountered in the neighborhood of Clear Water Harbor. The following marine disasters are reported: The smack Charleston went down in the storm of the 25th, off Charlotte Harbor; one man was lost; the rest got ashore. The smack Huron drove ashore on the 25th, near the entrance of Clear Harbor, and was about being got off, when the gale of the 12th knocked her to pieces; the crew escaped by climbing trees. The schooner Charles and Edward went ashore between Clear Water and Anchlote Keys, and it is supposed will be got off without much damage.

We now come to the most melancholy effects of the storm of the 25th yet learned. The sloop Mary Virginia, Capt. John Tallmadge, sailed from St. Marks for Manatee about the 20th of last month. As passengers, she numbered Mr. Wm. Gamble, son of Col. John Gamble of this city; Mr. Bushnell, resident on one of the Keys, but lately of Illinois; M. Butler, a lady under his protection. There was also on board a sailor, (name not known, and a negro man belonging to Dr. Braden of Manatee. After the storm of the 25th, such anxiety was felt respecting her, and the Atalanta brings intelligence of her wreck and the undoubted loss of all on board. The Alanta found the Mary Virginia near Anchlote Keys, on her beam-ends—her boom off, rudder and topmast gone, and the body the lady—Mrs. Butler—in the cabin. The Atalanta made search for the bodies of the rest of the unfortunates, but could not find them afterwards she lay by the Mary Virginia in hopes of righting her, but the weather was rough and the storm of the 12th came on, in which she went to pieces, and the Atalanta had hard work to save herself. This is melancholy, and we most deeply sympathise with Col Gamble and family in the loss of a son and brother under such afflicting circumstance. Wm. Gamble was, we think, about 22 years of age—a young man of liberal education and high moral and religious character. Mr. Bushnell has, we think, a family residing on the coast or Keys, and relatives in Belvidere, Illinois. Capt. Tallmadge has, we believe, a family residing at Manatee. Mr. Bushnell must have perished in sight of his home.

VELOCITY OF CANNON SHOT.—From an extended series of experiments made at the Washington Arsenal with the ballistic pendulum, by Capt. Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that the velocity of a thirty-two pound shot varies from 1200 to 1900 feet per second, or nearly 20 miles per minute. The velocity of the electric wave along the telegraphic wire is nearly 200,000 miles per second, compared with which the speed of the cannon ball is almost quiesence.

The members of Congress from the Southern States have held a meeting to consider the best course to be persued in regard to the government of the territories. Gov. Metcalf presided and Mr. Venable acted as secretary. Mr. Morse of Louisiana opened the proceedings in a speech of some length and several others followed.

A committee of one from each of the Southern States was appointed to mature and bring forward a report upon the subject, and submit resolutions to meet the exigency.

Genius will never be neglected by the public unless it neglects itself; it must not disdain the humble alliance of industry. How can it expect encouragement, unless its existence can be manifested by performance? The surest evidence of superior talent is, that it forces itself into notice in spite of adverse circumstances, that it makes a road where it finds none.

It is stated that the segars smoked in the United States amount to $10,000,000 annually. This expense, great as it is, is incurred by boys and young men principally, and would support 50,000 of their number in the process of obtaining a liberal education, at $200 dollars per annum.

There can be nothing much more unpleasant to a lady than the accidental fall of a false ringlet in the presence of her lover.

A witness spoke several times during his testimony of occurrences about the time of his birth, when a surly Judge interrupted him—"Do you mean to say that you can relate occurrences at the time of your birth, from your recollection." The laugh which began against the witness turned upon the judge as the former replied—"Why, sir, I cannot exactly say that I remember every particular, but I can assure your honor that I was *there!*"

"Ephraim," said Simon, what does a young fellow look like while gallanting his sweetheart through a shower?" "Why," replied Ephraim, looking at his boots, "he has very much the appearance of a *rain-beau*."

KEEN REPORT.—Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, alluding to a bill brought into the House of Lords, said "He had prophesied that the bill would be attempted the present session, and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet." Lord Coningsby desired the House to remark that one of the right reverends had set himself up as a prophet; but for his part he did not know what to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet, Balaam who was rebuked by his own ass.

The Bishop replied—"Since the noble Lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well contented to be compared to the prophet Balaam; but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel. I am sure I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship." A burst of laughter followed this castigation.

LINE OF DEMARKATION.—An amusing incident occurred a few days since between an old (white-haired) Whig and a Parson somewhat tinctured with Locofocoism, that is worth relating. The Parson called upon the Whig for a donation to the church. The Whig responded, "I am in such good humor about the election, just name your sum and here it is." The sum was named and given. "Now," says the Whig, "I'll tell you why I am in so pleasant a humor. Just look how the Lord has drawn the line between corruption and honesty. Mr. Polk is President of the United States on Saturday the 3d of March, and then goes out of office. The Lord is President on Sunday, and on Monday he will hand the Government over to honest Old Zack." The parson pocketed the cash more pleasantly than he did the remark.—[St. Louis Republican.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Question Answered, WAS JOSEPH SMITH SENT OF GOD!

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

[*Concluded.*]

Sixth.—The perfect agreement between the prediction of Isaiah (chap. xxix.) and Mr. Smith's account of the finding and translation of the Book of Mormon is another collateral proof that he was divinely commissioned. Mr. Smith testifies that the plates from which that book was translated were taken *out of the ground* from where they were originally deposited by the prophet Moroni; that the box containg them was composed of stone, so constructed as to exclude in a great degree, the moisture of the soil; that with the plates he discovered a Urim and Thummim, through the aid of which he afterwards was enabled to translate the book into the English language. Soon after obtaining the plates, a quantity of the characters were correctly transcribed, and sent to some of the most learned individuals in the United States, to see if they could translate them. Among the rest, they were presented to Professor Anthon, of New York city. But no man was found able to read them by his own learning or wisdom. Mr. Smith, though an unlearned man, testifies that he was commanded to translate them, though the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, by he aid of the Urim and Thummim, and that the Book of Mormon is that translation. Now, Isaiah says to Israel, "*Thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be, as of one that hth a familiar spirit out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust.*"

Who cannot perceive the perfect harmony between Isaiah's prediction and Mr. Smith's testimony! Isaiah, as if to impress it upon the minds of those who should live in future generations, gives no less than four repetitions of the same prediction in the same passage, informing us, in the most definite language, that after Israel should be brought down, they should speak in a very familiar manner "*out of the ground*," and whisper "low out of the dust." Mr. Smith has been an instrument in the hands of God of fulfilling this prediction to the very leter. He has taken "*out of the ground*" the ancient history of one half of our globe—the sacred records of a great nation of Isael—the writings of a remnant of the tribe o Joseph, who once flourished as a powerful and great nation on the western hemisphere. The mouldering ruins of their ancient forts, and towers, and cities proclaim their former greatness, in mournful contrast with their present sad condition. They have been brought down like all the rest of Israel: but the words of their ancient prophets "*speak out of the ground*," and "whisper out of the dust" to the ears of the present generation, revealing in a very "*familiar*" manner the histey of ancient America, which before was entirely unknown to the nations. Isaiah says, that Israel should "*speak out of the ground*." Mr. Smith says, that he obtained the writings of Joseph from "*out of the ground*." Now if Mr. Smith had professed that he had got his book as Swedenborg obtained his, or as the Shakers obtained theirs; that is, if he had professed to have obtained this book to usher in this last dispensation in any other way but "*out of the ground*," we should have reason to suppose him a deceiver, like Swedenborg and thousands of others. Again Isaiah says, that "the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned, saying; Read this, I pray thee: and he saith I cannot; for it is sealed: And the book is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, Read this, I pray thee: and he saith, I am not learned. Wherefore the Lord said, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their hearts far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precepts of men: Therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people, even a marvelous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." All this was fulfilled before Mr. Smith knew that it was so clearly predicted by Isaiah. He sent the "*words of a book*" which he found as before stated, to Professor Anthon. But it was a sealed writing to the learned professor—the aboriginal language of Ancient America could not be deciphered by him. He was as much puzzled as the wise men of Babylon were to interpret the unknown writing upon the wall. Human wisdom and learning, in this case, were altogether insufficient.—It required another Daniel, who was found in the person of Mr. Smith. What a marvellous work! What a wonder! How the wisdom of the wise and learned was made to perish by the gift of interpretation given to the unlearned! If the Book of Mormon is what it professes to be—a sacred record—then it must be the very book mentioned in Isaiah's prediction; for the prophet Nephi, one of the writers of the Book of Mormon, who lived upwards of 2400 years ago, informs us that their writings should be brought to light in the last days, in fulfillment of Isaiah's prediction; he also delivers a prophecy in relation to the same book, and predicts many events in connexion therewith, which are not mentioned by Isaiah. We here give an extract from this prediction, as also his quotations from Isaiah:

Behold, in the last days, or in the days of the Gentiles, yea, behold all the nations of the Gentiles, and also the Jews, both those who shall come upon this land, and those who shall be upon other lands; yea, even upon all the lands of the earth; behold, they will be drunk with iniquity, and all manner of abominations; and when that day shall come, they shall be visited of the Lord of Hosts, with thunder and with earthquake, and with a great noise, and with storm and with tempest, and with the flame of devouring fire; and all the nations that fight against Zion, and that distress her, shall be as a dream of a night vision; yea, it shall be unto them, even as unto a hungry man, which dreameth, and behold he eateth, but he awaketh and his soul is empty; or like unto a thirsty man, which dreameth and behold he drinketh, but he awaketh, and behold he is faint, and his soul hath appetite; yea, even so shall the multitude of all the nations be that fight against mount Zion: for behold, all ye that do iniquity, stay yourselves and wonder, for ye shall cry out, and cry, yea, ye shall be drunken, but not with wine, ye shall stagger, but not with strong drink: for behold, the Lord hath poured upon you, the spirit of deep sleep. For behold, ye have closed your eyes, and ye have rejected the prophets, and your rulers, and the seers hath he covered because of your iniquity.

And it shall come to pass, that the Lord God shall bring forth unto you the words of a book, and they shall be the words of them who have slumbered. And behold the book shall be sealed: and in the book shall be a revelation from God, from the beginning of the world to the ending thereof. Wherefore, because of the things which are sealed up, the things which are sealed shall not be delivered in the day of the wickedness and abominations of the people. Wherefore the book shall be kept from them. But the book shall be delivered unto a man, and he shall deliver the words of the book, which are the words of those who have slumbered in the dust; and he shall deliver these words unto another; but the words which are sealed, he shall not deliver, neither shall he deliver the book. For the book shall be sealed by the power of God, and the revelation which was sealed, shall be kept in the book until the own due time of the Lord, that they may come forth; for, behold, they reveal all things from the foundation of the world unto the end thereof. And the day cometh that the words of the book which were sealed, shall be read upon the housetops; and they shall be read by the power of Christ: and all things shall be revealed unto the children of men, and which ever have been among the children of men, and which ever will be, even unto the end of the earth. Wherefore, at that day when the book shall be delivered unto the man of whom I have spoken, the book shall be hid from the eyes of the world, that the eyes of none shall behold it, save it be that three witnesses shall behold it, by the power of God, besides him to whom the book shall be delivered; and they shall testify to the truth of the book, and the things therein. And there is none other which shall view it, save it be a few, according to the will of God, to bear testimony of his word unto the children of men: for the Lord God hath said that the words of the faithful should speak as it were from the dead. Wherefore, the Lord God will proceed to bring forth the words of the book; and in the mouth of as many witnesses as seemeth him good, will he establish his word; and wo be unto him that rejecteth the word of God.

But behold, it shall come to pass that the Lord God shall say unto him to whom he shall deliver the book, take these words which are not sealed, and deliver them to another, that he may shew them unto the learned, saying: read this, I pray thee. And the learned shall say, bring hither the book, and I will read them: and now, because of the glory of the world, and to get gain, will they say this, and not for the glory of God. And the man shall say, I cannot bring the book, for it is sealed. Then shall the learned say, I cannot read it. Wherefore it shall come to pass, that the Lord God will deliver again the book and the words thereof, to him that is not learned; and the man that is not learned, shall say, I am not learned. Then shall the Lord God say unto him, the learned shall not read them, for they have rejected them, and I am able to do mine own work; wherefore, thou shalt read the words which I shall give unto thee. Touch not the things which are sealed, for I will bring them forth in mine own due time: for I will shew unto the children of men, that I am able to do mine own work. Wherefore, when thou hast read the words which I have commanded thee, and obtained the witnesses which I have promised unto thee, then thou shalt seal up the book again, and hide it up unto me, that I may preserve the words which thou hast not read, until I shall see fit in my own wisdom, to reveal all things unto the children of men. For behold, I am God; and I am a God of miracles; and I will shew unto the world that I am the same yesterday, to-day, and forever; and I work not among the children of men, save it be according to their faith.

And again it shall come to pass, that the Lord shall say unto him that shall read the words that shall be delivered him, forasmuch as this people draw near unto me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their hearts far from me, and their fear towards me is taught by the precepts of men, therefore, I will proceed to do a marvelous work among this people; yea, a marvelous work and a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise and learned shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent shall be hid. And wo unto them that seek deep to hide their counsel from the Lord. And their works are in the dark; and they say, who seeth us; and who knoweth us? And they also say, surely, your turning things upside down, shall be esteemed as the potter's clay. But behold, I will shew unto them, saith the Lord of Hosts, that I know all their works. For shall the work say of him that made it, he made me not? Or shall the thing framed say of him that framed it, he had no understanding? But behold, saith the Lord of Hosts, I will shew unto the children of men, that it is not yet a very little while and Lebanon shall be turned into a fruitful field; and the fruitful field shall be esteemed as a forest. And in that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book; and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity and out of darkness; and the meek also shall increase, and their joy shall be in the Lord; and the poor among men shall rejoice in the Holy One of Israel. For assuredly as the Lord liveth, they shall see that the terrible one is brought to nought, and the scorner is consumed, and all that watch for iniquity are cut off; and they that make a man an offender for a word, and lay a snare for him that reproveth in the gate, and turn aside the just for a thing of nought. Therefore, thus saith the Lord, who redeemed Abraham, concerning the house of Jacob, Jacob shall not now be ashamed, neither shall his face now wax pale. But when he seeth his children, the work of my hands, in the midst of him, they shall sanctify my name, and sanctify the Holy one of Jacob, and shall fear the God of Israel. They also that erred in spirit shall come to understanding, and they that murmured shall learn doctrine.

Here it will at once be perceived that the Book of Mormon is actually the book predicted by Isaiah, or else it must be an imposture. The book mentioned by Isaiah was to have every characteristic which seems to accompany the Book of Mormon. Did Isaiah predict that the "deaf should hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind see out of obscurity, and out of darkness?" It has been fulfilled by the coming forth of the Book of Mormon. Did Isaiah say that in the day his predicted book should speak out of the ground, then those who "erred in spirit should come to understanding, and they that murmured should learn doctrine?" It has been fulfilled to the very letter through the instrumentality of the Book of Mormon: tens of thousands of honest men, who erred in spirit because of the doctrines and precepts of men, have come to understanding. Many points of doctrine which had been in controversy for ages are made perfectly plain in the Book of Mormon; hence those who have murmured because of the darkness and obscurity thrown over the scriptures by human wisdom and learning, have "*learned doctrine.*" Did Isaiah prophecy that when the predicted book should make its appearance, that then "the house of Jacob should no longer be made ashamed, neither should the face of Jacob any more wax pale?" The Book of Mormon has come declaring that the time is at hand for the gathering of the house of Jacob no more to be scattered. Did Isaiah predict that in the day of the revelation of a certain book "the terrible one should be brought to nought, the scorner be consumed, and all that watch for iniquity be cut off;" and finally that "all the nations who should fight against Mount Zion, should pass away as the dream of a night vision, and be destroyed by earthquake and the flame of devouring fire?" The Book of Mormon comes testifying that the hour of these judgments is at hand. And finally there is no circumstance mentioned by Isaiah, connected with the revelation and translation of the book he mentions, but what is connected with the Book of Mormon. If Joseph Smith was an impostor and wished to palm himself off upon the world as the great prophet who was to usher in the preparatory dispensation for the coming of the Lord, how came he to discover all these minute particulars contained in Isaiah's prophecy, so as to so exactly and perfectly incorporate in his great scheme of imposture each and every one of them! If this illiterate youth was a deceiver, he has far outstretched all the learned divines or impostors for the last eighteen hundred years—he has made his great and extended scheme to harmonize in every particular, not only with the ancient gospel but with the ancient prophecies, and this, too, so perfectly, that no one can detect the delusion. Reader, does not such a scheme savor very strongly of the truth? Does it not require a greater effort of mind to disbelieve such a scheme than it does to believe it? If such a scheme cannot be credited, where is there a scheme that can be credited! Can you find a scheme more perfect than the one introduced by Mr. Smith! Can you find one equal to it in perfection? Can you find one that contains the one-twentieth part of the truth which his system contains! If, then, you doubt the authority of Mr. Smith, how much more ought you to doubt the authority of every other man now on the earth! If Mr. Smith's perfect scheme should be rejected surely all other schemes or doctrines, which can be shown to be ten times more imperfect, should also be rejected. If any are to be received, surely that one should be received which seems to contain all the elements of a true doctrine, and in which there cannot be detected the least evidence of imposture. To invent a scheme apparently every way suited to the last dispensation or preparatory work for the second advent of our Lord—to have that scheme agree in every minute particular with the endless circumstances and numberless events predicted by the ancient prophets, bespeaks a wisdom far superior to that of man: it bespeaks the wisdom of God. This endless train of circumstances—all harmonizing—all combining—all concentrating as it were into one focus—carries with it such irresistable evidence of truth that it is almost impossible for the careful investigator to reject the divinity of Joseph Smith's mission. Like investigating the works of nature, the more he examines the more he perceives the wisdom of the Deity stamped upon every sentence.

Seventh.—According to the Book of Mormon, all of the great western continent, with all the valleys, hills, and mountains, riches and resources pertaining thereunto, was given to the remnant of Joseph, as their "*land of promise.*" The Almighty sealed this covenant and promise by an oath, saying that the land should be given unto them forever. The western world, including both North and South America, is the "*land of promise*" to the remnant of Joseph, in the same sense that the land of Palestine is a promised land unto the twelve tribes of Israel. Now this testimony of the Book of Mormon agrees most perfectly with the prophetic blessing placed upon the head of Joseph by the patriarch Jacob, who just previous to his death, called together his sons and predicted upon each what should befall them or their tribes "*in the last days.*" The blessing upon the tribe of Joseph is as follows: (Genesis xlix chap.) "Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall: the archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him; but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob. (from thence is the shepherd the stone of Israel:) even by the God of thy farther, who shall help thee; and by the Almighty who shall bless thee with blessings of heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under, blessings of the breasts and of the womb: *the blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors, unto the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills*: they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren." In the preceeding chapter, when blessing the two sons of Joseph, he says, let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth." And again, his seed shall become a multitude of nations." From these predictions it will be perceived that Jacob prevailed with God, and obtained a greater blessing in behalf of the tribe of Joseph than what Abraham and Isaac, his progenitors, had obtained. While the blessing of Jacob's progenitors was limited to the land of Palestine, Joseph had confirmed upon him a blessing of a country above, or far greater than Palestine—a country at a distance, represented by "*the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills.*" Some of the "*branches*" of the "*fruitful bough*" of Joseph were to spread far abroad from the parent tree—they were to "*run over the wall*" of the mighty ocean—they were to "*become a multitude of nations in the midst of the earth.*" There, among the "*everlasting hills,*" they were to be "*made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob*" It was to be there, among the "*multitude of nations*" of the posterity of Joseph that the "*shepherd—the stone of Israel*" was to establish a kingdom, which should break in pieces all other kingdoms; and "*fill the whole earth.*"

In America there is a "*multitude of nations,*" called by us "*Indians.*" These Indians evidently sprang from the same source as is indicated by their color, features, customs, dialects, traditions, &c.; that they are of Israelitish origin is also evident from their religious ceremonies, their language, their traditions, and the discovery of Hebrew inscriptions, &c. If America is not the land given to a branch of Joseph, where, or in what part of that globe shall the tribe receive the fulfilment of Jacob's prediction! where if not in America, has a land been peopled by a multitude of the nations of Joseph! Can a multitude of the nations of Joseph be found in Europe, Asia, or Africa, or in any of the adjoining islands! If not, then America seems to be the only place where that great prediction could receive its accomplishment. The Book of Mormon testifies that America is "*the land of Joseph,*" given to him by promise. Is not this an additional evidence that Mr. Smith was sent of God! If Mr. Smith was an impostor, how came he to discover that the tribe of Joseph was to be favored so much above all the other tribes of Israel: Perhaps it may be replied that it was easy to discover that from the scriptures: but we ask, why did not Swedenborg, Wesley, Irving, or some of the other impostors of former times make this scriptural discovery, and incorporate it in their pretended dispensations! It would be, at first, thought far more natural to suppose the American Indians to be the ten lost tribes of Israel; indeed, this is the opinion of many of the learned at the present day. Why did not this modern prophet if a deceiver, form his deceptive scheme more in accordance with the opinions of the learned? or why should he choose a remnant of the tribe of Joseph to people ancient America! Out of the twelve tribes of Israel, why did he select only a branch of one tribe to people that vast continent! All can *now* perceive why the Book of Mormon should profess to be the history of a remnant of one tribe, instead of being the history of the ten tribes. All can see, why America should be represented as a promised land to Joseph, instead of being given to Reuben, Simeon, or any of the other tribes. All can *now* see, though it was not seen at the first, that if the Book of Mormon was different from what it now is; that is, if it professed to contain a history of the ten lost tribes; or if it had given the great western continent to any other people, or to any other tribe than that of Joseph, that it would have proved itself false—it would not have been the book or record which the prophets predicted should come forth to usher in the great work of the last days. An impostor would be obliged to take into consideration all these minute circumstances, many of which are in direct opposition to the established traditions of the day; yet none of them could be neglected without proving fatal to his scheme. But Mr. Smith, with all the accuracy of a profound mathematician, has combined all the minute elements of both doctrine and prophecy in his grand and wonderful scheme—nothing is wanting. Whatever department of his system is examined it will be found invulnerable. What an invaluable amount of evidence to establish the *divine mission of Joseph Smith!*

Eighth.—In the Book of Mormon are given the names and locations of numerous cities of great magnitude, which once flourished among the ancient nations of America. The northern portions of South America, and also Central America, were the most densely populated. Splendid edifices, palaces, towers, forts, and cities were reared in all directions. A careful reader of that interesting book can trace the relative bearings and distances of many of these cities from each other; and, if acquainted with the present geographical features of the country, he can, by the descriptions given in that book determine, very nearly, the precise spot of ground they once occupied. Now, since that invaluable book made its appearance in print, it is a remarkable fact, that the mouldering ruins of many splendid edifices, and towers, and magnificent cites of great extent, have been discovered by Catherwood and Stephens in the interior wilds of Central America; in the very region where the ancient cities described in the Book of Mormon were said to exist. Here then, is a *certain and indisputable evidence* that this illiterate youth—the translator of the Book of Mormon, was inspired of God. Mr. Smith's translation describes the region of country where great and populous cities anciently existed, together with their relative bearings and approximate distances from each other. Years after; Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens discover the ruins of forty-four of these very cities, and in the very place described. What, but the power of God, could have revealed beforehand this unknown fact, demonstrated years after by actual discovery?

Ninth.—The fulfilment of a vast number of prophecies delivered by Mr. Smith is another infallible evidence of his divine mission. Out of the many hundreds of fulfilled predictions uttered by him, we select the following as examples.

1. Soon after Mr. Smith found the plates, he commenced translating them. He had not proceeded far before he discovered from his own translation of the prophecy of Nephi as before quoted, that "THREE WITNESSES," besides himself, should be hold the book by the power of God, and should know and testify of its truth. Some length of time after this, or in the month of June, A. D. 1829, the Lord gave a revelation, through Mr. Smith, to Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, promising them that if they would exercise faith, they should have a view of the plates, and also of the Urim and Thummim. This prediction was afterwards fulfilled; and these three persons send forth their written testimony in connexion with the Book of Mormon, to all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, declaring that an angel of God descended from heaven, and took the plates and exhibited them before their eyes; and that at the same time, the voice of the Lord from the heavens testified to them of the truth contained in Mr. Smith's translation of these records. Now an impostor might predict the raising up of "THREE WITNESSES," but he could never call down an angel from heaven, in the presence of these "WITNESSES," to fulfil his prædiction.

2. Before the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" had any existence upon the earth, the prophecy of Moroni was translated and printed in the Book of Mormon. It is expressly predicted in this prophecy, that in the day that that book should be revealed "*the blood of the Saints should cry unto the Lord from the ground*" because of the wickedness of the people, and that the "*time should soon come when*" because of the cries and mourning of "*widows and orphans*" whose husbands and fathers should by slain by wicked hands," the Lord should avenge the blood of his Saints." And again in August, 1831, the word of the Lord came to Mr. Smith, saying that "the Saints should be scourged from city to city, and from synagogue to synagogue," and but "FEW" of those in the church should "stand to receive an inheritance."—(See Book of Doctrine and Covenants, page 151.) The blood of many hundreds of Saints who have been slain and martyred in this church, is an incontrovertible evidence of the truth of the prediction. Surely Mr. Smith must have been a prophet of God to have seen not only the rise of the church of the Saints, but that their blood should cry aloud from the ground for vengeance upon the nation who should perpetrate these bloody deeds. No human foresight could have seen the bloody scenes that were to take place after the rise of the church. All natural appearances in the United States were against the fulfilment of this dreadful prediction. Every religious society throughout the whole country was strongly guarded against persecution and religious intolerance by the strong arm of the civil law. The glorious constitution of that great and free people proclaimed religious freedom to every son and daughter of Columbia's soil; yet, in the midst of that boasted land of freedom and religious rights, where universal peace seemed to have selected her quiet dwelling place, the voice of the great prophet is heard predicting the rise of the Latter-day Church, and the bloody persecutions that should follow her "from city to city, and from synagogue to synagogue. Never were there any prophecies more literally and palpably fulfilled since the creation of the earth. If the foretelling of future events that could not possibly have been foreseen by human wisdom—events, too, that to all outward appearances were very unlikely to come to pass: if the predicting of such events and their subsequent fulfilment constitutes a true drophet, then Joseph Smith must have been a true prophet, and if a true prophet, he must have been sent of God.

Tenth.—There are many thousands of living witnesses who testify that God has *revealed* unto them the truth of the Book of Mormon, by dreams, by visions, by the revelations of the Holy Ghost, by the ministering of angels, and by his own voice. Now, if Mr. Smith is an impostor, all these witnesses must be impostors also. Perhaps if may be said, that these witnesses are not impostors, but are deceived themselves. But, we ask can any man testify that he knows a false doctrine to be true, and still not be an impostor! Men frequently are deceived when they testify their *opinions*, but never deceived when they testify they have a *knowledge*. Such must either be impostors, or else their doctrine must be true. Now would it not be marvellously strange indeed, if even three or four men who were entirely disconnected, being strangers to each other, should all undertake to deceive mankind by testifying that an angel of God had descended before them, or that God had in some other marvellous way manifested to them the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon? If the testimony of three or four impostors would appear marvellous, how infinitely more marvellous would appear the testimony of tens of thousands of impostors in different countries, widely separated from each other, and who never saw each others faces, and yet endeavoring to palm upon the world the same great imposition! If many thousands of witnesses do testify boldly, with words of soberness, that God has revealed to them that this is his church or kingdom that was to be set up in the last days, then we have an overwhelming flood of collateral evidences to establish the divine mission of Joseph Smith.

Eleventh.—The miracles wrought by Joseph Smith are evidences of no small moment to establish his divine authority. In the name of the Lord he cast out devils healed the sick, spoke with new tongues, interpreted ancient languages, and predicted future events. Many of these miracles were wrought before numerous multitudes of both believers and unbelievers, and upon persons not connected with our church. And again, the numerous miracles wrought through the instrumentality of thousands of the officers and members of this church, are additional evidences that the man who was instrumental in founding the church must have been sent of God. The thousands of sick that have been miraculously healed in all parts of the world where this gospel is preached, give forth a strong and almost irresistible testimony that Mr. Smith's authority is "*from heaven.*" Although the great majority of mankind consider miracles to be an *infallible* evidence in favor of the divine authority of the one who performs them, yet we do most distinctly dissent from this idea. If miracles be admitted as an *infallible* evidence, then all that have ever wrought miracles must have been sent of God. The magicians of Egypt wrought some splendid miracles before that nation; they created serpents and frogs, and turned rivers of water into blood. If miraculous evidence is *infallible*, the Egyptians were bound to receive the contradictory messages of both Moses and the magicians as of divine authority. According to this idea, the witch of Endor must have established her divine mission beyond all controversy by calling forth a dead man from the grave in the presence of Saul, king of Israel. A certain wicked power, described by John (Rev. xiii. chap.) was to do "great wonders" and "miracles," and cause "fire to come down from heaven on the earth in the sight of men." If miracles are infallible evidences, surely no one should reject the divine authority of John's beast. Again, (in Rev. xvi. chap.) John "saw three unclean spirits like frogs," which he expressly says, "are the SPIRITS OF DEVILS WORKING MIRACLES, which go forth unto the kings of the earth, and of the whole world to gather them to the battle of the great day of God Almighty." The learned divines and clergy of the nineteenth century boldly declare that "miracles are an *infallible* evidence of the divine mission of the one who performs them." If so, who can blame the "kings of the earth," and these learned divines, and all their followers for embracing the message of these divinely inspired devils! For according to their argument, they should in no wise reject them, for they prove their mission by evidences which they say are infallible. We shall expect in a few years, to see an innumerable host of sectarian ministers as well as kings, taking up their line of march for the great valley of "Armageddon," near Jerusalem, and thus prove by their works that they do really believe in the infallibility of miraculous evidence. Devils can work miracles as well as God, and as they have already persuaded the religious world that miracles are infallible evidences of divine authority, they will not have much difficulty among the followers of modern christianity in establishing the divinity of their mission. But the "Latter-day Saints" do not believe in the infallibility of miraculous evidence. We believe that miraculous gifts are absolutely necessary in the church of Christ, without which it cannot exist on the earth. Miracles, when taken in connexion with a pure, holy, and perfect doctrine, reasonable and scriptural, is a very strong collateral evidence in favor of that doctrine, and of the divine authority of those who preach it. But abstract miracles alone, unconnected with other evidences, instead of being infallible proofs are no proofs at all; they are as likely to be false as true. So baptism "for the remission of sins" is essential in the church of Christ, and when taken in connexion with all other points of doctrine embraced in the gospel is a presumptive evidence for the divine authority of the person who preaches it. But baptism "for the remission of sins," unconnected with other parts of the doctrine of Christ, would be no evidence either for or against the divine authority of any man. The many thousands of miracles wrought in this church, being connected as they are with an infallible doctrine, and with a vast number of other proofs, have carried an almost irresistible conviction to the minds of vast multitudes, who have, in consequence, yielded obedience to the message, and become in their turn the happy recipients of the same power of God, by which they themselves can also heal the sick and work by faith in the name of the Lord; thus demonstrating to themselves the truth of the Savior's promise, viz: that certain miraculous signs should follow them that believe.—(See Mark, chap. xvi.)

There is one thing connected with Joseph Smith's message which will at once prove him to be an impostor or else a true prophet. It is a certain promise contained in a revelation which was given through him to the apostles of this church in the year 1832. It reads as follows: "Go ye into all the world, and whatsoever place ye cannot go into, ye shall send, that the testimony may go from you into all the world unto every creature. And as I said unto mine apostles, even so I say unto you, for you are mine apostles, even God's high priests; ye are they whom my father hath given me—ye are my friends therefore, as I said unto mine apostles, I say unto you again, that every soul who believeth on your words, and is baptized by water for the remission of sins, shall receive the Holy Ghost. And these signs shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall do many wonderful works; in my name they shall cast out devils; in my name they shall heal the sick; in my name they shall open the eyes of the blind, and unstop the ears of the deaf; and the tongue of the dumb shall speak; and if any man shall administer poison unto them, it shall not hurt them; and the poison of the serpent shall not have power to harm them. * * * Verily, verily, I say unto you, they who believe not on your words, and are not baptized in water in my name, for the re-

mission of their sins, that they may receive the Holy Ghost, shall be damned, and shall not come into my Father's kingdom, where my Father and I am. And this revelation unto you, and commandment, is in force from this very hour upon all the world." (Doctrine and Covenants, page 86.) Here, then, this great modern prophet has presented himself before the whole world with a bold unequivocal promise to every soul who would believe on his message—a promise, too, that no impostor would dare make with the most distant hope of success. An impostor might indeed make such a promise to his followers, but they would never realize a fulfilment of it. If these miraculous signs have not followed according to the above promise, then the tens of thousands who have complied with the conditions would know Joseph Smith to be an impostor, with one accord would turn away, and that would be the end of the imposition. But the very fact that vast numbers are annually being added to the church, and continue therein year after year, is a demonstrative evidence that the promise is fulfilled—that the Holy Ghost is given, and the miraculous signs also. Dare any other societies in all the world make such a promise unto the believers in their respective systems? No, they dare not; they know full well that it would be the speedy downfall and utter overthrow of their vain, unauthorized, and powerless religions. O, what a wide and marked difference between the religion of Joseph Smith and that of Protestant and Catholic religion—between his authority and that of sectarian divines! The one promises all the miraculous gifts of the Holy Ghost to his followers, the other is as powerless as the dry stubble prepared for the burning. While the followers of this great prophet cast out devils, speak with new tongues; heal the sick, open the eyes of the blind, cause the lame to walk, obtain heavenly visions, and converse with angels, the followers of those unauthorized, deluded, and crafty sects not only deny these great and glorious gifts, or impute them in these days to the power of the devil, but they grasp the sword, and fire-arms, and deadly weapons, to kill off the Saints, and drive them from the face of what they call civilized society. While the one class are suffering martyrdom by scores for their testimony, the other class are rolling in all the luxuries and splendors of Great Babylon, with fat salaries of from ten to twenty and twenty-seven thousand pounds sterling per annum.

As we have briefly examined into the nature of the evidences in favor of Joseph Smith's divine mission, it may be well at the close of this number to give a short summary of the proofs and arguments contained in the foregoing.

1. Joseph Smith's doctrine is reasonable, scriptural, perfect, and infallible in all its precepts, commands, ordinances, promises, blessings and gifts. In his organization of the church, no officer mentioned in the New Testament organization is omitted. Inspired apostles and prophets are considered as necessary as pastors, teachers, or any other officer.

2. Joseph Smith's account of the restoration of the gospel by an angel—of his taking out of the ground the sacred records of the tribe of Joseph—of their subsequent translation by the gift of God—and of the great western continent's being given to a remnant of Joseph, where they have grown into a multitude of nations, are all events clearly predicted by the ancient Jewish apostles and prophets; together with the minute circumstances connected therewith. The times and seasons in which these events should transpire, and the purposes which they should accomplish are also all plainly foretold. Joseph Smith presents the world with the fulfilment at the predicted time—in the predicted manner—and for the predicted purposes as anciently specified.

3. Joseph Smith incorporates in his mission the gathering of the Saints out of Babylon, and every other predicted event that was to characterize the great preparatory dispensation for the second advent of our Lord.

4. The revelation in the Book of Mormon, pointing out the location of many ancient cities, the ruins of which were subsequently discovered by Catherwood and Stephens—the direct and palpable fulfilment of many of the prophecies of Joseph Smith, which no human sagacity could have foreseen, all natural appearances and circumstances being entirely against their expected fulfilment—the raising up of numerous other witnesses who also testify to the ministering of angels and the manifestation of the power of God confirmatory of this message—the performance of many splendid miracles by Mr. Smith and his followers, and the bold unequivocal promise of the miraculous gifts to all who should believe and embrace this message, are all evidences such as no impostor ever has given, or ever can give. They are evidences such as will prove the salvation of every creature that receives the message, and the damnation of every soul who rejects it.

The circumstances attending Mr. Joseph Smith's death, are very similar to those which have attended the death of the greater part of the inspired men of Israel since the world began. The seal of his testimony to the truth of his Divine Mission was dipped in his own blood, and is stamped upon his doctrine and precepts, and meets the eye of the people continually.

A flood of testimony from the pen of Elder Pratt is poured upon the world, and if they can resist its clear and majestic current, it would really seem to us, that they possess more of a reckless opposition to the dictates of conscience, than of simple honesty of heart that is a pre-requisite to eternal life and salvation. Time, however, will not tarry long for us. We are urged onward, and must soon give an account of our stewardships at the bar of Him, whose truth cannot be rejected, with impunity, by any one.

A letter from San Francisco, published in the Washington Globe, says "Every man engaged in hunting gold, and every one that visits the gold region, goes armed to the teeth. Scenes of violence occur; there is no security for life and property.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A peculiar case of absent-mindedness was related to us not long since. A gentleman, on retiring to bed, deliberately laid his clothes nicely between the sheets—covered *them up, and hung* himself on a chair.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

To our Friends and Brethren in Missouri.

GREETING:

Our paper is, at last, sprung into being; and we desire to make it the harbinger of good tidings to you, and trust that it may find a welcome in all your habitations. The GUARDIAN bears to you the good wishes of a friend, and we hope that it will fan up a breeze around you that will revive your spirits and inspire you with new life and animation.

Because of an inability to stand against the obstacles of an entirely new country, as this was when we first came here, you left this section for a season to go where you could get an earlier return from your labor than you could possibly realize here. This was justifiable and right. Circumstances frequently compel us to yield to their force and power when our own desires would lead us to do differently. But there are no circumstances, however adverse, that can prevent us from honoring and glorifying our God, if we possess the inclination and will to do it.

To honor God, is to honor his image and likeness in the persons of men here on earth. God himself is high above us. If he were hungry, he would not ask thee food. He knows that thy nerve is too feeble and thine arm too short to reach him. He has, therefore, directed thy charitable efforts to his brethren, even, to the least of them; and hath said: "inasmuch as thou hast done it unto the least of these, thou hast done it unto me." Again, to honor God, is to honor his church.

The church is his visible body that meets the eye of both Saint and sinner, and the members may honor or dishonor the body by their words and by their actions. How important, then, that you always speak in favor of the church, and show by your integrity, firmness and good actions that you are sincerely devoted to the interests, honor, and future prosperity of your brethren.

What will be the consequences provided you neglect your religious duties in the land whither you sojourn for a season? Suppose you indulge in the intoxicating glass or jug, and in consequence thereof, blaspheme your Maker's name, curse your brethren, and become an open example in the face of Heaven and Earth, of dishonor to the Saints, and to our blessed Lord and Master? Such conduct will tend to close the eyes, stop the ears, and harden the hearts of men and women against our holy religion. Because of the bad examples of some who have a name to be Saints or Mormons, many will perish and die in their sins, and their blood be required at the hands of those whose bad examples have created unbelief in the hearts of those that perish thus. It is charitably hoped and believed that few who have a name to be Saints are thus guilty of bad examples. Still there are some who are of the above stamp and may readily be persuaded by some *great-power men* to go further down the river; and if such will not repent and abide the counsels of the church, our great power then may have been raised up for the very purpose of gathering out of the kingdom all things that offend and that do iniquity. Our Master hath said, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father who is in heaven."

As a general thing, you have been prospered in your labors. The people of Missouri have given you employment and a reasonable compensation for your services; and many of you, no doubt, intend leaving for the Valley in the Spring. Let every one seek to leave a good name behind; and if any one has done you wrong, be careful and not return that wrong. If you will observe this admonition, you shall prosper and live, and no power shall prevail against you. If your employers or neighbors do not wish to hear you talk upon your religion you can keep it to yourselves; and if your tongues cannot enforce conviction upon their minds of the truth of your creed, let your faithful and upright conduct do it in all places where you may be called to act. Thus, you will do yourselves honor, and honor the church, and the faith which you profess. This may apply to all the members of our church in every place. It will harm no good person, and it may do good to some that are struggling between life and death.

As an apology for non-attendance to religious duties in some places abroad, is urged the opposition of the people, and a fear that they may not get employment. This is but a lame apology indeed. Is not this nearer the truth? The cares of the world, the love of gain, the pride of life, or what, with some, is worse than all, the whisky jug? Are not these some of the most prominent causes that have robbed you of a relish for the observance of your religious duties. When you are in the service of any man, will he think any less of you if you pray in your families, ask a blessing at your table, and even pray for your employer, refrain from strong drink, and every species of profanity? If an observance of these things, with strict and sterling honesty and integrity will expose you to the opposition and hatred of the people and be the means of throwing you out of employment, we would advise you to leave those regions as speedily as Lot left Sodom. But give them one faithful trial before you start, and just see what the result will be. With good wishes and most sincere prayers for your welfare here and hereafter, we say: May Heaven's blessings rest upon you all, in doing the will of our God.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

Flour nicely put up in sacks of from 50 to 100 pounds each will be received in exchange for the Guardian, at the rate of $2 per hundred pounds—if good. Good corn will be received at 20 cents per bushel. 5000 good sized, hard wood rails, ten feet long received at this office in exchange for the paper at $1 per hundred. Three dollars a thousand allowed for good eighteen inch shingles. Two dollars a hundred for good lumber, hard wood, inch thick.

Our citizens are particularly cautioned not to haul timber, rock, or any old buildings from Winter Quarters, neither in any way trespass upon the Indian lands west of the Missouri river. The organization of our county, we believe, is sufficiently strong to check any such trespass, and Major Miller, the Indian Agent, will be very likely to put the law in force against all persons who may thus break over their legal bounds.

The Legislature of Iowa.

This body, it would seem, has not succeeded altogether in disorganizing our county. They certainly made a high-handed and unheard of push to effect it, and for no other reason, as we verily believe, than that of our voting for Gen. Zachary Taylor. While we had nothing against Gen. Cass, believing him to be an able and talanted Statesman; Yet the noble part performed by the hero of Buena Vista's bloody plain, inclined our men to give their voice in favor of him whose brilliant career witnessed to their satisfaction, that an overruling Providence was with the man. This, with other reasons that might be rendered, was the cause of our voting as we did; and the sequel has shown that we were on the Lord's side; and whose side must they be on who sought to deprive us of our rights for doing as we did? We dare not say, on the Devil's side, for this would be harsh and uncharitable; but we will venture to say, on the Locofoco side.

But more seriously: this body has taken a very scriptural and consistent view of our character; and we are happy to learn that they were under the influence of some of the holy and sacred precepts of inspired truth in their deliberations in relation to our county organization.

It is said, that "the law was not made for the righteous, but for the lawless and disobedient." This body has wisely withheld a part of the law from us, and retained it in their own hands. But the hearts of our citizens beat high with gratitude to those honorable gentlemen who so ably and manfully defended our rights and interests in the Senate. In defending our rights, they only defended the Constitution and maintained the supremacy of the law—aside from prejudice or party interests. They have done themselves honor in our estimation, and we believe, in the estimation of every honorable man, whether he be Whig or Democrat; and they have done us justice so far as it was in their power to do.

As things now stand, we have taxation without representation. When England treated her American colonies in this way, our fathers called it oppression; and it does seem to us that if our money is required for public use, we ought to have some little voice in directing its appropriation. But we are not disposed to be contentious. If others have done us wrong, it shall be our aim to avoid their example, and hence avoid the consequences. The wrong done to us, in this respect, is but a debt contracted, drawing interest in our favor until the principal is paid, provided we act wisely and prudently in reference to the same. If we are what we should be, the never-failing promise stands recorded,—bequeathed to us by the pen of inspiration; "all things shall work together for good, to them that love God."

The following is from a correspondent of the Missouri Republican.

"The bill of the House to destroy the organization of Pottawatamie, because the people of that county had the independence to vote for Gen. Taylor, sleeps on the table of the Senate, beneath the ruins occasioned by Whig batteries; and, since misery is said to love company, it has for its companion the bill to revise the boundaries of the first Congressional District, which excludes that county from all participation in the election of members of Congress. They are beyond the reach of the hand of resurrection at this session. If not all has been done that was sought to be done against the inhabitants of this county, as a punishment for exercising the right of suffrage, the "unterrified" have done enough to consign them to the doom which awaits them. They have deprived the people of this county of the right of representation, and of the judiciary—rights guaranteed by the constitution, and "formidable to tyrants only."

Salt Lake Emigrants.

It is intended for companies to start from this point, to emigrate to the Great Valley of the Salt Lake so soon as grass is sufficiently grown to sustain cattle and teams. Whenever a company of fifty wagons have assembled at the camping ground on this side of the river near this place, (the precise place will be designated in due time,) they will forthwith be organized and start on their journey. This number can travel with much more ease, comfort and speed than any greater number. Our experience has proven this to us. The men and boys that will naturally go with fifty wagons, will be quite sufficient to protect themselves on the journey against the Indians. Every man and boy capable of using a rifle or a musket, should, by all means, have one, and a good one. If any are deficient in this respect, we will furnish every company with what they may lack, provided the captain and principal men of each company will become responsible for the arms and deliver them safely to the High Council in the Valley. As there is quite a lot of arms here that belong there, and we wish to forward them on. The organization of companies will be strictly military, and every man should be amply provided with arms and ammunition adequate to any and every exigence. Our experience last year on the Elk Horn river with the Omaha Indians abundantly shows the importance of a rigid observance of the above.

The bill of particulars, embracing provisions, and other articles to be taken, will appear in the Guardian in due time. Every wagon, before starting, will be examined to see if it contains the requisite amount of provisions, utensils and means of defence. If they are deficient in these, they will not be allowed to cross the river to proceed with our companies. The severity of the winter here, awakens some fears that they have had a severe winter in the Valley, and it will be, most likely, thought better to take a greater amount of provisions than was at first anticipated. A few extra barrels of flour will do no harm.

Gold at Council Bluffs.

Considerable excitement has prevailed here since last Fall, concerning an extensive Gold Mine, as thought by some to have been discovered in the Bluffs, between the Buoyo Lake and this town. There have been many speculations in regard to it, and many experiments tried; but from the best information we can obtain, there is nothing valuable of a mineral kind discovered, and the prospects daily fade. Some of the ore has been smelted, and submitted to the strongest tests that we could put it to. And it turns out to be a mixture of zink, copper, &c., and not enough of that to pay for working it. Better dig for corn and potatoes!!

Deaths that have occurred in the county since our paper was first issued, will be inserted free of charge, if the friends will furnish us with their account.

Marriages will also be inserted free, particularly where we superintend!! but in all other cases, the boys say, that it will cost cake or ——, to give the parties a honey-moon pleasure ride on the Guardian's wing.

Outfitting for the Valley and Gold Region.

This place is probably the most eligible point on the Missouri river for emigrants from Iowa and Illinois, residing no father south than Quincy, to rendezvous at, preparatory to launching forth upon the great Western Plains. The old Mormon trail by Pisga and Indian town is a notable thoroughfare, and is settled all along through the State to this place. Travelers need not camp out, or away from inhabitants more than one or two nights, if the roads should be good, between the Mississippi river and this place. Emigrants may start from the Mississippi as early as they please. They will be able to obtain corn on the way for their teams, if they will use a little precaution, and at some places, lay in enough to last them two or three days.

We have no hesitancy in assuring our readers that every article needed in the Gold Mines, from a crowbar to a sieve, from a barrel or sack of flour to the broad-side of a baconed porker, can all be had here at equally as low rates as can be purchased on the Mississippi. We have a goodly number of most enterprizing merchants who have anticipated all your wants, and have laid in heavy stocks of all sorts of goods. And being connected with heavy firms in New York, Philadelphia and in St. Louis, they are determined to sell at rates so low that no reasonable man will haul goods or provisions through to this place; and even if he comes by water, it is our candid opinion that he can purchase his goods and entire outfit in the little town of Kanesville at a better rate than he can purchase them in St. Louis or in any of the Eastern cities, considering the trouble, expense of transportation, and risk. We are personally acquainted with the Eastern market, and also with the St. Louis market; we likewise have the price current, weekly, from all these places; and it is our honest sentiment that this is the place for outfitting.

Many think that we have got nothing out here in the *State* of Pottawatamie, but a few simpletons that voted for Gen. Taylor. But if they would just come here, and step into some of our Dry Goods, Grocery, and Hardware stores, and find stocks of $50,000, they might begin to think Pottawatamie worthy of some favorable consideration in the halls of legislation.

Should it so happen that every thing that the most fastidious caterer would require, could not be had at this place; why, just run down to St. Josephs in Missouri where they have every thing, and no mistake—while your teams are resting a few days and treat yourselves to the pleasure of a little more than a hundred miles' trip, through a rich and fertile country, and there your every want can be supplied. Just get a copy of the Guardian before you leave, and run over its advertising column, and most likely you will discover the advertisements of the cheapest houses in St. Josephs. Those you would do well to patronize.

There is a Preacher in this town on whom many of the citizens of this county and of other parts frequently call for advice, counsel, and instruction upon various questions. This Preacher is not a rich man, and he complains some that his house is so thronged with comers and goers, that it seriously interrupts the arrangements of his domestic or family affairs; and, moreover, the business of some is of such a nature that they require to see him alone by himself. In this case, he is obliged to go out of doors, or send his family out, which is very uncomfortable at almost any time; but more particularly so in this extreme cold weather. We have taken the condition of the Preacher into consideration, and think that his complaints are too well founded. We have concluded, therefore, to build him an office by donation or contribution, that he may have a place to give counsel in, and relieve his family from the inconvenience occasioned by the want of such a building. The office will cost about one hundred dollars; and we would say to all that may have occasion to call on the Preacher for counsel: Now is your time to contribute something in labor, lumber, nails, glass, sash, 18 inch shingles, corn, flour, pork, and even money would not be refused. Should this call be neglected, we might possibly have reason to fear that wise and valuable counsels would not always be given us. The Preacher is very thankful that this move has been made. Our friends are requested to hand in their donations. They will be received at this office.

Suppose that every subscriber for the Guardian try his best to get, at least, one more subscriber, and a dozen or more if he can? This operation would keep us afloat.

Deep Snow and a Prospect of High Water.

Snow began to fall here in the month of November, and has continued, at intervals, up to the present time. There have been a few warm days since, just sufficient to pack the snow and it has become almost an entire body of ice. It is now about two feet deep on an average. The cold weather set in about the 1st of November, and since that time, there has hardly been a day sufficiently warm to cause snow to melt so as to make water in the road. There have been two or three little rains or mists and sleet, but not enough to diminish the quantity of snow.

Some hunters have just come down from Fort Vermillion, about one hundred and fifty miles above here, and they report the snow much deeper there than here. They say that many Indians in that region are in a state of starvation on account of the very deep snow preventing them from getting out to hunt and kill game. Vague reports from the mountains say that the snow is beyond all calculation. It is now late in the season, and this snow will be very likely to go off suddenly. We, therefore, repeat our warning to the people on the bottoms of the Missouri River in this county to prepare to get on high ground. The people in Missouri, on the low bottoms, of this river, would do well to be on the lookout and find a place, on high ground to retreat to—before they are surrounded and caught in a snare.

To Emigrants.

Emigrants to this place, by the *Missouri River*, should land at Council Point, some three miles above Trading Point or Bellevue. CHARLES BIRD resides there—and to him should our friends make application for information immediately on landing. This is the most eligible point on the river for the accommodation of emigrants to get removed to their friends in the various settlements in this region, and also the nearest point to this place.

Who that is a friend to the Latter Day Saints, will not take the Guardian? And who, that wishes well to Zion's cause, will not seek to extend its circulation?

Single copies of the "Guardian" can be had at this office, nicely enclosed in a wrapper for the mail, to be sent away to friends and acquaintances. No extra charge for the wrapper. Friends leaving this place, would do well to purchase a number of copies. They may distribute them to good advantage.

For the Guardian.

To the Saints in Iowa.

GREETING:

It is with grateful feelings to our Heavenly Father, that we enjoy the present opportunity of communicating unto you through the medium of the press; which privilege we can doubly appreciate, having so long been deprived of the means of printing by the ruthless hand of our persecutors; and it is unnecessary for us to counsel and advise the Saints to take the Guardian, and thereby put themselves in possession of all necessary information in relation to the affairs of the Church; as well as by paying their subscription, to *enable its publication to continue*; for every Saint who has been so long deprived of the privilege of reading our own publications, will hail with gratitude the opportunity of doing so. There are many things which we wish to communicate to the Saints, and when the weather shall have moderated, so that we can address you, in large assemblies at the several Log Tabernacles, we shall take the earliest opportunity of doing so; but we wish at present to give some advice and information in relation to the poor. The Lord by the revolution of seasons, has sent the snow, and the cold north winds, alike upon the just and the unjust, the strong man and the invalid, the orphan and the widow; but all men were not equally well prepared for so severe a winter; and it becomes necessary to call upon the Saints to pay up their tithing. Bring in your corn, wheat and buckwheat, flour and meal, corn fodder, oats and hay; money and California gold; groceries, honey, butter, eggs, shoes, leather, clothing, pork, beef, mutton, venison, veal, fowl, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, beans, onions, &c., &c.; that the hearts of the needy may be made glad with an abundance of the good things of the earth; and that they may not lack fire-wood, we advise that every tenth day during the cold season, the brethren all turn out with their teams, and those who have no team, take their axes to cut and prepare the wood for the fires; that the prayer of the orphan, the poor, and the sick may ascend up to the ear of the Most High for blessings and deliverance; for "he that giveth to the poor, leadeth to the Lord," &c.

We have been thus far particular that the Bishops of the different Branches may know how to proceed to supply the pressing calls that surround them; and as a great many of the poor have made complaints to us, we are determined to stir up the minds of all the brethren to this important subject. We have also learned that in some Branches, that there are very few, and in some not any, who are supported by the Bishops, consequently the tithing in many of the neighborhoods, remains unappropriated; whilst the Branches situated near this place, have more poor than the tithing will provide for. The Saints are hereby instructed to bring their tithing to the Tabernacle on each Saturday; and as Bishop Joseph Knight, in consequence of his health is not able to attend to the duties of his office. Bishop Isaac Clark, assisted by one of the Twelve will be in attendance on those days, to receive, take care of, and distribute to the needy such things as may be brought forward, and also to see that an accurate account of the tithing received, is entered in the Book of the Law of the Lord, that none may lose their reward. And those Branches which have a surplus of tithing are counselled to bring the same on the above named days. Bishop Clark will visit the Branches as far as he is able, and instruct the Brethren on this subject. Elders Lyman Stoddard, Jerome Benson, and other traveling elders, as also, the Presidents of the different Branches are instructed to give the Saints all necessary information, and stir them up to diligence and faithfulness on this important subject; for as the Lord liveth, if this people forget the poor, and neglect their tithes and offerings according to his Laws, he will forget them in the day of trouble. Let every Saint be awake for this is the key of peace on this Land, the key of plenty, the key of health; for as our hearts are open to the needy, so is the hand of the Almighty in dispensing his favors unto us; and in the great day, when the judge of all shall say, "come ye blessed, inherit the Kingdom," &c., we will learn, that visiting the sick, feeding the poor, sustaining the needy, were the very things for which we receive our crown of glory; and those who neglect these duties, were found destitute of pure and undefiled religion.

Br. Silas Richards has been appointed acting Bishop for the Block House Branch; and we hope that whenever he shall call on the Saints to turn out on Tenth Day to get wood for the poor, that every man will be on hand early, and in earnest, as there is a number of families helpless and destitute. In accordance with the commandment of the Lord, by the Prophet, the Saints will "bring in their tythes and offerings into the store house, that there may be meat in my house; and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of Heaven and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground, neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of Hosts (Malachi, chap. iii., v. 10, 11.) We have nothing in our hearts but blessings for the Saints, and close this communication by praying for the choicest of Heavens' blessings upon your heads, even so. Amen.

GEO. A. SMITH.

Kanesville Lyceum.

The question proposed to be discussed before this institution on Saturday evening next, we learn to be the following:

"Will the admission of Slavery into our new Territories contribute to the good of the general cause of humanity, to the honor of the nation, or to the real advantage of the Southern States?" We believe that able speakers will appear on both sides—a crowded audience may be expected to hear the strong reasons of the orators of the evening, poured forth in strains that will challenge applause.

In consequence of the severity of the winter, many farmers in Missouri have lost the greater part of their stock hogs, as we are informed, having prepared no suitable shelter for them. Many cattle are dying there from the same cause and for want of food, as we are told. The winter has been so long and severe that corn and fodder are becoming very scarce. There has been very little, if any stock in Pottawattomie county that has died as yet, with the exception of the Government cattle on the rushes, some fifty miles above this place. Many of them, we are informed, are dying of cold and hunger, the snow being so deep that they cannot well get to the rushes. Whoever is responsible to the Government for these cattle, would do well to look to them in our opinion.

Work oxen will undoubtedly be high here in the spring, and the demand for them great. Every body is going to digging gold. Some on their farms, but mostly going to California. Oxen and mules will be greatly needed.

To our Farmers.

Although the snow and ice now hold the soil bound by a strong chain, the time is drawing near when it will melt away, and the naked earth, free from frost, invite again your attention and labor.

You will do well to procure wheat that is clean for the spring sowing, and select such ground as is most free from weeds to sow it upon. Let the seed be put into the ground as soon as the frost is out. Oats are a very fine, useful, and profitable crop, and we think our farmers will do well by paying more attention to this grain than they have done heretofore. Every farmer should raise flax. Its great utility and want should be sufficient argument to induce every one that possibly can, to raise the article. We hope that some attention will be paid to the raising of barley. From this kind of grain, and from the hops which grow spontaneously in large quantities through this section, a most excellent, wholesome, and cheap beer can be made. The early frosts last fall should admonish every farmer to plant his corn in April or beginning of May. Corn had better be bitten by frost twice in the spring than once in the fall. Guard your crops by good and sufficient fences. A small piece of ground well tilled and well fenced, is much better than a large piece badly tilled and badly fenced. Corn planted from the middle of May till the middle of June, will do very well for stock; but for horses, sheep and calves, about one and a half or two bushels of corn should be sowed upon an acre of ground, in the latter part of May or first of June, and ploughed or harrowed in; and in the latter part of August, or perhaps forepart, it should be cradled, cured in the sun, and nicely laid away for winter. This, for calves and sheep, is most excellent. Try it. Fodder is much more easily obtained in this way than by cutting prairie grass; and when once obtained is worth double.

The trouble and vexation caused by bad fences, and hard feelings that have sometimes risen among neighbors, by cattle and hogs breaking into enclosures, should be a sufficient admonition to all concerned, to protect their fields by good fences. Do not waste or destroy any timber unnecessarily. Let not the timber be deadened or girdled to make fields, when there is such a vast body of open prairie uncultivated. You should soon begin to lay up your fences, hunt up your chains,—have them mended and ready; ploughs, yokes, drags, spades, hoes &c. &c. should all be hunted up and put in good repair before the time that it will be necessary to use them. A farmer should have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place, if he expects to prosper in his pursuits.

THE NET ON THE RIGHT SIDE—A GREAT HAUL.—Our neighbor, Mr. Powers, with some three or four others, went to a small lake about three miles from this town a few days since, and found an open place at the margin of the water where a strong spring run into the lake. They went to work and picketed in an area of about eight or ten hundred square feet in this open place; the warm spring water having prevented it from freezing over. The pickets were of small willows that grew plentifully there. They left two or three pickets out in different places to admit the fish. About 9 o'clock in the evening another neighbor went down to the fish trap and discovered it full of fish. He drove all the stakes down and shut them in, the water being about six feet deep in the deepest part of the trap. When morning came, lo and behold!! The whole trap was crowded with one dense mass of fish, and their backs sticking out of the water. Now came the sport of spearing or gigging them. They would frequently bring out three or four fish at one throw of the gig. There were a number of sled loads taken and hauled off by two yoke of oxen each. They were mostly of a kind called "Buffalo" and would weigh from three to twenty pounds each. While this cold weather lets the fish in the lake will all seek this warm spring, and there is no doubt but that there can be fish enough caught in this very trap to supply the whole *State* of Pottawatamie. Friend Powers made us a present of a half dozen fine ones, and freely gave to all that wanted. "Freely he received and freely he gave."

Much interesting matter is necessarily excluded from this number. It will appear in our next.

Who can, for a moment, doubt the reality of our living in the last days, upon the very borders of the millennium? The words of the old Jewish prophet Isaiah, 60 chap., 17 v. is evidently being fulfilled. "For brass I will bring gold, for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron. I will also make thy officers peace and thine exactors righteousness."

The prophet must have had his eye upon the productions of the California mines, when he says: "For brass I will bring gold." That is, gold become as plenty as brass, silver as plenty as iron, &c., &c. The next great event upon which the eye of the man of God rested, might have been the election of Gen. Taylor, as shown by the latter part of the verse. "I will also make thy officers peace and thine exactors righteousness." The old hero fought for the war party, then and still in power, and suppressed his own private feelings and sentiments, to show his fidelity to his country. Since the responsibility of the government, will soon, by the will of the people, fall upon him, we trust his private sentiments will be carried out in his Administration, so far as circumstances will allow.

Chunks of Gold in California grow bigger, and more of them every day. In fact, we dreamed of turning out one lump the other night that weighed two hundred and fifty pounds, pure gold, and left four more in the same hole still larger! Away here on the frontier, so near California, we can't help having some golden dreams of enormous size.

MARRIED,

In this town, by the Editor, on Thursday evening, 15th inst., Mr. LISBON LAMB to Miss SARAH E. BROWN, both of this place.

DIED,

January 6th, in Browning's Settlement, SALLY SABIN, wife of Ara W. Sabin; aged 23 years, 11 months and 20 days.

WANTED by Mr. GOOCH, one set of house logs from the Cotton Woods, Length, 21 by 17 feet, nicely hewed, six inches thick, and liberal size. Two and a half cents per foot will be allowed for them on subscription for the Guardian, if delivered at this office soon. feb21

TITHING.

THE brethren in the Block House Branch, are requested to make a general turn out on Thursday, the 1st day of March for the purpose of getting wood for the widow and fatherless. They will assemble at the Tabernacle as early in the morning as consistant, with their teams and axes. They are further requested to bring in their tithing in such articles as they have to the Tabernacle, on Saturdays in each week, that the needy and destitute may have their wants supplied, and their hearts be made to rejoice. The Saints know their duty in this respect, and it is hoped and believed that they will act promptly that they may be blessed. There are many in want of food any raiment, who deserve to be supplied from this source.

feb21 1t SILAS RICHARDS, Acting Bishop.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.

A. W. Babbitt's Letter.

The following letter from A. W. Babbitt Esq., we publish; not that we wish or intend to foment strife, but that the saints at large may have it as one reason, among others, why he was disfellowshipped from our church.

This letter was read to a large meeting or Conference of the Seventies, held at the Tabernacle, on the 19th of November last., Most of the authorities of the whole church, in this country, were present.

Elder G. A. Smith spoke on the case: He wished to be pardoned for any expressions that he might make if they were not quite so polite and mild as they might be. He looked upon the letter as a direct insult upon the people. If he had drawn the dagger at him personally, he would have considered him [Babbitt] less guilty: But to aim at the whole people was an outrage upon their feelings that they ought not to endure. We have not "ceased to think and act for ourselves." We have not *"prostituted* our most sacred rights at the shrine of religious despots," and Mr. Babbitt ought to have learned this before now from the fact that his private letters, sent up here, assuring us that Mr. Cass must and would be elected, met with no favorable reception. We were compelled to believe that Mr. Babbitt was a very ignorant man or a very corrupt man. He was corrupt if he had any just notions with regard to the election, for he assured us to the reverse of what his real sentiments must have been. If the altar of his heart had been sacred enough to prevent *strange fire* from smoking thereon; if he had not laid aside the SACERDOTAL TUNIC and put on in the stead thereof, the smutty garments of political party, and suffered his mind to be blinded by the *"god of this world,"* he must have seen that Gen. Taylor was the man. But he concluded by saying that Mr. Babbitt was a wise man, even so wise that he could not fellowship him.

Mr. Hyde then spoke and said: Mr. Babbitt has asked me a number of very pointed questions, and if it were to save my life, I could not answer them all. But if I had been playing the part of a snake in the grass, or digging a pit for my neighbor, I might perhaps have been particular enough to mark days and even hours. If Mr. Babbitt has any letters from me, written from Washington, that he thinks would convict me of a crime worthy of Purgatorial punishment, let him make them public, and not be trying to make something out of nothing. I have repeatedly told you and the world at large what I went to Washington for; but it seems that Mr. Babbitt has not yet learned my errand there—and therefore asks. I would refer him to my letters in the Republican for his answer. I never told him that I had a draft on the Whig committee at Washington, or any other committee for a dime.

Many remarks were made by different persons, and it was finally concluded, that Mr. Babbitt's conduct towards Mr. Hyde was dishonorable, uncalled for, and unchristianlike; and that Mr. Babbitt be furnished by this Conference, one evidence that we have not "ceased to think and act for ourselves," by withdrawing our fellowship from him. By the will of this people, he has held a high and responsible priesthood and station in the church, but with our consent, he can no longer be sustained therein while he calls our best friends,—men whom we know and whose worth we can appreciate, "RELIGIOUS DESPOTS."

The vote to disfellowship Mr. Babbitt was unanimous; not one hand raised to sustain him. Several staunch Democrats who voted for Mr. Cass, voted against Mr. Babbitt.

Mr. Babbitt thought that few of our Mormon friends believed our Whig apologies. We cannot help it any more than he can help seeing how many of his Mormon friends voted him out of the church for his productions against them.

To THE EDITORS OF THE IOWA STATESMAN;

Dear Sirs: I perceive from the 1st number of the Hawk-Eye that the *Deacon* is in direct communication with Orson Hyde; and, if Mr. Hyde is to be received as an uninterested witness, we must force the belief that the Whigs of Iowa are like *Cæsar's wife*, not only unsuspected but beyond suspicion; or to use Mr. Hyde's language, their intercourse has been unspotted and clear like the *mirror itself*. Now, I would like to ask Mr. Hyde a few questions which he may answer in his next epistle to the *Deacon:*

1st. Where was you at 11 o'clock on the night of the 8th of July?

2d. Where was you the next morning at 10 o'clock?

3d. Who was with you and what was he subject matter under consideration?

4th. How much did you tell me, on your return down the river, the draft on the whig committee at Washington city was for?

5th. What did you go to Washington city for?

6th. Of whom in the city of Cincinnati did you get the printing press and materials?

7th. Where did you get the money to pay for the press?

8th. What did you say to me on the subject in a letter dated at Washington, Sept. 15th, 1848?

The answers to the above questions without *equivocation* or *anecdote* may shed some light. I am aware that Mr. Hyde, in one of his letters to the Missouri Republican, undertook to give some items on this subject; and if he intended to be understood as giving the whole truth, he must have left a heavy load upon his conscience, however unspotted he may represent those who have operated with him in relation to the Mormon vote; and I can assure Mr. Hyde that few of his Mormon friends believe his whig apologies. Mr. Hyde has a style peculiar to himself in writing upon these subjects and turns many nice points with some anecdote in order to divert the mind from the point, which forcibly reminds me of the *Ink* or *Cuttle fish*, who, when closely pursued, throws out of his mouth so much *fog* and offensive matter that he evades pursuit, and in this way makes his escape. Does not Mr. Hyde know the fact that an order was drawn on Chambers & Knapp, by Warren, and that the same was paid and the avails sent to the Bluffs? Does he not know that Warren has acknowledged the payment of some two hundred and forty dollars to one of his coadjutors in this matter, (Mr. Pickett,) and does he not know that it is morally impossible for me to believe the statements that he has made? because knowledge supercedes faith?

But, Mr. Hyde announces himself a Whig, (but not an *ultra* one,) has no set notions, has not voted but once in his life, knows little or nothing about Federal and State policy, yet he assumes the responsibility of influencing a whole community; and lest he should betray ignorance, as their guide, he directs them to a political knave to counsel them "WHEN AND WHERE TO ACT." Such men we might reasonably suppose would support Gen. Taylor, for their principles are in perfect keeping, and Mr. Hyde is about as capable of counselling the Mormons how to vote as Gen. Taylor is of presiding over the people of the United States. He, like Mr. Hyde, is no politician, has not studied the science of civil government, has never voted in his life, but if elected can get Mr. Warren, or some of the same *stamp*, to advise him *when, how and where to act.*

Is it not astonishing to see the desperation of the Whig disciples in their struggle for political power: no stone is left unturned, no means too holy to be used, no *altar* too sacred to burn their political fire, the *sacerdotal tunic* must be laid aside, the smutty garments of party must clothe the minister of the altar, his influence cannot be dispensed with, heaven and earth must unite their influence or their party fails.

Are not the most cherished institutions of our country endangered by the use of such unhallowed means, when the most sacred of all human rights are *prostituted* at the shrine of religious despots, and men cease to think and act for themselves. It was the language of Chief Justice Story, while treating upon the constitution of our country, that it was the work of wise master builders, the work of immortality, if human institutions might aspire to such a name; yet, it might perish in an hour by the negligence of its keepers, *the people.* When the people no longer act upon the results of their own judgment and convictions, but tamely submit to religious and political dictators, then we may look for the elevation to office of bold and avaricious men who will feed well their operators; and thus the glory of our free institutions will depart, and despotism with all its horrors will enslave our children.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully, Yours, &c.
A. W. BABBITT.

October 23, 1848.

Yesterday and to-day are the first two really pleasant days that we have had since the beginning of November. It is now warm, and the snow begins to disappear a little, after three months of most excellent sleighing.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Feb. 17th, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you a correct daily list of the Thermometer reckoning since the 1st of last November; and likewise the time and depth of every snow. The observations were taken at sunrise, midday and sun set. The Thermometer hangs in the shade. The figures with cyphers placed before them denote the number of degrees below zero, and those without, the number of degrees above.

Yours, &c. Z. H. BAXTER.

Thermometrical Table.

Date.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	Date.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
Nov. 1	28	45	33	Dec. 1	19	35	33
" 2	30	46	36	" 2	24	35	33
" 3	26	34	24	" 3	28	26	24
" 4	18	32	25	" 4	10	12	11
" 5	26	40	34	" 5	13	17	14
" 6	29	34	32	" 6	14	16	12
" 7	26	37	28	" 7	8	11	9
" 8	14	18	13	" 8	013	17	12
" 9	8	27	18	" 9	2	15	14
" 10	19	37	31	" 10	06	10	5
" 11	18	50	30	" 11	020	12	6
" 12	21	49	34	" 12	17	32	24
" 13	33	35	30	" 13	11	13	10
" 14	33	38	33	" 14	1	24	15
" 15	32	45	38	" 15	14	28	20
" 16	28	33	29	" 16	13	34	20
" 17	28	33	19	" 17	25	40	25
" 18	13	35	29	" 18	22	31	16
" 19	27	47	37	" 19	02	8	6
" 20	33	48	38	" 20	2	2	02
" 21	32	45	35	" 21	08	01	06
" 22	25	53	43	" 22	012	6	08
" 23	36	55	42	" 23	06	10	8
" 24	30	35	29	" 24	12	32	19
" 25	17	29	28	" 25	014	6	014
" 26	28	55	33	" 26	010	15	8
" 27	22	50	42	" 27	14	18	6
" 28	35	50	40	" 28	21	36	20
" 29	26	31	43	" 29	0	30	16
" 30	19	33	27	" 30	5	34	16
				" 31	6	40	30
Jan'y. 1	16	21	17	Feb. 1	07	32	18
" 2	18	18	14	" 2	2	4	7
" 3	12	22	19	" 3	05	24	17
" 4	010	19	015	" 4	0	34	19
" 5	018	14	4	" 5	2	28	27
" 6	02	13	02	" 6	24	23	
" 7	6	15	15	" 7	6	31	28
" 8	9	21	17	" 8	18	20	12
" 9	06	6	017	" 9	12	32	16
" 10	08	10	6	" 10	10	46	10
" 11	14	30	34	" 11	10	21	16
" 12	35	18	10	" 12	7	35	21
" 13	05	0	06	" 13	13	6	0
" 14	010	5	3	" 14	014	9	0
" 15	010	6	06	" 15	011	10	0
" 16	06	17	010	" 16	0	33	23
" 17	016	4	04	" 17	01	01	010
" 18	018	4	05	" 18	Froze up.		
" 19	4	26	20				
" 20	11	7	0				
" 21	014	6	0				
" 22	8	19	8				
" 23	8	33	29				
" 24	22	18	11				
" 25	0	26	15				
" 26	04	29	23				
" 27	16	24	21				
" 28	15	16	12				
" 29	13	15	13				
" 30	7	12	8				
" 31	12	21	18				

DEPTHS OF SNOWS.

November 8th and 9th;	4	inches.
December 4th, 5th and 6th,	7	"
" 9th,	2	"
" 21st,	3	"
" 24th,	3	"
January 1st and 2nd,	6	"
" 8th,	6	"
" 13 and 14th,	5	"
" 24th,	2	"
" 30th,	3	"
February 1st,	5	"
Total,	46	inches

FOREIGN SEIZURE OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The New York Sun, noticing the statement just brought from the Pacific, of some $400,000 in California gold dust having already arrived at Valparaiso and Panama, in British Government steamers, in the absence of proper naval force and restrictions on our part, says: "That some extraordinary news has been received from the War Department, ordering a large number of parole officers in the eastern States and through New York to rendezvous at once in this city, for the purpose of proceeding to California. A party of seven arrived night before last from one of the Forts on Long Island."

The South vs. the North.

We copy the following from the Washington Union, to show the feeling that is being rapidly engendered between the North and the South respecting the extension of Slavery into our newly acquired territories. The feeling is certainly not of the most happy kind. The prospects are becoming more favorable daily for a dissolution of the Union. If the North and the South divide,—division will not stop here. California, Oregon and New Mexico will begin to feel consequential. When once a blow is struck to divide the country, it can be repeated with far less restraint. Ye wise men of State, look and consider before consideration is drowned or stifled by the storm and confusion of anarchy,—by the gloom and horrors of bloody war! It would be hard for a foreign power to conquer America; but she can conquer, waste, and destroy herself with great ease.

"The New York Evening Post contains a harsh and insulting editorial against the South. It professes to be a criticism upon the course of the legislature of South Carolina, and the editorial articles of the Charleston Mercury. It belongs especially to that paper to reply to these coarse and ungenerous remarks. But upon one point we think it due to other States than South Carolina, to take some notice. We pass over the illiberal and insulting tone of the whole article. It scarcely becomes the citizen of a great confederacy of sovereign States, to use such language towards any one State, much less upon half the States of the confederacy. What is thrown out against South Carolina, is almost equally applicable to the other slaveholding States, and the peculiar institution of the southern States. It is not thus that any liberal American citizen would speak of a large portion of the Union, nor is it thus that he would hold up the character of her institutions to the nations of the eastern world. Still less would he, descend to the practice of the "Emancipator," and of the worst class of the English tourists, by republishing from a Charleston paper the advertisements of slaves for sale. It is a species of vituperation, intended to be as insulting to the South, as it is really disgraceful to the illiberal author. To show still further the ungracious and malignant style of an American journal with some pretensions to refinement, decency, and public spirit, we give the following extracts from the article, being a fit conclusion of so dignified a tirade upon the South:

"It was fit that these advertisements should appear in the same paper with the patriotic resolution upon which they are so valuable a commentary. Let any candid person read them carefully through, and then we ask him to say if he thinks the institution of slavery is a safe or proper subject for public discussion in a slaveholding community? Would it be prudent to permit, in an assembly of mechanics, for example, a discussion of the merits of an institution which permitted the sale of human beings in herds, like dumb driven cattle, among whom were carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, engineers, farmers, cooks, seamstresses, tanners, shoemakers, &c.? Would not such debates tend to impair that respect for the law which is the law's most important sanction, to render the tenure of property in human flesh insecure, and to imperil not only the fortunes but the lives of those who trafficked in it? No person, who can appreciate the just and exalting pride of an American mechanic, would doubt that this would be so. It is this everlasting curse which providentially follows slavery as well as every other species of crime, that it can never be comprehended without being condemned. Where slavery exists, freedom of speech must perish.

"We feel that we have now done our duty and our whole duty as public alarmists; and if Congress, not heeding what we say, and in the face and eyes of this resolution, proceed to exclude slavery from California and Oregon, why, they must expect early notice from South Carolina, by legislative resolutions and senatorial protests, that if any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia shall be successful, they will do things so unspeakably dreadful that our type would not probably lie still long enough to be pressed into the expression of them, and which, if we knew, we would not dare to utter in a whisper, unless, like the barber of Midas, we buried our terrible secret in the earth, and left the world to get knowledge of it, as it learned that Midas was a jackass, from the weeds which should grow over the grave where the whisper was interred."

Who principally imported the original slaves from Africa, contrary to the solemn remonstrances of the South—what are the serious difficulties which stand in the way of immediate emancipation—and how far the fanaticism of the abolitionists contributes to these difficulties—and how much more readily the object would be effected, if the South were left to herself, we will not stop to inquire. But upon one point we beg leave to set the New York Evening Post right. It levels its fiery indignation against South Carolina alone, and ridicules her empty and unsupported menaces. But does not the Evening Post see the danger of involving the other southern States in a similar movement? Does he not see the sympathy of interest which binds them all together? When thus taunted, thus insulted, by ribald reproach, and thus assailed by a fanatical course of measures, a common cause may unite the whole South together. The best way to avoid any such catastrophe is to avoid all such contumelious reproaches—to conciliate, and not to ridicule—to soothe, not to defy—to discountenance all measures which operate unequally, and to treat all the partners of a great confederacy with some show of equality, some appearance of respect, some sentiment of kindness.

THE POPE IN AMERICA.—The New York Sun of Wednesday, says: "It is said that a large number of our most influential Roman Catholic citizens intend calling a public meeting at an early day for the purpose of inviting his holiness, Pope Pius IX, to take up his permanent residence in this country. Should the temporal power of the Pope be wrested from him, it is not unlikely that he may find a home in our happy republic."

A New York letter says: "Bishop Hughes, of this (Roman Catholic) diocese, suggests that a contribution be made up in this country to aid the Pope, if he be refused a residence in Rome, in procuring some temporary place of independent residence."

Our St. Louis Mail, Quincy Mail, Montrose and Nauvoo Mail, and Burlington Mail, were sent by Wm. O. Clark, who resides near Montrose. He was here on business. The first number of the Guardian was sent by him to the above places. But in consequence of the snow leaving him at St. Joseph, he left there the St. Louis Mail, containing one hundred and seventy four copies of the first number of the Guardian. We trust that it will have been forwarded ere this.

The latest telegraphic news from Washington, represents the Southern Delegation, in Congress, rather more mild and conciliatory.

If men will go to California to dig gold, they had better take plenty of eatables rather than dry goods. Don't think that it will be too expensive to transport them. You will not think so when you get there. Do not think of recruiting your stock of provisions at the SALT LAKE; for if the winter has been comparatively severe there, they will have none to spare to you.

The Presidential Election.

The following is ascertained to be the Electoral vote given at the late election for President and Vice President of the United States.

STATES.	TAYLOR.	STATES.	CASS.
Massachusetts,	12	Maine,	9
Rhode Island,	4	New Hampshire,	6
Connecticut,	6	Virginia,	17
Vermont,	6	South Carolina,	9
Maryland,	8	Ohio,	23
New York,	36	Mississippi,	6
New Jersey,	7	Indiana,	12
Pennsylvania,	26	Illinois,	9
Delaware,	3	Missouri,	7
North Carolina,	11	Alabama,	9
Georgia,	10	Arkansas,	3
Kentucky,	12	Michigan,	5
Tennessee,	13	Texas,	4
Louisiana,	6	Iowa,	4
Florida,	3	Wisconsin,	4
	163		127
	127		
Taylor's maj.	36		

Martin Van Buren, none.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—We have accounts from Mazatlan, West Coast of Mexico, to December 1st. Vessels have arrived from California with gold, some of which had been assayed at Guadalaxara, and found to average 21 carats.

The British surveying steamer Pandora had taken it, $280,000 worth in all, and was to land it at Panama to be sent across the Isthmus of Chagres, and by the mail steamer to Southampton, England.

The British surveying schooner Herald arrived at Mazatlan, November 29th, from Bering's Straits, having been unable to gain any intelligence of Sir John Franklin.

A Valparaiso (Chili) paper, of Oct. 27th, says $420,000 in silver arrived per steamer of the 24th, mostly in bars from Copiapo, where another discovery of immense value has just been made. We have also $100,000 of Gold dust from California, and prices have somewhat receded for the former article, viz: bars $10 32 @ $10 30½; dollars 10¼ @ 11 ℔ cent. prem.

This is a decline of about two per cent. in the value of silver, the previous quotations for dollars having been 112½.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Railway from Cincinnati to San Francisco.

At St. Louis and Cincinnati, and all along the line between these two cities, the citizens are actively engaged in procuring the capital to construct a railway not only to connect the two cities, which will connect at Cincinnati with others extending east to Boston. The day is not very distant when the Atlantic and Mississippi will be bound together by an iron band. But the work will not stop at St. Louis. It will be carried on west until it eventually reaches the Pacific.

William Bayard & Co., a company embracing citizens of the United States and Europe, have sent in a memorial to Congress for aid, by a grant of land and the right of way, for a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco. This will be a pretty good extension of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, and connect us with what will be the great city on the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Bayard & Co state that they have contemplated the subject for many years, and spent several years in Europe, in perfecting their arrangements. The route, which heretofore was difficult to determine, is regarded as settled by the late acquisition of California. The line of the road intersects the Rio Grande, near the head waters of the Red and Gila rivers, thence to San Francisco or some port in California. The line to be located by Engineers of the United States with the concurrence of the Engineers of the Company.

The United States to grant the right of way, and set apart the lands along the road twenty-five miles on each side to aid in its construction, and where any of the lands in that distance have been disposed of, the amount to be made up of other unsold Government lands. The lands so set apart to be sold only to actual settlers, at a price not less than the Government price, and in tracts not larger than 640 acres to any one person.

The company within thirty days after the completion of the survey, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States, not less than five millions of Government securities, at their market value. The interest on this deposit at six per cent. per annum, is to be paid to the company, the principal to remain as a pledge for the construction of three-fourths of said road.

The road to be constructed in the best manner, with a heavy rail, and to be completed in eight years after the completion of the survey. The company to carry the mails from the Mississippi to the Pacific in not exceeding four days, and Congress to fix an equitable compensation for this service. Army and Navy stores for the United States to be always transported free of charge, and officers, and soldiers, and sailors of the Army and Navy to be carried at half the price charged other passengers for officers, or one-fourth for soldiers and sailors. The highest fare to be charged on the road on its whole length, not to exceed one half the present rates of passage upon the United States steamers from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to San Francisco.

Take turkeys, geese and ducks to the Valley—instead of chickens. They have a plenty of chickens there already. But turkeys! turkeys! are the birds to eat up and destroy the crickets. Pigs will eat them also. Take the latter by all means. Drive all the cows you can.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT WESTERLY, R. I.—We learn by a private letter that an alarming accident occurred at Westerly, R. I., on Monday evening, the 1st day of January. A large crowd had assembled in a church (which we gather was recently built.) The occasion was a ladies' fair, for the sale of fancy articles, &c. "Early in the evening," our correspondent writes, "when about five hundred had collected, the floor broke in, precipitating some three hundred, who were in the centre, down twelve feet into an unfinished basement below, on rocks and stones which had not yet been removed. Tables, men, women and children, and a large furnace stove, all went in together, besides twelve solar lamps and an innumerable assemblage of smaller lights."

The consequences of the accident were serious to many in the dislocation and breaking of bones, ruin of dresses by fire and otherwise, although, almost miraculously no one was killed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office,** in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work,** which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, IOWA.

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.
feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a superopal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash in pieces the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.
St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.
feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received. Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth, and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk, lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and selling cheap to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our friends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849.—3m

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

More proof that
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., March 16, 1848.

SIR:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,
O. B. BEERE.

TROY, In., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

JEFFERSON CO., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by
F. MERRYWEATHER,
General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.
Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb7 3m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Model American Courier.

Lines Written on the Death of a Young Lady.

And art thou gone, who shone so bright,
And blest us with thy presence here?
Forever gone to realms of light?—
Let friendship drop the burning tear.

All flesh is grass, the preacher saith:
Alas! his mournful words are true,
For we behold thee in thy bloom
And flush of youth, brief months ago.

Th' elastic step, the stately form,
The speaking eye, and radiant brow,
Prostrate before the canker worm
Of fell disease, are dust e'en now!

But thy freed spirit lies not there,—
To realms above on soaring wing
It mounted, borne by seraphs fair
To courts where angel voices ring.

What tho' the hectoring cough did shake
Thy breathing form, and urge decay,
And the flushed fever tinge thy cheek,
And scorch thy fading life away.

Death, of his gloomy terrors shorn,
To thee was welcome messenger;
Thy spirit saw the radiant morn
Of light and love that welcomed her.

As the bright sun at coming even,
Whose daily journey being o'er,
Sinks calmly through the depths of heaven,
And rolls beneath our western shore,—

But, when the hours of night be past,
In gorgeous beauty next appears,
Faithful and glowing to the last,
In the bright east to glad our years,—

So thou did'st sink beneath the shore
Of bounded time's uncertain sky.
But, filled with hope, life's journey o'er,
Rose into bright eternity.

Methinks upon thine head we see
The shining crown of gems and gold,
Promised to those who faithful be,
Of which thy suffering Savior told.

Disease shall no more try thy flesh,
Grief 'whelm the heart, tears dim the eye,
For thy freed spirit soars afresh,
And dwells in immortality,—

Soars through the boundless fields of bliss,
And bathes in seas of love divine,
Where faith, and hope, and joy, and peace
Forever live, forever shine!

MISCELLANY.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

BY "JOHN SMITH."

Time itself is a great revolutionist: and sometimes a reformer. Its continual dropping wears away rocks of flint and undermines thrones. Time perseveres in its work of dissolution and reorganization, when other powers grow weary with hopeless effort. Time has been the witness to scenes of anguish, when goodness and genius have been immolated on the altar of passion. Time also has witnessed moral resurrections, when goodness and genius have risen from the tomb in which they seemed buried forever. Time brings us hope now, when we contrast it with time that was. Let us see.

"Come, mother, do give me the sugar in the bottom of that glass; it is so good," said a bright-looking boy as he looked wishfully up in her face, while with one hand he clung to her gown.

"Why, Charles," said his mother, "you will become a real toddy-drinker if you keep on at this rate. Your mouth waters now like an old rummy's! Here I will give you a lump from the bowl, and throw this stuff away."

She was about to suit the action to the word, when the little fellow cried out impatiently—

"I don't want a lump from the bowl, because it does not taste good like that in the glass!"

A shade of anguish flitted across the mother's countenance, as she saw such precocity in a habit she knew to be ruinous, and over which already she had wept many tears. As she contrasted the man of her heart's choice, marked with the distinct tracery of vicious indulgence, with the noble and beautiful man he once was, she could truly have said,

> "The thochts o' by-gone years,
> Still fling their shadows over my path,
> And blind my een wi' tears;
> They blind my een wi'saut, saut tears,
> And sair and sick I pine,
> As memory idly summons up
> The blithe blinks o'lang syne."

And yet because her child cried, and every-body did as she was doing, because it was fashionable, she allowed him to drain the sugar saturated with brandy. And as he did it he smacked his lips with the keen relish of a toper.

The apathy, which then held all minds on the evil of intemperance was truly astonishing. A mother's sensitive heart would sometimes penetrate the delusions of fashion and custom, and see "hungry ruin" in prospect for her son. Sometimes she would articulate her fears lest Charles would become too fond of strong drink, but the husband hushed her by saying "Fudge wife, don't be alarmed for this is nothing strange or unprecedented! In fact I believe I had as great a relish for such things at his age as Charley has now, and you see I have done well enough!"

The wife would have spoken had she dared, as she looked into the face of her husband, bloated and blossomed as it was. She would have used to the father his own prospective ruin as an argument why his son should avoid the same path of death. But such intimations only roused his anger, that she should hint that he was a drunkard, although not unfrequently he had, at some great dinner, been "kicked under the table." The wife suppressed her thoughts, and time unravelled the web of destiny. In three years that husband died—avoiding fashionable nomenclature—a drunkard.

Such a catastrophe aroused the mother from her stupor, and with what success we shall see presently.

It was on a cold blustering day, just as Charles was starting for school, that he came up to his mother:

"Mother, I am afraid I shall take cold; come, please fix me a little nice hot toddy to keep me warm!"

It was said with a sort of shame faced boldness, as though he was not altogether sure of doing right. But the mother detected the cravings of appetite, and felt that the demon must now be exorcised or keep possession forever, as she replied:

"No Charles, you must not have any more such drink. You must never touch it again or you will become such a drunkard as the poor man who died over the way. Do you remember how he shrieked and howled whilst dying of delirium tremens?

She would have said "*your father*," but of his ruin thoughts trooped up frightfully, and her tongue refused to pronounce the harsh comparison. She burst into a flood of tears. The boy seemed intuitively to catch what was passing in her mind, and instantly sprung to her arms, affectionately kissing her cheek, as he said, "I won't drink any more, mother." She pressed him to her heart, and prayed silently.

From that day he seemed to be a different child. No inducement could make him taste a drop of any intoxicating liquor, and with untiring diligence he pursued his studies. His mind, rarely developed, comprehended and practiced the idea that he must be the architect of his own fortune. His brilliant talents, the more shining in one so young, made him a companion whose society was courted by all. Nature had fitted him to be the admired centre of every circle in which he might move.

At the age of fourteen, Charles was entered a member of —— college. Common consent soon assigned him the first place in the class, and his brilliant qualities as a companion rendered him a universal favorite. Would, I had almost said, nature had moulded him into a ruggeder shape, with mental, moral, and physical ugliness to repel vicious associates, instead of attracting them to himself by so many admirable and fascinating qualities. Intemperance is a social vice, and not a few of its most regretted victims are those whose companionable ways give zest to vice, and pave the highway to ruin How many victims has intemperance made, through the social principle, in some circumstance perverted into the most dangerous lure that ever caught the unwary.

And what a meaning these words have when applied to youth in college. The choicest minds there are congregated. Life is still young, and sociality there sparkles like ruddy wine. Who has not an exhilarating recollection of the hearty laugh, and the brilliant rejoinder of the college circle, when "Greek has met Greek," in the witty warfare? It is the very heyday of glee, and even frosty age is melted as it recurs to those scenes when it was young. And yet that very period is the Scylla and Charybdis of an educated man's life. Thirty years ago the dangers of that period were extreme. Home has just been left behind; and now, for the first time, the youth becomes in a measure his own master. He is a social being, and in circumstances calculated to elicit all his sociality. Hence the hours of mirth and conviviality, in which at length are found not merely the blandishments of an hour, but the beginnings of inveterate habit, the cause of future tears, and, in too many cases, of premature death. The history of American colleges amply proves the assertion.

For two years Charles had avoided danger, and by diligence had secured the approbation of his fellows and instructors. The fall vacation had passed, and he was now a junior, when he met a college mate whose social disposition and fine talents he had learned to admire.

"How are you, Charles?"

"How are you, William?" were the mutual greetings with which they met, and then they recounted the pleasures they had enjoyed at home.

"Charles, come to my room this evening after nine o'clock. The tutor will be snoozing by that time, and we shall have a nice time talking over vacation and what we have seen. Come over, won't you?

Thus pressed, the unsuspecting Charles consented and was there at the appointed hour. He was surprised to find quite a company of mates, and those of a class whose company hitherto he had avoided. He felt uneasy, and wished himself away, but had not courage enough to gratify his wishes. They soon surrounded him, and their flattering attentions, and the uproar of laughter excited by some of his sayings, soon reconciled him to his situation. Anecdote, that wine of sociality, freely circulated, and in this, none could equal the widow's son. From his tenacious memory he feasted his auditors with some choice stories, which produced great merriment.

It was not long before William introduced the champagne. Charles started and thought of his mother. He would have left, but the fear of ridicule was too strong for him. He feared a laugh more than a bad action, and proved, in his own experience, a drunkard's

> "—— *laugh a poor exchange,*
> For Deity offended.

"Come, fellows, fill up your glasses with a little of the "O be joyful" before we part, what's the use of drowning away life, like good old aunties, afraid of stepping quick for fear they will put a wrinkle in their smooth aprons! Hurrah for a little good cheer! The tutor is in bed, and here's health to his long nap to morrow morning. What's the matter, Charles? Take a little; it's nothing but wine."

The tempted youth dared not refuse, and in a few minutes "nothing but wine" had banished mother, duty, danger and ruin, and with the ardor of his nature, he plunged headlong into the dissipation of the evening.

"Fill again, my merry boys," said the host. "Hurrah for a song! Jack, let us have one of your best!"

"Hurrah for a song," responded the whole company in concert. "Give us a good one, Jack."

The young man thus called on, had a fine voice, and being a great wag, could sing drinking-bouts with great zest. Taking the wine "giving his color in the cup," in his hand, and clearing his throat, he gave them a song from Moore.

> "Friend of my soul, this goblet sip,
> 'T will chase thy pensive tear,
> 'T is not so sweet as woman's lip,
> But oh, 't is more sincere.
> Like her delusive beam,
> 'T will steal away thy mind;
> But like affection's dream,
> It leaves no sting behind."

The song was received with noisy mirth by the company, and again the wine passed round. And thus with wine and song, the hours flew away, until several became first witty, then silly, and then drunk, and among them, Charles

The morning came, and with it the bloodshot eye and aching head to witness against the last night's carouse, and with all, that insupportable sense of degradation and loss of self-respect. What a feeling of agony was that which racked the heart of this widow's son, as the past rushed across his vision, and the future like a horrid spectre loomed up in the distance. But he was in toils, and his social qualities were the cord by which his wicked companions led him on to repeat that same disgraceful scene,

And yet by dint of talent, he secured the honors of his class, in spite of his relaxed exertions. He had seen his mother but once since that change, and her pale countenance recalled him for a time to himself. She did not know of the change, but looked with a mother's pride and hope on her son. On the altar of home, he made his vows of reform. Again among his companion, those vows melted away like snow-flakes in a river. If any man in the world can say truthfully, "the evil which I would not that do I," it is the man beginning to slide down the steeps of dissipation, with companions at his back to prevent his return. And such this brilliant youth found it.

But we must hasten. That day, so longed for by the student at length arrived. The widow, proud of her son's progress and honors, was there to witness his graduation. He had expected her, and had controlled his appetite accordingly. The splendid procession of alumni, undergraduates and spectators crowded the spacious building, the galleries of which shone with a multitude of ladies. The scene is one of the most beautiful in a man's history.

The wrangle of political and religious polemics is left outside that inclosure consecrate to the "east of reason," and woman (mother, sister and friend) lends her additional enchantment. It is a proud day for the candidate for honors! especially if he be "the observed of all observers!"

Already have two speeches been pronounced, and anxious eyes are cast around for the *valedictorian*. "Where is he?" is the question repeated from lip to lip.

"Have you seen Charles ——?" asked one of his classmates in a hurrid tone. "Where can he be? Zounds? I hope he will keep straight to-day for the honor of the class!

It was the veritable William who proffered the first wine glass to Charles, who was now anxiously inquiring for him.

"I tell you," said his companion, "I am afraid that we shall find him at ——'s hotel. I saw him go in there about nine s'clock, and you know his failing."

"Impossible! he can't be such a fool as to get drunk to-day, when so much is depending on him—and his mother here too!"

"Well, it can do no harm to step over and see, and we must be in a hurry, for in an hour and a half he must speak."

The young men hurried over to the hotel, and to their chagrin found their worst fears realized. There was Charles partially intoxicated. He needed a little "*wineing*" as he thought, to string him up for his part and his appetite once excited, he had overdone the matter.

"Charley, what do you mean by this foolery? was the first salutation of William. "Your speech, your speech—how are you going to deliver that when you are drunk as a fool!"

"Speech, ah yes, the speech, said Charles with a staggering attempt to cut a pigeon wing on the floor, in which he nearly fell, and then sung out,

> "Send round the cup, for oh, there's a spell in
> Its every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality."

"No more such trash," said his impatient companion, interrupting his drunken song. "Come along and sober yourself, for the day depends on your valededictory."

They then compelled him to use water freely, and then walked him up and down the street, uttering broken snatches of song. William became indignant and almost abused him, but Charles quickly silenced him by a keen allusion to his agency in bringing him to his present situation. But for once anger did a drunken man good in recalling him to the reality of his condition. But it is now almost time for the valedictory, and when the name at length was announced, there was a buzz of expectation throughout the vast assembly, for his reputation as the finest scholar and speaker in college was fully established. As he ascended the platform, his whole look and gait revealed his condition. His mother closed her eyes as against a horrid vision she could not believe. But it was no dream, and as his situation for the first time burst on her, she shrieked "He's lost!"

His eye rolled with a sort of vacant stare, as though he were attempting to re-call his oration. The suppressed shriek of his mother, and the looks of pity so galling to a proud spirit, seemed to inspire him. For one moment he glanced over the assembly, and all hesitation vanished. Emotion was awakened, and it lent electricity to the burning words he uttered. Like a giant he grasped the feelings of his audience, and bore them away as by a torrent. The triumph was complete, but it sent a thrill of indignation to many a heart, that a man with such a genius should sacrifice his magnificent gifts at the debasing shrine of intemperance.

Charles was sober now, and hurried to the side of his mother. He reproached his own suicidal course, and vowed to be guilty no more. But the mother looked on it all without confidence, and sank with despondency, under the belief that a drunken father would soon be followed to the grave by a drunken son. She was a broken-hearted woman. Had she lived at this day, she might have hoped, but thirty years ago, the entire influences of society swept men into the whirlpool, and there "was none to deliver.

For a time, while Charles was acquiring his profession, he abstained, but at length gave way to his fatal appetite occasionally. As a lawyer he rose, with astonishing rapidity, to the high places of that noble calling. All did homage to his genius, and yet most regretted that much inspiration did that genius receive from potations of brandy. His mother lived to see his fame, yet died of grief that her only son should so ruthlessly ruin that fame by a debasing practice. Her death seemed to remove the last restraint, and he hastened on his own death, when he had scarcely attained middle age.

A HINT TO THE UNPICKED.—An old lady, resident of a neighboring place, kept a large family of turkies—perhaps sixty. She like a great many other people, thought a great deal of her turkies, and valued them very highly. Opposite her door was a West India Good Store. The man who kept it one day emptied his cask of cherries intending to replace them with new. This old lady being economical, felt it a great pity to have all these cherries wasted, and in order to have them saved, she would drive over her turkies and let them eat them. In the course of the day the old lady thought she would look after them and see if they were in no mischief. She approached the yard, and lo, in the corner lay her turkies in one huge pile, dead. Yes, they were "stone dead." What was to be done!

Surely the old matron could not lose the feathers! She must pick them! She called her daughter and picked them, intending to have them buried in the morning. Morning came, and behold, there were the turkies stalking about the yard featherless enough, (as may be supposed,) crying out, "quit, quit," feeling no doubt mortified that their drunken fit had been the means of losing their coats. Poor things, if they had said "quit," before they begun, they would not have been in this fix. We would advise all young men who are in the habit of drinking to leave off before they get picked; and to those who do not, let every young lady say "QUIT."

From the Chicago Tribune.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

It is a trite, but at the same time a true remark, that the real incidents of life constantly occurring around us, possess a far more romantic interest than the fanciful ones conceived in the teeming brain of the novelist. Of this the following o'ur true tale, told us in brief by the steward of the packet boat Louisiana, on Saturday will furnish some illustration:

Some ten years ago, as our readers will remember, there was what was termed a "rebellion" in Canada, and after the "patriots" were subdued some were summarily executed and a portion were banished for a long term of years, to Australia. Most of these latter were men of families, from which they were torn without mercy, to expiate in far distant clime by imprisonment and hard labor, the crime of having failed in their attempt to rid their country of the evils of misgovernment. We think they acted very unwisely in proceeding to the extremes as they did, but this point we will not stop to consider. With one of the e expatriated men our tale has chiefly to do.

For seven or eight years he had borne the hardships of a lonely captivity, hopeless of ever seeing home or friends again, when a general amnesty was proclaimed by the British Government in regard to all, with one or two exceptions, of those who had been concerned in the rebellion. Our hero was now at liberty, and his first thought was to seek his home. But he had no means to pay his passage there, and he accordingly shipped on board a whaling vessel which at the end of two years more landed him on his native shores.

Wife, children, and friends filled his thoughts, and he hastened on to his old residence in Canada. Every thing remained as it had been—friends and neighbors greeted him as he passed along—but how his heart sunk within him to find the homestead deserted, and to learn that his wife had been married two years to another, supposing the husband of her youth to be dead. She and her new found mate had settled somewhere in Illinois.

The poor man felt desolate, indeed, he determined to see, and if possible reclaim his wife and children. After weary travel and many inquiries he traces them to Knox county, Illinois, where they were comfortably settled in their new home. There he presented himself a few days since. The wife could not have been more surprised or pained to see an apparition from the grave, for she had long considered him as dead. The new husband, too, was rather disagreeably surprised to see before him a claimant for his wife. What should be done! The first husband anxious to obtain the lady, the second was disinclined to give her up, looking upon his claim as good.

They were reasonable people all around. The original claimant remained in the neighborhood a couple of weeks, during which time the matter was frankly talked over. At last the rivals came to the just and rational conclusion that the lady was the proper person to make a final decision of the question, and to her it was mutually agreed to refer it, giving her time to consider it in all its bearings.

What more perplexing position can a woman be placed in than that? Here were two men with almost equal claims upon her affection. One was the father of all the children but one, the home the companion of her youth—the other, bound to her heart by near and sacred ties, and by the mutual love they bore an infant that had been born to them. She could not for a time decide—what true hearted woman could? A tumult of thoughts and emotions filled her heart alternately swaying her from side to side. Thus the conflict lasted for several days, during which time she was enabled to look clearly into her own heart, and at last she was ready for a decision.

Which could she choose but the man around whom was twined the tendrils of a first and strong affection—to whom she had given the first offerings of her heart? The needle may vibrate for a time, but it points at last with unfailing constancy to the never setting star of the north; and in a like manner the heart of a true woman, having in the universe but one fitting mate, will, after all vicissitudes, turn lovingly to the sunny warmth of "first only love."

A disposition of the youngest child must now be made, and it was mutually agreed by the two men, that, as it could not be deprived of a mother's care, first care, the first husband should take it with the other children, to be restored to the father at some future time. The re-united family now made preparations to go to a new home; and so great was the interest excited in the neighborhood by this singular affair, that as many as a hundred and fifty persons from the neighborhood were present to witness their departure. On Saturday last, they came up on the packet Louisiana, on their way to Michigan, where they will take up their residence.

We naturally sympathize with the first husband, to whom wife and children are restored, but who does not feel for the bereavment of the second.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The Subterranean Lake.

We some time since gave an account of the singular discovery of an underground lake, on the line of the Central Road, west of Niles about two miles. In crossing a low swale or marsh, it became necessary to make an embankment about twenty feet high to correspond with the grade of the road; and the narrowest part of the marsh was chosen, being about one thousand feet across, on either side of which was high level ground. After the embankment had been carried about forty feet on to this low ground, the earth gradually gave way and sank down into what seemed to be a bottomless pit.

The sudden disappearance of the embankment was accompanied by tremendous convulsions of the ground for some distance around where the casuality occurred, and cracks were caused by the upheaving of the ground, deep and large enough to bury a cart and horse in. From exploration and researches made, it appears that the piece of ground over which the grading was to be made had once been a lake, but was now covered by a soil of roots, muck, etc., to the thickness of from ten to twelve feet. The submerged lake is about two miles long, and is in some parts half a mile wide.

At the place where this railroad track crosses it is the narrowest. At one end of the lake is what appears to have been an island, as there are trees of large growth standing, while on nearly the entire circuit of the lake the ground or surface of ten feet has become so hardened that the best of grass is grown, and the spot has been regularly mowed for several years. We believe, in some parts of it, good potatoes have been grown. The depth of the lake is ascertained to be about eighty feet in the deepest part, and the water as clear and pure as that in the river at this city.

After the sinking of the first grading the work was pushed ahead with increased strength, and for eight months eighty hands were employed continually, day and night, one set retiring as the other came on to the work. As the embankment gradually extended out over the part that sank into the sod and crust, again it would become so heavy that another sinking would take place, and in this manner the work has been going on.

The excavation and embankment was, after a while, commenced on both sides of the lake, and last week the contractor says the filling in had met at the bottom, and the prospect was that no more trouble would be found in rapidly completeing the work. The above number of workmen have been engaged at this point for fifteen months—eight months of the time, as before mentioned, day and night. It has cost an immense sum to accomplish the original plan adopted of crossing at this point, but like every thing else undertaken by this company goes straight forward.

We lately saw an account of a similar lake on some of the Southern roads, but not as extensive a one as this. The soil on the surface of this lake is of a rich black color, and in some places has been plowed and planted. The grass grown is of a good quality, and the pasturage during the season of the very best.

It is certainly strange that the discovery had not been made before, but the oldest inhabitants never thought of the matter, and in all probability it would never been brought to light had not this road crossed it. The ground was solid, seemingly, as any marsh, and at all events sufficiently so for all practical purposes, except railroad embankments.

CLIPPINGS.

Bisbop Potter, of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, has prepared a form of prayer to be used in all the churches of the diocese, while the Asiatic Cholera is threatening us with its ravages.

[We should think that in these Cholera times, that it would require something more than the *form* of prayer to be effectual.]

We heard recently a good story of an Irishman who had never seen any of the birds of America. "The first feathered fowl," said he, "that ever I see when I kum to Amerika, was a forkintine, (porcupine.) I treed him under a hay-stack, and shot him with a barn-shovel. The first time I shot him, I missed him; the second time I shot him, I hit him in the same place where I missed him before!"

According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men; according to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better; according to Unger, they grow older, and are never bald; according to Pliny, they are *seldom attacked by lions*, (on the contrary they will run after lions,) and according to Gunter, they *can talk a few!*

GOOD REASONS FOR VOTING FOR GENERAL CASS.—One of Mr. Cass' stump speakers in the dark corner of Tennessee, (where some green things vegitate,) a few days since discovered the true reason why Gen. Cass should be President, says he, "a man who has six lives, eats ten rations a day, four salaries at a time, and has an opinion for both sides of every question must be the greatest man in the world. I believe I could convince old parson Brownlow of it if I could see the old hoss."

Modern Dictionary.

MARRIAGE—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

DEATH—An ill-bred fellow who visits people at all seasons, and insists on their immediately returning the call.

AUTHOR—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

BARGAINS—A ludicrous transaction in which each party thinks that he has cheated the other.

CRITIC—A large dog that goes unchained and barks at every thing that he does not comprehend.

IMPOSSIBILITIES—Dinner at a hotel without mince pies or bread pudding, and breakfast on a steamboat without sausages.

JURY—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one or more at the bar.

GRAVE—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of it.

LAWYER—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

POLICEMAN—A man employed in the corporation to sleep in the open air.

TONGUE—A little horse which is continually running away.

HONESTY—An excellent joke.

"My dear," said a printer to his sweetheart, "permit me 2 m~~u;" when the termagant immediately made a —— at him, and planted her (☞ between his ii, which put his head in *pi*. This conduct," said the gallant typo, looking it at her, is without a ||."

If you have got no friends, try to get enemies, for of all cruel mortifications, neglect is the worst.

Lord B. Being asked by a lord in waiting, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied: "A clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman makes us forget them."

A ROADSIDE CONFAB.—"And so, Squire, you don't take your country paper?"

"No, Major I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them."

"But Squire, these country papers prove of great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better their editors can make them."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer, did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbor had not maintained the press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in one of these papers—did that cost you anything?"

"No; but ——"

"And your brother's death was published with a long obituary notice."

"Yes, yes, but—"

"And the destruction of your neighbor Brigg's house by fire. You know these things were exaggerated till the authentic accounts of our newspapers set them right."

"All true; but—"

"And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you were much gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes, but these things are news for the reader. They cause people to take papers."

"No, no, Squire Grudge, not if all are like you. Now, I tell you, the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in types, with a heavy black line over it; and with all your riches this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things will be spoken of; but the Printer's boy, as he spells the words, in arranging the types will remark of you: poor, mean devil! he is even spunging for an obituary!" Good morning Squire.

LOVE.

My love is not a beauty
To other eyes than mine;
Her curls are not the fairest,
Her eyes are not divine;
Nor like the rosebud parted,
Her lips of love may be;
But though she's not a beauty,
She's dear as one to me.

Her neck is far from swan-like,
Her bosom unlike snow;
Nor walks she like a deity
This breathing world below;
Yet there's a light of happiness
Within, which all may see;
And though she's not a beauty,
She's dear as one to me.

I would not give the kindness,
The grace that dwells in *her*,
For all that Cupid's blindness,
In others might prefer!
I would not change *her* sweetness,
For pearls of any sea;
For better far than beauty
Is one *kind heart* to me.

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. A promise should be the result of mature reflection. A promise and its performance should like the scales of a true balance present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 3.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a super-royal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the inferior, and will try by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash to pieces the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two Dollars a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

From the Times and Seasons.

Dialogue between a Clergyman and Saint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES AND SEASONS:

SIR: Not long since, I had the honor to be in the company of a *clergyman*, as he styled himself, and as our religion was the engrossing topic of conversation. I had thought it would be no harm to community at large, if some of the items of our conversation were made public.

Clergyman.—Your Society, I perceive, believe in the Book of Mormon as a revelation from God.

Saint.—Yes! certainly: all truth came from the Lord by revelation.

C. Why don't you show the plates and convince the world at once?

S. For the same reason, sir, that you do not show the *stone tables*, and *convince* the world at once. They were held sacred in the ark of the covenant, and he that looked into that *died*. Besides Mr. Smith would be the only proper person to exhibit and explain them: and for him to travel and exhibit them to *convince the world at once*, over a globe of about 25,000 miles in circumferance, embracing various climes and inhabitants, using more than 300 different languages, and numbering more than 900,000,000 souls,—would be an *eternal work*. To do nothing but travel he would do well if he convinced *one* a day, which would be 365 a year. At this rate, could the present inhabitants live so long, it would require more than *two and a half* millions of years, leaving the increase as the world is now, in heathen darkness.

C. I see you are prepared to resist natural reasons by arguments which have never before been presented to me. But as to its being a revelation the world doubts.

S. Don't the world believe the witnesses to the book?

C. No: they testify too much: saying that an angel came down from heaven and brought the plates, and showed them.

S. Is anything contrary to scripture that an angel should come from heaven in this age of the world, more than another?

C. Yes! The idea of seeing angels is preposterous. Dr. Gill, Dr. Scott, Dr. Clark, and all our great men in divinity discard the idea. Why sir, the presence of an holy angel would consume us.

S. I see you don't believe in the administration of angels in the church of Jesus Christ.

C. No: not I—it is next to *blasphemy* to suppose that God would send a holy angel among men in such an enlightened age of the world.

S. Sir, your reason is contrary to the Bible; now listen to me a moment and I will show you that God never had a church and people upon the earth, without administering to them by angels. Hagar, Abraham's wife's servant saw an angel, to comfort her in the hour of distress: The Lord and two angels feasted with Abraham upon a fat calf—see Gen. 18 ch:—and the same angels went from Abraham, while he plead with the Lord for Sodom and Gomorrah, and staid all night with Lot and partook of another feast. This may be the reason why Paul said "be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Jacob saw concourses of angels descending and ascending from heaven to earth, and even wrestled with God! Moses, who, after he murdered the Egyptian, had no better reputation than other men under the same charge, saw God face to face, and seventy of the elders of Israel with him. And the angel went with the camp—Joshua saw the captain of the Lord's hosts—and from the reading of the Old Testament, it would seem that it was no very uncommon sight for men and women to see angels; even old Nebuchadnezzar, when the three holy men were cast into a fiery furnace, saw four walking in the flames, "and the *form* of the fourth was *like* unto the Son of God." It appears he *knew* how Jesus Christ looked several hundred years before he came in the flesh, wicked as he was, and that is more than you allow among what you call righteous.

Again, besides the administering of angels to thousands which I will not now trouble you to hear,—at the birth of Jesus and before,—the Jews, who, you admit were so wicked that they crucified the Lord, were nevertheless *visited* by an angel yearly at the pool of Bethesda—an angel visited Cornelius before he was initiated into the kingdom: an angel unlocked the prison doors for Peter; and when the Lord was about to show his servants things that must shortly come to pass, he sent and signified it by an angel unto his servant John, and told John that the mystery of the seven stars was the seven *angels* of the seven churches of Asia. What think ye, did God ever have a church without an angel in it?

C. You Mormons have too much scripture—you take all. Now we believe that reason and philosophy have the place of revelation, and as the Old Testament has been fulfilled, so has also the New, when the apostles died, there ceased to be anything more than the foundation which our *learned divines* were to build up churches until they converted the world to christianity, and brought in the millennium.

S. Too much scripture! why, sir, the apostle says all scripture given by inspiration, is profitable for doctrine and reproof, &c., and that in the last days God, not man, would pour out his spirit upon all flesh; and they should propheey, dream dreams, and see visions; and the Lord would reveal the abundance of peace and truth: gather his children from every country whither he had scattered them, and return to them a pure language, that they might call upon him with one consent: gather all nations to the valley of Jehoshaphat, and destroy them, that the children of Israel would be seven years in burning the carriages and implements of war; that instead of your reason and philosophy, Paul says, beware lest any man *spoil* you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the rudiments of the world, and not after the doctrine of Christ; that instead of your easy times, the powers of heaven are to be shaken, and a time of trouble ensue which will baffle the skill of philosophy, while earthquakes, rebellion, bloodshed, and calamity will continue until great Babylon falls.

C. Must bid you good bye, sir, that doctrine is unpopular.

P.

From the Times and Seasons.

"Mormonism."

If Mormonism succeeds, christianity will receive a mortifying blow. The question is, what ought to be done? The answer is "inform the people." We have looked upon it as a mere delusion, containing the seeds of its own dissolution. But there is order in this fanaticism, there is a system in this imposture, and it carries with it an invisible spirit by which the learned and unlearned are strangely overcome."—[Baptist Register.

☞ Yes, Mr. Register, "*inform the people*," *that* is just what ought to be done, and if *christianity*, as now practised by christendom, from the Catholic with his beads down to a Millerite with his picture of Daniel's vision, does not "receive a mortifying blow," there is no truth in the Bible.

Inform the people, and if Paganism, from jugarnaut down to an Indian pow-wow, does not "receive a mortifying blow," then there is no virtue in the Priesthood of the Son of God.

Inform the people, and if all nations in their present notions, embracing Jews and Gentiles, an Infidels, do not "receive a mortifying blow," then there is no God.

Inform the people, for information is the food of Mormonism, and power the life of it. Bless the discernment of the Register! there is "*order and system*" in Mormonism, and there is faith, virtue, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity. And again, there is a form of godliness and the acknowledgment and manifestation of power; because the signs you know were to follow them that believe.

Inform the people, for Joseph Smith, like his brethren the prophets, has been killed, and you know, the good book says it should be so. The first man that offered an acceptable offering before the Lord *was killed*, and Christ was killed, and the promise was that his disciples should be served likewise.

Inform the people, and give the truth, for false information will disgust wise men, and then our "*invisible spirit*," full of revelation, and prophecy, will overcome the learned and unlearned, and help bring to pass the strange act of God. Give the people information, do, and Mormenism is safe.

Inform the people, do that Mormonism contains the seed of its own continuation, and the elements of its own exaltation. What bore Noah's ark triumphantly over the flood will bear Mormonism victoriously through the fervent heat of the last days. Mormonism embraces everything good in heaven, or on earth, and it claims all truth in heaven, earth and hell: so do inform the people, that the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, holds the keys of the Kingdom, spoken of by Daniel, and the voice of the spirit says, *this is the way—walk ye in it!*

Inform the people that the "invisible spirit" of Mormonism, having the Book of Mormon, and Book of Doctrine and Covenants, for walls to support the gospel of the Bible, on one side, and the Melchisedec and Aaronic priesthoods on the other, for witnesses and messengers, is abundantly able to cope with the philosophy, wit, ambition, avarice, and aggrandizement of the priests of Baal since the apostles fell asleep, even the hireling clergy of the nineteenth century.

Inform the people, that Mormonism is the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, and will continue to roll forth until it becomes a great mountain, fills the whole earth, and even the gates of hell should not prevail against it. So Mr. Register, you perceive that Mormonism is a great leveling machine, high as heaven, deep as hell, and great as the earth, propelled by the "invisible spirit" of an all powerful God and who can stop it?

Lines written on the birth of the infant son of Mrs. Emma, widow of the late General Joseph Smith.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

Sinless as celestial Spirits—
Lovely as a morning flow'r,
Comes the smiling infant stranger
In an evil-omen'd hour.

In an hour of lamentation—
In a time—a season when
Zion's noblest sons are fallen,
By the hands of wicked men.

In an hour when peace and safety
Have the civil banner fled—
In a day when legal justice
Covers its dishonor'd head.

In an age when Saints must suffer
Without mercy or redress:
Comes to meet a generation
That has made it fatherless.

Not to share a father's fondness—
Not to know its father's worth—
By the arm of persecution
'Tis an orphan at its birth!

Smile, sweet babe! thou art unconscious
Of thy great, untimely loss!
The broad stroke of thy bereavement,
Zion's pathway seem'd to cross!

Till in childhood thou had'st known him
Had the age, thy father spar'd;
The endearment of remembrance,
Through thy life time thou had'st shar'd.

Thou may'st draw from love and kindness
All a mother can bestow;
But alas! on earth, a father
Thou art destined not to know!

Nauvoo, Nov. 24th, 1844.

Apostrophe to Gold.

God of the craven heart! Idol of millions, how splendid are thy temples, how zealous are thy worshipers! They gather around thy smile in the morning, they leave not thy devotions at midnight! Thou smilest upon them and they grow mad in the midst of their palaces. They make themselves monarchs in fancy and conquerors in dreams. Who can withstand thee! Thou leadest the feet of beauty, thou directest the arm of the brave! thy pathway is the pathway of triumphs, thy presence the solace of power! Thou silenced the voice of eloquence when the Macedonian held thee up glittering before the eye of the orator; and the mistress of the world rose before thee in the balance! Disposer of empires! thou spreadest over the world. Thy spell nerved the assassin, and urged on the betrayer. Thy yellow visage incited the spoiler when he sought thee on the crimson field, and made himself red in the carnage. In all ages thou hast triumphed. Whether in the thirty pieces rewarding a Judas, or the sparkling crown on the brow of a tyrant; always alike invincible. The man of business bows obsequiously to thee. The man of fashion falls before thee, and the miser clutches thy garments as though it were the curtains of heaven! Thou hast a goal of a splendid misery, where guilt makes her alliance with death! The virgin at the sanctuary fears not thy footsteps, and the shorn priest flies not the power of thy magic.—[Ossian.

KISSING TO SOME PURPOSE.—A story has reached our ears, of a singular scheme for raising funds, which was hit upon and put in practice at a donation party held not more than a thousand miles off. It appears that some of the kissable ladies present actually allowed their sweet lips to be tasted at the rate of fifty cents a kiss—this being considered a suitable price for the privilege! If we are not misinformed, one gentleman of the party took five dollars' worth!—[Sandwich Observer.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Steam Guage.

We yesterday made known our intention to notice more at large, the invention of a Steam Guage, by A. S. Lyman, by which the *pounds of steam* to the squure inch, or the state of the water in the boiler, may be understood at all times, as accurately as we can tell the degree of heat or cold by a thermometer, in any day of the year. Their have been many inventions of modern times, to give notice to engineers, officers, and others, of the condition of the steam and the water in the boilers, but we have not met with any thing that so fully meets our expectation, and is so fair an index to the actual state of the steam and water, as this new guage. We are the better prepared to express an opinion of its utility, from the fact, that we have had it, for several weeks, attached to the steam boiler which drives our presses; and whilst its novelty has attracted attention to it, the importance of the design has given it additional consideration. We have watched it with care, and have at all times found it subject entirely to the state of the steam and water in the boiler.

So sensitive and so true to the laws of nature which govern it, is this guage, that although it is separated by a brick wall from the boiler room, yet, with the doors shut, and without any intimation or knowledge without, any one may understand *when the five doors are open—when fresh fuel is added*—when the *pump* is keeping up a supply of water, and every *cut off* of the steam made by each revolution of the engine. All this is shown upon a plate, like the plate of a thermometer, graduated and marked by degrees and figures, and reduced to a scale which shows the exact weight of steam carried, and the precise condition of the water in the boiler. The index mercury rises as the pressure of the steam increases, and the index mercury for the water rises as soon as the water falls too low in the boiler. In either case, the effect is the same on one or the other indexes. If either go to a point beyond that of safety, or to a point which is usually esteemed unsafe by men conversant with the subject, the guage is so constructed that, as soon as it reaches that point, whether from the high pressure of steam or the low state of the water in the boiler, it throws a connected piece of machinery into operation and gives instantaneous alarm to all in the vicinity.

The whole thing although so useful, is of the most simple construction, and suited to every steam boiler wherever used. On steamboats, the guage and index may be placed in the *cabin*, and whilst it will constitute an article of ornament, it will also inform every passenger of the precise state of the steam and water.

The principle is simple and yet in strict accordance, with the known laws of nature, to test the pressure of steam. An iron pipe curved in the shape of an inverted syphon, is inserted into the top of the boiler. In the second or the third bend, as the case may require from the location of the guage, water is inserted and then a column of mercury. On the top of this is fastened a glass tube, extending along the dial or index plate, like the tube on a thermometer or barometer, and graded according to the pressure of the steam. As the steam in the boilers is increased in pressure and heat, it operates on the water in the curve of the tube, and it, in turn, affects the mercury, and by its elevation on the index-plate shows the pressure of the steam. Water does not transmit heat *downwards*, and this is the principle upon which the guage is constructed.

The guage for the water is like that for the steam, with the exception of the end of the tube, indicating the state of the water, is inserted into a box, filled with water, and sealed, which rests upon the top of the *flue*. As the water diminishes in the boilers, the water becomes rarified, and operates on the column of mercury in the long leg of the tube, thus, indicating, by the rise of the mercury, the decrease of the water in the boiler.

If the steam gets too high, or the water too low, and the mercury is forced beyond the degrees marked for it, it then sets in operation a machine which gives a loud alarm, sufficient to warn all persons on the boat.

Connected with it, is the thermometer, which indicates the state of the atmosphere.

When air is heated it is less compressible than when cold. The data isken with the thermometer, standing at 72 deg., and every 8 deg. above or below, one pound is added to, or taken from the indication on the steam index.

These are our observations on the operations of this useful invention. Hereafter, we shall give the description of the invention.

We may add, that we have before us a letter from Mr. John Hall, U. S Inspector of boilers, for this port, and President of the Engineers' Association of St. Louis; from several millers, and others, in this city, all attesting, in the strongest terms, it value and utility.

It has, we learn, been partially introduced upon several boats, with the most decided success; and we feel very certain that any captain who will investigate the principle, will have it put up in his social hall.

A FEARFUL SCENE.—While hundreds of persons, male, female, women and children, were skating, sliding and sporting on the ice above the Schuylkill dam, an area of about two acres of the frozen element separated suddenly from the main body, and moved towards the fall. Instantly the utmost terror was created; large numbers leaped or tumbled into the water, and were dragged, half dead with cold and fright, to shore; others swooned, and were rescued senseless before they reached the dam, while still others, and fortunately a fewer number, took the frightful leap with the ice over the dam, and it is believed were all rescued with life, though severely injured by the ice falling upon them. Great gallantry and intrepidity was exhibited by the neighbors and ice cutters, without whose aid large numbers must have drowned.—[American Cour.

Correspondence of the St Louis Union.

HARBOR OF HAVANA, Jan. 20, 1849.

Twenty days in quarantine! Such has been the imprisonment inflicted on all persons criminal enough to embark from New Orleans for this port. The offence is visited with a severe penalty, which, thanks to an easy conscience, has been almost paid in my case, and with less suffering than could have been reasonably anticipated. We have been allowed fresh air, and a plenty of it, whist moored off the city, with ample means of counting the distant towers and arches, the ships in the harbor, and the forts around it, and of gazing at the fields beyond, now green with the young cane and trees of palm and cocoa-nut. The Spanish devotion to gambling has been clearly manifested on board; for the last twenty days have been passed by the Spaniards in playing *monte*, *loteria*, and *treienta uno*, each winning, Yankee fashion I suppose.

A dull sound from morning to night has afforded neither variety nor interest; although the passengers belong to different nations, and might, by comparing notes, give to each other some valuable information. Among them is a creole merchant from Yucatan, who is of opinion that that quondam Mexican province will never again renew its connexion with the Central Government, to become a prey to military banditti. With the Yucatecoes the desire is general for annexation to the United States, as the best and speediest remedy both for the ills they suffer in the present and fear for the future. The war of races with which they have been cursed, would not return, or not with such frightful dangers, if the Yankees were there. The Indians had long been in a servile condition, and kept unarmed, like our blacks, although far more intelligent than the latter. They belonged to the race which Cortez found in possession of Mexico on his arrival. One of the white aspirants to the chieftainship or presidency, took up arms to gain the office he coveted, and called in the aid of the Indians in whose hands he placed weapons. The necessary consequence was, that the Indians found a resolute leader in their own ranks, and set up for themselves. They waged an exterminating war against the whites, massacreing all who fell into their hands; and were almost masters of the country when a Commissioner was sent to the United States invoking the friendly intervention of our Government. We had previously acknowledged the *quasi* independence of that country, by treating it as a neutral during our war with Mexico, and if our policy had permitted, Yucatan would have gladly become then, as she desires to be now, a part of our Confederacy. It is supposed that Col. White, with the forces under his command, will speedily restore order, or "conquer peace," and be chosen President, for a reward for his services—all this, however, with the hope of the ultimate connexion of Yucatan with the United States. A glance at the map will show the military importance of that country, either for upholding our maritime supremacy in the Gulf, or for commanding both the isthmus of Tehuantepec and the usual route from New Orleans to Chagres, the first station on the way to California. It is fortunate for us that at any time we can gain Yucatan, with the consent of its inhabitants, and thus prevent that peninsula from falling into the hands of any Power which might seriously annoy our gulf commerce. Cuba, Yucatan, and Florida, command the Gulf.

A planter from Jamaica, who has suffered from the hypocritical philanthropy of the "home government," (Great Britain,) speaks of the estates on that island and the other British West Indies as ruined by emancipation. The compensation for their slave property, voted to the owners by the British Parliament, did not equal the full value of the blacks, nd left the estates without laborers on whom dependence could be placed; consequently depreciating the value of estates more than one-half. The blacks can obtain subsistence from the abundant fruits of the island, and an half acre of *yams*, requiring but little labor; and therefore will not work on the sugar plantations. On such islands it is absurd to expect the free negro to labor constantly. The experiment of importing Coolies has not succeeded. Most of them have become abject and worthless vagabonds, sleeping in the open air and trusting to chance for food. The few Coolies willing to work, complain of the cruel deception practiced by the British government, in inducing them to leave their native land with the hope of bettering their fate, it is true, they have higher wages than they obtained in the East Indies, but with their present pay they cannot procure more than one-fourth as much rice, (their principal food.) Every article they purchase is bought on the plantations, and at the owner's prices. Either as a measure of policy or philanthropy, the British emancipation act signally failed. Yet a class of fanatics in the United States recommend the adoption in our country of the same course of action.

We have just heard here of the result of the recent election in France. The remembrance of the past glory of the Empire seems, under the shrewd management of Thiers, to have overcome all newer partialities. It is somewhat remarkable that the same men (Thiers and Barrot) who wished to place the young Count of Paris on the throne one year ago, and who were then rejected by the people, have so soon conjured up in such a person as Louis Napoleon, a spirit to control France for their own advantage. It is evident Thiers continues the master manager, and that his ambition is not yet satiated. What effect this election may have on the peace of Europe, is about as problematical as that of the election of Taylor on the internal affairs of the United States. Both of these results may be ascribed to similar causes—the use made of military fame by cunning politicians, with various and conflicting views. In the French case, the President elect is merely the heir, however, of another's glory. The parallel, in most respects, might be traced to great advantage, as a valuable lesson for American freemen.

This harbor is large, safe, commodious, and well protected. Although a fresh breeze, either from the north or east, has been blowing for the last twenty days, the thermometer has stood for most of the time at from 60 to 70 deg. fahrenheit, here in the harbor. In the city, it has been nearly ten degrees warmer. Of the forty-five vessels in quarantine at the same time four-fifths bore at the mast-head "the stars and stripes." Most of the commerce of this city seems to be with the United States. The Charleston steamer has been regular in her trips, making two whilst we have been at anchor. The steamer Falcon on her return from Chagres, touched here on Wednesday. Whilst we have been "cabined, cribbed and confined" at this spot, one might have gone to Europe and nearly returned. But on Monday the gates of Havana will be opened to us "infected outsiders." S.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—St. Matthew, the apostle and evangelist, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiophia.

St. Mark, the evangelist, was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.

St. Luke, the evangelist, was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John, the apostle and evangelest, was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia. (Doubtful.)

St. James, the great, was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James, the less, the apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Phillip, the apostle, was hanged up against a pillar, at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew, the apostle, was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew, the apostle, was bound to a cross where he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas, the apostle, was run through the body with a lance, at Coromandel in the East Indies.

St. Jude, the apostle, was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon, (Zealot,) the apostle was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias, the apostle, was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas, the apostle, of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome, by the tyrant Nero.

LATE FROM THE GOLD REGIONS—MORE EXTENSIVE DISCOVERIES.—We find the following late and important intelligence from the Gold Regions, in the New Orleans Times of the 30th ult.

Letters have been received in this city, from the capital of Mexico containing later advices from California than any which have yet been published. One of these letters, from an intelligent gentleman, and who is well informed on the subject, states that further discoveries have been made in the gold region, which yield even a more abundant supply of the article than the previous "diggins." The quantity gathered already amounted to at least $100,000 *daily*, and was constantly increasing, without apparently an exhaustion, or any limit to the supply. There was a great deal of distress among all the diggers, for want of the common necessaries of life, and attended with very extensive sickness and mortality.

Men loaded with gold, appear like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy and tattered garments of the meanest kind It is stated that one man, who had *two barrels* of brandy, sold them out at the mines, by the small wine-glass, at rates which realized him *fourteen thousand dollars in gold*. Every thing, and particularly articles of food and raiment, were at most unheard of prices, for gold was so plenty and in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value.

Daily additions were made to the number employed in digging, though as yet no portion of the vast flood of imigration from the United States, had arrived. The first arrivals of provisions, and other supplies, will no doubt realize larger profits than any previous instance that can be found in the annals of trade.

CHINA.—A letter from Macao, published in the Philadelphia North American gives an account of a difficulty between the American and British Consuls at that place. The British Consul ordered our flag to be hauled down from the consulate flagstaff, which order was of course disregarded. He then made a protest against the display of the American flag, on the ground that the soil had been ceded by the Chinese to the English, and therefore no flag but the British had a right to fly there. The interpreters, on the contrary, say that the characters used by the Chinese, in their treaty with the English, means, generally, Europeans and foreigners. The consulate belongs to the Americans, was built by them, and the land was rented from Chinese owners, and the ground-rent is paid to Chinese and not to Englishmen. The matter was referred by the British Consul to the British colonial government at Hong Kong.

PAYING FOR THE WHISTLE.—A striking illustration of the cost of "Bunkum" legislation, is seen in the discussion of the Pacheco slave claim, which amounts to about one thousand dollars, and the discussion on which has already cost over ten thousand dollars!

Henry Clay has been unanimously nominated by both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, for U. S Senator.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1849.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - 25
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

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Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder WM. I. APPLEBY, Recklesstown, Burlington county, New Jersey, Traveling Agent.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Traveling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Mr. ALEXANDER BADLAM, Cambridge Port, near Boston, Mass.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
DAVID WHITMER, Richmond, Mo.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

"Did You Curse the Whisky Seller!"

From a certain speech that we delivered the other day before the public in this place, some have drawn the inference that we cursed the whisky seller; and since that time, they have asked if we really meant to be understood so and so. In order not to be misapprehended, we now reduce to writing what we did say, which is our honest conviction and sentiment. We publish it that it may be before the eyes of both buyer and seller that our garments may be clear in the day when a righteous Judge shall determine the character of all our works. As men and citizens, we have no fault to find with our dealers in ardent spirits, only as their business tends to corrupt the morals of society—to prostrate the standard of virtue and religion, and open a door for every species of vice and crime. It is no less for the good of the seller than for the buyer that we express our sentiments. We would rejoice as much to see him saved as to see any one else. We indulge no hatred, no disposition to abuse or persecute them that do traffic in this article; still we raise our voice against the business. It may be profitable now, but it is a profit that brings death, and makes the seller responsible for the poverty, misery, crime and perhaps death of many others. But it is argued that a little kept in a neighborhood is necessary in cases of sickness—this may be; but the Apostle James, forgot it when he gave directions about the sick. See James' Epistle, 5 chap. 14 v., and onward; also, Mark 16 chap. 18 v. If, however, it is really necessary to have liquor in a neighborhood to be used in particular cases of sickness, it is very kind and benevolent certainly in our friends to keep the article; but if they would extend their kindness and benevolence a little further by keeping a little liquor to give away in particular cases and sell none at all, their kindness and benevolence would then be without the alloy of earthly mammon.

Some tell us that they have no means of going to the Valley only as they sell whisky to get the means to go. Such are in a fair way to get to the Valley, but not to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; for it is hopeful that they will not go there without a reformation; but we have reason to fear that they are in the broad road that leads to the valley and shadow of death.

Others justify themselves by saying: "If we do not sell it, somebody else will, and we might as well have the profit of it as others." Let us look at a parallel case. A neighbor of yours, with a large sum of money, starts on a journey to some distant town or country, and you know of some four or five men that have agreed to lie in wait for him on the road to kill him and get his money. You reason with yourself thus. "The man will certainly be killed and lose his money, for if I should not kill him and get it, those other men will that are lying in wait, and I might as well have it as they, so I will kill him and take his money before he reaches those that are in wait." No one need tell you that this would be wrong. If others will bathe their hands in human blood for silver or gold, it is no reason why you should do it; and if others will sell whisky and cause men thereby to commit suicide, it is but an impotent reason why you should follow their example.

How many men are hurried off the stage of life by the use of ardent spirits, before they have completed their part in the drama? Men too, whose brilliant talents would have shed a light upon the path-way of many a dark and benighted soul! But they are gone! Gone into the world of spirits; and for aught we know, are pouring out their imprecations and bitter curses upon the heads of those who sold them the "fiery flood of ruin," by which they were swept down into the gulf of despair and woe. While these are passing under the lighter strokes of our Maker's chastening rod, the heavier ones are probably reserved for those who set the snare to entrap the unsuspecting. Be warned then, ye dealers in this article, lest there be a worse snare just before you in the path of life, and your blindness not allow you to see it until you feel its power. There is other business by which you can make an honorable living. The soil here is good and productive, and is faithful to reward all your labor that you bestow upon it.

Some will say that there is but little liquor sold in this country, in comparison to what there is in many other places; and there is no need of being so strenuous, for their is no likelihood of any serious evil arising out of the small quantity that is sold and used here: But reader, REFLECT! "Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and "great streams from little fountains flow." Vice of any kind does not sink to its lowest depths at the first plunge. There must be a beginning to effect anything, good or bad. If we can nip the bud in the beginning, and blast the evil flower before the bitter fruit makes its appearance to any extent, we shall feel that we have subserved the interests of humanity and religion, and that we are thereby paid for all our toil.

We did say that the gain of whisky sold here in opposition to the feelings and wishes of the great majority of the community, should be cursed. We did not say that the person should be cursed who sold the liquor, but we said his gain should be cursed. We will not curse the person that sells the liquor, but we do say and declare that the gain of liquor traffick in this country, will lead him who obtains it in that way, into a place where he shall say himself, "I am cursed!" If this does not turn out to be so, the truth is not in us. We said further, that there were those who sold whisky, and Mormons too, (but not Saints,) that would turn a deaf ear to the cry of the widow and orphan, and that would pinch a picayune till it would squeal murder! A pint of whisky, we said, would probably constitute the extent, the grandeur and the glory of the kingdom over which such would reign in the eternal world, with a little pile of fire and brimstone under their throne.

Salt Lake Emigrants.

Having recently heard from Santa Fe that the winter has been very severe there, and that they are losing many of their cattle in consequence of the deep snow; and this place being much south of the Salt Lake, and approximating near to the same Longitude west, we have reason to fear, that they have had a severer winter in the latter place than they anticipated when they wrote their last Epistle, saying to the emigrants to come with only provisions enough to last them through the journey. They will probably have to feed all their surplus grain to their stock to winter them through, and they may lose many of their cattle despite of all their exertions. If they should, it would greatly retard their farming operations for the coming season; and we therefore think it more safe and prudent for all emigrants to the above place to take at least two hundred pounds of good breadstuffs to every soul above two years old; and those under two years old need not be reckoned at all. All other provisions and niceties, according to the taste and ability of the respective families, in like proportion, if possible.

Milch cows should be taken by all means, as many of them as possible. For bread, milk, butter, and honey constitute the usual food of the Saints. Animal food costs cruelty and blood, and should be used sparingly by those who fear God and respect the works of his hands. Let the shedding of blood, be the result of actual need; for the Lord hath said unto us: "Woe unto him that sheddeth blood when he hath no need!"

Whenever God has had a people on the earth whom he thought well enough of to speak to from Heaven, he has suffered offences to come upon them; and has even said that they *must needs come*. Why must they needs come? Martyrs' blood must flow to sanctify the people; for "without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Offences are borne by an enemy's hand, and by it, dealt out to the Saints. Jehovah looks upon a sacrifice of this kind for his sake, and sends pardon and forgiveness to his people. From the days of Abel to the days of Joseph Smith, this has been the case. In view of this, Jesus Christ hath said: "Except a man lay down his life for my sake, he is not worthy of me, neither can he be my disciple. The souls of them who were beheaded for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus, are crying from beneath the altar, and waiting for their exaltation and for their blood to be avenged upon the earth.

The forgiveness of sins costs richer blood than that of beasts—therefore spare the brute as much as possible—but seek not to save your own life; for if you should effect it, you would stay the action of Jehovah in the forgiveness of sins, and consequently lose your life at last. Remember that the blood of your martyred brethren is a blessing in disguise. It is, indeed, "the seed of the church." It is the token of pardon and forgivenes to you; and the seal of condemnation and woe upon those by whom these offences come. "Rejoice ever more. Pray without ceasing, and in all things give thanks."

Salt Lake Postage.

Some have thought it very hard and extortionate to be obliged to pay 40 cents postage on a letter from the Salt Lake here. The last mail brought through was by Mr. EGAN. He brought many letters for poor people, widows and soldiers wives. We advised Mr. EGAN to give these out free of charge—he did so; and as he had had a hard time in coming through with the mail, lost many of his animals on the way, &c., we thought it no more than right that he should have forty cents a letter from such as could pay it. We have yet to learn that we were wrong in our counsel to him.

We sent a private mail to the Valley last fall at an expense of more than three hundred dollars. No man, or set of men, can carry a mail there or bring one back without sinking a good deal of money. One man cannot go through alone; he must have a strong guard. It is better that all bear a proportion of this expense, than to crush or oppress three or four men that endure the hardship of transporting the mail across the Plains in severely cold weather. Let those who find fault with this amount of postage on a letter, volunteer their services to take a mail through to the Valley with that reduction of postage which they require Mr. Egan to make, and we will employ them, if they are responsible men.

No Soul.

One very strong evidence of the absence of soul is this! A man that is "well to do" in life—has an abundance of every thing around him; but instead of subscribing for the paper himself, he borrows it of some poor neighbor—perhaps of some poor widow. How even must be the thread of such a man's life! He passes onward through time with all the stoick indifference of Zeno himself. He knows neither the pleasure of hope nor the torment of fear; for being conscious that he has no soul, neither hope of heaven nor fear of hell can be inspired in his bosom.

For the Guardian.

KEG CREEK, March 1, 1849.

Mr. EDITOR: having visited, of late, various sections in Pottawatamie county, I feel that a few items of my conviction which are the result of my inquiries, would not be unacceptable to the readers of your most valuable paper.

I am satisfied that there are men in your county that would do you a personal injury if they had the opportunity; and that too, because your exertions and praise-worthy efforts have frustrated their intentions to establish a *branch mint* in this region. Their discomfeiture and exposure have made them desperate. They have undertaken to establish a new church, and talk of settling in Jackson county, Mo. Or in some way, to join with the Indians below. They think that this will be the most effectual means in their power to raise a prejudice against you and your church, and to cause you trouble. But as you have been unflinching so far, I trust you will continue in the same track until you gain a complete victory. Though they should slander you with all the calumny which their forked tongues can utter, or their evil hearts invent; the public will know that the real cause of all their trouble and difficulty is, they could not be suffered to coin money here.

They must have more sense than to believe they can go to Jackson county. I have no idea that they will really attempt it; still, by such a rumor they hope to bring trouble on you. But I do think they intend establishing themselves in some Indian country below; and if their bogus press has already been conveyed below Fort Leavenworth, I should not be surprized. These men, it would seem, have some very pious streaks since their exposure. They cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance, and even, at times, profess such holiness that it is enough to make one pity the weakness and wickedness of man. The people of the county generally, understand the causes of your action; the protestations of this guilty party to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The principle men of your church are gone, I believe, to the Great Salt Lake; and I should think that all true hearted Mormons, who wish to adhere to the church and be directed by her counsels, would go there if any where. But those among you that have followed you as a shark follows a vessel, who are not sincere, will operate against you in "*undercurrents*" and upper currents; and float down stream with their bogus god. But I trust that Uncle Sam will be after them with a sharper stick than you have got, and neither Peter James, John, nor any other ancient worthies will rescue them out of their fix.

Yours, most truly, S. D. G.

[We are somewhat acquainted with the writer of the above—though not particularly; but he has touched some things pretty correctly, according to our views, and we insert his letter, and can assure him that we do not intend to be weary in well doing. He has shown himself a good policeman, and we should be pleased to hear from him again.]

Conference.

On the 6th of April next, will be our Annual Conference in this place. As there will be much important business, concerning emigration, &c., our friends are requested to attend as far as it may be practicable. You, that have not had an earlier opportunity to subscribe for the Guardian, can then avail yourselves of a very convenient one.

A Word to the Church in St. Louis.

BELOVED FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: You, no doubt wish to know our advice and counsel to you with regard to your emigrating. First then: such of you as have the means to fit yourselves out for the Valley of the Mountains, would do well to go this spring. But such as have not the means of doing this, but are in good business in that place, had better remain there this coming season; or, at least, while your business is good.

Knowing the good will of those gentlemen and brethren towards us, whose names we have taken the liberty to insert as agents for the Guardian; and believing their zeal and fidelity in the cause to be unabated, we hope they will pardon us for taking this liberty, and lend us their aid and exertions in increasing our subscription list—in procuring advertisements for our paper, and in forwarding to subscribers all papers that may be sent to their care, with as little delay as possible.

We tender our particular compliments to Mr. EGAN and to Messrs. REESE & TOWNSEND, of St. Joseph, for the active and efficient services they have rendered us. It shall be our study and our aim, to merit the favorable attention of all good citizens that may come within the scope of our circulation. We are far away in a new country, and any favor that our friends may extend to us, will be greatfully received and highly appreciated.

Letter Writing.

There are many letters being written to us, asking information, advice and counsel upon various subjects; and each one looks for a reply. It is our intention to give such counsel and advice to our friends, through the columns of the Guardian as, in our judgment, their circumstances may require. If the Saints wish to know our particular views upon the great leading questions now before us, they would do well to take the Guardian. We shall endeavor to set up there the main landmarks of our course, and he whose eye is single can behold them while he fills up the many little vacancies upon his own responsibility. We shall try to remember the spirit and tenor of all enquiries made of us, or questions asked, and shape our communications so as to meet the desires of most. Time will not allow us to write to each one or to reply separately to all. To avoid this great amount of labor in writing, we have obtained a press, and if you will lend us your aid to sustain it, we will tell you all we know that we may think instructing and profitable to you. This paper only costs you one dollar for six months; and if you will have it, it may save you ten times that amount by the intelligence and aid it may afford you in arranging your affairs to go to the Valley. But do not stop writing letters to us. We wish you to continue; and you may look in the Guardian for your answer. If the answer be not direct, you will probably see something there that will fit your case.

Missouri Republican.

This very excellent paper is published at St. Louis by Messrs. CHAMBERS & KNAPP. It is one of the most valuable and interesting business papers in the United States. It deals largely in the best kind of politics, and its facilities for receiving the earliest news can hardly be equalled. The editors spare no pains or expense to make the Republican a fountain of intelligence to every buisiness man, to every community, and to every fire-side circle. Should any of our friends wish to subscribe for a distant paper, we feel confident that they cannot do better than to subscribe for the above.

"Can the Profane Man or the Thief Enjoy the Spirit of God!"

This question was asked us the other day by a certain gentleman; not that he was in doubt with regard to the criminality of such transactions; but he took this method to let us know that such things did exist. We replied, that it was a question that an honest and upright man might readily answer without much time to consider. After answering it in the negative, we asked him a question. "Can any man, professing to be a saint, enjoy the spirit of God if such conduct comes under his observation and notice, and he take no steps to bring them up before the church to answer for their doings?" "You have asked me a hard question," says he: "But," continued he, "I thought it belonged to the authorities of the church to complain of such matters." Ah! indeed!! All jobs, then, that are too dirty for you to touch, or that may involve you in a little trouble or difficulty, you are willing, nay, anxious to shirk out of, and let the authorities shoulder the task and responsibillity of every filthy, disgraceful affair, that may happen in the church. This will array every evil spirit in the country against us, and an evil will grow out of it. A regularly organized branch of the church is a competent tribunal to try a member for his fellowship,—the Bishop's court is another; and the High Council is another, and the general assembly of the church with their authorities, is the last and highest tribunal in the church and kingdom of God. The ears of these tribunals are open to hear the just complaints of any member of the body. It is the duty of every man to rebuke crime, to rebuke profanity: Not with a spirit to injure, to wickedly expose to the advantage of an enemy, or to destroy; for in that case, the crime of the criminal becomes your own, if you have not first labored with all due patience and care to rescue and save. Law, Rigdon, Strang and McLellin, are pittiful examples of the truth of this sentiment. Every man is jealous that his own name and character may be injured wrongfully in some way. It is right that he should have this care for himself, and equally right that he should have a care for the interests and honor of the church; and if he is a real friend to the church his own conduct will reflect honor upon it, and he will take a course to bring those to a proper account whose conduct dishonors it.

If certain offenders do not speedily come forward to the Bishop and make satisfaction for the wrongs they have done, the Guardian will be down upon them and tell things that they do not think we know. We would rather confess in private and restore four fold to the injured party than to be published to the world if we were guilty of taking those things.

Legal Opinion.

It is the opinion of JOSIAH MERRITT Esq., our Prosecuting Attorney, that no man can hold a preemption right, or claim, to more than half a section of land. He also states that no man belonging to the "Nation," or that received or participated in the funds sent by the General Government, for the removal of the Pottawattamie Nation, can hold preemption claim at all, by law, to one foot of ground on the tract; neither hold possession: for they have sold their right, title, claim and interest to the General Government, and got their pay.

The above opinion is probably correct. We do not understand law very extensively ourself; but in consequence of having been repeatedly interrogated upon the subject, we have obtained the opinion of a professional man, and publish it for the benefit of all concerned.

Let the law be what it may, touching those things; we hope that every Latter Day Saint will remember that the Pottawattamie Indians made us welcome here when we had no claim, no house, no home. We met them as friends; we lived with them as such, and they gave us the friendly hand when they left us and went to their new home. But if any of the remnants of their Nation stay here, for a time, out of choice, for various considerations, let them live as quietly and as undisturbed, when the law gives us claim, as they permitted us to, when the title of the soil was in them.

St. Joseph.

This flourishing town, the capital of Buchanan county, Mo., is one of the most important trading points on the river. It is situated on a beautiful plain, protected from any encroachments of the rapid current of the Missouri river by a high bluff on the upper side. Its landing is good, and its growth and prosperity are without an equal in the upper country. There is much capital already vested in merchandize, in the forwarding and commission business, mills of various kinds, good hotels; and in short, almost every thing to perfect it as the great western emporium of trade and business. For emigrants to California who design to take the route on the south side of the Great Platte river, this is the most natural and convenient point on the frontier to rendezvous at. But the "Bluffs" are the starting point for those who intend journeying on the route north of the Great Platte.

There are two well conducted papers published at St. Joseph, the Adventure and the Gazette. These journals, respectively, advocate the two principal political creeds of the country; and we hesitate not to say that emigrants can be supplied with all sorts of goods, wares and merchandize at this place, and even with politics served up in a style to please the most fastidious political appetitite.

Savannah, Missouri.

This town is the capital of Andrew county and is quite a business place. It is situated about fifteen miles North of St. Joseph. It is surrounded by a beautiful country, rich and productive; and has, as we believe it justly deserves, a liberal share of trade. Messrs. J. W. Tootle & Co., marchants at this place, speak for a share of the passing traffic. We would say to our friends, "give to him that asketh of thee."

Missionary Station.

As many of our citizens have friends in the East who belong to the Presbyterian Church, and to whom they frequently send our paper, we have obtained from Mr. Reed a description of the School and Missionary Post on the opposite side of the river; and we publish it for their benefit and information as well as for our own. It cannot fail to be interesting to every lover of improvement to hear of the steps that are being taken in favor of it, particularly in an Indian country.

Mr. Reed is connected with the establishment of which he has given a description. Conducted as, we believe, it is, by men of principle and ability, it cannot fail to be successful in the issue, though prospects should not be so flattering at first.

A Good Prospect.

From Mr. EGAN, direct, from St. Joseph, we learn that the ice is gone out of the river as high up as the Kanzas, twelve miles above Independence. We may hope that the ice here, now thick and strong, will soon loose its frozen grasp and float from its moorings and be lost in the distance.

For the Frontier Guardian.
To the Saints in Iowa.

GREETING:

We again think it wisdom to call your attention to a few items in relation to the Guardian. I am stirred up to this from the circumstance, that the two numbers of this valuable paper, which have been issued, and which I have received, have been lent to my neighbors, until they are near worn out; while I have scarcely an opportunity of giving them a perusal myself. I take this method of calling upon the Saints to become subscribers themselves, as in all new countries, it has ever been a difficult task to sustain a printing establishment; it becomes absolutely necessary for us to unite, and by taking the paper, and paying the subscription in money; enable its publisher to obtain the materials for its support and continuance, and give us the advantage of the valuable information it communicates; as well as the privilege of contributing our mite to the spread of light and truth throughout the world. Every Elder should have the Guardian by him; from it he can learn the principles, which it is his duty and calling to communicate to his fellow men. No emigrant should be without it; he should consult its columns for almost every variety of information, which is indispensably necessary he should obtain, in relation to his outfit, and preparation for his journey, whether to the Great Basin or the California mines, and thereby save himself from many inconveniences, and serious losses, which he will be liable to, if he undertakes so long and tedious a journey without the necessary information and preparations. He should also learn from it the condition of the country and of the people where he is going, that he may not be like a cat in a strange garret, or like a stranger in a strange land, when he arrives at the place of his destination:—for in fact, the Guardian is designed as a guide and an assistant to the emigrants. *Let us then pay over our dollars and give it a wide circulation and invite our neighbors and friends to do so too.* If we do not, I fear our papers will all be used up, and worn out by lending while in the travelling camps. Every farmer should take the Guardian. Its matter will instruct the young and inexperienced, in relation to their agricultural pursuits, while the memory of the older and more experienced husbandman would be refreshed, and his children gain intelligence. Every saint should be in possession of the knowledge communicated through the Guardian, and as it is impossible for us to visit the different branches and communicate all things by word, face to face, we are under the necessity of speaking through the press. Let every Branch, then, put too the helping hand and support it. Joseph Smith, the prophet of God, foretold the great revolutions and troublesome times that are now rolling upon the inhabitants of the earth. Every believer in his prophecies should read their fulfilment which is rapidly taking place among the nations; and instead of asking Elder Hyde to take corn, turnips or something that is not immediately available, pay him the CASH for his paper, if possible, saying to him, heartily, "may God bless you, and give you power to publish truth, diamond truth to all people." If we do this, we can have a paper of our own, until we can procure the necessary outfit and join our brethren in the mountains.

Elders Lyman Stoddard, Jerome M. Benson and Bishop Draper and the travelling Elders, and the Presidents of Branches, are requested to lay this matter before the brethren in Pottawatamie county, and encourage and instruct them on this subject. Every man abroad who feels an interest in the cause of Zion is advised to use his exertion to enlarge its circulation. Our sisters, every where, can also use an influence to procure subscribers. It will redound to their credit and to the good of the cause. May peace and the blessings of Heaven rest upon you for ever is the prayer of your friend and well wisher,

GEO. A. SMITH.

Carbonca, March 2, 1849.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

Flour nicely put up in sacks of from 50 to 100 pounds each will be received in exchange for the Guardian, at the rate of $2 per hundred pounds—if good. Good corn will be received at 20 cents per bushel. 5000 good sized, hard wood rails, ten feet long received at this office in exchange for the paper at $1 per hundred. Three dollars a thousand allowed for good eighteen inch shingles. Two dollars a hundred for good lumber, hard wood, inch thick.

MARRIED,

In this town on Monday evening, the 26th ult., by the Editor, Capt. GEORGE D. W. ROBINSON, of Pottawatamie county, to Miss JANE SUTCH, of this place, late from England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTILLION PARTIES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity, that he intends to open a series of Cotillion Parties at Concert Hall, at St. Francis, to commence on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, and to be continued weekly as long as is thought proper.

F. J. WHEELING.

Managers, MR. MARTIN, T. BENOIST, C. VOORHIS, M. D. MERRICK. } St. Francis. Kanesville.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour, 2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by

WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!!

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.,

Savannah, Mo.

RETURN their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and the upper counties for the liberal patronage bestowed on their firm. They are now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer goods, direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the stock, will be found every variety, manufactured suitable for all markets, and many kinds for the Mexican and California trade:

100 sacks	best Rio coffee;	12 kegs	lead;
50 do.	spice;	4 doz.	gum elastic overcoats;
25 do.	pepper;		
20 bbls.	crackers;	4 do.	do. leggins;
10 do.	rice;	4 do.	California butcher knives;
5 do.	No. 1 mackerel;		
10 do.	S. H. molasses;	2 doz.	9 in. revolvers;
10 hhds.	sugar;	500	pieces prints;
50 kegs	powder;	10	bls. heavy domestics;
1 large	lot tent cloths;	5	do. do. osnaburgs;

In fact every variety of merchandize too tedious to mention.

We would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds, to our stock; and think they will do well to give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.

Savannah March 7, 1849. m7 2m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kahawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY,

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.

feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform th Salt Lake and California emigrants that he h and will keep constantly on hand a complete a sortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Tho wishing to puachase will be supplied upon terms correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds work in his line done to order, with neatness an dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received. Broad clothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and selling cheap to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our frends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849—3m

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1849.

Tremendous Roar!

One Hundred and Sixty-three Guns at Kanesville, for Gen. Taylor on Monday, the day of his Inauguration !!

The hundred and sixty-three electoral votes given in favor of the guardian of the nation's honor, spoke as loudly in the ears of the American people, as the hundred and sixty-three guns did in the ears of the citizens of this town. They made the ground tremble, jarred out some of our "chinking and daubing," and disturbed the glass not a little. May a wise and merciful Providence guide the hand in which the political destinies of the nation are placed! May mercy, justice and equal rights, be the landmarks to which, shall be ever directed, the discerning eye of the nation's chosen. He whose wisdom, courage, and power, failed not on the gory battle-field in an enemy's land, will hardly fail him in the Presidential Chair. Heaven grant that they may not!

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Missippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a mail.

Bro. TRUMAN GILLET, of Savannah, Mo., is disfellowshipped from our church. We are not so anxious for our members to oppose the religion of other people, as we are to have them honor our own. Let others be cautioned by this individual example; and if they wish their religion honored, let them honor it themselves. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven."

No mail here for the last two weeks. The passage must be stopped up below. We don't know but that we may be so "hard up," that we shall be obliged to fill up with "Jew David's, Hebrew Plaster," or some other medicine that possesses virtue enough to make a young man out of an old one, and have enough left to make a little dog.

Not Gone Yet.

We are sorry to learn that the St. Louis mail is still at St. Joseph. The regular mail or rather, irregular mail, could not be depended upon in consequence of the deep snow; and for some reason, unaccountable to us, the mail is very irregular, even when the roads are good.

The first and second numbers of the Guardian, designed for St. Louis, may be found at SMITH & BEDFORDS in St. Joseph. We attempted to get them through by private conveyance, but have been unsuccessful. We attach blame to no one; but the "fates" seem to be against our subscribers in St. Louis, getting their papers. Will Mr. TOWNSEND, our agent at St. Joseph, take the two bundles of the Guardian at SMITH & BEDFORDS, and forward them the first safe opportunity to St. Louis?

The Mail.

According to present arrangements, the mail from this place to St. Joseph, and consequently to St. Louis is detained one week at High Creek, a little north of Linden; and we think our inward mail is detained there also one week. This is a great detriment to our business, and throws us one week behind the time. We have, in consequence of this detention, been under the necessity of sending a private mail to St. Joseph several times, to get our matter off in season.

We are glad, however, to see some measures on foot to remedy this evil. We heartily wish them success. The interests of this upper country require a speedy and direct communication to St. Joseph and to St. Louis, and we trust the Postmaster General will make the necessary alterations.

Soap. Making.

Is there not some person in this county who can go into the above business, supply the market, and convert into silver and gold, the materials that are now thrown away. This is a good business in places where the stock costs double to what it would here; and it is imported from Boston, St. Louis and from other parts. It is not good to buy the manufactures of other places, and throw away our own materials for manufacturing equally as good an article. Save your ashes, and save your grease; and let the soap boilers lead out!

Fire.

The dwelling house of Mr. Hiram Bennett, residing in Springville Branch was entirely, with its contents, consumed by fire on the night of the 2nd inst. Mr. Bennett having gone to a debating school, and his wife having gone to a neighbor's to spend the evening, there were none at home to arrest the progress of the fire.

Mr. Bennett, we learn, is a poor man, but industrious;—had just returned from Missouri with the avails of his winter's labor in various articles of provision &c. which were all consumed. His loss is supposed to be about $200. This was his all. We hope our citizens will contribute to aid the sufferer, and make up to him his loss, at least so far as can be. Let this be a warning to other families not to leave their dwellings alone, particularly in the night. Watch with care the fire in your cabins!

Information Wanted.

Our Eastern Mail is due here on Friday, and why is it detained until the following Sunday or Monday? Is not the carrier, or his surety, responsible for this delay? It will not do, particularly when the weather is comparatively mild.

Error Corrected.

Mr. Rich, the owner of the team that hauled the pork from the Mission House at Bellevue, has, with Mr. Grimhall, been to see us. We believe Mr. Grimhall strictly honest in his conclusions; but from the good character that Mr. Rich has heretofore sustained, through thick and thin, (and we have taken no little pains to find it out) we cannot believe that he participated in the pork transaction at all.

Mr. Woolsey had a wagon, and Mr. Rich, his neighbor, owned a team, and they exchanged to accomodate one another. In this way Woolsey obtained Mr. Rich's team, when he (Rich) was gone from home. We therefore think, on close examination, that friend Rich is not guilty, in any way; but his team happened to be caught in bad company. He has passed a rigid examination before the Magistrate, and was acquitted, and we think justly and honorably.

Snow! Snow!! Snow!!!

March came in with a bitter cold snow storm, and has kept it up, at intervals, until the 6th inst. which was a very pleasant day. Sleighing begins to fail a little in town.

Lady Byron, the wife of the poet, has made a donation to Frederick Douglass, formerly a runaway slave, of ten pounds.

To Emigrants.

Emigrants to this place, by the *Missouri River*, should land at Council Point, some three miles above Trading Point or Bellevue. CHARLES BIRD resides there—and to him should our friends make application for information immediately on landing. This is the most eligible point on the river for the accommodation of emigrants to get removed to their friends in the various settlements in this region, and also the nearest point to this place.

For the Frontier Guardian.

SPRINGVILLE BRANCH, Feb. 25, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: In compliance with your request in your most valuable paper to obtain a few more subscribers to keep you afloat, I have cleared my garments and that too, without the most distant hope of getting one new subscriber. I admit that I am no orator, but naturally slow of speech. I have tried to read your "Roadside Confab" to some, but it meets with little else than a hearty laugh. I would here remark that I did not read the above in my own paper, but was under the painful necessity of borrowing my neighbors. I am aware that some think it is wrong to lend a paper, and I think so too, in a general way. But Saints that would cheat the editor of his dues, and borrow of thee, "turn thou not away." I should be very much gratified to read your papers, but understanding that my neighbors who take the paper do not like to lend, while those who do not take them like very well to borrow, I therefore cannot read my paper without denying my good neighbors the loan of it, and that I will not do. But I subscribe for a second paper on purpose to loan to my good neighbors and friends. If all your suscribers will do this, I think, in all probability, you will be able to keep from sinking. You will receive in this, pay for six months, and think by this means the general news of the times will be pretty well circulated among our poor brethren, and friends who are not able to take the paper.

SAMUEL J. BURGESS.

For the Frontier Guardian.

INDIAN TERRITORY, Feb. 21, 1849.

The past winter has been unusually protracted and severe in this part of the country. Everything much exposed to its influence, has had its capacity to endure its blighting sway, severely tested.

Several Indians have been heard from on the Plains, who have fallen victims to the severity of its grasp. The Omahas have lost nearly, if not quite all their horses. A part of the tribe is now encamped somewhere on the Horn; they are in a state of great privation and suffering, and have been obliged to kill their dogs for food.

D. E. R.

For the Guardian.

Inhumanity.

INDIAN TERRITORY, Feb. 20, 1849.

It is a common practice among traders in the Indian country, to send men to Indian encampments while on their hunting excursions, for the purpose of buying furs and skins, when there is no competition to operate against their sordid interests.

An expedition of four Indian men was fitted out a short time since by Mr. PAPPAN and sent out to the Omaha encampment, on the Horn. They were sent on without even an extra blanket to shield themselves from the piercing cold and searching blast. One froze to death on the way—the other three, although badly frozen, have made out to return. One was so severely frozen that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

To whose account is this suffering and death chargeable? Surely, to the one who set on foot an enterprize attended with such iminent hazard—to the one that sent out these men to buffet the winter's blast, without making the needful provision for their comfort and safety. He must answer for the lives of those who perish in consequence of exposure incurred to gratify his lust for gain. No man has a right to hazard the lives of his fellow-men by unnecessary exposure for the sake of gold! When life is at stake then it may be put to hazard in efforts to save it—but not for the sake of gain.

The issue of this attempt to get the advantage of other traders in the market, has proved to be unprofitable as well as unrighteous. If I am rightly informed, the damage claimed by the Ottoes for the loss of this man, is a hundred dollars, which, will have to be paid, in addition to the expense of sending out five or six men to find and bury the corpse.

D. E. R.

Extra Pay.

By the following from the St. Joseph Gazette, our Mormon boys will discover that "Uncle Sam" has not forgotten them; but will cash over at this place sometime during this month. Good!

Notice to the Mormon Battalion of Volunteers.

The undersigned is now prepared to pay the Volunteers of the Mormon Battalion, their Extra pay, at this place, and for that purpose will remain at this post, until the close of the present month—where claimants can apply.

Powers of Attorney must in all cases be sworn to before a Magistrate, in Duplicate—and the official character of the Magistrate must be certified to, by the Clerk of the County or Circuit Court, with his seal attached.

The testimony of two credible witnessess, before a Magistrate, that the individual claiming, is the identical person who served, and that he was honorably discharged, will be required—they must further swear that they are disinterested—the official character of the Magistrate must also be certified to, by the Clerk of the Court with the seal of his Office.

The oath of identity must accompany the power of Attorney in each case. Administrator's cannot receive. This gratuity goes, first to the widow, second to the children, third to the father and mother, and fourth to the brothers and sisters. Duly qualified Guardians can draw for Minors.

No payments can be made at Council Bluffs, until some time in March next—so that all who desire payment *now*, can receive it at this Office, by attending to the above requirements.

THOMAS S. BRYANT,
Paymaster U. S. Army.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
Fort Levenworth, Feb. 10, '49.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE AZORES.—The Boston Times publishes an extract from a letter dated St. Michael's, December 3d, from which we learn that a series of earthquakes had occured among the Azore Islands, during the previous month. Seven shocks were felt in St. Michael's in one night. One shock, on the night of the 4th of November, was very violent. At the west end of the Island many houses and part of a church were thrown down. The city of Angiers, in Terceira, was nearly destroyed; and such of the inhabitants as were able to do so were leaving the Island.

Catch not too soon at an offence, nor give too easy way to anger. The one shows a weak judgment, the other a perverse nature.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Otoe and Omaha Mission.

February 26, 1849.

MR. EDITOR: This mission was established by the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, of the U. S.," in the fall of the year 1846. The Rev. Edmund McKinney and wife were appointed to take charge of the station. When they arrived at the scene of their future labors, they found no habitation to shelter themselves from the cold night wind, or the drenching storm. The best shelter that they were able to procure for a temporary residence, was an open porch, attached to the dwelling house occupied by the Indian agent, Maj. John Miller; which, being temporarily enclosed, by means of blankets, &c., served as a shelter, while a small log house was being erected, to afford a more comfortable habitation for the winter. The winter proved to be severe, and not having made sufficient provision for it, much inconvenience and suffering was necessarily endured. The inconveniences under which the Mission family found it necessary to commence their labors were such as to put their faith and courage to a severe test.

In the spring of 1827, Walter Lowrie, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Board, while on a visit to the Indian Missions established among the different tribes by the Prysbyterian Board, visited this place, and, in company with the Rev. Mr. McKinney and his assistant, went to see the Ottoe and Omaha Indians, at their villages, for the purpose of viewing their situation; and, conferring with them upon the subject of their condition and wants. They were received kindly by the chiefs, and allowed to communicate freely with the people. They found them poor, wretched and despairing—the miserable heirs of want and sorrow—with no cheering hopes for the future. Game had become scarce, and was every year becoming more difficult to procure. The lean figure of famine frequently visited them in their idle reveries, and threw its gloomy shadow over the future. The white men seemed to inspire their confidence, and to awaken a hope that they could flee to him, as a refuge from want and despair. Their beautiful children were more cheerful; the future seemed to throw no gloomy hue over their minds. They were amusing themselves with the trifles of the passing moment—living in ignorance of the great purpose of their being—making no provisions for the wants of the soul—laying up no treasure in heaven. The situation of these poor children, awakened the sympathies of the Secretary, and opened the fountain of pitty in his heart, and his soul ascended to the great Father of spirits in behalf of these poor, naked, ignorant and perishing children. He felt as though he could willingly endure poverty and toil, in bringing them within the sheltering branches of the tree of knowledge; that they might become acquainted with their origin and destiny, and to learn that they, in common with the children of the white man, were the children of the infinite Father, who loves them, and longs to see them assimilated to Himself in thought and affection, and to manifest the divine spirit in their lives. He felt as though something must be done; and, though without authority to commit the Board to the expence of erecting buildings for a boarding school, his faith lead him to decide upon taking that important step. It was decided to erect buildings sufficiently spacious for a boarding school consisting of fifty scholars, with all the necessary assistance to keep it in perfect operation.

The building is a massive structure of logs, and is probably the largest and best specimen of log house architecture to be found in the western world. It is sixty-four feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, with two wings about twenty by thirty feet, and two stories throughout. It contains two rooms about eighteen by fourteen feet each, for the use of the heads of the Institution; two spacious rooms adjoining the children's sleeping rooms, for the use of the male and female assistants. The children's sleeping rooms, occupy the whole of the upper story of the main building. There are two large sleeping rooms for the use of persons in the employ of the mission. One spare room, for the accommodation of visitors. A sewing room for girls eighteen by seventeen feet. The dining room is situated in the middle of the lower part of the main building, and is twenty-seven feet square. The school room is twenty-seven by eighteen feet. With one or two exceptions, the rooms are well lighted, and can be easily ventilated. The kitchen and buttery are spacious and convenient. It is intended to erect a wash house and bakery, in the spring, which plan will greatly facilitate those important branches of labor. The Mission buildings, garden and play ground, are all enclosed by a massive picket fence of logs nine feet high. The yard includes an area of about three acres.

The Mission has a beautiful farm of twenty seven acres broken and enclosed by an excellent fence. This, when properly cultivated, will afford a large amount of provisions for the use of the family. When the spring opens, it is intended to extend the boundaries of the farm, so as to afford room for a pasture.

The school was opened the 27th of June 1848, with only one Indian boy. Since that time we have received forty children; eleven, for reasons which I cannot now state, have left since the opening of the school, which now numbers only thirty: twenty-six boys and four girls. The school is taught by Miss Martha E. Higley, a member of the Mission. The children are taught from the English spelling book, according to the method usually pursued in schools of white children. They have made good progress in the spelling book, and some of the older ones are making progress in writing, and numbers. They make excellent progress in music, which is taught them by the Principle of the Institution. Moral and religious instruction is communicated orally by the aid of an interpreter.

The management of an Institution like this, in the midst of a heathen people, is attended with no small difficulty and trial; but when performed in obedience to the dictates of God's spirit, it is a labor which brings with it great reward.

D. E. R.

A magnificent dinner was given to Gen. TAYLOR, at the Louisville Hotel, on the 12th. Many distinguished persons were present from Kentucky and other States—among them Senator Shields. The Mayor of the city presided. After dinner, toasts were given. The fifth in regular order was:—

Gen. Zachary Taylor—In his birth a Virginian—in his boyhood and early manhood a Kentuckian—his glorious achievements upon his country's battle fields have made him the common property of the nation, and his wisdom and virtue will render him as Chief Magistrate of a great republic, the benefactor of the world.

This sentiment was received with great enthusiasm. The General responded to it in the following speech:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am sincerely obliged to you for the complimentary toast which has just been read, and for the reception it has met with from the company here assembled. I have not deserved the praises lavished upon my past services; and the suggestions made in relation to the future are more flattering than any hope I have found myself enabled to indulge.

I am indeed a Virginian by birth; but I removed to this country when it was still a part of that ancient Commonwealth. Whilst I venerate the State of my nativity, it is here that I spent the days of my youth, and all the associations of boyhood and early manhood are connected with the scenes which surround me.

I have always disclaimed a large share of the merit of the achievements upon the battle field you so kindly noticed, as justly due to the gallant soldiers (volunteers and regulars) whom I had the good fortune to command.

In regard to the new line of duties to which I have been assigned, it may be allowed me, who have spent more than forty years in a different service, to distrust my ability to meet the expectations of the public. The intelligent freemen of the Union have signified their desire to see the administration of public affairs brought nearer to the principles and practices of our first Presidents. It will be my aim to do their will. Whatever errors I shall commit in the discharge of this high trust will be attributed to the head and not to the heart; for I rely upon the partiality which conferred the highest station on earth upon me, to construe, in a spirit of forbearance, my acts whilst filling an office for which I had no aspirations. I declined being a candidate for Presidency till a sense of duty constrained me to yield to the wishes of the people. May I not hope that those who conferred this great honor upon me without solicitation on my part, will do me the justice to believe that I shall serve them with an eye single to the best interests of the whole country. If I shall be able in any degree, to equal the expectations of my countrymen, it will amply compensate me for my labor or inquietude I may have to undergo.

I again thank you for this generous and enthusiastic demonstration, and in conclusion permit me to offer the following sentiment;

The People of Kentucky.—Unsurpassed by any other in intelligence, virtue, or valor.

The seventh toast was as follows.

Henry Clay.—We hail with high hope his return to the old theatre of his glory. His fame, like the burning bush of Moses, has remained unconsumed amid the flames that have encircled it.

This sentiment called forth a tremendous and long continued burst of enthusiasm.

Among the volunteers, was one by C. M. Thurston:

Gen. James Shields.—A brilliant jewel from the Emerald Isle—a gentleman and a soldier. His adopted country delight to honor him.

Gen. Shields responded to this sentiment, and at the close of his speech gave the following toast:

Your Distinguished Guest, Gen. Zachary Taylor.—May his administration redound as much to the glory and good of his country as his victories have to her honor and renown.

DIFFICULTY AT TAMPICO.—Our contemporaries, the Delta and Crescent, of yesterday, speak of a difficulty that has occurred between Captain Carr, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Gen. Garay, Commandant at Tampico. The latter peremptorily ordered Capt Carr to quit the Mexican territory in twenty-four hours. Our countryman indignantly refused, alledging his being subject to no commands except those of his Government; on which General Garay made a display of military force. At this juncture, the United States steamer Saratoga appeared off the port, when Mr. Chase, the American Consul, and Captain Carr, went on board, to confer with her commander. The result of their deliberation was, that the Saratoga started immediately for Sacrificios, the rendezvous of the Gulf squadron. Thus the affair stands, but out of it something unpleasant may arise, if cool heads do not interfere to moderate Mexican impetuosity.—N. O. Com. Times, 3d.

CALIFORNIA.—Late intelligence from California represents the supply of gold to be still undiminished. But miners were suffering from sickness and want of provisions.

Fish Story.

One day as Zachariah Hodgen was going to his daily avocation, after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home, with directions to his wife, to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that, whether she boiled it, or made it into a chowder, her husband would scold her when he come home. But she resolved to please him once, if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in different ways. She, also, with some difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook, back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In due time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed upon the table, and with a frowning, fault-finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it. I will bet any thing you have spoiled it for my eating. (Taking off the cover) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I had as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying, she lifted a cover, and lo! the shoulders of a cod nicely boiled, were deposited in a dish, a sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of the husband.

"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed he, "Boiled fish! chips and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman-kind, you would have made it into a chowder."

His patient wife, with a smile, immediately placed a turreen before him containing excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you with a favorite dish."

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband, "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

That was a favorite expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as soon as his preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a BULL-FROG, of portentious dimensions, and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at his full length. Zachariah sprung from his chair, not a little frightened at the unexpected apparition.

"My dear, said his wife, in a kind entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make a dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surley mood was finally overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and that he was wrong, and declared that she should never again have occasion to read him another lecture, and he kept his word.

A TOUGH CUSTOMER.—A Canadian having bought a patriarch of a turkey that had frightened every other purchaser from the idea of making a JAW-ful feast of him, thus speaks of his bargain: "I took him home—my wife bile him tree hours, and den he gobble. My wife put him in de pot wid de taters, and he kick 'em all out; but after two, three sixteen hour bile, den *we gobble him*!"

The United States mint has issued a specimen of gold dollars, some of which have been exhibited in Washington. They are about the size of a six-pence.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following as the substance of certain resolutions said to be agreed to by the meeting of Southern members of Congress.

Resolved, That the South, having an equal interest in the territories of New Mexico and California, is willing, as a principle of equity, to accept the terms of the Compromise Act of 36 deg. 30 min.

Resolved, That the South is willing that said territories shall be admitted into the Union as States, upon the presentation of constitutions, in which the subject of slavery is referred, upan appeal, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, such question to be omitted in said constitution, until the decision, as aforesaid, is awarded.

Resolved, That the South will accept of a bill for territorial governments upon the principles of the act of last session, introduced by Senator John M. Clayton.

Resolved, That the South will accept of the act introduced the present session by Senator Douglas, with certain modifications, relative to appeals, as in the second resolution.

Resolved, That the South prefers a separation of the Union to that of accepting the Wilmot Proviso, and the faith of each State is pledged to protect her interests in said territories at the point of the bayonet.

Resolved, That this is the unanimons sense of this meeting, representing the South.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, March 7, 1849.

There has been no material change in the market since our last report, but sales have continued steady, with an active demand for corn and flour. Butter has commanded full prices, being somewhat scarce, owing to the severity of the weather. Other articles steady at former rates. We quote as follows:

Flour, per hundred,	$2 00 to $2 50
Beef, "	$2 00
Pork, "	$2 50
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,	25 "
Corn, "	25 "
Wheat, "	50 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16¾ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "
Eggs, per dozen,	6¼ "

WANTED by Mr. GOOCH, one set of house logs from the Cotton Woods, Length, 21 by 17 feet, nicely hewed, six inches thick, and liberal size. Two and a half cents per foot will be allowed for them on subscription for the Guardian, if delivered at this office soon. feb21

ADVERVISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, Indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.
feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

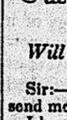
MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.



A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

More proof that
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., March 16, 1848.

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,
O. B. BEEBE.

TROY, Ia., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

JEFFERSON co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by
F. MERRYWEATHER,
General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.
Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb72m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Acrostic.

Engage in virtue while in youth,
Learn all her maxims to obey;
Never forsake the paths of truth,
Or deviate from wisdoms' way.
Refrain from every secret sin,
Avoid its path with cautious care,
Lest by its wiles you're taken in,
Unconscious of its baneful snare.
Cause not, on Heaven, for aid to call,
Regard its voice with holy fear,
Evincing while on earth to all—
Triumphant faith and conscience clear—
In vain may troubles them assail,
And malice point her vengeful dart;
Wisdom will guide you without fail,
Above the reach of all their art—
Religion will your course approve,
No earthly cause your peace destroy,
Extatic joy and peace and love,
Reign in your bresat without alloy.

Light from the Stars.

BY HENRY LESTAR HARRISON.

"Like a star unhasting, unresting."—GOETHE.

Stars! bright stars! Oh wither tend ye,
In your glad unresting course?
Whence your energy unhoary,
And your tadeless light its source?

Thus to me your voices answer,
With a harmony sublime—
"In thy Spirit read the reflex,
Of Eternity in Time.

There thou hast the flame undying,
And the energy divine;
There the power, the love, the beauty,
With a holier light to shine.

We are tending, upward wending,
In a grand unceasing flight;
Through the deep abyss of Being,
Rolling in a sea of light.

By the Law pervading nature;
Lowly flower, or star-world high,
Life's perpetual progression;
Truly if we rest.—we die!

Human Soul! let outward action
Shadow forth the inmate will,
Ever pressing calmly onward,
Onward and aspiring still."

MISCELLANY.

A STORY OF THE UPPER TEN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Jeremiah Crouk considered himself one of the "upper ten thousand." And so he was, as far as a brown stone palace in Fifth Avenue, and the reputation of being worth half a million, were concerned. Everybody who wrote to him put Esquire after his name, but that did not make him a gentleman by a great deal.

Jeremiah Crouk started in life as a soap and candle manufacturer, in which business he continued even after his elevation into "good society." At first, the dipping and moulding processes were conducted on a small scale, while a single cart for the collection of ashes and oleaginous matter, proved quite sufficient to supply the demand for these indispensable articles either in the production of hard or soft soap. But honest industry, prudence, and economy, met, in his case, their reward. Jeremiah prospered in his business, and continued to prosper until he became a rich man.

Industry, prudence and economy are very commendable virtues, though by no means cardinal virtues. By this remark, do not understand us to disparage industry, prudence and economy; they are virtues that all men should practice; but while these are practised, weightier things should not be, as, alas! they are at present, almost entirely neglected. We grow rich in this world's goods, but poor in the heart's better riches. Their bodies they lift above their fellows, while their minds sink, too often, below instead of maintaining the level with which they set out in life. This is a melancholy but undeniable fact.

In the case of Jeremiah, as his coffers began to fill up, he began to think himself a better man. He had always maintained that he was as good as any nabob in the land, but now he bagan to think himself something better than men who stood at the level upon which he stood a few years before. And as money kept pouring in, his self estimation kept rising.

The wife of Jeremiah Crouk was a plain, sensible woman. She loved her children well enough to find in the care of them, sufficient to do to keep her mind healthily employed; she was not, therefore, much troubled with newly acquired ideas of self-importance. The growing consequence of her husband had some trouble, at times, to carry such an appendage as a sensible wife with it. The two oldest daughters, Amanda and Margaret, were only a little way in their "teens" when their father's ideas in regard to things of a personal and family nature began to grow somewhat expansive. He became all at once concerned about the best schools, and had them removed from a seminary at which they were most carefully instructed in all the useful and ornamental branches of a young lady's education, and sent to a "better" institution—that is, one at which were congregated the children of fashionable people. Neither Amanda nor Margaret liked the change; nor were they benefitted by it. Amanda, especially, soon began to acquire notions a little different from what she had been in the habit of maintaining, and to consider the fact of her father's being rich as giving her consequence. Margaret who was younger, was more like her mother, and, therefore less apt to have her head turned with what she had saw and heard in the new world, into which this change had introduced her; but even she took an unnatural growth in this sickly atmosphere—not so much, however, as to produce a very apparent moral distortion. Even after she had completed her education, she remained a very sensible girl—vulgarly so, in some respects, according to the judgment of her more fashionable acquaintances.

About the time these young ladies were ready to come out, their father had finished his splendid residence in Fifth Avenue, and was ready to take his place among the upper ten thousand. He had built a large manufactory away up on the island, so that the odor of his soap works might not taint the city atmosphere or remind the people that he was but a soap and candle maker after all. He had several times thought of giving up his extensive works and engaging in some new business, but something of the prudence of old times remained, and kept him back from committing this folly.

As soon as Mr. Crouk had taken possession of his new home at the Court End of the town, he issued invitations for a large party, and went to a thousand dollars' expense to have it all upon the most grand and fashionable scale. For old acquaintance sake, and to let them see how large and fashionable he had grown, Mr. Crouk invited sundry individuals not fairly entitled to associate with the upper ten. On the night of the grand affair, much to his mortification, he found himself with but few representatives of the "ten thousand" in his magnificent drawing rooms, and a full attendance, to the man, woman and daughter, of the plebian herd, who were invited more out of compliment than anything else. And what added to his chagrin, was the fact that only a small number of those who had not come, deigned to send their "regrets;" and also the fact that two or three of the families, after arriving and seeing the wives and daughters of vulgar people there, withdrew without feeling called upon to offer a word of apology.

But Mr Crouk, who felt himself as good as the best and better than many hundreds of thousands around him, was not to be killed off in this way. He was one of the "upper ten" and no mistake, and they were bound to acknowledge him—and so they did, in the end. Money and style were the passports, and he soon made his peers feel that his claims were not to be lightly esteemed.

In this struggle of Jeremiah Crouk for a place in the ranks of the exclusive few, his wife and daughters did not as warmly second him as he could wish, although there was no opposition. The mother's good sense impressed itself, as a natural consequence, upon the minds of Amanda and Margaret, and her right views, uttered on all fitting occasions, found an echo in their minds. They saw deeper, even as young girls, than the glittering surface, and understood that true happiness was rather quiet and unobtrusive than brilliant and imposing in its mien. With the full liberty of dressing in the most costly and stylish manner, they rather suffered their taste to be guided by that of their mother, and were, on most occasions, attractive rather from their want of elaborate ornament than on account of its opposite. The consequence was, that even among the "upper ten," Amanda and Margaret were general favorites. Their title to the place they held being undisputed, no one, of course, could question, for any want of the usual insignia, the fact that they were of the exclusives; and, therefore, that which in others would have been thought exceedingly vulgar, was spontaneously acknowledged to be charmingly simple and attractive in them.

But these two strong indications of a low origin seriously disturbed the father, who was forever complaining about the want of style in the dress of his daughters, and the want of dignity in their manners. What he could do, was always done. He never permitted them to go to the opera without a private box could be obtained; and when he could have a word to say about the toilet arrangements, insisted upon a proper use of ornament, especially of rich jewelry. The private box at the opera, was not objected to very strongly by the girls; it was pleasant and comfortable to be separated from the crowd, to be exempt from really vulgar contact and sundry annoyances that all must suffer in the most fashionable audiences. Still it was setting them apart in a manner not altogether agreeable to their feelings, and it would have been less so if they had been aware that they were pretty generally known by the theatre-going public and remarked upon as "two of the upper ten." So much for the position and pretensions of Jeremiah Crouk and family.

The two sisters were not without their admirers among the young men of her own circle, as well as some who stood on the outside yet dared to cast upon them ambitious eyes. Spite of their want of ostentation in dress and the entire absence of aristocratic airs let them appear in company when they would, they soon had a group of admirers about them. This fact greatly surprised young ladies who were conscious of being far more brilliant, and, as they imagined, more highly attractive. But young men have a greater fancy for looking a little deeper than the outside when they feel at all inclined to pay serious attention to young ladies.

Amanda had many wooers, and it was not very long before her heart was won, and by a lover against whom her father could bring no manner of objection. As a man, it is pleasant to be able to say that he was worthy of her hand. But the heart of Margaret, to all appearances, remained unimpressed, although many, attracted by her fortune, her native excellences, or both, sought an alliance. The addresses of one young man, in particular were encouraged by her father but Margaret maintained towards him a cold but polite reserve, He was never able to approach her near enough to ask the all-important question.

All at once, and without any apparent cause for so doing, Margaret assumed a still more simple style of dress. At home or abroad, in public places or in private assemblies, she appeared with scarcely an ornament on her person. Every article of jewelry was laid aside, and all rich or attractive colors avoided. Her father remonstrated, but in vain; he sternly ordered a compliance with his wishes, but with no better effect, and he was finally constrained to let the "wilful girl" have her own way. To the eyes of most of her friends, Margaret appeared none the less attractive on account of this change, her extreme neatness and good taste making up for all deficiencies. Instead of the number of her lovers being diminished, they were increased—but her heart remained untouched.

This singular freak, as it was considered by her family, was continued by Margaret for more than a year, during which she withdrew herself from company as much as it was possible for her to do, and appeared to take more delight in domestic employment than in fashionable pleasure-taking.

Mr. Crouk was troubled; he saw in this evidences of a vulgar mind, indications of a perverted and groveling taste.

Thus the time passed on, and Amanda's wedding-day approached. But Margaret repulsed all suitors—actually refusing to see young men who had at any time made even the smallest advances.

Mr. Crouk had a clerk in his establishment named Judkin, whom he had raised from a boy, and in whom he reposed the utmost confidence. Judkin possessed good abilities, a fine person, easy manners, and that air of confidence about him which we sometime see in young men who feel their own force of character, and mean to make use of the ability they possess to force their way in the world against all opposition.

One day, Judkin, with a sober face, came up to where Mr. Crouk was sitting at his desk, and asked the privilege of a few words with him.

"Certainly Henry. Sit down. I hope you have not been getting yourself into any trouble!" said Mr. Crouk.

"No, sir, not yet; but I don't know how soon I may be in trouble." And the young man's face became still more serious.

"What's the matter, Henry, what's the matter?"

"I am about—or, rather, was about taking a very important step," said Judkin, in reply, "but thought it would be better, perhaps, to consult you before doing so."

"That's right—that's right, Henry. What is it?"

Judkin blushed, and looked interesting and confused.

"Ah, ha! I see how it is," said the old gentleman. "An affair of the heart—you are thinking about getting married!"

The young man blushed still deeper, and did not deny the allegation.

"Very well; now I understand. I hope she's worthy of you, Henry, that's all I have to say."

"She's worthy the hand of a prince," said the young man, with enthusiasm.

"So far, then, all is right. And now what do you want me to do for you?" inquired Mr. Crouk.

"I want mainly your advice, sir," returned the young man. "The parents of the young lady will not consent to the union."

"Why?"

"Because I am nothing but a poor young clerk."

"Indeed! And, pray, who are her parents?"

"People once no better off than I am, who have got a little up in the world."

"And therefore think you not good enough for their daughter?"

"Yes, sir, that's the feeling."

"What's her father's name? Do I know him?"

"You have some little acquaintance with him. But I think it best not to mention to you his name, because, if you advise me in the matter, it will be best for you to be able to say, if any appeal is made to you, that you had not the most remote suspicion that I was paying attention to the young lady."

"That is a good suggestion. Very well, you needn't tell me her father's name. And so you want my advice, do you?"

"Yes, sir."

"As to what?"

"In the first place, then, I will mention that the young lady is deeply attached to me, and says, come what will, she will marry no one else. Already she has refused two or three offers from persons whose circumstances are far better than mine."

"She's a true hearted girl I should say."

"Indeed, she is, sir; and my happiness depends upon her becoming my wife."

"And her parents will not consent?"

"It is hopeless to endeavor to remove their objections. They set an imaginary value upon their consequence because they have a little more of this world's good's than I possess—not more, however, than I will have one of these days, if spared—and would think themselves disgraced by an alliance with me."

"What can you do?"

"Run away with the daughter," said the young man, boldly.

"Not always a safe proceeding," remarked Mr. Crouk, "and the last to be adopted."

"There is no other chance in my case."

"Is the daughter willing to go off with you?"

"Perfectly. This being so, ought I not to take the only step left me for obtaining her hand."

"I hardly like to advise you to this course, Henry."

"If I do it, will you consider it a cause for being offended with me?"

"Certainly not."

"Her father, I know, will be dreadfully offended, said Judkin, "and may seek to punish us both by trying to excite your anger against me, in order that I may lose my place and means of supporting my wife."

"Don't give yourself any trouble about that, Henry. But does the young lady understand that you have only the income of a clerk?"

"Perfectly. I have concealed nothing from her. Still, I cannot but feel a little anxious on the point I have just mentioned. Her father, I am satisfied, will immediately seek to prejudice you against me, and I am aware that he has influence with you."

"He has! Well, let him try; I am forewarned, and, therefore, forearmed. As to marrying the young lady, that, Harry, is your own matter. I will not advise you to do it, nor will I advise you against it. I am perfectly well satisfied that you know what you are about. But to make you easy on the subject of any prejudice likely to be created on my mind, I will give you my check for a year's salary in advance, with all confidence that you will render as faithful service as ever."

Mr. Crouk turned to his desk and filled up a check.

"Here," he said, as he handed it to the young man, "is a check for fifteen hundred dollars. A married man's expenses are greater than a single man's. Your salary, instead of being a thousand dollars, will be fifteen hundred from to-day."

Judkin warmly expressed his thanks, and Mr. Crouk as warmly wished him a favorable issue to his contemplated runaway adventure.

That evening, Margaret not appearing at the tea-table, her father inquired if she were not well. Amanda said that she had gone out.

"To spend the evening anywhere?" inquired Mr. Crouk.

"No, I think not. If she had intended doing so, she would have mentioned it to me," replied Amanda.

"She's out late; it's been dark for an hour," remarked the father.

The mother also expressed concern on account of her daughter's absence.

The tea hour went by, and yet Margaret did not return. Mr. Crouk began to feel uneasy. The singular interview he had held with his clerk suggested the fear that some one, hopeless of gaining his consent, might run off with Margaret, as Judkin was about running off with the daughter of some one unknown to him. This fear caused him to think of Margaret's inexplicable conduct in some things, and thoughts of this gave a new life to his fears. As soon as he was alone with his wife, he suggested to her what was in his mind, but she treated it lightly. Still Mr. Crouk felt troubled, and he walked about uneasily, listening for the ringing of the street-door bell; but no bell rung, and no daughter returned. Ten o clock came, and she was yet absent. Hark! there is a ring. The waiter goes to the door. The parents listen—the father with almost breathless interest. The door is opened—they hear the sound of a man's voice—it is immediately closed again. The waiter returns along the hall alone, opens the parlor door, and hands in two letters, one for Mr. Crouk and one for his wife. We will only give the contents of the former. It was as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Although you did not advise me in so many words to run away with the young lady of whom I spoke to you to-day, yet the measure met your approval, and in doing what I have since done I have acted with a consciousness that I had your entire sanction, without which I should have hardly felt at liberty to take so important a step. The sweet girl I have loved so long is mine. I am the happiest of men. I may now tell you the lady's name—it is Margaret Crouk. In a week I will be at my post again. In the meantime, let me beg of you not to let the father of the young lady prejudice your mind against one who loves her so truly, and who is ready to make every sacrifice in his power to secure her happiness. We do not expect soon, if ever, to be forgiven by him; but even that great cost we have calculated. Margaret has long accustomed herself to do without the costly luxuries of ornament and dress, in view of this change in her circumstances. She knows my ability, and becomes my wife, prepared to let all her wants and wishes conform thereto. She has written to her mother her own thoughts and feelings on the occasion. She will forgive her, I am sure, and I can hope but that, through her loving influence, the father's heart may be softened towards his child.

"Dutifully, I subscribe myself,

"HENRY JUDKIN."

Never was a man more completely knocked down than was Mr. Jeremiah Crouk, by the receipt of this cool but not insulting letter. That he stormed and even swore for a time no one will be surprised to hear; but there was no help for him. Margaret was the wife of his clerk—yes, of his clerk—of the clerk of Jeremiah Crouk, Esq., one of the upper ten thousand. Was there no atonement for this disgrace—no means of wiping it out? There seemed none! Henry Judkin, the unknown; Henry Judkin, his clerk, was now his son-in-law. Poor man! he paced the floor half of the night, and then went to bed and went to sleep. What else could he do?

On the third day after the elopement, Judkin and his young bride were sitting in their private parlor at one of the hotels in Philadelphia. The husband was looking over a New York paper which he had just obtained.

"Hurrah!" he suddenly exclaimed, jumping up and fairly dancing about the room. "Only just listen to this," and he read:

"COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE: I have this day associated with me as a partner, Mr. Henry Judkin. Hereafter the firm will be conducted under the name of Crouk & Jndkin.

"JEREMIAH CROUK."

The young man then threw the paper on the floor, and in the delight and surprise of the moment, caught his young bride, who was already weeping tears of joy, in his arms, and hugged and kissed her in a most unromantic way.

At the end of the week they returned to New York. On the wharf they found the father's carriage waiting for them, and were driven by the strong, fleet horses, in a very short space of time, to the elegant mansion in Fifth Avenue, where Judkin's senior partner was waiting to receive him. From a poor clerk he snddenly found himself one of the "upper ten thousand." He bears his honors bravely.

All must admire the ingenious manner in which Mr. Crouk staved off the disgrace that was about to visit his family. The happy suggestion came while he paced the floor of his parlor even until past the hour of midnight, and he acted upon it with the least possible delay. The announcement of the marriage and copartnership were a most simultaneous, and there were few who were aware of the fact that Judkin was only his clerk, and had married his daughter without his consent. Strange things happen sometimes among the "upper ten thousand."

A DUEL.—A duel lately came off in Fountain county, Ia. The combatants were Lorenzo D. Orvis and James Durby. It appears that the seconds aimed to make the affair as fanciful as possible, loading their rifles with "something fresh and softer than lead." The ground being measured off and word given, bang went their instruments of death. The reader may readily guess that no bones were broken. To render the affair more ridiculous, the surgeon in attendance promptly proceeded to the discarge of his duty by stepping up to the murdered two with his implements, comprising an old meat-axe, tobacco cutter, taphorer and jack knife, but finding neither of the "brothers of honor" hurt, he gave orders that they should be cleaned and sent home.

The Fate of France Prophecied.

The following article, on the subject of the above heading, we copy from the New York True Sun. If it is true that such prophecies exist, or have existed, then, indeed, is truth stranger than fiction:

It is now some six months or more since, (says the Sun) on the occasion of the tumult and massacres in France, we stated them as the continued fulfillment of most remakable prophecies, that have long been known to exist in Europe, and which have fixed public attention as direct and unmistakeable evidence of the existence of the gift of at least "second sight" in these latter days. The work in question, or at least the copy we have seen, is of ancient date, and of French phraseology, and unquestionably of a time long anterior to the remarkable events of which it most accurately foreshadowed the details. The same work has now attracted the attention of Blackwood's Magazine, and a writer therein testifies to have seen a translation in print in 1839. The work itself is entitled "Les Previsions d'Orval." Certain Provisions revealed by God to a Solitary, for the consolation of the children of God.

The "Solitary" was the inmate of a religious institution in the diocese of Treves, on the frontiers of Luxembourg, and the work was there printed in 1544. On the approach of the French revolutionary army at the close of the last century, the monks gave copies of the book to Marshal Bender, by whom they were circulated. The portion of the prophecies prior to the advent of Napoleon does not appear, as yet, to have been preserved. We have not room for extended extracts, but that portion in relation to Napoleon commences as follows:

"At that time a young man, came from the country beyond the sea, shows himself strong in counsel. But the mighty to whom he gives umbrage shall send him to combat in the land of captivity. Victory will bring him back. The sons of Brutus will be confounded at his approach, for he will overpower them, and take the name of Emperor. Many high and mighty kings will be sorely afraid, for the eagle will carry off many sceptres and crowns Men on foot and horse, carrying blood-stained eagles, and as numerous as gnats in air, will run with him throughout Europe, which will be filled with consternation and carnage," &c., &c.

In this strain the career of Napoleon is accurately marked out to his overthrow, the return of the "Lily," and the elder Bourbons described. Their overthrow, and installation of the younger branch, "The coek shall efface the white flower," and the overthrow of Louis Philippe, is given as follows:

"The king of the people shall be seen very weak; many of the wicked will be against him; but he was *ill-seated, (mal assis;) and behold! God hurls him down.* Howl, ye sons of Brutus! Call unto you the beasts that are about to devour you. Great God! what a noise of arms! *A full number of moons are not yet completed, and behold many warriors are coming.* It is done. The Mountain of the Lord hath cried in its affliction unto God. The sons of Judah have cried unto God from the land of the foreigner, and behold! God is no longer deaf. What fire accompanies his arrows! Ten times six moons, and yet again six times ten moon have fed his wrath. Woe to the great city! Behold the kings armed by the Lord! But already hath fire leveled three with the earth; yet the faithful shall not perish; God hath heard their prayer. The place of crime is purified by fire. *The waters of the great stream have rolled on towards the sea, all crimsoned with blood.* Gaul, as it were dismembered, is about to re-unite. God loves peace. Come, young prince, quit the isle of captivity. Listen! from the Lion to the white flower! come!"

The facts are well substantiated that these most remarkable predictions have been in print for years, long anterior to the events predicted, and the events of the year 1848, after a prophecy of three hundred years standing, have been fulfilled to the month, with an accuracy that may startle the most skepticle as to those of the year 1849. The computation by "moons," allowing thirteen to the year, fixes the time for each occurrence with marvelous accuracy. The "cock" supplanted the "lily" in 1830, at the expiration of the "eighteen times twelve moons" fixed for the duration of the restored Bourbon, and the date of the overthrow of the "cock" was completed with equal punctuality, in February last. "A full number of moons," within which many warriors are to arrive in Paris, or the "great city," evidently mean a year, and the fearful events of June last, and the concentration of troops by Cavaignac, may be hoped to be the fulfilment of the portion; but three months yet remain of the year, in which the most fearful results may be looked for. We would again impress upon our readers that we ourselves have seen in print these remarkable prophecies before their fulfillment, and when such events were highly improbable.

A writer in Blackwood refers to still other prophecies, of which he was cognizant many years since. One of the most remarkable prophecies was in German, running thus: I would not be a king in 1848. I would not be a soldier in 1849. I would not be a grave digger in 1850. *I would be anything you will in* 1851.

The fulfillment of these forebodings has been fearful in the first year, and the remainder may not be less accurate in the result.

It is mentioned that the Solitary of Treves prophecies the restoration of the French Monarchy under the "lily" which is represented by Henry V., or the Duke of Bordeaux. The pre-existence of these extraordinary writings is not to be questioned. We have given only short extracts from a mass of highly interesting matter, well worthy the serious attention, whether as matter of curious historical interest, or as really evidences of the continued exercise of that power of prophecy supposed long since to have ceased upon earth. We shall, on another occasion, extend the extracts.

"I loved my wife at first," said a wag, and for the first two months I felt as if I could eat her up. Ever since I have been sorry I didn't.

Counting-House Almanac, FOR 1849.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
February,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
March,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
August,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
September,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
October,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
November,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Decemcer,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

CLIPPINGS.

MONEY AND THE LADIES.—Jim W——, a cunning wag of New York, visited a fashionable watering place in the Old Dominion, last September, and caused the friend who interduced him to whisper that he was worth $500.000. It worked wonders in Jim's favor.

Although his sojourn was but seven days, and his personal appearance by no means prepossessing, he "won the hearts" of 14 girls; three quivered on the brink; he kissed 11; and got nine rings, and left. The last time we saw him, he had wickedly traded off five of his rings for mint juleps.

GOING OFF WELL.—A person who had been listening to a very dull address, remarked that every thing went of well, especially the audience!

The Editor of the Journal of Commerce saw an Irishman the other day light his pipe at a pile of lime he was slacking with water.

Louis Philippe has taken up his residence in the Isle of wight. Poor Wight!

A SHORT SERMON FOR PARENTS.—It is said that when the mother of Washington was asked how she had formed the character of her son, she replied that she had endeavored early to teach him three things, obedience, diligence and truth. No better advice can be given by any parent.

THE GRAVE—Says Irving—buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?

MORE GOLD—CHILI.—Recent accounts from Chili give information of the discovery of a gold mine near Copiapo, on the coast, and north of Valparaiso, which for richness, if the account be true, fling into the shade even the Sacramento "diggings," which we thought were rather ahead of all the auriferous regions discovered or discoverable. The gold ore at Copiapo is said to yield seven pouuds of gold out of seven *arrobas*, which is equal to about one twenty-sixth part. This we hold to be incredible, or at least utterly improbable; and one of two things must be true, we think: either that the supply of ore is very limited, or that its richness is greatly exaggerated.

The Russian gold mines in Siberia are worked to advantage when the auriferous sand yields only one seventy-eight-thousandth part, and, under some circumstances, make remunerating returns when yielding the two-millionth part only. If, then, the supply of ore at Copiapo be large or inexhaustible, and yields a twenty-sixth part of gold, that metal will be in danger of losing its monetary preeminence; but of this there is no probability, we apprehend.—[Washington Globe.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 4.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

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ELDER ORSON PRATT,

ON THE

KINGDOM OF GOD.

First.—*The nature and character of the King.* God is the King. In him exists all legal authority. He alone has the right of originating a system of government on the earth. He claims this right by virtue of his having made man and the earth he inhabits. Man, therefore, is indebted to God for his own formation and for the formation of the planet on which he dwells. He also claims the right of establishing his government among men, by virtue of his superior wisdom and power. If God had sufficient wisdom and power to construct such a beautiful world as this, with all the infinite varieties of vegetables and animals appended to it; if he could form such an intricate and complicated piece of machinery as the human tabernacle as a dwelling place for the human spirit, then we must admit that his wisdom and power are immeasurably greater than that of man, and hence he is qualified to reign as king. An order of government, established by such an all-wise, powerful being, must be good and perfect, and must be calculated to promote the permanent peace, happiness, and well-being of all his subjects. The Great King is a very amiable being, full of benevolence and goodness, and never turns any person away empty, that comes requesting a favor which he sees would be for his benefit.

The King occasionally visited his subjects in ancient times, and once tarried with them for several years; but he received such cruel abuse from many of the people that he left them, and went to some other part of his dominions. Where the King is gone the people cannot tell. They have not heard one word from him for upwards of seventeen hundred years. He has been absent so long that some of the people have doubted even his existence. They have argued that if he did exist, that some one would very likely have heard something from him in the course of so many centuries. Many millions however have some idea that he exists, and are constantly sending all kinds of petitions to him; but for some reason he sends no word back. No messengers are despatched to the petitioners to give them any counsel upon any subject. It has become a very popular thing to send daily petitions to the king, and to appropriate one day out of seven for the especial purpose of sending in their petitions. The same petitions are frequently sent a great number of times. It is very unpopular however for any one to expect the King to make any reply to any petition sent in. Any one pretending to have received a reply would be counted a base impostor; for, say they, the King has spoken to no one for the last seventeen hundred years; no one has heard from him since he conversed with his servant John on the Isle of Patmos. The King conversed very freely with his subjects in the early and middle ages; and some think it very strange that he has been silent so long. They have expended millions in building many costly and magnificent churches in honor of his name; but yet he has not deigned to grace one of them with a visit, neither has he condescended to send any tidings to them by messenger or otherwise. He has not informed them whether he was pleased or displeased with their splendid edifices. His profound silence for so many centuries has caused many to think that he was, for some reason, very angry with the people; yet they could not see why he should be angry when the people were doing so much to honor him—when they were expending millions to hire learned men to preach and write in such an eloquent manner about him.

Reader, can you tell why the King should be so distant? Why he holds no communication with any of the people? Why he has not sent one sentence of consolation or counsel to them? Why he has suffered some fifteen thousand millions of the human race to fall into their graves, in the latter ages, without condescending to speak one word to any of them? There must be some cause for all this. There must be something wrong. The King never formerly served his people in this manner; and when he went away, he left word that if any of his people lacked wisdom or knowledge on any subject, they should send in their petitions unto him and he would liberally send them the requisite information. I will now tell you the reason why the King has kept silence so long. It is because he has had no subjects to converse with; all have turned away from him and advocated other governments as being the rightful and legal authority. They killed off and utterly destroyed every true subject of his kingdom, and left not a vestige of it upon the earth; and, to add to their guilt and wickedness, they have introduced idolatry in its worst forms, and utterly turned away from the true and living God. They have introduced a "*God without* BODY, PARTS *or* PASSIONS." They have had the audacity to call this newly-invented god by the same name as the God of the ancient Saints, although there is not the least resemblance between them. Indeed there could be no resemblance between them; for a bodiless god, without "*parts or passions*," could resemble nothing in heaven, on earth, or in hell. This imaginary modern god has become exceedingly popular. It is to him that a vast number of churches have been erected. It is not to the true and living God that they send forth petitions, but it is to this imaginary being. No wonder that they have received no communication from him! no wonder that he has not honored them with a visit. As he has no "PARTS," he could neither be felt nor seen if he should visit them. Such a being could not speak, for he has no "parts" to speak with.

There have been various species of idolatry in different ages of the world. The sun, moon, stars, beasts, crocodiles, frightful serpents, images of wood, of stone, and of brass, have been erected into gods and worshipped by innumerable multitudes. But the system of idolatry invented by modern christianity far surpasses in absurdity any thing that we have ever heard of. One of the celebrated worshippers of this newly-discovered god, in his "Physical Theory of Another Life," says, "A disembodied spirit, or, we should rather say, an unembodied spirit, or, sheer mind, is no WHERE. Place is a relation belonging to extension; and extension is a property of matter: but that which is wholly abstracted from matter, and in speaking of which we deny that it has any property in common therewith, can in itself be subject to none of its conditions; and we might as well say of a pure spirit that it is hard, heavy, or red, or that it is a cubic foot in dimensions, as say that it is *here* or *there*. It is only in a popular and improper sense that any such affirmation is made concerning the Infinite Spirit, or that we speak of God as *every where* present. God is in every place in a sense altogether incomprehensible by finite minds, inasmuch as his relation to space and extension is peculiar to infinitude. Using the terms as we use them of ourselves, God is not *here* or *there*, any more than he exists *now* and *then*." This species of idolatry, according to the foregoing quotations, approaches so near to Atheism, that no one can tell the difference. Reader, can you see the difference! A god "*without a body!*" A god "*without parts!*" A god that cannot be "*here* or *there!* A god that is "NO WHERE!" A god that cannot exist "NOW and THEN!" A god that exists in NO TIME! A god that has no *extension*—no "*parts*"—no conceivable relation to *time* or *space!* O, blush for modern christianity!—a pious name for Atheism! Some perhaps may think that I have not sufficient charity. But why should I have charity for a god that has no "*parts*"—no relation to space! Let him first have charity for himself, but this would be impossible; for he is a god "*without passions.*" He can have no charity nor love for himself nor any one else. There is no danger of offending him; for a passionless god is not capable of anger. One of the persons of this imaginary god is said to have been crucified. But this must be a sad mistake; for it would be impossible to crucify a portion of something that had no "*parts.*" The reason, then, why the people have not received any word from the Great King, is because they have petitioned the wrong god. Would you expect her majesty, the queen of England, to answer your petition if it was directed to some African prince? Would you expect the God of heaven to answer a petition that was addressed to a Hindoo god? If, then, your petitions are addressed to the bodiless, passionless god of modern christianity, you must not be surprized if the true God does not pay any attention to it. You need not expect that the true God will make any reply to petitions offered to any other being.

The true God exists both in time and in space, and has as much relation to them as man or any other being. He has extension, and form, and dimensions, as well as man. He occupies space; has a body, parts, and passions; can go from place to place—can eat, drink, and talk, as well as man. Man resembles him in the features and form of his body, and he does not differ materially in size. When he has been seen among men, he has been pronounced, even by the wicked, as one of their own species. So much did he look like man, that some supposed him to be the carpenter's son. Like man, he had a Father; and he was the "*express image of the person of the Father.*" The two persons were as much alike in form, in size, and in every other respect as fathers and sons are of the human race; indeed the human race are "*his offspring,*" made in his likeness and image, not after his moral image, but after the image of his person. There is no such thing as moral image. Such an image cannot exist. Morality is a property of some being or substance; A property without a substance or being to which it appertains is inconceivable. A property can never have figure, shape, or image of any kind. Hence, a moral image never had an existence except in the brains of modern idolators.

The Godhead consists of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The Father is a material being. The substance of which he is composed is wholly material. It is a substance widely different in some respects from the various substances with which we are more immediately acquainted. In other respects it is precisely like all other materials. The substance of his person occupies space the same as other matter. It has solidity, length, breadth, and thickness, like all other matter. The elementary materials of his body are not susceptible of occupying, at the same time, the same identical space with other matter. The substance of his person, like other matter, cannot be in two places at the same instant. It also requires *time* for him to transport himself from place to place. It matters not how great the velocity of his movements, *time* is an essential ingredient to all motion, whether rapid or slow. It differs from other matter in the superiority of its powers, being intelligent, all-wise, and possessing the power of self-motion to a far greater extent than the coarser materials of nature. "God is a *spirit.*" But that does not make him an immaterial being—a being that has no properties in common with matter. The expression, "*an immaterial being,* is a contradiction in terms. Immateriality is only another name for nothing. It is the negative of all existence. A "*spirit*" is as much *matter* as oxygen or hydrogen. It has many properties in common with all other matter. Chemists have discovered between fifty and sixty different kinds of matter; and each kind has some properties in common with all other matter, and some properties peculiar to itself which the others do not inherit. Now, no chemist in classifying his substances would presume to say, this substance is material, but that one is immaterial, because it differs in some respects from the first. He would call them all material, though they in some respects differed widely. So the substance called spirit is material, though it differs in a remarkable degree from other substances. It is only the addition of another element of a more powerful nature than any yet discovered. He is not a being "without *parts*," as modern idolators teach; for every whole is made up of parts. The whole person of the Father consists of innumerable parts; and each part is so situated as to bear certain relations of distance to every other part. There must also be, to a certain degree, a freedom of motion among these parts, which is an essential condition to the movement of his limbs, without which he could only move as a whole.

All the foregoing reasonings in relation to the person of the Father, are equally applicable to the person of the Son.

The Holy Spirit being one part of the Godhead, is also a material substance, of the same nature and properties in many respects, as the spirits of the Father and Son. It exists in vast immeasurable quantities in connexion with all material worlds. This is called God in the scriptures, as well as the Father and Son. God the Father and God the Son cannot be everywhere present; indeed they cannot be even in two places at the same instant: but God the Holy Spirit is omnipresent—it extends through all space, intermingling with all other matter, yet no one atom of the Holy Spirit can be in two places at the same instant, which in all cases is an absolute impossibility. It must exist in inexhaustible quantities, which is the only possible way for any substance to be omnipresent. All the innumerable phenomena of universal nature are produced in their origin by the actual presence of this intelligent, all-wise, and all-powerful material substance called the Holy Spirit. It is the most active matter in the universe, producing all its operations according to fixed and definite laws enacted by itself, in conjunction with the Father and the Son. What are called the laws of nature are nothing more nor less than the fixed method by which this spiritual matter operates. Each atom of the Holy Spirit is intelligent, and like all other matter has solidity, form, and size, and occupies space. Two atoms of this spirit cannot occupy the same place at the same time, neither can one atom, as before stated, occupy two separate spaces at the sams time. In all these respects it does not differ in the least from all other matter. Its distinguishing characteristics from other matter are its almighty powers and infinite wisdom, and many other glorious attributes which other materials do not possess. If several of the atoms of this Spirit should unite themselves together into the form of a person, then this person of the Holy Spirit would be subject to the same necessity as the other two persons of the Godhead, that is, it could not be every where present. No finite number of atoms can be omnipresent. An infinite number of atoms is requisite to be *everywhere* in infinite space. Two persons receiving the gift of the Holy Spirit, do not each receive at the same time the same identical particles, though they each receive a substance exactly similar in kind. It would be as impossible for each to receive the same identical atoms at the same instant, as it would be for two men to drink the same identical pint of water. It is these three all-powerful substances that stand at the head of all legal government. They hold the supreme authority and power in heaven, and in the heaven of heavens, and throughout the wide expanse of universal nature. All principalities, powers, and kingdoms, whether in heaven or on earth, must yield to be instructed and controlled by the supreme power, or they cannot stand.

Second.—*The character and requisite qualifications of the subordinate officers in the kingdom of God* are now to be considered. As the persons of the Father and Son cannot be every where present, it is therefore impossible for them to attend in *person* to all the multiplied affairs of government among intelligent beings; therefore, God in establishing a government among such beings, has always called persons of their own number to officiate in his name. The character of these persons, previously to their calling and appointment, has generally been that of honesty and sincerity; otherwise they have not differed materially from other men.

The various officers, called of God to administer the affairs of his government, are apostles, prophets, bishops, evangelists, elders, pastors, teachers, and deacons. God has only one way of calling these different officers, and that is by *new revelation.* No person was ever authorized to act in the name of the Lord unless called by *new revelation.* Paul says, (Heb. v. 4), "No man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God as was Aaron." Among the vast number of national governments now upon the earth, where is there one that even professes to be the kingdom of God or that its officers were called of God as was Aaron? Human authority and human calling are the only powers which any nation professes to have. But there are certain petty governments, called churches, organized within these national governments, which claim divine authority, and consider their officers authorized to act in the name of the Lord. But the great question is, Have any of them been called as Aaron was? By *new revelation* Aaron was called. By *new revelation* the duties of his calling were made known. Have any of the Roman Catholic or Protestant officers been called by *new revelation*? Has God said one word to any of them? Do they not, with very few exceptions, declare, that "There is no later revelation than the *New Testament*?" If the revelations contained in the New Testament are the last ones given, then the persons to whom they were given, were the last ones called of God. When new revelation ceases to be given, officers cease to be called of God. When the calling of officers ceases, the kingdom of God ceases to be perpetuated upon the earth. Nothing is more certain than that the church of God ceased to exist on the earth when new revelation ceased to be given. All the modern christian churches, who deny new revelation, have no more authority to preach, baptize, or administer any other ordinance of the gospel than the idolatrous Hindoos have; indeed, all their administrations are worse than in vain—they are a solemn mockery in the sight of God. It is a grievous sin in the sight of God for any man to presume to baptize, unless God has authorized him by new revelation to baptize in his name. Saul, the king of Israel, lost his kingdom because he assumed the authority that did not belong to him. (1 Sam. xiii. 8—15.) Another king of Israel was smote with leprosy until the day of his death, because he attempted to administer an ordinance without being called and authorized. (2 Chron. xxvi. 16—22.) So all the baptisms and sacraments administered by modern christian churches who have done away new revelation, are an abomination in the sight of God. All persons who shall suffer themselves to be baptized, or partake of these ordinances through the administration of these illegal unauthorized persons, after having been duly warned of the evil thereof, will bring themselves under great condemnation before God, and unless they repent of that sin they can in no wise be saved. The twelve apostles were called by new revelation, but that did not authorize Paul, Barnabas, Timothy, nor any other person. Each one had to receive a sparate call by new revelation for himself. No one could lawfully act under a commission given to some other person. All the commissions recorded in the New Testament were given to individuals then living, and not to any individuals who should live in some future age. If any person would have authority, let them obtain a new commission from God as his servants always did in ancient times, and if they officiate without such new commission, then know assuredly that they are impostors.

The subordinate officers in the kingdom of God must not only be called of God, but qualified to act in their respective offices. The first qualification absolutely necessary for every officer in the kingdom is, the gift of the Holy Spirit, This is the most important qualification of all other. No man, without this qualification, can attain to an office in the kingdom of God; it matters not how great his other attainments are; though he has studied the scriptures from a child, and committed them all to memory—though he has carefully learned the original languages in which they were written—though he has made himself master of all sciences—grasped with a comprehensive mind all the arguments set forth in theological works, yet none of these attainments will qualify him for even the least office in the kingdom of God. The unlearned youth, who had not the knowledge of the English alphabet, if he were called of God, and qualified by the gift of the Holy Spirit, would have more power and authority, and could do more towards saving men, than all the theologians and doctors of divinity that the world affords, unless they were called of God, and endowed with the gift of the Holy Ghost. No other qualifications whatsoever can be substituted in the stead of the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit is the great distinguishing characteristic between the officers of the Kingdom of God and impostors. Every officer sent of God has a qualification that no impostor ever had or even can have.

The first officers placed in the kingdom of God are apostles. Let us enquire how in ancient times this office was conferred on man. Jesus said to his ancient apostles (John xv. 16.) "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit." Paul informs us (Heb. iii. 1.) that Jesus himself was an apostle. Holding the office himself, he had the most perfect right to confer the same calling upon others; hence he first chose them, and then "ordained" them; after this he sent them forth to preach (Matthew x.) "and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans, enter ye not: but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." Although these apostles were chosen, ordained, and sent forth on a particular mission to the cities of Israel, with power to work mighty miracles, yet there was an essential qualification which they had not yet received. They had received power sufficient to qualify them to preach that the "*kingdom of heaven was at hand.*" But they had not yet received power sufficient to fully organize and build up that kingdom on the earth. They lacked one very important qualification, without which they could never establish the kingdom which they had already predicted "*was at hand.*" What was this further qualification which these apostles had not yet received? It was the gift of the Holy Ghost, or the other Comforter which Jesus promised them. It is very remarkable that these apostles should have such great power, and yet not have the Holy Ghost But bear what the scripture saith, (John vii. 37, 38, 39) "In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood, and cried, saying, If any man thrist, let him come unto me, and drink. He that believeth on me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake he of the spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: *for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified*)." Mark the expression, "*the Holy Ghost was not yet given.*" This agrees with anohter saying of Jesus to his apostles (John xvi. 7), "Nevertheless; I tell you the truth; it is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send him unto you." Jesus calls this Comforter the Holy Ghost (John xiv. 26). After the resurrection of Jesus, and as he was about to be taken up into heaven, he said to his apostles (Luke xxiv. 49), "Behold I send the promise of my father upon you" (alluding to the Comforter or the Holy Ghost which he promised several days before should be sent unto them from the Father after his glorification); "but," said he, "tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." Thus you see, dear reader, that these apostles had power to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, and cast out devils," although the Holy Ghost was not yet given to them. A certain power was yet lacking. Jesus had commanded them saying, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." But he would not suffer them to commence this mission until the promise of the Father—the Holy Ghost—was given them. They already had power to work mighty miracles, but had not the power to build up the kingdom of God. This power they were to tarry for in Jerusalem, and when they should receive it, they were then to commence the duties of their mission, first, in the city of Jerusalem, and afterwards extend their labors to all nations. The power to work miracles is entirely a different thing from the power to build up the kingdom of God; the latter power, however, always includes the former, but the former power does not always include the latter.

For the Frontier Guardian.

PRAYER.

BY V. H. BRUCE.

Father in heav'n enthroned on high;
In Jesus' name we now draw nigh,
In prayer and praise before thy face,
As humble suppliants of thy grace.
Forgive our sins, Father, we pray;
Each wrong in us from day to day;
And let thy spirit now inspire
Our minds, and lead our hearts desire.

We thank thee Lord, for all we have;
For life and health this side the grave;
For food and raiment as we need,
And stores on which our cattle feed;
For flocks that gather to our hand,
Prepared by thee for creature man;
That make our lives more pleasant here,
And fill our hearts with grateful fear.

For dwellings too, we thank thy name,
And for the peace that with us reigns;
For blessings of thy priesthood true,
For prophets standing in our view;
And for thy word, through men inspired,
And for all saving gifts required;
That we thy people ah may prove,
Together bound by faith and love.

And, while we thank thee for thy grace,
And every blessing in its place;
We still implore thy blessing free;
In Jesus' name, we ask of thee;
When ere temptation shall betide,
And evils urge our steps aside;
Oh fill us with thy spirit true,
That we thy mandates may pursue.

Let health, and strength, spring up around;
And in our borders peace abound;
Our fields, in rich abundance, pour
Their fruits into our present store;
Our flock increase, each in their kind;
And, all things for our good combine;
That we may serve thee, Lord, each hour,
With liberal hand, in priestly power.

Make us, O Lord, while here we stand,
Instruments in thy mighty hand,
To wield the sword of truth below;
To brave the contest faithful through;
And bless thy faithful heralds, Lord;
Who meekly carry forth thy word
From land to land, from sea to sea;
Bless them where ere their lot may be.

That thousands may be led, to share
The honors of thy kingdom here;
That Zion's borders may spread forth,
From east to west, from south to north,
That soon, upon her favor'd hills,
We may our missions there fulfil,
As Saviors, to bring up our dead
To reign with Christ, our living head.

Name of the Church.

Extract of a revelation given at "Far West," Mo., in April, 1838, through Joseph Smith, the Prophet and Seer.

"Verily thus saith the Lord unto you my servant Joseph Smith jr., and also, my servant Sidney Rigdon, and also, my servant Hyrum Smith and your counsellors who are, and who shall be hereafter appointed; and also unto my servant Edward Partridge and his counsellors, and also, unto my faithful servants who are of the High Council of my church in Zion, (for thus it shall be called) and unto all the elders and people of my church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, scattered abroad in all the world: FOR THUS SHALL MY CHURCH BE CALLED IN THE LAST DAYS, EVEN THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS."

He who is not growing wiser every day has never yet been wise at all.

From the Times and Seasons.

Paracletes.

MR. EDITOR: If you think the following sketch of the "Paracletes" worthy of a place, in the Times and Seasons, use it.

Once upon a time, the most honorable men of the creations or universes, met together to promote the best interest of the great whole. The "head" said to his oldest son, you are the rightful heir to all, but you know I have many kingdoms and many mansions, and of course it will need many kings and many priests, to govern them. Come you with me in solemn council, and let us send some of the "best" men we have had born in the regions of light, to rule in those kingdoms and set them in order by exhibiting good that evil may be manifest.

It was said and done, for every thing there, was adopted from the "head" by common consent. As free agency gave the sons of the "head" a fair chance, to choose for themselves, the most noble of the hosts, came forward and selected a world or kingdom, and a time or a season, when he would take his chance, at winning the hearts of the multitude, a kingdom, crown, and never ending glory.

The innumerable multiplicity of kingdoms, or spheres for action, with beings and animals in proportion, and time, times, eternity and eternities, for a full developement of the qualities and powers of each, would so far exceed the common comprehension of mortals, that I can only say eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, nor hath a natural heart yet been able to calculate either. I then shall content myself, for this time to sketch but one. Idumia is the one as interesting as any, and being situated at an immense distance from the centre or "head's" residence, and many eternities from the birth of the "Son of the morning;" or even the great holy day when the "morning stars sang together," because so many worlds had been wrought out and left "empty and desolate," as places for "all the sons" of God to multiply and replenish the earth, I select that.

Time being divided into seven parts, the following men agreed to leave the mansions of bliss, and spiritually help *organize* every thing necessary to fill a kingdom for the space of many of the Lord's days, viz: Milauleph, Milbeth, Milgimal, Mildauleth, Milhah, Milvah and Milzah. Now after they had organized the kingdom of Idumia spiritually, then one at a time, was to come temporally and open the door of communication with the spiritual kingdom, that all that would, might return to their former estate; for, for this reason, all the regions created and to be created, were filled with a variety of beings: agents to themselves but accountable to the "head" for promises, made, when they agreed "to go" and be born of the flesh as they had been of the spirit; that they might know the evil, and choose the good: and then be born *again* of the "spirit and the water," and enter into the mansions prepared for them before the foundations of the worlds.

Milauleph being the eldest and first chosen for Idumia, came on when "there was not a man to till the ground," that is, there was not a "man of flesh" to labor temporally; and his elder brethren who had wrought out their salvation, upon worlds or realms, or kingdoms, ages, yea even eternities before, formed him a temporal body like unto their spiritual bodies, and put the life of his spiritual body into it, and gave him the power of endless lives.

Now the acts of his spiritual body, while he was a child with his father and mother in heaven; and his acts while he was in the spiritual councils of the Gods for millions of years; —and his acts upon Idumia, while he named, arranged and prepared every thing upon it to fulfil the end and aim of their creation, behold they are written in "the books" of the "head,"—which are to be opened when the judgment comes for just men to enter into the joys of a "third existence" which is spiritual Milauleph had one thousand years to account for, as well as to be "arch angel" of Idumia, after he laid down his temporal body. Behold here is wisdom, he that hath ears to hear let him hear, for Milauleph, as yet had not been tempted with evil that he might *know* the good. He had not exercised the power of endless lives, that he might *do* the works that his father had done: and he had not "fell that man might be." Although he had seen his eldest brother create worlds, and people them; and had witnessed the course and conduct of that world and people, as free agents, "sinning and being sinned against," while "death" who held a commission from the "Son of the morning," to end the first partnership between the spirit and the body, yet, with all this knowledge, and a liberal education in the great college of the nobles of heaven, wherein all perfection was taught, all science explained from first to last, and all that was, is, or will be, was exhibited on the great map of perpetual systems, and eternal lives, Milauleph had to take his wife or one of the "Queens of heaven," and come upon Idumia, and be tempted, ovecome, and driven from the presence of his father, because it had been agreed by the Gods and grand council of heaven, that all the family of the "head" that would do as he or his eldest son did, should be exalted to the same glory.

This was to be accomplished by the power of "perpetual succession" in eternal lives, wherein there was no "remission of sin without the shedding of blood;" no forgiveness, without repentance; and no glory without perfect submission to the "head." The foundation was *truth*: and the continuations perpetual succession by revelation. Milauleph, then, knew that he and his wife would sin, and be troubled; but as the eternal spirit in him was the candle of the Lord, he knew also that the light thereof upon the eyes of his understanding, would show some of the way marks to the original "truth," whereby he might work out his salvation with fear

and trembling. That none of the work of the hands of the "Son" might be lost or any souls which his father had given him, might be left in prison, angels were commissioned to watch over Idumia, and act as *spiritual guides* to every soul, "lest they should fall and dash their feet against a stone." They were denominated "the angels of our presence."

But I must stop, Mr. Editor: my story of the whole *seven* who managed the seven dispensations of Idumia, will be too long for one communication. And let me say that I have begun this story of the "Paracletes," or Holy Ones to counterbalance the foolish novel reading of the present generation. My story is not revelation, but the innuendoes relate to holy transactions, which may lead good people to search after truth and find it. If this meets the approbation of virtuous minds, I shall write more.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1849.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, ...EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
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Indians.

There are two small tribes of Indians directly opposite Pottawatamie county, on the west side of the river. They are the Ottoes and Omahas. These tribes are miserably poor and wretched. They are not disposed to do much evil, only as they are forced by hunger and want to rob and steal. It is true, they have stolen many horses and mules from us in times when they were going out upon their hunts. They have stolen and killed a great number of our cattle at various times, but not so many of late. They have carried off in the night season, from one to two hundred bushels of corn from Mr. JESSE LOUDER, this winter, as we are informed,—taken off also, and killed several fat hogs from the same neighborhood. Some depredations are frequently committed by them. No mans' corn escapes taxation by them if they can get at it.

These Indians are a singular race. If you feed them, or show them favor, or trade with them, they are more likely to steal from you, than as though you treated them with severity and rigor. This is true of the Indians on the opposite side of the river from us, but it is not true of the Pottawatamie Nation.

The winter has pinched them with cold and hunger, and the ice has afforded them a very convenient bridge to cross the river upon; and they have ranged up and down—back and forth, through various parts of our county, begging, and picking up whatever they could find to subsist upon.

Poor creatures! They have had a hard time indeed! But first and last, they have taxed our cattle, horses, mules, hogs, corn, potatoes, squashes, &c., &c., about as much as we think they should. Being very poor and destitute ourselves when we first came here, we were unable to endure their rapacious dispositions. The last winter having been so much more severe than any one anticipated in the fall, all our surplus produce has been consumed by our stock; and there will be hardly enough left in the country after our emigration is fitted out, to last ourselves till harvest comes again. We would like to relieve the wants of the Indians, notwithstanding their thievish disposition, if we could do it: but we cannot in justice to ourselves. We have many poor among our own people. Indeed, all that it is in our power to take care of. We thought we had twice as much as we should need: but the severity of the winter has swept it off. The General Government, we should think, ought to afford some relief to these poor creatures.

What shall be our treatment towards them, when they pass through among us? Many of them will steal whenever they can get a chance, and the honest ones, (if any) we do not know. We do not wish to harm them in any way. Still, we cannot endure their repeated thefts. Again, we ask: What shall we do? They will come to St. Francis, or Trading Point, to do their trafficking, &c., as several Indian traders do business there. With the exception of this place, suffer not the Indians to roam on this side of the river. If they attempt it, apply the hickory to them; mildly at first; but more and more severely if they do not keep away from us. Some may say, this looks hard and unchristian. It is rather hard, it is true: and if circumstances would suggest a better plan we should be heartily glad: but to us, they do not. Whenever we have anything to spare to them, we will deliver it on their side, or on the bank of the river; but suffer them not to pass about among us. Let every man provide himself with the "*oil of hickory*," and a few applications of it may make them believe that we are in earnest.

Mr. Hatch had five head of horses stolen by them in one night last summer. Mr. Lytle had two splendid mules taken at the same time. They even went into a field where a man was ploughing corn with a horse, unsuspecting, and consequently unarmed, and took the horse from him, their guns being presented to his breast. More than a dozen more of our immediate neigobors have lost horses and mules by these characters. Thirty to forty head were taken by them when going on their hunt last summer. Some have lost all their ox team by them. A number of men have lost two and three yoke of good oxen by them, so that they had not team enough to haul up a load of wood. We are confident that no other people would have endured as long as we have.

When we are favored with plenty, we may feed them, notwithstanding these depredations; but they must not wander into our settlements after food; for experience has proven that they cannot be trusted: but when we have anything to spare, and are disposed to give it, we will take it to them.

We would therefore say, apply the "oil of hickory" to them hereafter, when they wander among you, and send them back on their own side. Do not feed them on this side at all. If this course does not effect the object—"if good words and gentle means," such as the oil of hickory, will not restrain the wicked, "they must be dealt with in a more severe manner."

They stole two good axes from men in our employ the other day, after they had been fed, and provisions given them to carry away. The axes were at the wood-pile. They carried them about four miles and sold them for flour. We would say to our friends, buy nothing of them, neither suffer them to come about you. If they offer to sell you an article that white people use, you may be pretty certain that they stole it from your neighbor. Let every man on the borders have his hickory by him, in or near his house; and keep his *hollow-ware* in perfect readiness also.

Profanity.

Nothing appears more disgusting to the feelings of virtue and refinement than the use of profane language. Aside from religion and from the sacred obligation we are under to revere the name of the SUPREME BEING, and never to use it in vain; profane language is almost invariably a proof of low breeding. It shows the absence of those finer sensibilities, of those manly and dignified virtues, of those elevated notions of propriety and wisdom, and of those moral obligations we are under to set an example, worthy to be copied by all, which every candidate for the circles of good society must possess to insure a successful entrance there.

There are many persons bred in high life,—have wealthy parents and relations; and they may carry a fictitious claim to honor, to rectitude, and to refinement, though they are very profane. Should their claim to propriety and refinement be impeached in consequence of their profanity, they would feel themselves highly insulted. There is many a worm-eaten and blasted apple produced by a thrifty and valuable tree. There are many persons also, reared in, what is called, high life—in good society and that are considered well-bred; when in fact, on examination, they are found to be low bred, profane and sensual in their feelings, and destitute of any soil upon which the seeds of life eternal can germinate and take root.

As odious as this criminal habit is, in the eyes of all good men, it is comparatively harmless when restricted to those who profess not religion: but when the man who bears the natural image of his God, and has professed a conscientious regard for the precepts and laws of religion, and then indulges in profanity, he stamps his profession with the seal of hypocrisy and makes his religion a burlesque on good sense. It is disgusting to an enlightened mind, to hear profanity from an acknowledged wicked man; to hear it from a professed Saint, is shameful in the extreme; but to hear it from an ordained minister of God, is most outrageous. It gives humanity the blush, and causes true religion to lisle, with shame and confusion, its humbled and dishonored head.

From this very hour, let every species of profanity cease among those who are called Saints. The blush of shame tinges our cheek while a sense of duty urges us thus to write. No man in whom the spirit of truth abides, will, for a moment, indulge in this disgracefully criminal language. We call to our aid the talents and pure example of every good man and woman to suppress this growing evil; and if it is not done, and that speedily, a scourge lies near our doors.

Sale of Claims.

Our friends throughout this county need not consider that there is any counsel or advice from the authorities of the church, preventing them from selling their claims to any man who will give for them their full value in money or good property that will answer to make an outfit for the Valley. Our counsel has often been asked upon this subject; and we say: sell your farms if you can get what they are worth in money, or in such pay as will answer your purpose just as well. But rather than sell them at an under price, stay on them and work them to the best advantage: but if you can make your outfit without selling your claims, suppose you leave them in the hands of the church for the benefit of the poor. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in the day of trouble."—(David.) But before you leave them, make the fences as good as possible, and put in a good crop of spring wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., &c. The poor will need it.

One thing must be well considered by those who go to the Valley. If they have raised grain enough there to meet your wants when you get there, remember that they cannot give it to you. Their clothes and shoes are worn out, and they must have pay for their provisions in order to clothe themselves. If you have only means just to get there, and have nothing left to buy with in that country, you had better not go there to be a burthen to them: but all such as can go and live within themselves until they can produce their living from the soil had better improve this opportunity. What you may lack of provisions to last you until your own labor will produce it, you can purchase there with such useful goods as are in every day use: iron, steel, glass, nails, sugar, coffee, domestics, prints, satinetts, boots and shoes, for men and women: and all such like articles will be better than money to take there to buy provisions with. A good supply of leather also.

By the severity of the winter, the Indians opposite us have lost nearly or quite all their horses,—those which they stole from us, and their own also. They will be very apt to attempt to recruit or replenish their stock from this side when the leaves put out. Our citizens will remember to keep a good eye upon their horses and mules, and upon every struggling Indian, also.

Why do some men so studiously avoid the Council of the church, and keep hid among the trees of the forest? Ans. For the same reason that Adam hid himself among the trees of the Garden.

Young Men, Beware! The Tempter is at your door.

How must the heart of a feeling man be pained to see young men just coming upon the stage to act for themselves, frequenting the grocery or the dram shop! Do you know that this is the path that leads to ruin? In it you are robbed of your good name, of your credit, and of your reputation. The means to sustain you and a wife, and perhaps children, are filched from your pockets at these powerful auxiliaries of the empire of darkness—at these houses of refreshment and entertainment so often established on the high-way that leads to the capital of his fallen majesty's kingdom. Remember the dishonor that you are earning for your parents. They have carefully watched over your infant days—over the years of your childhood, and according to their ability, have given you education to enable you to act for yourselves: but in return for all this, you mottify and humble their pride and honor in the very dust by your intemperate acts—by exhibiting yourself to them standing on the verge of dissipation, swinging your hat, preparatory to the fearful plunge into chasm below. The words of "Holy Writ," spoken directly upon this subject, are like peals of thunder in every ear that can hear: "He that dishonoreth father or mother, let him die the death."

Some of our young men are not the only ones that frequent these places of dissipation and folly where the spirit of alcohol suggests games of chance, and entices men to take a hand. But even men on whose locks the hand of time has sprinkled, pretty freely of the frost of age, are seen bending their steps towards the temples of bacchus. How fearful the responsibility of men of riper years! Any bad examples in them are readily copied by the rising generation; and even the young, when reproved, will often say: Why, Mr. A. takes his dram at this place, and Mr. B. likewise; and why should it be thought so very criminal in us? Thus are the older people not only sinning against themselves and the community, but are entailing upon society their bad examples by which the sins of the fathers are answered on the heads of the children, perhaps, unto the third and fourth generations. What your good examples might prevent, your bad ones must in a great measure, be responsible for. Be warned and be careful therefore, lest your sins call upon your heads the sins of the rising generation, and of generations yet unborn. The influence of example extends a great distance, and infinite wisdom can only tell where it will end. As you regard the voice of a friend—as you revere the admonitions of truth—as you hope to avoid the many fearful responsibilities and gain an inheritance in the mansions of our God: awake! awake! to the realities that are before you, and let your course of life prove, in the face of Heaven and earth, that your eye is single, and your whole body full of light.

Mr. Springer's Speech.

We have just read from the Burlington "Hawk Eye," the speech of the above named Honorable Senator, delivered in the Senate at Iowa city upon the bill to disorganize our county. Our boys who volunteered at our country's call to go to Santa Fe and from thence to California, leaving their fathers, mothers, wives and children in tents and in wagons in this frontier country, where the yell of the savage and the howl of the wolf were the notes of comfort that greeted them, after looking through affections purest tears upon the departure of their friends under the solemn strains of martial music, "To the Girl I left behind me," thought it very hard that members of a *Democratic Legislature* should consider it a crime worthy of disorganization, extermination and death, to vote after their return, for the Master Spirit that conducted the war —*struck terror into our enemies, and led our army* to sure and certain victory and conquest.

But to the speech: It is clear, plain, liberal, patriotic and just. It walks into the affections of the "disorganizers" on this side, its keen points pierce them on that side, it knocks them into a "cocked hat" on the right, and into an amperasand on the left. A Samson among the Philistines was not more brave or efficient. It breathes a spirit of toleration and liberality that will fire every Mormon's breast throughout the country with a zeal and an energy to excel in loyalty to our country's cause whenever a similar spirit direct its course and movements. The spirit that flows through that speech is not only destined to govern a free people, but to govern the world. It is like the oil and the wine of the good Samaritan upon the wounds of him that fell among thieves. We have received it at too late an hour for this number. It will appear in our next.

We may be thought extravagant in our expressions, but we cannot help it. The feeling which that speech inspires we cannot suppress. In fact, we shall not try.

Who, for love, money, or papers, will bring us immediately from three to five bushels good lime?

We are often asked. "Have they found gold in the Valley?" We answer: We have no information that they have.

Why do some men *pretend* to so much greatness, consequence, and power? Ans. Because they must make up in pretence what they lack in reality.

Be it remembered that every other Wednesday is our publication day, and not Tuesday.

Elder Orson Pratt.

The reasonings of this worthy and excellent man are forcible and strong. They are calculated to arrest the attention of every logical mind, and yet they are simplified to meet almost the lowest capacity. While we admire the strength and weight of his valuable procuctions, we cannot withhold a caution that he reason not so closely as to cut off the mercy of God from any creature. To incourage men to do well, we must give them credit for all the good they do possess and a little more. In earthly governments, State offenders are frequently pardoned for high crimes. This is sometimes policy and greatly contributes to the strength and harmony of the nation; and not unfrequently converts these great offenders to be the warmest friends, the most firm supporters and loyal subjects of the Government. "He that has much forgiven, the same can love much." The law, if enforced, would probably have hung, banished, or imprisoned those offenders; but an act of Royal or Executive clemency is so high that no law can reach it. It dishonors not the nation, it violates no law neither weakens nor impairs its force; but it is the ever-green of a nations' pride, the laurel that should ever adorn a ruler's head. So, also, in the Kingdom of our God. The law we will try to honor, obey and enforce; but enforce it not to an extent that will cut short the unbounded mercy and Royal clemency of an Allwise and Merciful Creator; for after all, upon the horns of that very alter we, ourselves, may yet be forced to hang, and don't knock them off. we are not our own keepers in all respects: So Br. Pratt, leave the door of mercy open as wide as possible.

For the Frontier Guardian.

CARBONCA, March 3d, 1849.

To the Saints in Iowa.

DEAR BRETHREN: As the time is nigh at hand when every man who is making calculations to remove to the place of gathering this season must be up and doing, and as a great many enquiries or questions are daily asked us; we take this method of making some suggestions and offering advice to you on this highly important subject. To the oft repeated question, "shall I go to the Valley?" We answer, we advise every person to go, who is able to take with him the amount of provisions requisite, and means to purchase a supply for the remaining part of the year—which had better be taken in dry goods and other necessaries instead of money. Good wagons and good teams are indispensable on such a journey. We believe that the blessing of Heaven will attend every man in leaving this place as soon as he is able; and that whoever delays after that time will be the loser by it. We should advise those who are not able to go themselves, to help their neighbors; for it is our duty in remembrance and fulfilment of the covenant, made at the General Conference in the Temple, and in obedience to the word and will of the Lord that we use all our influence and property with unceasing diligence until every honest Saint, who desires it, is removed to a place of safety. While we are acting in good faith upon these promises and requirements, the smiles and the blessings of our Heavenly Father, will be upon our path, and our way will be prospered. His bountiful hand will be spread over us, and the way open for our deliverance. We are all acting our part in the great work of the last days, and it becomes us all to be diligent, for the time cometh and now is, when the words of the prophet shall be fulfilled, which saith: "But in the last days it shall come to pass, that the Mountain of the House of the Lord, shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and people shall flow to it. And many nations shall come, and say; come, and let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. For the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." (Malichi, iv. 2, 3.) Therefore, let every man be on the move, and while we are all doing the best we can, to accomplish this grand object, like a band of brothers, clinging to the promise of the Lord, (who softened Pharaoh's heart that he might let Israel go for deliverance.) It is wisdom to assist such brethren on first as are most needed there. This measure would serve to preserve those who remain from many difficulties.

To those who have made any improvement in Pottawatamie county, we would say, sell your farms if you can get their value for them; and if you cannot, give them into the hands of the Church to be disposed of, for the benefit of the poor after you are gone; for if you have to sacrifice your property you had better do it for the benefit of your friends. If you cannot get what your property is really worth; choose the honor and the blessing of giving it to the poor. Let the Saints take this course, and they will either receive a compensation for their labor her, or lay up a treasure in heaven to be enjoyed hereafter.

We would also advise every Brother, who has not got the means on hand of going West this spring, to put in spring crops; or sufficient at least to feed his family in case of disappointment. The want of attention to this item of instruction, for the past two years, has caused many families to be left destitute in time of harvest. They would wait about Winter Quarters until the last company was gone; and then being unable to proceed on their journey, and as it was too late to put in their crops, they then had to depend on their Brethren, or dispose of what little property they had, to supply the want of a full crop.

Experience, is said to be the best school-master; and if it has not taught us a lesson on this subject in times past, we may yet learn the lesson in the future, if we are not careful, to our sorrow. We advise every man who is dependent on the sale of his farm, to make an outfit, to put in a crop of Spring Wheat, which will probably enhance the value of his property if he should find a customer; and if not, feed his children another winter.

We should also advise every man who is going West, to use all his surplus time in putting in Spring Crops, as many emigrants will arrive here who will be glad to purchase small crops on the ground; by this means the emigrant will get his pay for his labor. The severity of the past winter assures us we are in a cold northern climate, and as a warning for every man to make the best possible use of the season for sowing the seed and raising the grain necessary for subsistence; every farmer should put his fences in repair to secure his crop; nothing is more ornamental, or so well calculated to produce a ready sale of his property as a good substantial fence, which secures the crop the year round. We shall give our time and attention to counselling and assisting the emigrants; those who arrive, as well as those who emigrate West. As soon as necessary, we shall give notice for a suitable place for the companies to gather to organize; where they will be organized in companies of fifty before crossing the river. The difficulties with the Indians at the Horn last season, as well as the instructions of the First Presidency; admonish us of the impropriety of going into the Indian Country, without a complete organizaion.

In consequence of Elder Orson Hyde, being crowded with business as Editor of the Guardian, &c., he has requested us to attend to these affairs. We shall hold ourselves ready to give the Saints arriving here, or departing for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, any counsel or information that they need that may be within our reach. For further particulars we refer you to the General Epistle of the Twelve dated at Winter Quarters of 1847; also the Epistle of the First Presidency which appears in the first No. of the Guardian.

May the blessings of our Heavenly Father rest upon the Saints; that they may fulfil all the commands of God; do justly; walk humbly; that they may gather up their means: and go, in peace to our new location, to assist in building up Zion; and spread the Gospel to the nations of the earth; that Zion may become very beautiful, and the glory of the whole earth. These blessings, we ask, to rest upon you in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

GEO. A. SMITH,
EZRA T. BENSON,

For the Guardian.

KANE POSTOFFICE, IOWA, March 18, 1849.

Mr. EDITOR: Sir—I received by yesterday's mail, intelligence that the postage on English letters hereafter, will be twenty-four cents, which pays for their delivery at the office where they are addressed.

Yours, respectfully,
E. M. GREENE, P. M.

Much valuable matter is necessarily deferred till our next.

Taxation.

Some few of our citizens object to giving in their property to be assessed, and are opposed to paying any taxes whatever, upon the ground that we are only organized in part. The judiciary is withheld from us, and the right of representation also. This inspires a disposition in some to pay no taxes. But our decided opinion is, that the requisition of the Auditor of State should be regarded, and the taxes paid. Not that we disbelieve the measure an oppressive one; but it will cost more trouble and expense by refusing to pay the taxes, than it will to pay them. As a matter of policy then, we would recommend the payment of the taxes. If the legislature have been ungenerous towards us, and have cut us short of our constitutional rights and privileges in a great measure, the public know it; and they also know the reason way they left us in this situation. If we had voted for Gen. Cass, we should probably have had the judiciary and the privilege of representation.

But it is all right as it is. It is an example of the generosity of some men in power. This will not strengthen them nor weaken us, if we do not waste our strength by resisting their requirements. Things will not always be in this situation. A little time will bring about greater good to us if we will be patient, than all our efforts to resist.

Our rulers require us to pay taxes, and it is hoped that every good citizen will not only give in his property to be assessed, but pay the taxes when the proper officer calls for them. This will show a generosity superior to that of the Legislature. They think that we are a very bad people. Well, we are bad enough, it is true—wish we were better; and we do intend to be,—for we can see much room for improvement all the time. But if we cannot show more generosity than they have in our affairs, we should have some reason to to think ourselves as bad as many of them say we are.

We would give our advice as an humble citizen that all persons taxable in the county, pay their taxes, and show themselves men who not only regard law, but even the "color or shadow of law." 'Render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." So long as we can wield an influence in society, that influence, whatever it may be, will go in favor of voting for whom we please, and for obeying the rulers that may be placed in power over us.

According to the best information that we can get, our county is organized—our officers duly empowed to act; and it is our decided opinion that any resistance of these men when in the faithful discharge of their official duties, is folly and madness the extreme.

Council Bluffs.

The country in this region is well adapted to agriculture, and is very productive and healthy. There is a great scarcity of timber; but with prudence and economy, it will last for many years. With little pains it can be made to grow as fast as it will be used.

All our friends abroad who wish to gather with us, and who feel as though they could plow and dig their living out of the earth—where it will afford from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre—from twenty to thirty bushels of wheat—potatoes and turnips, any quantity to the acre you please, are advised to come from every quarter. They can make their outfit here as well as in other places unless they have a better business than farming. While thousands and tens of thousands are going to dig in California mines for gold, let us go to and fill the frontier region with provisions of every kind—supply the emigrants and gold diggers, and have plenty of means to buy their gold when they come back. We say to our friends then, if you cannot go to the Valley this year; come as far as this place, and dig for corn and potatoes.

Caution.

Three letters arrived at the Post-office here on Saturday: saying, "Enclosed, I send you a certain amount of money:" but no cash was found in the letters. We hope our New Administration will appoint honest men for Postmasters, if among the possibilities. Several circumstances of the kind, have occurred before. We can only be responsible for the money that reaches us. Our friends abroad would do well to send their funds for the Guardian, when convenient, by *confidential* private conveyance. The river is now clear of ice, and opportunities to forward by private conveyance will be frequent. Money placed in the hands of any of our agents abroad for the Guardian, we will be responsible for. They may forward us the names by mail and send the funds by confidential private conveyance, or hold them subject to our order. If money is sent, however, by mail, the letters should be firmly sealed, so that they cannot be stemmed open.

Gold and Blood.

By an article in this paper, it will be seen that no man is safe in his person or property in the Gold Regions of California; and before these golden mountains are exhausted of their treasure, it is our opinion that battles more sanguine and bloody will be fought there than were fought at Monterey or Buena Vista, and by equally as great a number of men. If ever the strong arm of the General Government is to interpose there, about now is the time, we think; and we do not know that it can effect anything. Gold will be very apt to disband all the soldiers that may be sent there, or cause them to desert. Men will form combinations, and these combinations will increase according to the danger anticipated. Separate parties will have separate interests, and each party will try to strengthen itself, and we think it will be clearly shown there that the love of money is the root of much evil, if not of all before twelve months pass away.

Weather.

Spring has really come in earnest. It is thrice welcome to both man and beast. The thoughts of fences, ploughs, oxen, yokes, chains, spades, hoes and drags, should occupy the mind of every farmer so intently that he cannot sleep after the sun rises. The song of the birds should admonish you that prayer is usual directly after the sweet strains of music. The birds may sing for you, and your lips may pronounce the prayer of your heart, while your hands may follow up in the early commencement of your daily task; and cheerful will be your heart, and light the burden of your labor when under the influence of that Being whose province it is to "give the increase." Try it, and you shall not lack for bread, neither your seed after you.

The man who stands aside and reproaches you and magnifies your faults with a spirit to injure and not to save, possesses not the spirit of the Savior—but the spirit of the destroyer, and like the destroyer will be destroyed if he reform not.

STAGGER WEED.—Farmers, look out for your cattle and keep them away from low ground; for there, some kind of early growth is eaten by them, which gives them the staggers, with which they become weak and die.

My Father in Heaven.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

O my Father, thou that dwellest
In the high and glorious place;
When shall I regain thy presence,
And again behold thy face?
In thy holy habitation
Did my spirit once reside?
In my *first* primeval childhood
Was I nurtur'd near thy side?

For a wise and glorious purpose
Thou hast plac'd me here on earth,
And withheld the recollection
Of my former friends and birth;
Yet oft times a secret something
Whispered you're a stranger here;
And I felt that I had wandered
From a more exalted sphere.

I had learn'd to call thee Father
Through thy spirit from on high;
But until the key of knowledge
Was restor'd, I knew not why.
In the heav'ns are parents single?
No, the thought makes reason stare;
Truth is reason—truth eternal
Tells me I've a mother there.

When I leave this frail existence—
When I lay this mortal by,
Father, mother, may I meet you
In your royal court on high?
Then, at length, when I've completed
All you sent me forth to do,
With your mutual approbation
Let me come and dwell with you.

STOLEN.—On the night of the 19th, inst. from the pockets of an overcoat hanging up in the Union Hotel, one revolving pistol and one single barrel pistol. They are the property of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkead of St. Louis, who were here on business. If he or they who stole them will return them to this office well and good; but if not, he, she, or they who took them shall test the strength of a Mormon prophecy. They shall be shot and killed by a pistol ball. We will give TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for any information that may lead to the detection and arrest of the thief. Cursed be that person who knows or has good reason to believe who has got the pistols, and with-holds that information or knowledge or belief from us, and let all Israel say. Amen!

MARRIED,

In this town on the 11th inst., by the Editor, Mr. ARTEMUS MILLET, of Council Point to Mrs. NANCY LEEMASTER, of Silver Creek.

At Carterville, on Sunday, the 11th inst., by the Editor, Mr. WILLIAM H. LEE to Miss HARRIET A. CARTER, both of that place.

The beautiful bride presented us with a fine loaf, and like herself, it was adorned with white, composed of the best material. In short, the genuine article. Long life to the happy pair!

In this town, by the Editor, on the 13th inst., Mr. GILBERT BICKMORE to Miss KATHARINE J. HUNTSMAN.

In this town on Sunday evening last by the Editor Mr. LEONARD RICE to Miss ELIZABETH BABBITT, both of this place.

DIED,

In this town, on the night of the 11th inst., MATILDA MOWER, daughter of Henry and Lucretia Mower. Aged, 11 months and 17 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTILLION PARTIES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity, that he intends to open a series of Cotillion Parties at Concert Hall, at St. Francis, to commence on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, and to be continued every Tuesday, as long as is thought proper.

T. J. WHEELING.

Managers { Mr. Mott, T. Benoist, C. Yokhis, } St. Francis.
{ M. D. Merrick, H. H. Williams, } Kanesville.

St. Francis, March 21—tf.

KANESVILLE LYCEUM.

ELDER ORSON HYDE will address the "Kanesville Lyceum," at the School House, on Saturday next, at half-past six, P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SILAS RICHARDS, Pres.
G. R. GRANT, Sec'y
Kanesville, March 21, 1849.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN H. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

STRAY BULL.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 3d day of November last, and was advertised and described according to law. The said animal will be sold at public auction, on the 14th DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at one o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, if the owner does not call and take him away, and pay charges. DANIEL R. WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, March 17th, 1849—2t

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

A RARE CHANCE.

I WANT to employ men and teams to take from 60 to 70,000 pounds of freight from this place to the Great Salt Lake. It will require from 30 to 35 wagons, carrying 2000 pounds each. The freight will consist of a general stock of goods. Persons that call soon will have the best chance. I am disposed to pay a fair price to get the goods there, and hope those wishing to make engagements will apply soon, as I want the company to start by the 1st of May. I also want to buy 6 good mules and one light wagon. SAMUEL GULLY.

For G. H. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Kanesville, March 21, 1849—tf

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.

JEROME M. BENSON.

Kanesville, March 21—2m

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1849.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a mail.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

Flour nicely put up in sacks of from 50 to 100 pounds each will be received in exchange fo the Guardian, at the rate of $2 per hundred pounds—a good. Good corn will be received at 20 cents per bushel. 5000 good sized, hard wood rails, ten feet long received at this office in exchange for the paper at $1 per hundred. Three dollars a thousand allowed for good eighteen inch shingles. Two dollars a hundred for good lumber, hard wood, inch thick.

The Presidents Message.

Gen. TAYLOR, we learn, gives his sanction to River and Harbor improvements, and to the system of internal improvements generally. We have not seen his Inaugural address, but learn from those who have seen it, that it is short and to the point. In the selection of men to fill important stations, he will pay more regard to their qualifications than to their political creed. The California Railroad will probably find a friend and firm supporter in the person of our Honorable President. He whose sword *unbroken* brought a golden Territoty under the plumed wing of the American Eagle, will hardly fail to open to its golden bowels, a channel through which will flow to the craving millions in the East, the treasures of the snow capped mountains of our Western Ophir.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—We learn that General Persifer F. Smith, Governor of California, has issued a proclamation prohibiting foreigners from digging gold on the public domain.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1849.

General TAYLOR'S Cabinet will be composed of the following named gentlemen, viz:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Treasury.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, Secretary of War.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts Secretary of Navy.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, of South Carolina, Attorney General.

The Telegraph advises us, in the above dispatch of the composition of Gen. TAYLOR'S Cabinet. We suppose it to be as reliable as any report which is likely to reach us before the official announciation is made, if indeed it be not altogether authentic. We are perfectly willing to receive it as unquestionable, for a stronger Cabinet—a better selection of constitutional advisers—has never been made by any President. Above all things else, it pleases us most, that the gentlemen who are thus called to office are Whigs—legitimate, genuine, frequently-tried—in, never failing Whigs. Our amiable friends, the Locofocos, were exceedingly troubled lest Gen. Taylor should disappoint the expectations of the Whigs, in selecting doubtful Whigs, or even Locofocos, as his constitutional advisers. They must be convinced, by this time, that the President is not the man they took him to be, and that he is not likely to be controled by any "malign influence" which they may have hoped to bring to bear upon him.

Mr. William Thompson presented the following resolution in the House on the 11th of December:

Resolved, That the committee on the Territories be, and are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of so dividing the Territory of Upper California, as to organize and extend a distinct territorial government over that portion of said Territory which includes the white settlements in the vicinity of Salt Lake; and that they report at an early day, by bill or otherwise.

For California.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter, which, though no later, presents several new features, especially as to the demand for physicians, and the sad want of a government; it is dated

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25, 1848.

I am still in service, but expect daily to be mustered out. Troops have arrived by the way of Santa Fe, and if they have their complement of medical officers, I shall obtain my discharge. My practice in town is very valuable. This, I believe, is the only place in the world where a physician is well employed and well paid. I am anxious to know whether the courts out here have probate jurisdiction. I have had several hundred soldiers' claims offered me, and I would have bought them, but the law states that the claimants must make affidavit as to their identity before a court with probate jurisdiction.

Let me give you a specimen of yesterday's work with me; and it is a fair average—probably I was a little more busy than usual; in the morning I visited the Fort, and afterwards my patients in town; dined at 3 P. M.; loaned out $4 480, payable in June next, and entered into arrangements with Capt. Taylor to open a trading establishment with the Indians, at a place called Stanislaus; in the evening, visited some other patients; came home at 9 P. M., and went to bed; was awakened three times during the night to dress wounded men, in the general row that took place in the hotel where I am living. I have just returned from an inquest that was being held on a body found dead on the road to the Fort. This is a common occurrence; scarcely a day passes that some are not killed. A whole family, ten in number, were murdered near here last week.

The people here are taking steps to organize a government. They are neglected. There are no regular custom house officers, and the receipts from customs are $20,000 a day. There are no post office arrangements. More letters are carried from the Sacramento to this place and Monterey, than there are on one-third the mail routes in the United States. There are no courts, no laws, no protection to citizens, and there are thousands of citizens requiring protection. There is no mint, and our gold goes to Valparaiso and Mazatlan for coinage, and is sold for $14 per ounce, and 8 per cent. is paid to the Mexicans and Chillenos for the privilege of coinage, &c., &c. It is a fact as certain as any thing can be, that if our wise-acres at Washington delay furnishing us with a government and allow sectional prejudices and such things as Wilmot proviso to interfere with their duty and our rights, that the prediction so often made in the United States, of a separation from the Union, will be realize l.

The mining operations are not on as large a scale as in the early part of the season. The ground is becoming frozen and the waters of the rivers are exceedingly cold, nevertheless, those that propose wintering in the mining district, manage to make it profitable still. Nearly all of the volunteers that were stationed in Lower California are living on the Stanislaus and McCumaly river. Col. Stevenson is there.

I may as well give you a word or two on the state of society among the miners. Murder and highway robbery are every day occurrences. Many and many a poor fellow is waylaid, and his life taken without its ever being known to the world. It is a common thing to hear a party of miners say, "we have lost such a one; we do not know what has become of him;" and bodies are frequently found in the mountains half devoured by the wolves, and not recognizable.

Legal.

We publish in this number, the law of Iowa regulating the subject of Marriage. It is plain and easily complied with. Our present organization brings us under the jurisdiction of this law, and the parties acting without first complying with its stipulations and requirements, will, respectively, incur the penalties therein named.

The idea, or practice of crossing the river to the Indian Territory to get married, in order to avoid either the expense or the penalty of any violated law, is all nonsense. You may get married beyond the limits of the State upon Indian land, and avoid expense and penalty; but you may see the time when you would give thousands of dollars if you could prove a legal marriage, and thereby become heirs, perhaps, to large estates, dowers and legacies, in England, as well as in this country. A number of very poor people in our church in this country, who came from England but were married here, have become heirs to large fortunes by being able to prove legal marriages.

As this law is but reasonable, and calculated to promote order and good regulation, and as the means of complying with it are made available by the defeat, in the Senate, of the bill to throw us from order back into chaos, and from the jurisdiction of law into a state of anarchy, we publish it at length for the benefit of the citizens of our county, and would recommend its strict observance:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That male persons of the age of eighteen years, female persons of the age of fourteen years, not nearer of kin than first cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage: *Provided always*, That male persons under twenty-one years, female persons under the age of eighteen years, shall first obtain the consent of their fathers respectively, or in case of the death or incapacity of their fathers, then of their mothers or guardians.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any ordained minister of the gospel of a religious society or congregation within this Territory, who has or may hereafter obtain a license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, or for any justice of the peace in his county, or for the several religious societies agreeably to the rules and regulations of their respective churches, to join together all persons as husband and wife not prohibited by this act.

SEC. 3. That any minister of the gospel upon producing to the clerk of the district court of any county in this Territory in which he officiates, credentials of his being a regular ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, shall be entitled to receive from said clerk a license authorizing him to solemnize marriages within this Territory, so long as he shall continue a regular minister in such society or congregation.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of every minister who is now or shall hereafter be licensed to solemnize marriages as aforesaid, to produce to the clerk of the district court, in every county in which he shall solemnize any marriages, his license so obtained, and the said clerk shall thereupon enter the name of such minister upon record, as a minister of the gospel, duly authorized to solemnize marriages within this Territory, and shall note the county from which said license issued, for which services no charge shall be made by such clerk.

SEC. 5. That when the name of any such minister is so entered upon the record by the clerk aforesaid, such record or the certificate thereof by the said clerk, under the seal of his office, shall be good evidence that the said minister was duly authorized to solemnize marriages.

SEC. 6. That previous to persons being joined in marriage, a license for the purpose shall be obtained from the clerk of the district court, an the county where such female resides, agreeably to the provisions of thie act: *Provided*, That the society called Friends or Quakers, may solemnize marriages in their public meetings without the production of such license.

SEC. 7. That the clerk of the district court as aforesaid, may inquire of the party applying for marriage license as aforesaid, upon oath or affirmation relative to the legality of such contemplated marriage, and if the clerk shall be satisfied that there is no legal impediment thereto, then he shall grant such marriage license, and if any of the persons intending to marry shall be under age, the consent of the parents or guardian shall be personally given before the clerk, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardians, attested by two witnesses, one of which shall appear before the clerk and make oath or affirmation that he saw the parent or guardian whose name is annexed to such certificate subscribe, or heard him or her acknowledge the same; and the clerk is hereby authorized to issue and sign such license, and affix thereto his seal of office. The clerk shall be entitled to receive, as his fee for administering the oaths or affirmation aforesaid, and granting license, recording the certificate of marriage, and filing all the necessary papers, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents; and if any clerk shall, in any other manner, issue or sign any marriage license, he shall forfiet and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to and for the use of the party aggrieved.

SEC. 8. That a certificate of every marriage hereafter solemnized, under the hand of the justice, minister, or the clerk or keeper of the records of the societies mentioned in this act, specifying,

FIRST. The christian names and surnames, ages, and places of residence of the parties married;

SECOND. The time and place of such marriage shall be transmitted to the clerk of the district court of the county where such marriage was solemnized, within three months thereafter, and be recorded by such clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 9. Every justice, minister, or clerk, or keeper of records, in section eight mentioned, failing to transmit such certificate to the clerk of the district court of the county, in due time, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to and for the use of the county; and if such clerk shall neglect to record the same, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to and for the use of the county.

SEC. 10. That the record of a marriage made and kept as before prescribed by the clerk of the district court, or a copy thereof duly certified, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive evidence of the fact of such marriage.

SEC. 11. That if any justice or minister by this act authorized to join persons in marriage, shall solemnize the same contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to and for the use of the county where such offence was commited; and if any person not legally authorized shall attempt to solemnize the marriage contract, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to and for the use of the county where such offence was committed.

SEC. 12. That any fine or forfeiture arising under the provisions of this act to the county, in consequence of any breach of this act, shall be recovered by action of debt, or by indictment with costs of suit, in any court of record having cognizance of the same.

SEC. 13. All marriages of white persons with negroes or mulattoes are declared to be illegal and void.

SEC. 14. That all laws now in force in this Territory, not embraced in the statutes of Iowa, on the subject of marriages, be and the same are hereby repealed. This act to take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of March next.

APPROVED, January 6, 1840.

Conference is at hand,—come with wagons, food and lodging if consistent, as though you were encamping on a journey.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Great Railroad from St. Louis, on the Mississippi, to San Francisco, on the Pacific.

Colonel BENTON has taken upon himself the responsibility of recommending this project. It is a magnificent one—worthy of the enterprising spirit of the age, and of the distinguished reputation of the statesman who introduces it to public attention.

The doubters, the croakers, the timid, the faint-hearted, may all stand back. This is not the longitude, nor this the era for taking one step forward and two steps back, nor for looking fearfully into the past, for lessons to guide us in the future.

The character of Mr. BENTON is public property, and he is so perfectly known that any one may speculate upon it with impunity. He is decidedly great on some subjects, and decidedly a humbug on others; and a political aspirant who should take him as a guide, would find himself, in the end, as effectually used up, as a farmer might be who should plow and sow, and harvest by the twelve signs of the zodiac.

But his railroad project is a good one, and there is nothing unstatesmanlike in the bill he has offered to sustain it. Now is the time for these important inceptive measures, and it is greatly to be desired that the wisdom and foresight of Congress may be found equal to the occasion, and that the bill may pass. A portion of the road, commencing at St. Louis, may be constructed at a very early day, and its progress and ultimate completion would of course be favored by circumstances which still lie hidden in the womb of time. Yet to a reflecting mind, there can be no doubt of the expediency of entering, without any delay, upon the preliminary measures recommended by Mr. BENTON.

Many of the views presented in his speech upon the subject are admirable. Some, however, might have been profitably omitted. He exaggerates the importance of the trade with Eastern Asia excessively. Let us give him credit, however, for his candid avowal, that when he approached that subject, he was "dazzled and bewildered."

The importance of the trade to the Indies, since the days of Tyre, Sidon, Palmyra, and Balbec, or the later commercial glory of Portugal and the United Provinces, has dwindled into comparative insignificance. What proportion does it now bear to the foreign commerce of the United States, or to the hundreds of millions that annually change hands within our own mighty empire?

No disposition whatever is felt to detract from the talents and merit of a statesman of whom the nation may well be proud; but while approving most heartily of his admirable wisdom and forecast in projecting this great work, so worthy of the age and of the nation, it is not necessary that a general endorsement should be given to every suggestion of his well developed, it is true, yet somewhat erratic brain.

If prophets receive any credit in these latter days, the prediction might be hazarded, that this enterprise cannot fail to be speedily and eminently successful; and that the name of THOMAS H. BENTON will be immortalized as the projector of this great chain of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

For the Frontier Guardian.

INDIAN TERRITORY, March 12, 1849.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.—No. 1.

MARRIAGE.

Mr. EDITOR: When a young Omaha beau comes to pay his closing visit to the girl upon whom his affections have become fastened, he puts on his best robe, leggins and moccasins; paints himself according to the rude dictates of his untutored fancy, and adds such ornaments as he is able to procure. With these he bedecks his person and dress, according to his rude conceptions of taste and beauty. His ornaments usually consist of beads, rings, thimbles, small tinkling bells, tin trinkets, shells, ribbons, feathers, &c.

After the process of dressing, painting and ornamenting is completed, the young man starts off in pursuit of his object—carrying a mirror with him to enable him to detect any disarrangement of his dress or ornaments.

When he arrives within a certain distance of the wigwam where the girl lives, he retires behind some tree, or other object—to shield himself from observation—and there waits quietly until she makes her appearance. When she does so, the loving couple suddenly disappear, and are not heard from for two or three days. Immediately after this private interview has been enjoyed the young woman is taken to the wigwam of the young man's father, or friends, who make out a present of some horses, and perhaps a few goods, or choice provisions for the lovers to present to the girls father; who, in token of approbation receives the presents; and makes out others of about the same value, which he sends back to the young man's father.

The ceremonies are concluded by two feasts, given respectively by the parents or friends of the married couple. The first is given by the friends of the girl, upon the day of the marriage—the other by the young man's friends on the succeeding day. A general invitation is extended on these occasions, and all who feel disposed, come to enjoy the festivities which such a time is calculated to afford. The guests come laden with presents—consisting of almost every kind of article made use of in Indian life: Such as guns, ammunition, bows and arrows, kettles, provisions, blankets, leggins, moccasins, paint, ornaments, &c. These are bestowed upon the married couple, who keep such of them as their new relation may make needful, and give the remainder to their friends.

These marriage feasts are enlivened by wit and song; sadness is banished to the dreary habitations of want and affliction,—all are cheerful and happy—the appetite is satisfied with the provisions of the feast—and so is the mind with the scene in which it is engaged.

When the feasting is over, the young man is required to procure the service of several hunters, and send them out for the benefit of the girls friends.

This completes the round of ceremonies that passes for a marriage—a thing in reality unknown among heathen people, as is shown by the way that a woman is treated. She is not sought as a partner with whom, the toils and cares of life are divided—but as a slave whose back bends beneath the weight of burdens, which, the want of sympathy, makes doubly oppressive.

The method of conducting marriages described above, is the most common one. There is another however, which I shall describe in a few words, for the want of time to be more particular.

When a young man wishes to marry a girl, he goes to see the girl's father, in order to obtain his consent; which, if he is so fortunate as to gain, nothing need be said to the girl. The father has her dressed and ornamented in the best style, and furnished with presents which are sent with the girl to the lodge where the young man lives,—who stays at home, waiting for her. The young man's friends now make out a new set of presents with which the girl and her friends are sent home to her father's lodge. The young man remains at home with his father, or friends, while a feast is being prepared at her father's lodge. When every thing is ready the young man comes to join the company and share the pleasures of the feast.

The Omahas have a very extraordinary superstition in regard to the social intercourse of a son-in-law. After marriage has taken place, he is not allowed to speak to his wifes' parents on any occasion. If he wishes to communicate with them, his wife must serve as a medium. She is required to act the part of an interpreter. D. E. R.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, March 21, 1849.

There has been no material change in the market since our last report. Flour is very firm at our quotations, with an active demand. Corn has come in more abundantly, but commands full prices. All other articles of produce and provision remain as at our last report:

Flour, per hundred,	$2 00 to $2 50
Beef, "	$2 00
Pork, "	$2 50
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,	25 "
Corn, "	25 "
Wheat, "	50 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	8 "
Beeswax "	6¼ to 8 "
Honey, per gallon,	16¾ "
Eggs, per dozen,	50 "
	5 "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially Meat and Flour of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

LOOK AND READ!

GREAT CASH STORE,

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Paramotto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, Indigo; mauder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits,

The emigrant may depend in the emigratiag seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour,
2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received: Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and **selling cheap** to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our frends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849—3m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

More proof that
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., March 16, 1848.

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,
O. B. BEEBE.

TROY, Ja., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

JEFFERSON co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by
F. MERRYWEATHER,
General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.
Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb73m

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!!

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.,
Savannah, Mo.

RETURN their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and the upper counties for the liberal patronage bestowed on their firm. They are now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer goods, direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the stock, will be found every variety, manufactured suitable for all markets, and many kinds for the Mexican and California trade:

100 sacks best Rio coffee;	12 kegs lead;
50 do. spice;	4 doz. gum elastic overcoats;
25 do. pepper;	4 do. do. leggins;
20 bbls. crackers;	4 do. California butcher knives;
10 do. rice;;	2 doz. 9 in. revolvers;
5 do. No. 1 mackerel;	500 pieces prints;
10 do. S. H. molasses;	10 bls. heavy domestics;
10 hhds. sugar;	5 do. do. osnaburgs;
50 kegs powder;	
1 large lot tent cloths;	

In fact every variety of merchandize too tedious to mention.

We would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds, to our stock; and think they will do well to give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.
Savannah March 7, 1849. m7 2m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

C. CARBRY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849—6m

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,
Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.
St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public. feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

"HOPE ON."

BY SOPHIA A. LAKE.

"Hope on, hope ever!"—let it be
The watchword of my inmost heart;
A talisman, 'twill guard it well
From sorrow's swift, unerring dart.

Why should the stricken spirit flag
When hope is in the casket found?
Most precious of the jewels there,
On the heart's altar safely bound:

I stood beside the hallowed bier,
Whereon an angel sister lay;
The smile of hope was left e'en there,
Imprinted on that face of clay.

The pale pink hyacinth they brought
At friendship's shrine, an offering;
'Twas laid against her snowy cheek
Ere yet her spirit plumed its wing:

That flower in all its loveliness,
That cheek in its own purity,
Were naught when placed beside the gem
That bought that soul's security.

'Twas hope, that brightly beaming star,
Hope in a dying Saviour's love—
The hope that He would safely bear
The spirit to its home above.

I knelt in anguish at the couch
Where my heart's treasures gasped for breath,
And saw them withering 'neath the touch
Of the relentless tyrant death—

Then, when I bowed beneath the weight
Of the Almighty's chastening hand,
And all within seemed desolate,
Hope pointed to a better land.

"Hope on!" Yes, ever will I hope
'Gainst all the cares and ills of life;
The jeweled circlet will I wear,
To shield me from earth's bitter strife.

And, oh! may I, when death shall come,
On that blest "anchor" safely rest;
And may it be my spirit's guide
Unto a kind Redeemer's breast!

MISCELLANY.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

PRINCE SIGISMUND.

A Tradition of Polish History.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

Calderon's fiction, so full of meaning, is founded upon this legend. The following *rifacimento* may give the reader some idea of it. E. F. E.

"Das Leben, ist ein Traum!
Und Nichts bleibt uns von allem, was wir hatten,
Als —— die Erinnerung an uns're Thaten."

A light was burning dimly in the lofty turret of the royal palace in the Polish capital—many hundred years ago. The night was fiercely tempestuous; black brooding masses of clouds were rent continually by gleams of lightning, and the sullen thunders burst forth ever and anon while the rain drove in furious dashes against the casements, and the wind caused the solid walls to tremble. The streets of the city were silent and deserted. Few would venture out in so wild a storm—and not many in those days were shelterless, for the number of inhabitants were not yet disproportioned to the dwellings.

Within the turret a middle-aged man was busily at work. The apartment was low and narrow, and littered with astronomical instruments. Several manuscript volumes, with worm-eaten bindings were scattered about; and a parchment, covered with hieroglyphics, lay on the table on which the lamp stood. The man was dressed in a loose robe of serge, with head uncovered; but a certain dignity of mien bespoke him no ordinary person. Such, indeed, he was not; it was Basilius, one of the early monarchs of Poland. His renown as a warrior was spread over all the countries of the north, and his reputation for wisdom and science was yet more widely extended. It was currently believed that he was deeply skilled in knowledge of occult things, and many who would not have feared to stand before his prowess in battle, dreaded a conflict with one whose powers were supposed to transcend the limits of human sagacity.

The astrologer monarch, as we have said, was busily occupied. Now he adjusted the globes, and consulted the hieroglyphics and one of the worm-eaten volumes; now he would ascend into a sort of observatory and remain there some moments, although the raging of the elements without allowed no favorable opportunity for contemplating the heavens. The result of his calculations seemed to be anything but satisfactory. A deep gloom sat upon his noble features, and he moved about his task mechanically, like one impelled by some irresistable power, yet saddened by every new discovery. When was it otherwise with the sage since Adam tasted the fruit of a knowledge forbidden?

A heavy step was heard ascending the stairs. Basilius suddenly ceased from his work, and stood still, every feature expressive of the most intense expectation. The narrow door opened, and a man entered.

"Well, Clotald, what tidings? Speak quickly."

"You have a son, my lord."

"The moment of its birth—thou hast it written down exactly?"

"It is here, my lord; and the attendant handed a piece of writing to the king.

"Thou hast done well, Clotald. Descend now, and bring me word of the queen's health."

The man obeyed in silence. Basilius resumed his labors. After a few moments, an expression of profound anguish passed over his face; his lips worked convulsively; he let fall the parchment he held, staggered backward, and with a low groan, sank into a seat.

Half an hour might have elapsed after this, when the door was again opened, and Clotald once more appeared. This time his face was pale, and he was breathless with haste.

"Thou needst not speak now!" exclaimed the king, wildly, and starting to his feet. "I know it all—I know the queen is dying——"

Clotald placed his hand upon his heart, and bent his head with a gesture of grief. Basilius passed him, and descended the stairs with trembling steps.

In an apartment furnished with the utmost magnificence of those days, surrounded by attendants, lay the feeble queen, who, having just become a mother, was about to leave this world. Her husband leaned over her with looks of despair; her hand was closely locked in his, and her glassy eyes were fixed on his face. There was a deep silence for all knew that the queen's last moment was approaching, and none dared even by lamentation, disturb the solemnity of the scene.

At length the dying mother, in a voice scarcely articulate, made known her desire to see her infant. The helpless child was brought to the bedside. She signed that it should be placed in the father's arms; then smiled, and pointed upward, as if commending the helpless one to paternal care, and, with that trusting smile upon her lips, expired.

Many days passed ere the bereaved monarch would admit even his most favored servant to his presence. At last the Baron Clotald was summoned to the royal closet. He found his master calm, though pale and changed in aspect. It seemed as if all the joy of life were gone, and but its sorrow, the bitter fruit of knowledge, remained.

"Clotald," he began, abruptly, as the baron entered, "thou hast grown gray in my service; but I have to ask of thee a stronger proof of loyalty and fidelity than has ever yet been required. Thou art at liberty to decline it."

"I am your faithful slave unto death, my lord."

"To thy death—or—another's" asked the king, in a low tone.

"Either or both," was the unhesitating reply.

"Thou dost not falter?"

The baron knelt at his master's feet, and took a solemn oath to devote himself body and soul to his service.

"Listen, then," resumed Basilius: "the boy mine only son, whom his lost mother prayed me, with her latest breath, to protect, I cannot cast him off—I cannot slay him!"

Clotald gazed in bewildered astonishment, as if he doubted the evidence o his senses. The king appeared not to notice his emotion.

"Yet that infant, now so feeble and helpless, is destined—I have read it in the stars—to prove in after years a monster of ingratitude, a scourge to his people, a curse to the earth!"

The baron started and grew pale, but ventured no answer.

"All my observations and calculations before his birth, pointed to the same result. My labors on that fatal night, and the indications of the time of his birth but confirmed my worst fears. He will grow up a wild beast rather than a man! He will trample on my subjects—he will rebel against his father—he will set his foot upon my neck!"

Clotald listened in appalled silence. At length he said—"Is it your pleasure, my liege, that he be removed?"

"Slay him not," answered the deep voice of the king. "He is yet innocent; there is no stain yet upon his soul. *Let us keep him thus* till he is fitted to reign. Many leagues from hence I have a castle where thou and he may dwell in security. Some trusty followers shall go with thee. Depart to-night—but first have the prince baptized. It shall be announced to all that he is dead, that thus he may grow up in ignorance of his birth, and no murmuring be caused among the people."

The commands of Basilius were obeyed. The baron departed secretly with the prince and a few soldiers, and the whole court and capital were called upon to mourn the death of the heir to the crown. The body, as it was pretended, was laid in the same tomb with the queen. In those days of imperfect civilization there was little communication between one part of the kingdom and another, so that a fraud which would now be impossible was then easily accomplished.

Seven days' journey from the capital, in a wild valley enclosed by rocky mountains stood an ancient castle, so rudely built that it seemed rather a pile of rocks thrown together from the steep mountains than a building shaped by the hand of man. The interior was somewhat more seemly, and not deficient in convenience, though it was no abode for luxury. In this secluded and solitary dwelling the young Prince Sigismund (that was the name he received at his babtism) spent the years of his childhood, with his faithful guardian the Baron Clotald, and the military men appointed for the security of the royal captive. The secret of his birth was not entrusted to them, they knew only that it was their business to guard an important state prisoner, and that death would be the penalty of any neglect or violation of their trust.

The education of the young prince devolved entirely upon Clotald, who instructed him not only in all manly exercises and the science of arms, but in branches of knowledge—then little cultivated—in which it behoved a monarch to be skilled—for the possibility of his inheriting the throne was never lost sight of by his father or tutor. Every month the baron dispatched a trusty messenger to Basilius with news of his son, and to report the advancement in his studies.

From these regular accounts the king learned that his son's improvement in personal strength and mental accomplishments was truly remarkable—that his quickness of understanding and love of knowledge, with his courage and independence, justified the fairest hopes in his preceptor. At the same time, he learned that the temper of the young man was wild and headstrong; and his passions outstriped the wind; that in obstinacy and ferocity, when provoked, he was an object of terror to all who knew not how to control him. It was but too evident, in short, that they had reason to dread the fulfillment of the destiny predicted by his horoscope.

Prince Sigismund, on his part, had no other amusement when his tasks were over than to watch the driving clouds or follow the eagle's flight, or stand by the stream that rushed through the deep hollows of the valley. Sometimes he would leave his chamber at night and go forth into the open air to gaze at the glittering stars, every one of which was a world peopled by his ardent imagination. Sometimes he would murmur at his fate. "The fish," he would say, "glide unrestrained through the waters; the birds are not chained as they soar through the air; the stream, the winds are free; the lightning has no master. Am I not nobler than these? Why then should I be fettered? What have I done that I alone must be deprived of liberty?"

The king's heart bled when these words were repeated to him. But the long suspense was to be ended. Sigismund was of an age suitable for trial. Basilius called together the members of his council, disclosed to them all that he had done, and announced that his son yet lived.

The information was received with enthusiasm. "Give us our prince!" was the general cry. "He only shall be our sovereign when you, our liege lord, are gathered to the tomb!"

Basilius answered gravely—"If my son prove worthy to reign over you, the crown shall be his; if he be unworthy, then my sister's son, Iwan, Duke of Moskau, and Fanisky, Princess of Poland, shall share the throne between them."

But the Princess Fanisky replied, in her gentle though impressive voice—"You are but a cruel parent to condemn your son anew to banishment and solitude after he shall have tasted of the joys of life and freedom if he stand not the severe trial. Thus will he be more unfortunate and wretched than before."

And the Duke of Moskau said—"I will never wear a crown so long as the rightful heir is living!"

"Be content," answered Basilius, "and reproach me not if in my duty as a monarch I have merged the feelings of a father. This night, by my command, will the Baron Clotald give to my son a drink I myself prepared, which will hold him in a profound slumber long enough to be removed by rapid stages hither. At his awakening he shall find himself king. If he demean himself wisely and well, I will place him on the throne at once, for years and sorrow have so wearied me that I need repose. But if Sigismund show himself unjust and tyrannical—in short, unworthy to reign, he shall again be thrown into sleep and conveyed back to his lonely castle, so that when he awakes he shall imagine his brief royalty but a *dream*. So shall the recollection prove to him no source of bitterness."

All were satisfied with this, and the king gave the orders necessary to provide for the waking of the prince.

The scheme was immediately put in execution. Clotald himself drugged the wine, which was drunk by the unsuspecting Sigismund.

A strain of heavenly music awakened the sleeper! He opened his eyes and looked about him in amazement. Instead of the gray walls of his chamber in the castle, he found himself in a spacious and splendid apartment, the walls covered with rich silken tapestry, and golden censers emitting perfumes that floated in light clouds through the air. Instead of the rude couch on which he usually reposed, and the coarse garments he had thrown off at night, he was reclining on luxurious cushions of silk, and a suit of linen and velvet richly adorned with jewels, gold and pearls, was awaiting his use.

The prince sprang up, rubbed his eyes, and looked around him. There was no end to wonders. "Am I not Sigismund?" he asked aloud, as if doubting the sound of his own voice, "or what is the meaning of this?"

As he spoke, several attendants came into the chamber bearing costly garments and articles of luxury, wine and other refreshments. They saluted him as King of Poland, helped to array him in the royal apparel, and waited upon him assiduously. Sigismund heard and observed all in utter astonishment. "I King of Poland?" he asked, when he recovered himself a little.

A courtier here advanced, and with a low obeisance, asked if it would please his highness to go into the hall of audience to receive the homage of the nobles of the kingdom. Sigismund assented, and assumed an air of real dignity as he entered the hall, where he took his seat on the throne, and with a majesty truly royal received the submission of the grandees.

"I am, then, a king!" he said to himself; "though how it happens is to me a mystery. Since it is so, I will reign as becomes a king." Then looking round the circle of grave and dignified men, he espied at a little distance a youth dressed in a variety of colors with a cap and bells on his head. Sigismund asked who this was. The figure came instantly forward, and with a grotesque bow announced himself as the king's most trusty counsellor. His speech was delivered in a manner so comical, that the prince laughed immoderately.

"Come nearer, my prime fellow," he cried, "and seat thyself on the steps of my throne. I am better pleased with thee than any I see here, and will have thee always with me."

One of the nobles here ventured to remark that it was unkingly and unwise to prefer the society of a fool to that of sensible men. Sigismund reddened, for his conscience smote him; but he answered angrily—"It is far more unwise for a courtier to dare reprove his sovereign unasked, even were the king in fault. Wherefore have I my fool if my learned men demean themselves thus foolishly?"

The noble retired disconcerted, and the whole council wondered at the keen and ready wit of the prince, thus prompt to defend himself even in error.

The Duke of Moskau here entered the hall and courteously saluted the prince, congratulating him on his accession to the throne, while he announced himself as his cousin.

"That may be!" answered Sigismund, gruffly, for he was vexed that the duke had not uncovered his head like all the rest.

The duke replied—"I expected a kinder answer, cousin, to my greeting."

"If my answer does not please you," retorted the prince, "the next time you shall have it."

"King," whispered the jester, "be not severe with him; it is the Duke of Moskau, a powerful prince."

"I am a king, and greater than he," answered Sigismund, proudly; "and he dares to salute me without uncovering his head."

"My liege," again interposed the courtier who had before spoken; "this right belongs to him as the prince of an independent country, and therefore your equal."

"Thunder!" exclaimed Sigismund; "he who contradicts me again shall be thrust out of the window! Sir fool, what is your name?"

"Clarin, my lord," answered the jester.

The beautiful Faniska here entered to pay her respects to the new sovereign. Sigismund, who had never before seen a woman, exclaimed—"Oh, Clarin, tell me, what is that heavenly creature."

"That is your cousin Faniska, gracious king," replied the jester.

Sigismund leaped from his throne and attempted to embrace the princess. Faniska, frightened and blushing, took refuge behind the Duke of Moskau, who, repelling the prince, said, gravely—"Cousin, it does not beseem you to behave in such a forward manner. You offend the princess."

"You—you offend me!" cried Sigismund, in a rage. "Out of my way this instant, and never appear in my presence again, or you may lose your head, hat and all!"

"My lord, you must moderate your passion," said the nobleman aforementioned. "Lord Iwan is a free prince and your equal, as I observed already."

"You again!" exclaimed Sigismund, stamping his foot. "Said I not I would have him who dared withstand me thrust out of the window?

"My lord," replied the chamberlain, "you cannot, dare not use a free man thus!"

"Say'st thou! Then I will begin with *thee!*" cried the prince, furiously.

He seized the speaker and dragged him across the hall and out upon the balcony. Before those present could interpose or rush after him, he came back laughing and muttering—"I have thrown him down into the river, and will do the same to any other meddler."

The nobles and courtiers hastened out, some to the chamberlain's assistance, some to inform King Basilius of what had happened. Sigismund and the jester were left alone.

Clarin observed—"The saucy courtier has his deserts, and I am glad of it; but my liege, the thing will make a noise, and your royal father will take it ill."

"Thou art licensed to speak freely, being the court fool," answered the prince. "But have I a father? I thought the Baron Clotald——"

Here he stopped and looked around bewildered, for his thoughts were confused.

"The Baron Clotald," replied Clarin "is here himself, and will give you full information on the subject."

Sigismund looked up quickly. To his astonishment he saw his preceptor advancing towards him, not as usual with a mien of command and severity, but with the respectful air of a subject. He saluted the prince submissively, and solicited his grace and favor. Sigismund replied courteously, and asked an explanation of the strange things that had occurred. Clotald informed him why his father had kept him so long in seclusion, and that his parental affection had at length induced him to bring him forth from captivity and invest him with his rights—adding that he hoped Sigismund would show himself worthy such love and confidence.

Scarcely had the baron finished his statement, when the prince burst into ungovernable rage.

"Traitor!" he exclaimed, "what evil had I done thee that thou shouldst league with my unnatural father thus cruelly to rob me of all human rights—my tyrant, and for so many years! Thou shalt die for this!"

He sprang on the old man, and would have torn him to pieces on the spot had not Duke Iwan, who at that moment entered with the king and courtiers, interfered and separated them. The prince, baffled in his revenge, was like a raging wild beast, but became more composed as he met the stern, fixed gaze of his father. Basilius approached and addressed him with grave dignity.

"I have come to meet you," said he, "and fain would I embrace you as my son; but my heart sinks within me, and I shudder at your looks. The first traits shown by you have been wild passion and ferocity."

"What otherwise could you expect?" interrupted Sigismund. "You have tutored me not like a prince—nay, not like a man—but like a wild beast! It was fear, not love, that caused you to bring me from my prison. The people demand their lawful prince. Love have I never received from you. How can you expect love from me? Have you dealt cruelly with me out of foolish superstition—you reap now the harvest of that you sowed! Look to it—that all your visions be not fulfilled—that I trample not literally upon you!"

"Monster!" exclaimed Basilius; "and speak'st thou thus to me? Thou reckonest on a power of which thou art not certain. Thou seest armed soldiers ready to fight at thy bidding, and deem'st thyself unassailable. But how if all is a dream? How if to-morrow find thee again in thy prison, the subject of another's will?"

So saying, the king turned and departed, accompanied by all the nobles. Sigismund was again left alone with the jester. The prince looked not a little confused. But the fool soon persuaded him to go into the banqueting room, where they feasted so long that Sigismund fell at his length on the ground, wholly overcome with intoxication.

Sigismund awoke from troubled dreams of tyranny, and wrangling, and bloodshed. It was quite dark. He called aloud—"What, ho! servants—guards—bring lights!" There was the faint glimmer of a lamp in a room adjoining, and presently Clotald appeared at the side of his bed. The prince started up and looked around him bewildered. He saw nothing of the sumptuous luxury of his late apartment, but only the sullen walls of his cell. He looked long and doubtfully on the baron; then his head sank upon his breast, and he sighed deeply.

"You have slept long," observed Clotald; "from one evening to another. The wine must have been too strong. You have talked strangely, too, in your sleep. Of what have you been dreaming?"

"Dreaming?" repeated the youth, thoughtfully, and was silent for several minutes.

"Yes—*dreaming*," he resumed; "but, Heavens! no, it is impossible! And yet—yes, I have been dreaming."

"Of what?"

Sigismund related all without reserve.

"And you would have murdered me, your preceptor?"

"I held you for my tormentor, and hated you," answered the youth.

"That was unworthy," said the baron. "A king should never hate, but judge righteously; and when he can, forgive. Generosity, next to justice, is the first virtue of a monarch. As you were in your dream, so would you be waking—ungenerous, cruel, the sport of your passions! The dream has shown you that you are not worthy to reign, since you cannot govern your own wild impulses nor control your anger. Lay to your heart the lesson, and bear in patience your gloomy lot."

When he had thus spoken, Clotald retired.

"He is right," said Sigismund to himself; "I was unjust, ungenerous and cruel in my dream. I would do better were I to dream again or were it reality." His meditations, having taken this course, were not long before he fell asleep again, for it was yet night.

This time the slumbers of the prince were not of long duration. Just as the day dawned, he was awakened by a loud uproar. He sprang from the bed and hastened out into the balcony. A large number of soldiers and a mixed multitude were without the gates of the castle. They shouted, as they saw the young man—"Long live Sigismund, our king! We will have no stranger to reign over us!"

The leaders called to the prince to come forth and place himself at the head of the army. "We will venture our blood, our lives for you!" they cried. "We will march to the palace of Basilius, overcome his guards, and compel him to yield the throne to you! All the people when they see our prince, will be on his side!"

Sigismund stood still in astonishment, and thought—"It is all a dream!" But the tumult and uproar increased, and the chiefs pressed him to join them "I will," he exclaimed at length; "the vision is too bright if only a dream!"

As he descended to the gates, several soldiers came across the court, leading as prisoners the Baron Clotald and the guards of the castle. Pale and trembling, the captives implored mercy. Sigismund's heart swelled as he saw the tyrants of his childhood and youth, but by a strong effort he mastered his feelings, and said kindly to them—"Fear nothing; I seek my rights only, not revenge. You were only the tools of a tyrant's will. Depart in peace wherever you please."

The prisoners were instantly released, and having thanked the prince for his clemency, made the best of their way to the court of King Basilius. The old monarch made immediate preparation to meet the insurgents. It was not many days before the rival armies encountered each other in battle. The force of Basilius was by far the most numerous, but the prince fought bravely, and so well had he profited by the lessons of Clotald in military science, that he knew how to avail himself of every advantage as well as the most experienced general. The old king was driven back and pressed so vigorously by the enemy, that he was near being taken prisoner.

"It is in vain," cried the despairing monarch, "to struggle with destiny. The fate I madly sought to avert has overtaken me through my very precautions. Let me bow, then, to what is inevitable."

In haste he called together a few of his chief nobles and went with them to meet his victorious son. When within hearing, Basilius threw himself prostrate on the earth.

"Sigismund," he exclaimed aloud, "what the stars foretold has come to pass! Thy father lies in the dust, humbled at thy feet. Come, then, and set thy foot upon his neck!"

Sigismund hastened forward, raised his father from the ground, and knelt himself at his feet. "My father and my sovereign," he cried, "behold your son prostrate before you! He fought only for his liberty. *You* have sufficiently atoned for the madness of too implicit faith in the stars. Well shall it be for both of us if you will learn to trust the heart of your son rather than ambiguous oracles!"

Basilius made no reply, but fell upon his son's neck, weeping tears of joy, while shouts of exultation arose form the rival armies.

Sigismund succeeded to the throne, and married his beautiful cousin Faniska. The Baron Clotald, as well as the guards of the castle where his childhood had been passed were provided for royally by his bounty. But the leader of the rebels was dismissed from his service. "When treason is accomplished," said he, "there is no further need of the traitor."

Long and happily reigned King Sigismund. When men praised his justice, wisdom and goodness, he would answer with a smile—"Wherefore do you laud my wisdom? I only make use of what a *dream* taught me!" He had learned the lesson—

"Life is itself a dream!
And naught remains to us of all we had,
Save only the remembrance of our deeds."

"WHAT YOU TAKE?"—The following though not new, should not be lost, particularly at this time, when every thing tending to the "development" of people of color, is so much in vogue.

Two interesting negro lads were standing in the streets of Charleston, gazing into the market, which every body knows is proverbial for its supply of all manner of luxuries.

"Jim," said one, "'spose you had you choice now of all de good tings in that market—what you take, nigger?"

"What I take! why I'd take all de possum fat and all de hominy—of course I would—now what you take? Hey!"

"Hum! how you 'spect me to choose, when you's took every ting as nice? Come along nigger."

The popular adage tells us to stuff a cold and starve a cough. How rare ought coughs to be in the workhouse; how scarce colds among Aldermen!

Coming to the West, with Old Zack's Jug.

We were highly amused yesterday. On the bridge that crosses the tumbling waters of Grand Rapids, we met a hale old man, with eleven sons, seven daughters, thirty-seven grand children, and his own wife—the only one he ever had—with numerous horses, carts, wagons, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as fifty-seven blood relations will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train, and making many inquiries we asked the old gentleman what use there could be made of a bottomless old jug, which was carefully laid in a safe place, among his domestic equiptments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and lots of children, and more a comin'—and have worked on other people's land all my days—paid from four to nine bushels of grain per acre rent every year for doing it—have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it and I got sick of feedin' other people with my old hands, either landlord or rumseller—so I sent seven of my boys down to Mexico to fight for some land—and they all got back safe, after fightin' with General Taylor, time enough to vote for him—and they brought seven quarter-sections of land that, please God, will be our own without rent. And, now, this old jug you see there, (pointing at the bottomless thing,) shall hold all the whisky or rum that will be used in my hul family while I control 'em; because old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to hold liquor in, and if he was my John he'd serve all the jugs to hum jist as they did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day."—[Grand River Eagle.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.—Attention has been called to the appropriateness of the names of our military leaders *Taylor* has had an infinite variety of jocular allusions to the manner in which he has *sewed up* the Mexican nation. *Scott* has fully proved his claims to the appellation of *Win field*. *Worth* might have taken his name from his character and his deeds. *Pierce* has gone through the enemy like a streak of lightning, while the heavy blows of the *Smith* have rung loud and clear on the Mexican anvil. *Wool*, they say, has *wooled* our foes, and *Twiggs*, *twigged* them to some purpose. *Pillow* has invited many a Mexican to his last slumber. *Butler* tapped his share of Mexican barrels at Monterey, while *Hunter* started the game out of Alvarado, and gave his commander no chance to be in at the death. The Indiana general showed Santa Anna that there was no "turning" in that *Lane*, Some of our officers have proved even better than their names. *Childs* showed at Puebla that he was no baby, and *Bragg* proved himself more than a boaster at Buena Vista.

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a super-royal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week. Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy; to h Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash in pieces the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two Dollars a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

ST. LOUIS, September 20, 1848.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 5.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
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From the Burlington Hawk Eye.

Mr. Springer's Speech, in the Iowa Senate.

The committee of the whole Senate having under consideration "An act to amend an act entitled an act, for the organizing of Pottawatamie and other counties," approved Feb. 24th, 1847, Mr. Springer having moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, addressed the committee in substance as follows:

This bill proposes, Mr. Chairman, to destroy the organization of one of the counties of the State, which has been established by law, organized in conformity with law, and which contains a population of some four or five thousand souls. We are met at the threshold by the stern question—Have we the right to do it? If so whence derived, where to be found? Is the right to reduce a whole community to anarchy, to take from them the common rights of protection and citizenship, to condemn them to exile, banishment and outlawry, to be found in any of the great charters of American liberty—in the declaration of independence—in the constitution of the United States, or in our own organic law? Or have we power independent of these to do this thing? Is our power unlimited or omnipotent? Or is it circumscribed within fixed limits? If so, let us see what those limits are, and whether an act so despotic and flagitious, so revolting to the principles of justice, and repugnant to the genius of our institutions, be not expressly prohibited in that instrument which we have sworn to support, from which we derive our powers, and without which we have none.

The framers of our constitution not knowing to what extremities parties might go, or seek to go, have wisely provided a *bill of rights* for the protection of all within the boundaries of the State. Let us test this measure by the bill of rights, and see what will become of it. Before doing this, however, let us recur to first principles; let us refresh ourselves for a moment, with the sentiments of some of the greatest lights of the world. On the 4th of July, 1776, a convention of the champions of liberty, a band of the purest and noblest men ever assembled, proclaimed to the world their views of the rights of man, and the causes which impelled the separation of the American colonies from the British crown. I trust the principles of the Declaration of Independence have not become "obsolete ideas," and that I shall not be deemed out of order if I refer to them.

What are some of the great truths contained in that immortal instrument? "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness: that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Let us also see what were some of the charges preferred by the patriots of the Revolution against the British crown, involving a violation of these truths. It was charged against him that "He had refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only." Another, charge was for "obstructing laws for the naturalization of foreigners"—another, for "obstructing the administration of justice, by refusing laws for the establishment of the judiciary powers"—another, for "depriving the colonists of the benefits of trial by jury," and another, for "declaring them out of his protection and waging war against them." These are some of the charges preferred against the British crown, and which led the authors of the declaration of independence to declare that "a prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

In view of these truths and charges, how can we justify ourselves before the world if we pass this bill? Here is an integral section of the State entitled to the rights and privileges, equal to those enjoyed by any other portion of the State—a "large district of people" for whose "accommodation" we "refuse to pass laws." There are foreigners among them—we "obstruct their naturalization," by denying them courts, without which they cannot become naturalized. We obstruct the administration of justice by denying them the benefits of the judiciary. We deprive them of the benefits of trial by jury. We declare them "out of our protection," and what is that but "waging war against them?" To pass this bill, therefore, would mark our character by acts which would define a tyrant, and render us obnoxious to the charge of being "unfit to be the rulers of a free people." And so the world would regard it—and so the people of this State, the honest yeomanry of all parties, who have "no enemies to punish" and no ambition but to do right, and to serve their country by discharging their duties as good citizens, will regard it. And why does the dominant party in these halls seek to do it—I say dominant party, because judging from the vote on the passage of the bill in another house, it would appear to be a party measure—is it on account of the religion or politics of the people of that county? If not these, on what ground is it that you seek to cast them out of the pale of every civil enjoyment? denying them the "right of representation," and the right of suffrage, "rights inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only." They are a set of "fanatics and outlaws," are they? When the bill for the establishment of judicial districts, and which excluded Pottawatamie county, was before the Senate the other day, the Senator from Desmoines, (Mr. Browning,) requested that the friends of the bill would give some reasons, if they had any; for excluding that county. The reply from the other side of the chamber was, "they are a set of fanatics and outlaws." That bill proposed to deprive them of the benefits of the judiciary only—this, to take away from them all their civil rights, and still "because they are fanatics and outlaws." In other ages, in darker periods of man's history, these might have been held sufficient reasons to justify an act so atrocious and tyrannical, but in our day and generation, it seems to me, that if I could have given none better, I should have planted myself upon Falstaff's platform and given none.

Are they denounced as "fanatics" because of the peculiarity of their religious tenets, and is it, therefore, that they are threatened with this terrible anathema? If so, we have as much right to turn our avenging power against any other county in the State, a majority of whose inhabitants happen to have the misfortune to differ with us in religion. But I shall not waste words upon this branch of the subject. If their being "fanatics" were the *real* cause of this proceeding, the fourth section of your bill of rights which declares that "no person shall be deprived of his rights, privileges or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion," would settle the question. And there I leave it, and pass to the consideration of other sections of the bill of rights. Section 6th declares that "all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation."

In regard to this section two questions arise. 1st. What are "laws of a general nature?" 2d. What is meant by the phrase "uniform operation?" I will mention as examples of laws of a general nature, your criminal laws, your judicial laws, your election laws, your marriage laws, your probate laws, and your laws regulating the conveyance of real estate. These are to have a "uniform operation." Over what? Over a school district? Over a township? Over a county? Over any geographical division of the State? Or over the entire limits of the State, as defined by the constitution? Now if we have power to annul the operation of any, or of all these laws in the county of Pottawatamie, by destroying its organization, it follows that we can do the same thing with regard to Dubuque, Louisa, Desmoines, or the empire county of Lee, and indeed in regard to every county in the State. And to what does the doctrine involved in this measure lead, but to the overthrow of the constitution and the State government? Take for illustration your election laws. If you can nullify them in one county you can in all others. Without law there can be no elections—and without elections, there can be no officers, either State or county, after the terms of the present incumbents expire. What then would become of your government? In view of these results who shall say we have any constitutional right to pass this bill? But again. Section 9 declares that "the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." Where? Over what portion of the State? The people of Pottawatamie county now have this right by virtue of their organization, you propose to deprive them of it. Sir, I need no remind this Senate that the right of trial by jury is justly regarded as one of the great bulwarks of freedom, having its origin with Magna Charta away back in the infancy of liberty, wrung from the grasp of despotism by the struggles and consecrated by the blood of the early patriots. You propose to deprive, in this middle of the nineteenth century, in this republican land, a body of four thousand of the citizens of your State, of this great right—a right enjoyed by the meanest subject of the British crown. You cannot do it. Your bill of rights, framed by the people of the State, for the protection of all, whether bond or free, high or low, rich or poor, jew or gentile, turk, greek, christian, or mormon, within its broad limits, and which they alone can change, forbids it. The genius of our institutions of the age, the spirits of departed patriots, all forbid it. It is a sacred right—touch it not.

I pass to the consideration of the 13th section of the bill of rights, which declares that.

"The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

Shall not be suspended where? It is superfluous for me to say, in no part of the State. There has been no rebellion by this county against your laws; and no invasion except the outrageous and wanton invasion of vested rights and of the constitution, contemplated by this unexampled measure. Next to trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. These two great shields of freedom the patriots of the revolution struggled to establish upon a firm basis in this country—they are the main pillars of the great principles embodied in the declaration of independence. They are found in the organic law of every State in the Union. Let us remember that we are treading upon "holy ground," and give head to the teachings of the voice from the "burning bush."

In the 17th section of the bill of rights it is declared, that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted."

Sir, the bill under consideration if it shall take effect, involves a punishment so unusual as to be without example or analogy, and as cruel as it is unusual. A sentence of outlawry, I believe, is the last degree of punishment in countries, where cruel and unusual punishments are permitted. Here you propose to reduce an integral section of your State, a municipal corporation, a whole community, men, women and children, to the same wretched condition, depriving them of the administration of justice, of the laws of marriage—entailing upon them illegitimacy and all its evils—of the laws of probate—of the writ of habeas corpus—and of trial by jury—of the rights of suffrage and of citizenship. One act more—confiscate their property and the tyranny and infamy of this measure would be alike complete. Sir, death itself has been preferred to punishment less grievous than this. In the days which are said to have "tried men's souls" a distinguished patriot exclaimed, in the very ears of minions of the crown, and amid cries of treason, "give me liberty or give me death" —nobly preferring death to those infringements of liberty perpetrated by the British parliament and crown—and what were they compared to those involved in this act!

But it has been said, let them go out of the State. Sir, let it be remembered that they have homes there and local attachments—and many of them are poor and unable to get away. But this is not the question. The question is, have you the power to inflict upon them this "cruel and unusual punishment?"

The 21st section of your bill of rights declares that "no bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed."

What is this measure but a palpable violation of this provision of your bill of rights? What is a bill of attainder, but a legislative conviction for an act, which, when done, involved no crime or offence against the laws of the land? This bill is a virtual bill of attainder, just as much so, as if it were expressed in its title. It is worse, it is a condemnation not only without trial, but without cause, because men must lose their reason, before the free exercise of the right of suffrage, must be regarded as deserving the terrible visitation, which you propose to inflict upon this people by the passage of this bill. Sir, it cannot be disguised that the vote of this county, at the August and November elections, is the spring board from which this measure has leaped into existence. This is the head and front of their offending.

Besides are there not vested rights here, which you may not disturb? Are there not contracts here which you may not impair? Officers have been elected for specific terms—have qualified and entered upon their duties—judgments have been rendered be ore justices of the peace. Can you annul the one, or impair the other?

So much, sir, for the bill of rights. I will now call the attention of Senators to one other provision of the constitution. Section 2d of article 12, declares that

"No new county shall be laid off hereafter, nor old county reduced to less contents than four hundred and thirty-two square miles."

This clause of the constitution presents, as I conceive, an insuperable obstacle to the passage of this bill. When a county has once been establish, it becomes an "old county" in the sense here intended—and being so we have no power to reduce it to a less area than four hundred and thirty-two square miles—and if we have no power thus to reduce it, much less have we power to reduce it to nothing. If we have no power under the constitution to reduce the county of Johnson to a less area than four hundred and thirty-two square miles, surely it will not be contended that we have the right to strike the county from existence, by attaching a part of it to Muscatine, a part to Linn, a part to Iowa, and the residue to Washington. The argument applies with equal force to the county of Pottawatamie.

There is another great question involved in this measure, and which demands our consideration, even if there were no constitutional objections against the passage of this bill It is the nature of the consequences flowing from the act itself. They are evidently against public policy and public morals—and being so would constrain our courts to declare it void. It is obvious, I repeat, that this act is against both public policy and public morals. To disfranchise some four or five thousand citizens of the State, would be regarded by any tribunal against public policy, to take from them the wholesome restraints of law, to entail upon them bigamy, and illegitimacy, and their kindred vices and evils would as readily be declared to be against public morals.

Allow me to ask, who and what are the inhabitants of this county—and to glance a moment at their history. They number as I understand and have intimated before, about four or five thousand souls, composed of native born American citizens and foreigners in about equal proportions—and are principally Mormons or Latter Day Saints, though there are said to be many among them of other denominations of religion. The foreigners I am told are chiefly from England and Ireland, some naturalized and some not naturalized. If naturalized they are entitled to the rights of American citizenship—and whether naturalized or not under our bill of rights, they are entitled, if residents of the State, to the enjoyment of the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property as native born citizens, and of course as native born citizens in any portion of the State. What will be thought of your boasted regard [addressing the other side of the chamber,] for this class of our citizens? What have they done to merit this act of disfranchisement at your hands? Is your regard for them to be graduated by their votes? If they vote with you, they are to be welcomed with open arms, if against you, they are to be repelled as "vagabonds and outlaws." If this be so, it is time it were known. Yes, I desire to ask again, what will the worthy foreigner, for whom you have professed so much regard, and who has been taught to look to our country as a land of freedom and of equal rights, an asylum for the oppressed of every tongue and nation, think when he shall learn from over the water that in the land of Washington, of Adams, of Jefferson and of Henry, in the land of the declaration of independence, in one of the States of the American Union, by an edict of that party which calls itself "democratic," some two thousand of his fellows, either for the exercise of the elective franchise or for worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, are disfranchised and cast out of the pale of government and of law—deprived of the common rights of protection and of citizenship—of the law of marriage, of descent, and of the conveyance of real estate? What will he think? What will the oppressed millions of the old world think and say, whose eyes have been accustomed to turn from the cheerless prospect which surrounds them, to the United States as the star of their hope, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," their refuge from tyranny and oppression—when they shall learn the astounding truth? Sir, I trust its tidings may never reach them. I trust for the honor of the State and country, this measure will be arrested here.

But to return. I propose to glance for a moment at the history of the Latter-day Saints. And here I wish it to be understood that I am neither their apologist nor panegyrist. Nor as I apprehend do they require that I should be either. I have had no intercourse with them—and know but little about them, except from sources open to all. I have the charity to believe however, that they are, like other communities, composed of some good, some bad, and some indifferent. In their new home, in this state, they have been, so far as I know, as law-abiding as any other class of our citizens. We first hear of them in the western part of our State, about the time of the adoption of our constitution, to which event I understand they contributed by their votes, and to whose exercise of the right of suffrage at that time I believe no objection was interposed. They were, no doubt marvelous proper people then. We heard nothing then of the rejection of votes—nothing of the deliberate destruction of their returns—nothing of that other process of defeating the expressed will of the people, called by some the process of "Cutlerization." Since that time they have opened roads, constructed bridges, and reduced the prairies to cultivation. They are the pioneers to your western border. They have fought the battles of your country. When the tocsin of war saluted our ears and the declaration came from the President of the United States that American blood had been shed upon American soil, who more cheerfully and readily than they rushed to the standard of our country—and who more nobly and gallantly than they sustained the honor of the stars and stripes in the shock of battle! It may be said of them that they "left the plow in the unfinished furrow," their families in many instances destitute of the comforts of life; and contributed a greater number of fighting men to the service of the country in the late war than any other class of people. And now when the war is over, those of them who have survived it, return to their families and homes but to find—what? The reward the brave have a right to expect from their country? No—but to find themselves by a fell stroke of party madness, reduced to banishment, exile and anarchy—stripped of their civil, and political rights. In a country where the declaration of independence was adopted—in a State where our bill of rights was adopted, they are to be denied the protection of our laws, and cast out as outlaws from society. Sir, far better the fate of the "unreturning brave."

The Senator from Davis and Appanoose, (Mr. Selman, the President of the Senate,) the other day when the bill to establish a fifth judicial district, was before the Senate, made a sweeping charge of corruption against the voters of this county, as the reason why they had changed their political sentiments. Charges of this kind, like all others are more easily made than sustained. Without stopping to notice this charge father than to pronounce it, so far as the party to which I have the honor of belonging is concerned, unmixed calumy—as destitute of truth as it is incapable of proof—I will beg to ask whether this people had not good grounds to repudiate their political association? And in answering it I shall not attempt to deny that the accredited organs of the Whig party did seek to convince them of the error of their political ways by arguments addressed to their judgement and their reason. I believe I was honored with the perusal of every document addressed to them—and I declare to you sir, that so far from a disposition to suppress a line or a word in either of them, I should be glad to see them all published to the world, and I hope they will be. In these addresses they were reminded that a change was going on in the public mind in regard to the politics of the country—that Gen. Taylor would in all human probability be the next President—they were reminded of the treatment they had received in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois under the *protection* of the dominant party in those States—and that of one thing they might be sure, no change would be likely to be for the worse, either to the country or to them. Sir, this and this only was the "witch craft" that was used.

But the honorable President expressed a willingness to put himself at the head of a mob and drive them from the State by the hand of violence. It would be amusing if not instructive to be permitted to stand upon some eminence in the honorable gentleman's district, and witness the attempted execution of this act of tragedy or comedy "as the case might be." The *persons represented* I suppose would be the honorable President with a fire brand in one hand, a sword in the other, and perhaps a trumpet at his mouth,—and his constituents. The honorable President is seen in great agitation on the stage flourishing his sword and fire brand, and rallying his constituents about him with his trumpet—pointing to the west, and exclaiming "fanatics, and outlaws, they must be expelled the State—fire, sword, burn, destroy!" His constituents answer, certainly, we are ready to co-operate with you in almost any emergency, but before we proceed to this extremity, may we be permitted to enquire what they have done to merit this act of violence from the hands of a mob. The reply of the honorable President is, they are fanatics, outlaws, and vagabonds. His constituents request he would condescend to be a little more specific.—The honorable President would doubtless reply "We know our rights and knowing dare maintain them." But be so good as to explain what crime they have committed. What crime? Why they are apostates from their political faith! But is not this a country where every citizen has the right of voting as he pleases?—They are apostates, fanatics, outlaws and cut throats—fire, sword, expulsion, death! His constituents would say are the people of Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania, and New York, fanatics, outlaws and cut-throats, and having expelled our neighbors, must we then turn our crusading column against certain citizens of those States, who have if reports be true, been guilty of a similar offence? The honorable President would doubtless find this a "poser"—he would find himself in a dilemma from which he could only extricate himself, in imitation of an illustrious example, *by breaking his sword*.

But as much as I abhor mob violence, as much as I detest it in all its forms and features, I would prefer a thousand times over that the inhabitants of this county, natives and foreigners, Mormons, Methodists, and Baptists, whigs, and democrats, (for it seems there were forty-two who voted that ticket at the November election) should be driven from the State by mob violence, than that Iowa should be disgraced by the infamy of this act.

Mr. Chairman, I do not profess to be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I will undertake to hazard a prediction, and to say that if it has been decreed that this measure is to pass, the future historian of th State, in writing the history of its parties, will trace not the decline and fall merely of the dominant party, but its utter overthrow to this act—this crowning outrage upon the great principles which lie at the foundation of our political institutions. The deliberate disfranchisement of a whole county containing, 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, to condemn it to anarchy, exile and banishment, for no other assignable reason than because they voted as they pleased, to deprive them of the protection of our constitution and laws, of all municipal and political rights, will be a land mark in your history. It is an act that will shock the moral sense of the country. It casts into the shade the vilest deeds of the Spanish inquisition or the British Star chamber. The consequences of this act you cannot shake off. They will stick to you like the shirt of Nessus—your ascendency in the State does not require this sacrifice. Judging from the last election you are strong enough (if power be your object) in spite of the five or six hundred votes in Pottawatamie county, but pass this bill and your paltry majority of 1500 will melt before an indignant public opinion like the mists of the morning before the effulgence of the sun. In the language of a Senator of the United States, it will sink your party "to an infamy so deep—a damnation so profound, that the hand of resurrection can never reach it."

Sir, I had hoped the day of excessive party violence was past—that that spirit which in its zeal and recklessness rushes headlong over the stern barriers of the constitution, trampling under foot the great principles of justice, to the accomplishment of its ends upon the flagitious principle that might makes right, had been sufficiently rebuked. But it seems I was mistaken, and to its many acts which have stained our history, Iowa seems likely to claim the honor of adding one which in its overshadowing enormity exceeds them all—one which defies all history for a parallel, and defies in vain; but against its consummation in the name of those I have the honor to represent on this floor, in the name of the declaration of independence, in the name of the constitution of the United States, and of this State, in the name of the great principles which form the basis of them all, and in the name of the eternal principles of justice, I enter my solemn and indignant protest.

Louis Napoleon wrote the following lines in an album, a few days before his election: "when revolution moves in the path of truth, it produces great men and great deeds: when it is in the path of error, it produces only uproar and tears.

From the Extra Guardian of the 24th of March.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, March 5th, '49.

This day, at 12 o'clock, ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States, delivered to the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of American citizens in front of the Capitol, the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the constitution, and, in compliance with a time honored custom, to address those who are now assembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the United States, holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but when I reflect that the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without the co-operation of the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government, which present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Department, individuals whose talents, integrity and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable discharge of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids, and an honest purpose to do what is right I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me. In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect and defend. For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of these illustrious patriots, I shall always recur with honor and reverence, and especially to his example, who was by so many styled the Father of his Country. To command the army and the Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give the Congress full information of the state of the Union; to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary; and take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important duties entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declaration I have hitherto made; and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain to the extent of my ability the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy, those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to secure the highest conditions of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our beloved Washington, to abstain from all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain perfectly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and of our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the doctrines of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can ever arise which a government, confident of its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiations, and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the intelligence and morality of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy, before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign affairs, I shall conform to these principles, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President, imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable requisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities, shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures as may be necessary, and proper, to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment, of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government; and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But, it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by

the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body, to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonise conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate the Union, which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action of my part, calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us, from small beginnings, to the eminence which we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance, by prudence and moderation in our councils—by well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable difference of opinion—by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no rights but those of our own wide spread Republic.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

FASTING AND PRAYER.

By the advice and consent of our wise Counsellors and principle men in Israel, we do hereby advise and request all members of our Church in this County, and as many others as may be disposed, to observe FRIDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

The Branches of our Church abroad, are requested to publish this notice in their meetings on the first Sunday after receiving it, and appoint the following Friday after they have given the notice, as a day of Fasting and Prayer to be observed by them.

On the day of your solemnities, let every countenance be cheerful; and between this time and that, let every person lay by something for the poor. The fast that the Lord appoints is, "to deal your bread to the hungry—break every band, and let the oppressed go free."

1st. Pray for the health, peace, and general prosperity of your friends and brethren in the Valley.

Secondly: For our success in fitting out emigrants to go westward; for our health, peace, union and prosperity in all our various pursuits here; for the season to be a favorable one in this region, in the Valley and elsewhere, for the success of the cause in England—for the safety of the emigrants in crossing the ocean, and for the revival and gathering in of the various remnants scattered through the States, and for the general prosperity of Zion's cause in every land.

Thirdly: Pray for the President and rulers of the land, that they may manage wisely, and faithfully administer justice, mercy and truth; and in *particular*, we advise you to pray for Dr. Selman, President of the Senate of Iowa, who, we are informed, proffered, on the consecrated floor of the Senate Chamber, in Committee of the Whole, to head a mob to drive us from our quiet and peaceful homes, for no other crime that we know of than for voting for the man whom we believed an overruling Providence designed to place in the Presidential Chair. Ask the Lord to make him ashamed of his hard speeches made against a people that never injured him, neither wish to. We want he should be made a good hearted man, so that when he comes out here to electioneer again to get the votes of the low and dispised Mormons, to be cast in favor of the Democrats, we may not look upon him as leading a mob and be afraid. Let it be your prayer. O Lord! Make him a good man, so he won't want to shed Mormon blood, that he may be saved in heaven.

Let your gifts and offerings for the poor be brought to your meetings on the day of your fast, and placed in the hands of your bishop, presiding elder, or in the hands of any other person whom you shall appoint to receive and distribute them.

Should there be any difficulty in any branch of the church, let it be settled on the day of your fast, if not sooner. Do not be so anxious to have your brother confess his sins and right all his wrongs as you are your own. Be blind to your brother's faults, but search closely for your own, and confess them. Your brother's faults will not harm you. It is your own that you have reason to fear. Repent then, Repent! On that blessed day, let every member of the Church repent for him or herself, and not for another. Let manual labor cease, and let every one who has named the name of Christ offer up his, or her most solemn prayers, and sanctify your devotions by liberal offerings to the poor and needy. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."—(David.)

Your Brethren, in the
Bonds of the Gospel,

ORSON HYDE, } *Of the Quorum*
GEO. A. SMITH, } *of the*
EZRA T. BENSON. } *Twelve Apostles.*

Pisga and Garden Grove.

Respected friends and brethren at the above places. The deep snows, severely cold weather, and subsequent high water, have laid an effectual embargo upon all communication between you and your friends at the Bluffs for the last four months. Br. Sloan who arrived here on Thursday, the 29th ult., was the first to bring information from you. He says that you have got through the hard winter very well, and have lost but little stock. We were glad to hear this, and we hope you may continue to be prospered, have health and good will in your settlements, virtue and integrity in your habitations, and peace in all your borders.

You are situated far in the interior, where the Government of neither Church nor State can have full bearing, for the present, upon you, in case you should need the full force and virtue of either or both. We rely upon your moral force and sterling integrity to every principle of virtue, morality, and honesty, believing that under all circumstances, you will spare no pains to magnify every principle of honor and justice.

Mr. Sloan tells us that there is now and then a straggling thief that seeks a shelter about your secluded settlements. This may be expected, as your very remote and isolated locations would naturally invite a set of rogues around you for shelter. But suffer them not to stay about you or dwell in your midst. Your inventive geniuses can contrive plans enough to rid yourselves of all such characters. Your temporal and spiritual interest, (we had almost said salvation,) are suspended upon your keeping such characters far from you. And if a Mormon practices such things, set it down for granted that he is a snake in the grass, covering his real character with a false profession, and deserves to be dealt with far more severely than one who makes no profession at all. Beware of these renegadoes that bring evil upon the innocent; and if they call you by the tender and endearing name of brother, and are guilty of any such conduct, let not thine eye pity, neither thine hand spare. They are only a set of blood-suckers, which, if let alone, will draw the last vital drop from your veins. Give them a gentle and modest hint that they cannot mis-understand or mis-interpret, that they had better be after finding another place to dwell. We have no knowledge of any Mormon in your settlements following the above business, though we thus write. Do right all the time, and if any villian threatens to go into Missouri and raise a mob on you because you righteously rebuke such conduct, just apply the oil of hickory on him faithfully before he leaves, and when he gets into Missouri, they will probably repeat the dose.

Extra Pay—Extra Trouble.

In the notice that we published in our third number, the Paymaster gave an intimation that he would come here and pay off the boys their extra pay: but they are now informed that he will not come, but they must go to Fort Leavenworth.

This will subject them to an expense that would overbalance all the money they would draw. Their own time and expense and that of the necessary witnesses, also—would bring them several dollars in debt. Whereas, the Paymaster could come here the expense of only one or two men's journey would be incurred. This is the place where the boys were mustered into service; and they say that the Government generously gave them the extra pay to encourage them, and do them good after their hard service, and they think the Paymaster wishes to put them to more trouble to get it than it is worth in order to discourage them from undertaking it, that he may pocket the money himself.

We should not think that the government would nullify their own liberality by subjecting soldiers to some thirty dollars' expense to get twenty-one. The Secretary of War, we cannot think, has given instructions to the above effect.

Warning.

Just as we were going to press, we happened to learn that several small articles, at various times, had been taken from the counters of some of our merchants in this town. Some of these persons were seen in the act, and we have their names. They are advised to return them to the owner or owners, with an apology in cash, or, in suitable words that may be satisfactory to the agrieved party.

We shall wait a reasonable length of time, and if the articles are not returned and satisfaction given, we intend to publish the names of the guilty to the world, and the legal officers will be hard on your track. It is requested that this notice and warning be read by our traveling preachers in every congregation in the county. The Presidents of the various branches are also requested to do the same in their meetings.

Mr. SLOAN, our County Clerk, returned to our town from Iowa city, on Thursday, the 29th ult. He brings no later news relative to our county organization than we had previously received. He confirms however, the news that we had received. The county seal will soon be prepared and forwarded. Our friends there, some of the leading men of the State, advise us to comply faithfully with the instructions of the Democratic Auditor of State, and pay our taxes and comply with all the requisitions of the law and honor it in every respect, just as much as if the greatest liberality had been shown to us.

This is good advice; and so far as we have influence, we shall use it to magnify and honor the law. If they require us to fill its demands and with hold from us its privileges and benefits, we will patiently pocket the inconvenience of it; and in the issue, it will be as well for us as it will be for them. They must pocket the dishonor of such moves sooner or later, and the longer it is postponed, the more awkward it will be for them: and the nearer we live to the letter of the law, the more complete will be their disgrace. Jesus says: "If thine enemy sue the cat the law and take away thy coat, give him thy cloak also: For with that same measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

We understand that A. W. Babbitt, Esq., has obtained the agency of a mail route from this place to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The mail is to be conveyed there six times in the year. If this be so, and we have no reason to doubt it, the Guardian can be forwarded as regularly to subscribers in the Valley as to any other section of the country.

Wm. F. Carter, of this place, has manufactured and keeps constantly on hand a most genteel assortment of Steel Plated Hoes. They are nicely handled and are ready for use. No man should go to the Valley, to the Gold Mines, or stay here without one or more of them. The genuine article has his printed label upon the handle. They can be had at his shop or at Smith & Tootle's store. He also keeps a good supply of horse and ox shoes on hand. Emigrants can be accommodated with these articles on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. *Patronize the home trade.*

Small Coin.

Every person coming here or going to the Valley should supply himself with half dollars, quarters, dimes and half dimes for the benefit and convenience of trade in new countries. Spanish quarters are only worth twenty cents—Spanish halves forty cents. American and Mexican coin are worth their full value. English sovreigns can reign with the full power of four dollars and eighty-five cents in this Republican country, at least in this bye corner of it, and no jealousies arise, or charges of treason preferred on account of their sway. They can command the loyal services of every American in this quarter.

We publish to-day. Mr. Sloan's remonstrance before the Senate of Iowa against the passage of the bill to disorganize our county. It is a document that needs no comment from us—it speaks for itself. And it would seem that where one lingering spark of patriotism yet remains, it must be hailed with a burst of applause by every honest man; and a shock of abhorrence must strike every noble and generous mind when it reflects and considers that party rage ran so high that reason's voice, the voice of constitutional rights, and the voice of humanity could not reach it at all.

The organization of our county, we believe, was a Democratic measure to secure our votes in the first place; but things taking a different turn, our votes became worthless, detestable, and even outrageous. We are then branded with every crime and enormity that a vindictive party zeal could imagine or hatch up.

Gen. Taylor was elected without our help, yet not without our good will. And just so sure as he was elected without our aid, just so sure and certain will be the down-fall of the Democratic party in Iowa without out aid, if they continue to resist the powerful patriotic appeals that are made to them in behalf of the citizens of this frontier county; and throwing our votes aside or rejecting them will not save their craft or keep it afloat. There are many high and noble minded Democrats,—men for whom we entertain a very high regard. But they do not, they cannot sanction the measures proposed to be carried against us! As bad as some represent us to be, we can appreciate any generous act extended towards us, and can feel as keenly also, and as sensibly as any others, measures aimed at our destruction. We are not ambitious in political affairs, but we note these things to show the feelings and dispositions of men, and to lay before our readers the true state of our affairs. To show still further the determination of some up to the very last moment to disorganize us, we make an extract from a letter from a responsible source in Iowa City.

"The Legislature has adjourned, and up to the very last hour, the Democracy strove to pass the Pottawatamie bill. But a motion to suspend a rule required three-fourths of the members present; and the Senate stood, ten Democrats to four Whigs, good and true—Springer, Cook, Wright and Sprott."

Our readers may forget as soon as they can, the injustice which the Democrats sought to do us. Indeed, the sooner the better; but never forget that four Whig members of the Senate stood by your interests to the very last hour—manfully defended them, and defeated your oppressors.

Gold Diggers, Gold Speculators and Gold Adventurers, California bound, are pouring into St. Joseph, by the steamboat load, as we learn. This is a golden age indeed! Gold is being found on the Platte river, and in various parts of the States. The riches and treasures of the earth are being discovered. Intelligence is being conveyed by the lightning's speed, aerial voyages are contemplated; and in fact, every thing seems to be tending to some important event. "As it was in the days of Noah, so also shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man.' Blinded by worldly enjoyment and prosperity, they were swept away by a wave of God's displeasure. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" All the mines of California will not redeem it. Something whispers to us that this golden age, so rapidly running into new projects, new discoveries, &c., &c., will be like the train, which, propelled with too great velocity, runs off the track—like the steam when raised to a very high pitch, it endangers the boilers and passengers. We say then, while you ride on a golden car, look out for rocks on the track.

Not more than eight miles from this place, and within one mile of St. Francis, there stands a house near the cotton woods. What do you suppose they were doing the other night there, when one says, "how much is in that bag?" "Three hundred and twenty," was the reply. "The sides will do very well, but the edges are bad. We shall have to send away and get a mechanic that can fix the edges right." It is not true about our sending any man or woman to watch the house, neither any living soul. But there are some keen and watchful eyes at St. Francis or Trading Point. The money market is about to experience a decline. Examine well what kind you take.

BACON.—A few tons of bacon, hams, sides and shoulders, would probably meet with a ready sale if brought to this market soon.

The Guardian circulates extensively in this North-western frontier country—it circulates in Canada—in all the New England States—in New York City and State—in Pennsylvania—in Delaware—in Ohio—in Michigan—in Arkansas—in Iowa—in Illinois—in Wisconsin—largely in St. Louis—in St. Joseph, and in various other parts of Missouri—in Scotland, England and Wales.

St. Louis merchants and the public business men are respectfully invited to advertise in the Guardian, believing that it will be no less to their advantage than to ours.

Original.

The First Flower of Spring.

Lady, take the flower I bring,
Fresh from the lap of earth,
Sweet herald of the balmy Spring,
And the wild flowers birth.
There are tears on its tender leaf,
For Earth, its mother, wept,
As I tore her fair first-born away
While on her breast it slept. H.

EXTRA PAY.—It is said that the Paymaster will remain at Fort Leavenworth during this present month, only. Such as may be passing or such as may be residing near the fort who belonged to the Mormon Battalion, can call and get their Extra Pay. The expense of going from here there, with witnesses, &c., will overbalance all the money they will draw, and consequently the hope of getting it will be abandoned by most.

We say again, to California emigrants and gold diggers, do not depend upon getting any recruits of provisions from the settlements in the Salt Lake country, for we are confident that they will not have any to part with till after harvest. Take your entire supply from the frontier and then there will be no mistake.

Memorial of James Sloan to the Iowa Senate, Remonstrating against the passage of the Bill to Disorganize Pottawatamie County.

IOWA CITY, Dec. 19th, 1848.

To the Senate of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN: The subscriber begs leave to represent to your Honorable Body, that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county of Pottawatamie, in the State of Iowa; that he came to the Capitol of the State of Iowa at this inclement season, for the purpose of making the necessary return, to the Secretary of State, giving evidence of the organization of Pottawatamie county, which duty has been performed. But what must be thought of the surprise of your memorialist, when, shortly after your memorialists' arrival, to find in the popular branch of the General Assembly of the State, a bill introduced and passing that body, disorganizing said county, disfranchising citizens thereof, and denying them the protection of the laws of the State. Your memorialist feels it to be his duty, in behalf of himself and the citizens of said county, before the final action of your body, on said Bill to solemnly but at the same time most respectfully to remonstrate against the passage of said Bill. Your memorialist begs leave to call your attention to the fact, that, that portion of country commonly called Pottawatamie county, contains a population of about four thousand souls. In that number, as near as your memorialist can judge, from a residence of upwards of two years, there are from twelve to fifteen hundred voters. This population consists of persons from various parts of the United States and many from other countries. A majority of them belong to that body of christians known as the Latter-day Saints, commonly called Mormons, whilst there are some that hold to other creeds, and a considerble number that profess no creed at all. These people, so far as your memorialist knows, belong to the Caucassian race and possess the common characteristics of intelligent beings brought up under the republican institutions of the government of the United States. Some are good, some are bad citizens, some are intelligently wise, others are ignorant. But none, so far as your memorialist knows, hold any doctrine or creed that would disqualify them for civil government or of becoming good citizens, whilst there are those, who from vicions practices are unfit for the one and do not possess the qualifications of the other. Your memorialst further begs leave to call your attention to an undeniable fact, that great prejudice exists, against the Latter-day Saints, partly arising from bad members belonging to that sect, partly on account of misrepresentation of their true character; but principally from the fact as your memorialist believes of individuals who have no religious connection with that people, and who violate both the laws of God and man, and to escape the punishment due their crimes, cast the blame upon the Latter-day Saints, that they may go unwhipt of justice.

Your memorialst would represent, that whereever the Latter-day Saints have lived, down until recently, they have exercised the rights of freemen, and performed the duty of citizens. When called upon to bear the burthens of the civil administration of government both State and National, they have freely done so. When driven from their homes by the ruthless hands of violence wandering up and down the earth in destitution and wretchedness they did not even then forget their country and their allegiance due the same. When the United States was engaged in war with a foreign enemy, they voluntcered their services in defence of the common cause, and in common with other citizens enlisted under the banner of the stars and stripes, and bore that flag aloft to glory and to victory! Thus they have served their country under circumstances well calculated to try the fidelity of any American citizen; and now that they have received an honorable discharge, shall it be said that Iowa denies to them the rights of freemen—the rights of citizens—the protection of her laws? Many of those who reside in Pottawatamie County formed a part of the Mormon battalion, having returned to their homes and families there, they are entitled to and will receive from the Government warrants for land, shall they be denied the privilege of making a legal transfer of those warrants, by any act of your body, without traveling some two hundred miles from their homes? Many of those citizens will soon be called to pay the debt of nature, shall they be denied the privilege usually enjoyed by the criminal on the scaffold, of making a will and admitting it to record. They may wish to convey estates, give bills of sale, to marry and to be given in marriage, and foreigners who wish to be naturalized, shall they travel two hundred miles to accomplish these objects? Crimes against the laws of the State may be committed within the county of Pottawatamie, how shall criminals be apprehended, and how puinished? Already it has come to the knowledge of your memorialist that crimes have been committed against the laws of the State, within that county, and the citizens are anxious to bring the guilty to punishment, how shall this be done without judge or jury?

The people of Pottawatamie county desire to enjoy the rights of freemen, the liberty of conscience, the pursuit of happiness; how shall these blessings be enjoyed if by your laws they shall be expatriated?

In the name of the Constitution of our Common country; in the name of the Constitution of the State of Iowa; in the name of our venerated fathers; in the name of the common treasury expended in the purchase of our freedom; in the name of the blood so profusely spilt on many a well contested field of battle, to secure the inherent rights of man, does your memorialist remonstrate and protest against the passage of the Bill now on your table; and in the name of those dearly bought privileges would your memorialist in behalf of himself and the people of the County of Pottawatamie, most respectfully ask, not only your Honorable Body, but also the other departments of your State Government, to throw around, and extend to the people of Pottawatamie county, the protection and privileges of your laws.

(Copy,) JAMES SLOAN.

It has rained for the last thirty hours without cessation, preceding Tuesday 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have just received a letter from Elder L. N. Scovil, at New Orleans, dated March 6th, in which he says:

"I received a letter yesterday from Br. O. Pratt, dated Liverpool, January 29th. He says that he has now three ships loaded with Saints in the Docks to sail in a day or two, and he has chartered two more to sail on the 21st of February. The names are as follows: Zetland, Ashland, Henry Ware, Buena Vista and Hartley. Br. Orson Spencer is the President of the first company which numbers 357 including infants. Br. John Johnson is the President of the second company—they number 183 souls. The Henry Ware, 230, including infants. Br. Dan Jones is to be the President of the fourth company, to number 300 including infants, (Welsh,) on board of the Buena Vista. The fifth company is to number 230 including infants, partly Welsh and English. The whole number 1290, and if they have a good voyage they will be here by the 6th of April. He does not mention whether this is all that is coming this Spring, but I draw that conclusion from his writing. I shall endeavor to charter a boat if possible, to go direct to the Bluffs."

From 2,500 to 3,000 souls of our own people, will arrive here most likely between now and the middle of May; besides hundreds of other people going to the Gold Mines. Ye flour, meat, and provision men; awake, and get ready to feed this multitude. Your oxen, mules, wagons, &c., will all sell right here—and here they will be all wanted, don't be in a hurry to sell. Let every family, if possible, prepare to take in another family of strangers and more if they can. Remember that it is said, "I was a stranger and ye took me in." Your cattle, horses, mules and cows will every one be needed here, and wagons also. We would advise that none be sold to go below. If it is the case, we shall have to go below and buy again, and give a greater price, perhaps, than we can get.

Election.

DR. CALVIN C. PENDLETON and Mr. JONATHAN BROWNING, we learn were duly elected Justices of the Peace in this precinct on Monday last, and ABRAHAM DAY and JOHN GALLAHER duly elected constables. The choice was good. The men are unexceptionable to all parties as far as we know. We hope they will have no scruples about qualifying and serving the people in the capacities to which they have been called.

An inordinate desire for gain will often draw men away from their Savior and their God, and cause their love and fellowship for the brethren to die within them. The end of these things is wretchedness and woe. Dollars and cents cannot make you happy if you have lost the Spirit of God.

We learn by Mr. Sloan that Dr. WINSOR P. LYON, died at Iowa City, of consumption, about the middle of January last. Exchange papers say so likewise.

Mountains have been discovered on Saturn's ring, by the aid of Ross' telescope.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S CABINET.—Telegraphic despatches of the 7th inst. state that the following named gentlemen compose the new Cabinet, which differs somewhat from the rumor published in our last:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of State.

WM. M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department.

WM. B. PRESTON, of Virginia, Secretary of Navy.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, Secretary of War.

JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, Postmaster General.

REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, Attorney General.

The message from the President, making the nominations to the Senate was received from Maj. Bliss, the President's Private Secretary, on the 7th inst.

By a Telegraphic dispatch, from Memphis, March 13, reports the Mississippi river, at Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, had broke its banks and overflowed the plantations, causing immense damage.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Geographical Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of sixteen letters.
My 1, 7, 11, 8, is a cape east of the United States.
My 2, 7, 13, is a river in the United States.
My 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 6, 3, is a lake in North America.
My 4, 6, 9, 7, 8, is a rivet in Africa.
My 5, 2, 6, 4, 6, 13, 11, 13, is an island north of South America.
My 6, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 15, is one of the United States.
My 7, 13, 7, 4, 5, 3, 4, is a town in North Carolina.
My 8, 6, 9, 11, is a town in Russia.
My 9, 8, 7, 4, 11, 13, 11, is a town in Spain.
My 10, 4, 6, 3, 4, is a county in Pennsylvania.
My 11, 4, 4, is a cape east of the United States.
My 12, 6, 3, 9, 12, 11, 4, 13, 7, is a river in Texas.
My 13, 11, 12, 6, 7, 4, is an Isthmus between North and South America.
My 14, 4, 13, 14, 11, is a country in Asia.
My 15, 4, 11, 13, 14, 12, is a sea in Asia.
My 16, 15, 14, 16, is a town in Labrador.
My whole is an advocate of truth. J. F. P.
Allred's Branch, March 13th, 1849.

☞ Answer next number.

MARRIED,

In this town on Sunday the 1st inst., by the Editor, Mr. ALBERT H. BOWEN to Miss LOUISA M. HAMONWAY, both of this place.

When we carried the loaf home to the printer boys, they said, "we are in favor of that girl any how. If this cake is a representation of herself, (of which we have no doubt,) there is no April Fool in the game at all, and always appreciate such favors from the *beloved*."

DIED,

In this town on the 13th of June last, of consumption, Miss LOLY A., daughter of Moses and Cornelia Clawson, aged 16 years 4 months and 1 day.

Also, in this place of consumption on the 22nd ult. Mr. WALLACE son of Moses and Cornelia Clawson. Aged 19 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Thus has a good and excellent citizen, a worthy and faithful member of the church, been bereft of two members of his family by the withering touch of the icy hand of death. Peace to the memory of the departed, while a hope full of immortality measurably consoles the heart-stricken parents, till again they meet, where the King of terrors has no dominion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAW NOTICE.

REUBEN HILDRETH, ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has opened an office in Kanesville, where he is prepared to attend to any legal business. He will attend the courts throughout Iowa; also the Circuit court of Atchitson county, Mo.

Kanesville, April 4, 1849—3t

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be in St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Pottawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

WANTED—We will take at this office on subscription for the Guardian, the following articles, viz: Flour nicely put up in sacks of from 50 to 100 pounds each, will be received at $2 00 @ $2 50 per 100 pounds. Beef, Pork, Bacon, Corn, Rails, Lumber, four foot oak wood nicely split, Eggs and honey—we will allow the cash market price. The above articles wanted immediately at this Office.

STRAY BULL.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 3d day of December last, and was advertised and described according to law. The said animal will be sold at public auction, on the 14th DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at one o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, if the owner does not call and take him away, and pay charges. DANIEL R. WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, March 17th, 1849—2t

A RARE CHANCE.

I WANT to employ men and teams to take from 60 to 70,000 pounds of freight from this place to the Great Salt Lake. It will require from 30 to 35 wagons, carrying 2000 pounds each. The freight will consist of a general stock of goods. Persons that call soon will have the best chance. I am disposed to pay a fair price to get the goods there, and hope those wishing to make engagements will apply soon, as I want the company to start by the 1st of May. I also want to buy 6 good mules and one light wagon. SAMUEL GULLY.

For G. H. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Kanesville, March 21, 1849—tf

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.

JEROME M. BENSON.

Kanesville, March 21—2m

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!!

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.,

Savannah, Mo.

RETURN their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and the upper counties for the liberal patronage bestowed on their firm. They are now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer goods, direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the stock, will be found every variety, manufactured suitable for all markets, and many kinds for the Mexican and California trade:

100 sacks best Rio coffee; 12 kegs lead;
50 do. spice; 4 doz. gum elastic overcoats;
25 do. pepper; 4 do. do. leggins;
20 bbls. crackers; 4 do. California butcher knives;
10 do. rice;; 2 doz. 9 in. revolvers;
5 do. No. 1 mackerel; 500 pieces prints;
10 do. S. H. molasses; 10 bls. heavy domestics;
10 hhds. sugar; 5 do. do. osnaburgs;
50 kegs powder;
1 large lot tent cloths;

In fact every variety of merchandize too tedious to mention.

We would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds, to our stock; and think they will do well to give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.

Savannah March 7, 1849. m7 2m

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, ARRIL 4, 1849.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a mail.

Mr. Merrick and the Stolen Pistols.

A young man calling his name Merrrck, came to this town late last fall from Illinois. He claims that his parents reside in Wisconsin. By some means the report was put in circulation upon his arrival here that he had quite an amount of cash, and was intending, in the Spring to proceed on to the valley. How far his agency contributed to put this report into circulation, the public here must judge. He was represented to be an educated man, and worthy to be patronized by the lovers of learning, as an instructor. He was employed for a time as an assistant in one of our schools. Some misunderstanding or difficulty arose, however, between him and the principal, and Merrick left the school.

It affords us no pleasure to be urged by a sense of duty to say anything detrimental to his character. Yet there are some things which the public should be made acquainted with. Mr. Phineas Kimball, of Nauvoo, Ills., not a Mormon, but a man of honor and strict veracity, arrived here in the latter part of December last, and informed us that he brought out a trunk for one Merrick. He observed that this individual told him that there were three hundred dollars in cash in the trunk, and wished him, (Kimball,) to take good care of it: he says to Kimball, "you may call my name Merrick, but I don't tell every d—d fool what my name is." Soon after Mr. K. arrived here and delivered the trunk to Merrick, the report was in circulation that this trunk had been robbed of the money. What agency Merrick had in causing this report to be made, we do not pretend to say: but if such had been the case, that the trunk had been robbed, Mr. Kimball was here with money and property by which Merrick could have secured himself if he had had just grounds for acting; but from the fact that Merrick took no steps whatever, either to recover his money or to punish Kimball for stealing it, the community came to the conclusion that he left no money in his trunk.

It is most generally the case that when an honest man goes into a place to be a citizen for a time, he will cheerfully and readily give the people a satisfactory account of himself as to where he came from, his business, motive for coming, &c. But Mr. Merrick has studiously avoided giving any account of his business—his motives, &c. A man is not required to do this, but an honest man will seldom if ever refuse to do it.

We are free to confess that we have regarded him from the beginning as a suspicious character,—mystery obscured his business, and his studied silence upon these points has impressed this community with the belief that he either came to this frontier country to avoid the penalty of some crime committed, or to commit some crime.

Our prophecy in relation to the stolen pistols in our last number was in type and struck off a short time only before we learned that Mr. M. was suspected of having stolen them. The reasons why suspicion rested upon him as being guilty of this theft were these. He was said to be up at a very late hour, and his movements were not a little singular as we learn by one or two of the boys who were sharp enough to watch him a little; not to see him steal the pistols, but to do something else. 'We are told that he arose at a very early hour in the morning, entirely contrary to his usual habit, and was observed by Mr. Clark to be coming from towards the stable and yard soon after he got up.

After Messrs. Kinkade & Livingston had got their horses and were about to put on their overcoats, they discovered that the pistols were gone. This mortified Mr. Clark, and he felt wretched enough, as well as all the boarders except Mr. Merrick who walked the room apparently unconcerned and unmoved, and appeared to treat it all with indifference, while the rest were in trouble and felt themselves disgraced by such a petty theft. This is the first thing of the kind that has ever occurred in our little town to our knowledge, with the exception of an axe or two taken perhaps by the Indians.

The Hotel was searched for the pistols during the day, and Mr. M's. trunk likewise, but they were not found. His wardrobe did not bespeak its owner a man of wealth, neither indicate that he had been very lately, having no more than a man could put in his coat pockets. His board bill had run up to some fifty dollars, as we are informed; and he never offered to pay a farthing. He had little else of property than a broken down horse.

We should not be surprized that if some persons so fully believed that he had got the pistols that they took into their heads to feel about his person for them, and might have been a little anxious to secure the twenty-five dollars reward, also. On the night following the theft, Mr. M was assailed in the street, by two or three men, who, he said, began to feel about him rather unceremoniously; upon which he drew a pistol and discharged it at the breast of one of the assailants. But he said it hung fire long enough to be knocked away and the ball passed through the little finger of his opposite hand. The assailants then beat him some and left him. We did not learn from him that they exhibited any weapons at all, and should judge they had no very serious intentions to injure his person. The fact of his striking (which he had a perfect right to do,) we feared might awaken an indignation that would lead to his being farther injured. We did not wish to have him injured in any such way, even if he were as guilty as many supposed. We advised his removal, not in the character of an enemy, but as a friend. He was taken away to Trading Point. Some have been ungenerous enough to attribute this disgraceful act to us, or the cause of it to us. We here say that it is not true. We have ample proof to satisfy any reasonably person, that our prophecy was in print, before our suspicion was directed to Mr. Merrick as the person who stole the pistols. The prophecy was a burst of righteous indignation prompted by an honorable pride for the character of our town. He may be an innocent man, but circumstances have forced us to another conclusion.

On hearing the discharge of a pistol at a late hour in the night, just as we were undressing to go to bed, we stepped to the door and heard an out-cry. We immediately drew on boots, coat and hat, and ran to where we heard the noise—but all was still when we got there, and the parties had left the ground. We went into Mr. Amy's where Merrick had gone, accompanied by Dr. Hoit, Mr. Huntington, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Allen and some others. Merrick was somewhat beaten, and looked as though he had been rather roughly handled. We asked him who it was that had beaten him. He said that they were a set of d—d cowards, he did not know who they were. He said there were three of them, but could not tell who any of them was. Mr. Amy, his wife, son and daughter, were present at the time.

We deeply regret any violent measures, and are sorry that anything of the kind happened among us. But the foregoing, with other circumstances not favorable to the man's character, and too well established in the minds of the whole community—both Mormons and those who are not Mormons, that a prejudice has arisen against him strong enough to admit him no longer in the circles of our society as a good citizen, or an honorable man.

We learn that the people at Trading Point called on Merrick to give an account of himself, but that he refused to do; and they told him that he must then find another place of residence. And he put out in a skiff down the Missouri river. We concluded that we should be much mistaken in the character of the people at the Point if they allowed him to remain long in their society.

For the Frontier Guardian.

INDIAN TERRITORY, March 31, 1849.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.—No. 2.

DEATH.

Mr. EDITOR; In several instances, it has been my sad lot to happen into one of the Omahas' lodges, where some one was about to be, or had just been numbered with the dead.

The scene presented on these occasions is too dreadful to be described. its features are too dark and shocking to be portrayed on paper, so as to be understood by those who have never been brought to experience the gloom that gathers around the soul, when the shocking blindness, delusion, and wickedness of heathenism is unveiled to his view, in contrast with the blessings of christianity.

A little more than a year ago I entered a lodge in which a middle aged man lay as his distressed friends supposed, upon the verge of death; he was a Medicine Chief, performing the last ceremonies of that mysterious art by which the Great Spirit is thought to be made propitious; but which possessed no power to secure the forgiveness of sins, or to lengthen out days forfeited by shedding the blood of his fellow-man. He had been butchered in a shocking manner in a night revel, in which he had been engaged among savages, whose native ferocity had been stimulated by the intoxicating draught. His face, hands, and naked breast were crimsoned with the blood of his fellow man, mingled with his own. A buffalo skin spread upon the ground, formed the wretched couch upon which he lay. All hope of life had fled. The small lodge in which he lay, was filled nearly full to overflowing with men, women, children, and dogs; whose united, but inharmonious voices, mingled their doleful accents, in one dreadful strain of woe and despair.

The dying man was evidently in the full possession of what little reason had fallen to his share; and though in the midst of the confusion, of groaning, crying and howling, and rending of hair—remained calm and unmoved. As a Medicine Chief, he was bound to betray no weakness at the approach of death. He held a rattle in his hand, and had a long wooden whistle laying by his side, which instruments he alternately played upon as his strength permitted. In this state I left the scene, and could hardly realize that what I had seen and heard, was a fiction of the brain, or a dream of the night.

The approach of death, is calculated to awaken fear and dread, in the mind of the poor savage, to which those, who enjoy the light of divine revelation are entire strangers. Revelation points out a way of escape from the fear of death, to which the poor heathen are in continual bondage; and dispels the gloom that surrounds the grave—and makes life and immortality the cherished object of faith and hope—and reveals a place where went, woe, mourning and death, never come. A state of endless rest from toil, sin, sorrow, and pain. How sad the state of those who have no vision that reaches beyond the hour of death—who have no hope of a glorified and happy existence beyond the grave. Such is the dreadful state of the miserable Indians who roam over these beautiful plains—like the wild beasts—slaves to appetite and passion—blind to the exalted enjoyments of intellectual and moral life—ignorant of the true sources of enjoyment here—and the way to secure endless happiness in a life to come. The darkness that veils the blessedness of a future state of happines throws a pall over the enjoyments of the present life.

The Indians usually select the highest eminences for a burying place. The reason assigned for this practice is, that such a situation affords an extensive field of observation, and enables them to guard against the treachery of enemies, to which they might be exposed in a more secluded situation. Indians are usually buried only a few hours after death—this duty falls upon the women.

In some cases, they are buried in a sitting posture, but this practice is not general. They are buried in the same clothing that they wear while living. They have a small quantity of food wrapped up in their robe and buried with them, as a security against hunger while on their way to their unknown abode. In all cases, their sacred relics, or as they call it, "Medicine" is buried with the one to whom it belonged. Great chiefs and warriors, have their implements of warfare, pipes, &c., buried with them.

The Indians have no correct conception of what their condition is to be when death makes a prey of the body—no abiding expectation of good beyond the narrow round of enjoyments which this life affords. But still they have a kind of traditionary belief that the soul will exist in some form or other after the present state of existence comes to an end. It is a prevalent opinion among the aged, and those most familiar with the superstitions concerning another state of existence—that men when they die, are sepetated into distinct tribes, and sent to occupy different spheres of enjoyment, or misery, according to the character by which they have been distinguished in this life. Those who have been distinguished for their wisdom, bravery, and patriotism, will enter upon the highest state of happiness which the Indians' benighted mind has been able to conceive of. They hope to go to a land of abundance—beyond the reach of enemies—to live in the enjoyment of ease and plenty—to eat, drink, smoke and sleep, with none to interrupt, or envy their enjoyment.

Another class who occupied a rank a little below the first, expect to go to a paradise where the buffalo hunt is the great pursuit of life, and source of happiness. Another class of individuals, who had not been known to do any great harm, and had done but little that was useful; were assigned a place midway between the enjoyments and misery of this world, and the happiness of another, where the wise and brave had gone to reap the reward of their virtue and bravery. They remained about the graves, as they had often been heard to whistle around those lonely places. This belief leads to the custom of placing food upon the graves of the dead. They believe the soul like the body, is fond of feasting; and hence this entertainment is occasionally provided for it, after death has disrobed the body of its power to enjoy. Feasting enters into an Indians highest conception of earthly happiness, and is a prime element upon which he depends for happiness in his paradise beyond the grave.

A fourth class, consisted of those who had not lived up to the ordinary standard of heathen virtue, but who descended to mean and vicious indulgences, and wore the brand of disgrace, shame and contempt. This class are doomed to a state of utter loneliness and desolation to become miserable wanderers in a strange land, to have no home, and no friends—but forever to wander about in poverty, wretchedness, and despair.

There are probably many other superstitions in regard to the condition of the dead, but those which I have mentioned, I believe to be the most general, and probably the most rational. How precious the gift that dispells delusions like these; and reveals a world of enjoyment infinitely more exalted than this life affords, and of endless duration. How great the responsibility of those who have always possessed this heavenly gift, which has so greatly distinguished them above these poor savages. Let them beware lest the heathen appear against them in the day of judgment, to tell the brief story, that you had the Bible, but withheld it from me. D. E. R.

Foreign News by the Europa.

We copy the following items from the Telegraphic Dispatches of the St. Louis Republican; the news is up to the 10th of Febuary, from Liverpool, and brought to St. John's by the Steamer Europa, and then Telegraphed westward.

FRANCE.—The breach between the National Assembly and the President was widening.

A real or sham plot has been disclosed to the French ministry, and for a few days Paris appeared like a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by eighty thousand soldiers. Gen. CHANGARNIER plainly intimated that the first barricade erected in the streets would be the signal for a general slaughter. No alarm was felt, as Marshall BUGEAUD was dispatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command the peace during the State Trials, but with no less object than that of overawing the Red Republicans of Paris.

The motion to get rid of the proposition of M. Rateau to dissolve the National Assembly, was only defeated by a vote of 416 to 405. Since that vote, greater tranquility has prevailed.

In the National Assembly, on the 20th, the Minister of the Interior announced that he had been directed, by the President of the Republic, to present a bill against the Clubs.

The Assembly had already enacted severe penalties, with a view to repress the excesses and remove the dangers which were alarming society.

The Government had ordered a number of the Clubs to be closed in the Capitol, and the Departments had denounced offenders to the tribunals.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliment has been opened by the Queen in a lengthy speech.

The speech places the fact beyond doubt, that the Government has no idea of stultifying their past Free Trade doctrines, but are resolved steadily to carry out their principles.

Chinese Intelligence.

The following items of intelligence are furnished by the Pekin Gazette and China Mail:

CANTON.—The Governor Seu appears to show great activity in the performance of his duties, but his severity amounts to cruelty, for, by terror he attempts to crush the evil-doers, who, however, notwithstanding the unheard of punishments, increase in daring. He does not give much satisfaction to the people, though he aims at popularity. His influence is much circumscribed, and he cannot boast the tact of the famous old Lieutenant Governor Choo, who, in times of yore, became a tribune of the people.

The Tartar General of Kwang Tung has imposed a duty on all gunpowder carried by merchant junks.

It is rumored H. E. Seu has notified the British Plenipotentiary that it will be impossible for him to open the gates of Canton to foreigners on the 1st of April, as he cannot guarantee the safety of those who may enter the city.

A dinner was given to his Excellency, J. W. Davis, Commissioner for the United States at Canton, on the 1st of November.

Hassam Esmael, a native of India, who sailed for Bombay on the 30th October, in the Braganza, is said to to have swindled the Canton shopkeepers of goods to the value of $80,000.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Both houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The bill providing for the coinage of gold dollar pieces; the bill establishing a Home Department; the bill establishing a Branch Mint in the city of New York, and the different appropriation bills were severally passed.

The bill establishing a Territorial Government in California was not acted on by the Senate.

U. S. MINT.—The deposits at the four mints during the year amounted in all to $5,539,598.

In gold - -	$3,413,092
In silver - -	2,126,506
The coinage amounted to—	
In gold - - -	$3,775,512½
In silver - -	2,040,050
In copper - - -	64,153
Total - -	$5,879,720½

A FORTUNE.—Daniel Webster, says the Boston Post, receives as a fee *one-third* of the head tax that Massachusetts has to refund to importers of emigrants by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the constitutionality of such tax by a State

Department of the Interior.

There is a probability that the present Congress will create a new deparment in the government. The bill for that purpose, which has passed the house, provides for—

1. The creation of a new Executive department, to be called the Department of the Interior; the head of which department shall be called the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the acts in regard to the office of Commissioner of Patents now exercised by the Secretary of State.

3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land Office, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury.

4. That the supervisory power now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the accounts of the marshals, clerks and other officers of the Courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, now exercised by the Secretary of War, in relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

6. That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by Secretaries of War and Navy, relative to the acts of the Commissioner of Pensions.

7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State, in relation to all acts of marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States.

8. That the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury over the lead and other mines of the United States, and over the accounts of the agents thereof, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior.

9. That the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the President of the United States over the Commissioner of Public Buildings, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior.

12. Creates a new officer attached to the Treasury department, to be called the commissioner of customs, who shall perform all the acts, and exercise all the powers now devolved by law on the first comptroller of the treasury, relating to the receipts from customs and the accounts of collectors and other officers of the customs, or connected therewith.

13. That an officer shall be appointed to the Treasury department, by the Secretary to be called the assistant Secretary of the treasury, with a salary of $3,000, who shall examine all letters, contracts and warrants, prepared for the signature of the Secretary, and who shall perform all such other duties as may pe devolved upon him.

15. Provides that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to effect or impair any of the powers conferred, or duties devolved, on the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the transfer, safe-keeping, or disbursement of public monies.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Active measures are beginning to be taken in relation to the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi, which has been so frequently, and, at times, so hopelessly discussed. The Legislature of Illinois, we see, sanctions its abutment in that State, and we already hear of subscriptions to the stock. How true is the saying, that our age is one of progress. He who should have broached the subject of bridging the "Father of Waters," a few years ago, would have been laughed at as a fool. Five years ago the project was discussed almost solely with a view of showing its impracticability; and to-day, the only consideration that is talked of is the probable means of saving a few thousands, more or less, in its erection. The most serious objection which has existed against this project was the doubt entertained relative to the security and permanence which the soil of the Illinois shore might offer to the abutment; but a careful and thorough survey of that shore has removed this doubt intirely, giving the most satisfactory hopes and showing, clearly, the feasibilitly of the work, in every respect.—[St. Louis Reveille.

FLOOD IN THE ILLINOIS.—We learned from the officers of the steamer Prairie Bird, in yesterday afternoon from Peoria, that the Illinois river is still rising rapidly. A telegraphic despatch was received at Peoria on Monday morning, stating that the large three story stone warehouse of Messrs. Beebe & Brewster, of Peru, had fallen down. It stood immediately at the steamboat landing, and the water rose so high as to undermine its foundation and cause it to tumble down. It was a fine building, having been erected last year at a cost of seven or eight thousand dollars. Two warehouses belonging to Mr. Thompson, at Copper Creek Landing, also fell down a few days since, and another is only prevented from following suit by the immense quantity of grain stowed in it, which holds it down. The water is said to be higher at Peru and Peoria by eighteen inches, than it was during the great flood of 1844—the greatest in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The citizens of Peoria are seriously alarmed for the safety of their bridge. Already has it been shocked by the huge masses of ice that have rushed against it, floating down from the lake. Business is very much impeded all along the river, and at some points it has been entirely suspended, it being utterly impossible for the merchant of the interior towns to have their produce conveyed from the bluffs to the landing, or their merchandise brought from the warehouses to their stores; and the prospect for a speedy improvement of these disastrous state of things is indeed gloomy in the extreme.—St. Louis Union, March 16th.

TO STOP BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Negrier, a French surgeon, says that the simple elevation of a person's arm will always stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the fact physiologically, and declares it a positive remedy. It is certainly easy of trial.

BALLOON FOR CALIFORNIA.—The New York Mirror contains the subjoined notice of the ærial machine now constructing in New York, to carry passengers to San Francisco:

The inventors of an ærial steam passenger car made an exhibition of a model yesterday at Washington Hall, which certainly worked well, and impressed those who saw it with a belief that one on a large scale might be easily propelled through the air. We learned from the inventors that it is their intention to commence immediately on the construction of a car and balloon capable of carrying two hundred passengers, that number having already been engaged at $50 each, and that they expect to make the voyage hence to San Francisco in three days.

The balloon is to be 1,000 feet long, and the car attached to it, is to be propelled by two propellers made like the wings of a wind mill, which are to be put in motion by two steam engines of six horse power each; the balloon or boat is guided by a steering apparatus similar to a rudder, which is attached to the balloon and controlled by pulleys leading to the car.

As to the practicability of the thing for short distances, there can hardly be a question but as to flying through the air at the rate contemplated by the inventors, and for so great a distance, we fear that there will be found many insurmountable obstacles. However, it is not safe to predict a failure to any new scheme now on account of its novelty and seeming impossibility, and we shall be prepared to see the inventor of the new locomotive take the lead of all the other progressives of this go ahead age.

Mr. Meredith, the new Secretary of the Treasury, gives up a law practice in Philadelphia worth $20,000 a year, to accept an office at Washington worth $6,000 a year.

PORTO RICO.—Accounts from Porto Rico represent that island to be in a dreadful state of alarm, the people being every moment in expectation that the slaves would revolt, and perhaps massacre the free inhabitants.

GOLD IN MAINE.—Gold mining has been commenced in Maine. The Piscataque Observer states that the mines are in Somerset county. They discovered the mines by accident, of course.

QUICK.—A telegraphic dispatch was put on the wires at Washington at six minutes after eight o'clock, and reached Cincinnati at *six minutes before eight*, coming through literally in "less than no time"—and reaching that city, as an Irishman would say, twelve minutes before it started!

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The latest case of absence of mind reported, is that a man deeply involved in debt, who went on board a vessel bound for California, to take leave of his friends, and forgot to come ashore again.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, April 4, 1849.

The market during the past two weeks has been very active, for flour, beef and pork—there being a scarcity of the articles, the holders are unwilling to sell at present prices. Flour we quote at $2 25 @ $2 50 and very firm and very little in market, owing to the very high water and necessary stoppage of our mills. Beef, there has been a plentiful supply for home consumption, but owing to the demand for cattle for the spring emigration there has been no beef brought to market since our last report. Pork—holders are very firm at quoted rates. Corn has experienced somewhat of a decline since the warm weather has set in and is slow at 20cts. per bushel. Potatoes have been languid, and in other articles we have no alteration to report. We quote

Flour, per hundred, - - -	$2 00 to $2 50
Beef, " - - - -	$2 00
Pork, " - - - - -	$2 50
Green Hides, per pound, - - -	2½ cts.
Dry do, " - - - -	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel, - - - -	25 "
Corn, " - - - - -	20 "
Wheat, " - - - - -	50 "
Flaxseed, " - - - - -	35 "
Tallow, per pound, - - - - -	8 "
Butter, " - - - - -	8 "
Cheese, " - - - - -	6½ to 8 "
Beeswax " - - - - -	16½ "
Honey, per gallon, - - - - -	50 "
Eggs, per dozen, - - - - -	5 "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatomie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

C. CARERY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and selling cheap to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our frends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849.—3m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, Indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

More proof that

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., March 16, 1848.

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours, O. B. BEEBE.

TROY, Ia., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

JEFFERSON co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by

F. MERRYWEATHER,

General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.

Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb7dm

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

A VERNAL LYRIC.

BY GEORGE A. BAILEY.

"I hear thy voice, O Spring!"—W. J. PABODIE.

Old Winter's rage is over now—
His fierceness hath grown tame:
Thy soft blue eye and smiling brow,
Sweet Spring! are hear—in name;
While suited is the air to (blast)
Each newly-budding thing,
And (in the storm-wind howling past)
"I hear thy voice, O Spring!"

Yes, thou art here! And sunny skies,
And sweetly scented flowers
Of every hue, (the memories
Of last year's ones,) are ours.
In sun-lit groves (far, far away)
The birds are heard to sing;
I do not list to such as they—
"I hear *thy* voice, O Spring!"

The vernant poet singeth how
To thy soft, yielding sod,
He gratefully (great fool he!) did bow,
And kiss where thou hadst trod;
And proves in verse, "as clear as mud,"
That now cries everything—
E'en every baby blade and bud—
"I hear thy voice, O Spring!"

Though what day thaws the night may freeze,
Sneer not, ye unbelieving!
For snow and ice, as well as trees,
(By May,) *must* be a-leaving.
Cold is the heart that to thy lay
Owns no responsive string;
And short his ears who cannot say
"I hear thy voice, O Spring!"

Procrastination.

"Unhappy he who doth his work adjourn,
And 'till to-morrow will his task delay:
That lazy morrow shall be like to-day.
But is one day of ease too much to borrow?
Yes sure—for yesterday was once to-morrow.
That yesterday is gone, and nothing gained;
And all thy fruitless days will thus be drained.
For thou hast more to-morrows still to ask,
And wilt be ever to begin thy task.
And, like the hindmost charriot wheels, thour't curst
Still to be near, but never reach the first."

MISCELLANY.

THE GOLD DEVIL!

OR

California Now and a Hundred years ago.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

PART FIRST.—*A Hundred years ago.*

One hundred years ago, an adventurer who had penetrated into the heart of Mexico, was sitting in his *hacienda*, near the City of Montezuma, with the last rays of the setting sun upon his moody brow. His cheek rested on his hand, his eyes were fixed upon the floor, and his lip compressed between his clenched teeth, indicated a mind absorbed in the mazes of a trembling hope, or a troublous memory. The view from the casement was beautiful—the lake and the City of Mexico, bathed in the sunset rays, with the Volcanic Mountain rising in the blue heaven, a lone pyramid of snow and fire, in a canopy of cloudless azure.

But the thoughts of the adventurer were not upon sublime scenery or bewitching landscapes. He was from the land of old Castile; he had wandered to the land of Mexico in search of El Dorado; he was now thirty years of age, with a muscular form, clad in dingy velvet, a bold forehead, darkened by perpetual anxiety, and a pocket—excuse the anti-climax—tenanted by a solitary doubloon. Therefore, Juan Gonzas sat at sunset in his lonely hacienda, near the City of Montezuma, with his cheek on his hand, and his eyes fixed upon the floor.

"Inez!" he sighed, "El Dorado!"

Inez was a dark-eyed, voluptuous lady, whom he had often seen in the city—at the Cathedral, on the Almedia, at her father's palace, smiling from the balcony—and, without an El Dorado, it was impossible to win her hand. That was the meaning of the words coupled with a sigh. There was also the thought of a half-wild peasant girl, who oftentime went singing under a burden of fruits and flowers, along the road to the great city. She was a brown-cheeked, dark-eyed maiden, with the mingled blood of Castile and Mexico throbbing in her veins. Her name, Coyotla, was often times on the lips of the poor adventurer; and once or twice he had spoken to her—she was in sooth a rude wild flower of a beauty, but the lady Inez was beautiful and rich, and noble—alas! I for poor Coyotla!

Juan sat alone for a long time, until the shadow of evening gathered over the city and the lake, while Popocatepetl flamed like a funeral pyre through the night. Suddenly our adventurer became aware of the presence of an intruder, who had entered unobserved, and seated himself at the opposite side of the table. The stranger was remarkable for his height and vigorous form, and also for a singular hood, which relieved his boldly marked features, his eyes were very bright—they sparkled like fire-flies in the gloom. Who the stranger was, or what was the nature of his mission with the poor Castilian, we cannot tell, but it is recorded that this interview lasted until the daylight flashed through the casement, when Juan was discovered with his forehead resting on his hand, and his starting eyes fixed upon the table, while the stranger sat opposite, regarding him with a quiet look and a smile.

"El Dorado," said the Stranger, in a bland voice. "There is the map of it—the Jesuits call it California;"—he pointed to the parchment which was spread upon the table. "It is yours, friend Juan, for a mere song. Come, we must be going."

But Juan pressed his hand against his brow, which was damp with sweat, and fixed his glaring eyes upon the map, murmuring in an impassioned tone—

This room is full of gold. Gold in the river sands, gold in bars, gold in rocks, and all in this region, which you say you will discover to me—for what?" He gazed upward in the face of the Stranger, without changing the position of his head, and awaited his reply in breathless suspense. "I am to sign no parchment, mark ye, bartering away my immortal soul. No devil's work now—you understand?"

The Stranger rested his chin upon his hands, and threw one leg over the arm of the chair.

"Parchments!" he echoed, "a fig for such nonsense. I will discover the gold to you for the sake of doing you a pleasure, I'm an eccentric sort of character, beloved by every body, and respected alike by the Merchant, the Priest and the King. Just come with me—get this gold—marry the Lady Inez, and with your two hundred and thirty billions of millions of bright doubloons, you may become the actual Monarch of a world. Bah! What need of parchments in such a case?"

He smiled pleasantly, while Juan, absorbed in contemplation of the map, felt a soft hand stealing around his neck, under his dark curls and heard a mild voice whisper, in a tone that startled him—

"The man who sacrifices all his hopes, his home, his days and nights for gold, has no need of parchments of written obligations, to bind his soul to the Evil One."

It was Coyotla, the half Indian maiden, who had entered into the room, and listened to the words of the stranger, and shuddering for her lover, who had never spoken love to her, she whispered the warning in his ear.

Juan heard her voice, he felt the thrill of her pulse and her hand encountered his neck, but he did not raise his head, and gaze upon her face. The map of El Dorado riveted his soul.

The light of the rising sun streamed through the casement over Juan's pallid brow, and over the mild, timid face of Coyotla, while the visage of the stranger was in shadow. The empty goblet on the floor glittered like a fire-coal. At this moment Juan raised his head, and shuddered as he caught a gleam of a face which grinned upon him from an apperture in the wall.

"It is the face of Death," he faltered, and reached forth his hand to grasp the hand of Coyotla. "Take your map. Here is El Dorado," and clasped the hand of the poor Mexican girl, while his haggered face was overspread by a momentary smile. "Here, in the light of home, shines the true Dorado."

Keeping his hand beneath his chin, the Stranger whispered gently, as his eyes discovered Juan's face—Gold in the rivers' sands. Gold in bars. Gold in rocks. With this room full of gold, you can sway the commerce of the world."

And then Coyotla and the stranger contended for the possession of Juan, while the skeleton face grinned merrily above, and the map of El Dorado glowed in the sunshine, from the table. Who conquered? Let us see.

"Are we almost there?" asked Juan, as, toward the close of a beautiful day they entered the confines of a gloomy ravine, whose perpendicular rocks were topped with pines—"I am hungry and footsore, and by the Mass! it seems to me, that in these twenty days we've journeyed as many thousand miles. You have not spoken since we left the Jesuit Mission of San Jose this morning. Tell me, are we near it yet—this El Dorado!"

And as he spoke, the stranger drew his cowl over his singularly marked countenance, and murmured—"Very near!" while they passed into the depths of the ravine, where a twi-light gloom slept like a raven, among the rocks and trees.

"By the Mass! This is glorious! Gold in the sands, gold in bars, gold in rocks! The poor Coyotla was a silly thing. Now for Inez and the empire of the world. But first of all a room full of gold. That was your promise, my good friend."

They crossed a brook which sang and sparkled through the twilight. The stranger bent down and scooped a handful of sand from the little runlet—sand which sparkled countless points of light.

"Gold is in the sands," he whispered—and they went deeper into the gloom, following the course of the brook, until they came to a cavern through whose mouth it pattered gaily. The stranger led Juan through the cavern mouth, and presently they stood beneath an immense roof of rocks, illumined by a light, which seemed to flow from the bowels of the earth.

"Gold in bars!" murmured the stranger; and Juan, with his heart palpitating with the very agony of rapture, saw the gold bars, huge, cumbrous and glittering, piled up along the cavern floor, like logs of wood before a farmer's door.

"Two hundred billions of millions of doubloons," cried Juan. "Coyotla was a fool—decidedly."

The stranger led him onward from the cavern into a dark passage which sunk into the bowels of the earth, and which was, in fact, an inclined plane of a mile or more in length.

"Gold in rocks!" said the stranger, as they passed from darkness into light. Juan uttered an incoherent shriek of joy. He stood on the threshold of a cavern in which gold was heaped in masses, like blocks of granite in a quarry. A light emitted from these rocks filled the place with a golden light. The very air breathed of gold.

Juan, in the very extravagance of his joy, attempted to move one of the smallest rocks but his effort was in vain. All the force of his sinews, braced for the work by the very madness of rapture, could not stir the mass one solitary inch.

"Gold, gold, gold!" he said. Certainly, Coyotla was a fool. Millions, billions, trillions and trillions, millions and millions By-the-bye, my good fellow, I'm as hungry as a *leporo* after a three days' fast. Can we have a nice fowl or two, done to a turn, and a flask of wine or so, would not be difficult to take."

"Eat!" said the stranger, who was seated upon a rock of gold, with his legs arranged crosswise like a Turk; "eat! drink! and as the cowl fell back from his face, he reached forth his hands toward Juan. One hand was filled with golden sand—the other grasped a golden stone, worth perchance some hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"You mock me," faltered Juan, shuddering he knew not why.

"Eat! drink!" said the stranger; and the gold cavern rung with his hollow laughter.

"I will leave this place," cried Juan, turning pale and red again as he spoke, "Friend, I am not yet in your power. You have unmasked yourself too soon. I have not signed my soul away—you have no parchment stamped with my name written in blood!"

"The man who sacrafices hope, and home, and all the labors of life for gold, needs no parchment scroll to bind him to the Gold-Devil!"—and again he smiled, turning his eyeballs to the light, with a look of horrible mockery. There is no going back in the gold-hunt, my dear." Then, to the silent horror of Juan Gonzas, the mouth of the cavern was closed by a huge rock of gold, weighing some twenty tons, and he was alone there with the Gold-Devil, who said, "eat! drink! amid his bursts of merry laughter.

PART SECOND AND LAST.

California Now.

The sequel to this story is found in a letter sent from California, by overland express, and dated November 11th, 1848. It is addressed to a gentleman in this city.

DEAR BOB: Come out here, right off; come I say, and bring Charley and Bill with you. Don't show this letter for the world, for I'm almost crazy with joy, as I write it, and, at the same time, I tremble with fear, lest the United States Government should get hold of our secret, and deprive us of 10000000000000000000000 millions of Gold Eagles. I write this in sympathetic ink, which you will comprehend, when you are enabled to read it, by placing it before the fire. How I tremble lest Polk should get hold of our awful secret. To the brief, let me tell you all about it. Some days back, (on the 7th,) Jake and I left the four thousand fellows who are washing gold from the sands, and struck off on our own hook. We naturally concluded that there must be a fountain for all this gold—a quarry, in fact, where it was stowed away in lumps, and—*we have found it! We have discovered the gold cavern!* Not a soul knows of it but us two, and we spend our days in watching the mouth of the cavern from a distance, and at night we go into the cavern and strike a light, and measure the gold. Measure it, by Jove! Why it lays in lumps and chunks, and rocks and blocks, as thick as coal in Pottsville. We have made a rude estimate of the chunks hidden here—in its pure state, mind ye, for it has been smelted long ago by volcanic fire—and this is a moderate calculation.

Gold in chunks, about the size of a peck measure—

1,000000000000000000 millions.

In blocks the size of a bushel—

2,500000000000000000000 billions.

One piece, about the size of a Chesnut street omnibus—

4,300000000000000000000 trillions.

And a cluster of seven pieces, varying in size from an omnibus to a small two-storied dwelling in Green street, Philadelphia—

$8,630000000000000000000 septrillions.

Come out—bring a copy of Emerson's Arithmetic, for I declare I can't count the stuff any more. It goes ahead of all figures. And bring a few hundred sausages in your chests, as Jake and I are living on our second dog at present, and are much afraid we'll have to use up the last of the lot for our Sunday dinner.

Yours, most affectionately,

BEACHEM A. N. D. BILKEM.

P. S. I'd almost forgot to mention a singular circumstance. When we first discovered this cavern, we found a human skeleton embedded between two blocks of gold, and on one of these was written in Spanish, or carved, I should say, these words:

"THE GOLD DEVIL."

Uncle Benjamin's Sermon.

Not many hours ago I heard Uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure.

"Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning; "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving barrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no mender is any better for fingering. The more you groan, the poorer you grow.

"Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that whenever I felt the rod pretty smartly it was so much as to say. 'Here is something which you have got to learn.' Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children."

"Aye," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a mother-in-law, and two apprentices into the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here; when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at logger-heads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money.

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you; I have not got these grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandfather used to stuff a sulky-box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan, and when the Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn? You may learn these seven things

"First: that you have saved too little, and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you giving your dollar for a 'notion,' when you might have laid one half aside for charity and one half aside for a rainy day.

"Secondly: that you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you credit was a shadow; there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow; but a small body may cast a greater shadow, and no wise man will follow the shadow any farther than he can see the substance. You may now learn that you have followed, and been decoyed into a bog.

"Thirdly: that you have gone too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race.

"Fourthly: that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have a notion that nobody would go to ruin on this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, and we have become presumptuous.

"Fifthly: that you have not been thankful enough to God for His benefits in past times.

"Sixthly: that you may be thankful our lot is not worse. We might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together.

"And lastly, to end my sermon, you may learn to offer with more understanding, the prayer of your infancy, "Give us this day our daily bread.'"

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron and told Dick to blow away at the forge bellows.

Physical Advantages of the Sabbath.

The Sabbath is God's gracious present to a world, and for wearied minds and bodies it is the grand restorative. The Creator has given us a natural restorative—sleep; and a moral restorative—Sabbath-keeping; and it is ruin to dispense with either. Under the pressure of high excitement, individuals have passed weeks together with little sleep, or none; but when the process is long continued, the over-driven powers rebel, and fever, delirium, and death come on. Nor can the natural amount be systematically curtailed without corresponding mischief. The Sabbath does not arrive like sleep. The day of rest does not steal over us like the hours of slumber. It does not entrance us almost whether we will or not; but, addressing us as intelligent beings, our Creator assures us that we need it, and bids us notice its return, and court its renovation. And if, going in the face of the Creator's kindness, we force ourselves to work all days alike, it is not long till we pay the forfeit. The mental worker, the man of business or the man of letters, finds his ideas becoming turbid and slow, the equipoise of his faculties is upset; he grows moody, fitful, and capricious; and with his mental elasticity broken, should any disaster occur, he subsides into habitual melancholy, or in self destruction, speeds his guilty exit from a gloomy world And the manual worker, the artizan, the engineer—toiling on from day to day, and week to week, the bright intuition of his eye gets blunted, and, forgetful of their cunning, his fingers no longer perform their feats of twinkling agility, nor by a plastic and tuneful touch mould dead matter, or wield mechanic power; but, mingling his life's blood in his daily drudgery, his locks are prematurely gray, his genial humor sours, and slaving it till he has become a morose or reckless man, for any extra effort or any blink of balmy feeling he must stand indebted to opium or alcohol. To an industrious population, so essential is the periodic rest that, when the attempt was made in France to abolish the weekly Sabbath, it was found necessary to issue a decree suspending labor one day in every ten.

Master manufacturers have stated that they could perceive an evident deterioration in quality of the goods produced, as the week drew near a close, just because the tact, alertness and energy of the workers began to experience inevitable exhaustion. When a steamer on the Thames blew up, a few months ago, the firemen and stocker laid the blame on their broken sabbath; It stupified and embittered them, made them blunder at their work, and heedless what havoc those blunders might create. And we have been informed that when the engines of an extensive steam packet company, in the south of England, were getting constantly damaged, the mischief was instantly repaired by giving the men what the bounty of our Creator had given them long before, the rest of each seventh day. And what is so essential to industrial efficiency, is no less indispensable to the laborer's health and longevity.—[North British Review.

GEMS "OF POOR RICHARD."—The N. Y. Evening Post has seen a copy of Dr. Franklin's Almanac of unbroken files for twenty-five years, from which it makes the following selections:

If pride leads the van, beggary brings up the rear.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

God heals, and the doctor takes the fees.

Mary's mouth cost her nothing, for she never opens it but at others' expense.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

Tart words makes no friends; a spoonful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of vinegar.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

A mob's a monster; heads enough, but no brains.

Nothing humbler than ambition when it is about to climb.

When prosperity was well mounted, she let go the bridle, and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

A change of fortune hurts a wise man no more than a change in the moon.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading or do something worth writing.

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

Kings and bears often worry their keepers.

He's a fool that makes his doctor his heir.

Love well, whip well.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

Great talkers, little doers.

The poor have little—beggars none—the rich too much—enough, not one.

Mankind are very odd creatures. One half censure what they practice, and the other half practice what they censure. The rest always say and do as they ought.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

If man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries, policy to let them pass by us.

If you would keep your secret from an enemy tell it not to a friend.

A Yankee down east has invented a machine that will reap thrash and grind, also spin cotton, scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, darn stockings, whittle shingles, whistle Yankee Doodle, play checkers, and puff itself in the newspapers.

A Curiosity.

The following lines were written by a young gentleman to his Lady Love under the eye and direction of his father, having an understanding with her to read every other line. All parties were satisfied.

The great love I have hitherto expressed for you
Is false, and I find that my indifference towards you
Increases every day. The more I see of you the more
You appear in my eyes an object of contempt,
I feel myself every way disposed and determined to
Hate you; believe me, I never had an intention to
Offer you my hand. Our last conversation has
Left a tedious insipidity, which has by no means
Given me the most exalted idea of your character
Your temper would make me extremely unhappy;
And, if we are united, I shall experience nothing but
The hatred of my parents, added to everlasting displeasure in living with you. I have indeed a heart
To bestow, but I do not wish you to imagine it is
At your service, I could not give it to any more
Inconsiderate and capricious than yourself, and less
Capable to do honor, to my choice and my family.
Believe me, I never intended to offer you my hand;
I speak sincerely, and you will do me a favor
To avoid me, I shall excuse your taking the trouble
To answer this. Your letters are always full of
Impertinences, and you have not the shadow of
Wit or good sense. Adieu! Adieu! Believe me, I am
So averse to you, that it is impossible for me ever to be
Your most affectionate friend and humble servant.

LIFE OF A PRINTER.—The Alton Telegraph says: The following extract from the autobiography of a journeyman printer, is copied from one of our exchanges, is said to be strictly true. If there is no mistake in the age of the individual he must have led a busy life and, for his years, has seen as much variety as most men. He doubtless will be an embassador to some foreign court one of these days.'

'The life of a printer is, to say the least one of variety. I left home at the age of nine, and was apprentice to the printing business at thirteen, and since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France,—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, S. America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—and have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States. I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer—in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year an M. D.—traveled through all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in———, one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass,' one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine. At one time had $7,359 in my pocket of my own. I have been married twice, and am only 26 years old! Was a member of Captain (late Major) Ringold's flying artillery, at the encampment in Trenton, N. J., I was a temperance lecturer, and the proprietor of a temperance theatre.'

THE WAY TO TEND A BABY.—A Chippewa Indian has been lecturing in Hartford, where, in a lecture on Tuesday evening, according to the Times, he advised the ladies of Hartford to tie their babies, as soon as they were born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time, till they were ten months old.—"Put a hoop round the head." he says, "and then, when the board gets knocked over, it won't brake the child's nose." He sums up other advantages as follows: "You see, ladies, (holding up a specimen,) the child's tied down, so it can't scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch its mother's breast, too; it can't wriggle about and get very tired; it can't bend over, and must grow straight—when the mother goes out after herbs, she can hang it on a tree, and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back; and rock it so—(swaying his body to and fro.) and carry it great distances in this manner, too; can sit it up side of the wigwam, very handy, and when canoe turnes over, the child swim off on the board, not drown; its back don't break across his mother's arm, because the board supports it: the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—so I think this much best way, ladies—much best!"

The ladies gave in their assent by a general laugh.

THE DEVIL AND THE LAWYERS.—Saint Evona, a lawyer of Brittany, went to Rome to entreat the pope to give the lawyers a patron. The pope replied that he knew of no saint, not already disposed of to some other profession. His holiness proposed, however, to Saint Evona that he should go round the Church of San Giovanni di Laterano blindfolded, and after saying a certain number of ava Maria, the first Saint he laid hold o should be his patron. This the good old lawyer undertook, and at the end of his ave, stopped at the alter of St. Michael, when he laid hold, not of the Saint, but unfortunately he Devil under the Saint's feet, crying out, —*This is our Saint let him be our patron.*

We should commend a handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent preacher that will make short sermons, a good writer who will not write too much, and a fool that has just sense enough to hold his tongue.

We should censure a man who marries a girl for her fine dancing, a working man who believes in the sympathies of professional gentlemen, a youth who studies law or medicine while he has the use of his hands, and the people who elect a drunkard or blockhead to office.

We should laugh at the man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit.

A CHARACTER.—Don't you know, or haven't you seen precisely such a person as this, in the whole course of your life? We have:—He is acquainted with everybody, but knows nobody; he is always talking but never says any thing; is perpetually putting some sudden interrogation, and before it is possible for him to understand the answer putting another His brain is a kind of ragshop, receiving and returning nothing but rubbish.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make anything in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public. feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and Califonia emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY,

Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetrics, he feels a confident assurance, in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour, 2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a super-royal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week. Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His bloody chariot, and dash in pieces the image with Nebuchadnezzar's, that it become like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two Dollars a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 6.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

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Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
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DAVID WHITMER, Richmond, Mo.

From the Times and Seasons.

BAPTISM OF THE DEAD.

The great designs of God in relation to the salvation of the human family are very little understood by the professedly wise, and intelligent generation in which we live; various and conflicting are the opinions of men concerning the plan of salvation; the requisitions of the Almighty; the necessary preparations for heaven; the state and condition of departed spirits; and the happiness, or misery that is consequent upon the practice of righteousness and iniquity according to their several notions of virtue, and vice. The Mussulman condemns the Heathen, the Jew, and the Christian, and the whole world of mankind that reject his Koran as infidels and consigns the whole of them to perdition. The Jew believes that the whole world that rejects his faith, and are not circumcised, are gentile dogs, and will be damned. The Heathen are equally as tenacious about their principles, and the Christian consigns all to perdition who cannot bow to his creed and submit to *his ipse dixit*. But while one portion of the human race are judging and condemning the other without mercy, the great parent of the universe looks upon the whole of the human family with a fatherly care, and paternal regard; he views them as his offspring, and without any of those contracted feelings that influence the children of men, causes "*his sun* to rise on the evil and the good; and sends *his rain* on the just and the unjust." He holds the reigns of judgment in his hands; he is a wise lawgiver, and will judge all men, (not according to the narrow contracted notions of man, but) "according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or evil." or whether these deeds were done in England, America, Spain, Turkey, or India. He will judge them "not according to what they have not, but according to what they have." Those who have lived without law, will be judged without law, and those who have a law, will be judged by that law. We need not doubt the wisdom and intelligence of the great Jehovah, he will award judgment or mercy to all nations according to their several deserts, their means of obtaining intelligence, the laws by which they are governed, the facilities afforded them of obtaining correct information, and his inscrutable designs in relation to the human family. And when the designs of God shall be made manifest, and the curtain of futurity be withdrawn, we shall all of us eventually have to confess, that the Judge of all the earth has done right.

The situation of the Christian nations after death is a subject that has called forth all the wisdom and talent of the philosopher, and the divine; and it is an opinion which is generally received, that the destiny of man is irretrievably fixed at his death, and that he is made either eternally happy, or eternally miserable; that if a man dies without a knowledge of God he must be eternally damned, without any mitigation of his punishment alleviation of his pain, or the most distant hope of a deliverance while endless ages shall roll along. However orthodox this principle may be, we shall find it at variance with the testimony of holy writ; for our Savior says that all manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven men wherewith they shall blaspheme; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven, neither in *this world*, nor in the *world to come*. Evidently showing that "there are sins which may be forgiven in the *world to come*, although the sin of blasphemy cannot be forgiven.

Peter also in speaking concerning our Savior says, that "he went and preached unto spirits in prison, which sometimes were disobedient, when once the long suffering of God waited in the days of Noah." (1 Pet. iii., 19, 20.) Here then we have an account of our Savior preaching to the spirits in prison; to spirits that had been imprisoned from the days of Noah; and what did he preach to them? That they were to stay there? Certainly not; let his own declaration testify: "He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised"—(Luke iv., 18.) Isaiah has it: "*To bring out the prisoners from the prison*, and them that sit in darkness *from the prison house*." (Is. xlii., 7.) It is very evident from this that he not only went to preach to them, but to deliver, or bring them *out of the prison house*. Isaiah in testifying concerning the calamities that will overtake the inhabitants of the earth, says: "The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard, and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgressions thereof shall be heavy upon it, and it shall fall and not rise again. And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall punish the hosts of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth. And they shall be gathered together as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be *shut up in prison*, and after many days *shall they be visited*." Thus we find that God will deal with all the human family equally; and that as the antedeluvians had their day of visitation, so will those characters referred to by Isaiah, have their time of visitation and deliverance, after having been many days in prison.

The great Jehovah contemplated the whole of the events connected with the earth, pertaining to the plan of salvation, before it rolled into existence, or ever the "morning stars sang together for joy," the past, the present and the future, were, and are with him one eternal now; he knew of the fall of Adam, the iniquities of the antedeluvians, of the depth of iniquity that would be connected with the human family; their weakness and strength, their power and glory, apostacies, their crimes, their righteousness and inquity; he comprehended the fall of man, and their redemption; he knew the plan of salvation, and pointed it out; he was acquainted with the situation of all nations, and with their destiny; he ordered all things according to the council of his *own* will, he knows the situation of both the living and the dead, and has made ample provision for their redemption, according to their several circumstances, and the laws of the kingdom of God, whether in this world or in the world to come. The idea that some men form of the justice, judgment and mercy of God is too foolish for an intelligent man to think of; for instance, it is common for many of our orthodox preachers to suppose, that if a man is not what they call converted if he dies in that state, he must remain eternally in hell without any hope;

"Infinite years in torment must he spend;"
"And never, never, never, have an end."

And yet this eternal misery is made frequently to rest upon the merest casuality. The breaking of a shoestring, the tearing of a coat of those officiating, or the peculiar location which a person lives, may be the means of his damnation, or the cause of his not being saved. I will suppose a case which is not extraordinary. Two men who have been equally wicked, who have neglected religion, are both taken sick at the same time—one of them has the good fortune to be visited by a praying man, and he gets converted a few minutes before he dies; the other sends for three different praying men, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a tinman. The tinman has a handle to solder on to a can; the tailor has a button-hole to work on some coat that is needed in a hurry; and the shoemaker has a patch to put on somebody's boot. They none of them can go in time—the man dies and goes to hell; the one is exalted to Abraham's bosom, and sits down in the presence of God, and enjoys eternal, uninterrupted happiness; while the other who was equally as good as he, sinks to eternal damnation, irretrievable misery, and hopeless despair; because a man had a boot to mend, the buttonhole of a coat to work, or a handle to solder on a saucepan. The plans of Jehovah are not so unjust; the statements of holy writ not so visionary; nor the plan of salvation for the human family so incompatable with common sense. At such proceedings God would frown with indignation, angels would hide their heads in shame, and every virtuous and intelligent man would recoil. If human laws award to each man his deserts, and punish all delinquents according to their several crimes, surely the Lord will not be more cruel than man, for he is a wise legislator, and his laws are more equitable, his enactments more just, and his decisions more perfect than those of man; and as man judges his fellow man by law, and punishes him according to the penalty of that law; so does the God of heaven judge "according to the deeds done in the body." To say that the heathen would be damned because they did not believe the gospel would be preposterous; and to say that the Jews would all be damned that do not believe in Jesus, would be equally absurd; for "how can they believe on him of whom they have not heard, and how can they hear without a preacher, and *how can he preach except he be sent*." Consequently neither Jew, nor heathen can be culpable for rejecting the conflicting opinions of sectarianism, nor for rejecting any testimony but that which is sent of God, for as the preacher cannot preach except he be sent, so the hearer cannot believe without he hear a sent preacher; and cannot be condemned for what he has not heard; and being without law will have to be judged without law.

When speaking about the blessings pertaining to the gospel, and the consequences connected with disobedience to its requirements, we are frequently asked the question what has become of our Fathers? will they all be damned for not obeying the gospel, when they never heard it? Certainly not. But they will possess the same privilege that we here enjoy, through the medium of the *everlasting* priesthood, which not only administers on earth but in heaven, and the wise dispensations of the great Jehovah; hence those characters referred to by Isaiah will be visited by this priesthood, and come out of their prison, upon the same principle as those who were disobedient in the days of Noah, were visited by our Savior, (who possessed the everlasting Melchizedec priesthood) and had the gospel preached to them, by him in heaven; and in order that they might fulfil all the requisitions of God, their living friends were baptized for their dead friends, and thus fulfilled the requirements of God which says: Except a man be born again of water, and of the spirit he can in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven;" they were baptized of course, not for themselves, but for their dead. Crysostum says that the Marchionites practised baptism for the dead, "after a catachumen was dead they hid a living man under the bed of the deceased; then coming to the dead man they asked him whether he would receive baptism; and he making no answer, the other answered for him, and said that he would be baptized in his stead and so they baptised the living for the dead."

The church of course at that time was degenerate, and the particular form might be incorrect, but the thing is sufficiently plain in the scriptures. Hence Paul in speaking of the doctrine, says: "Else what shall they do who are baptised for the dead? If the dead rise not at all, why are they then baptised for the dead?" (1 Cor. xv., 29.)

Hence it was that so great a responsibility rested upon the generation in which our Savior lived, for says he: "That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth from the blood of righteous Abel, unto the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias whom ye slew between the temple and the altar. Verily, I say unto you, all these things shall come upon this generation." (Matt. xxiii. 35, 36.) Hence as they possessed greater privileges than any other generation, not only pertaining to themselves but to their dead, their sins was greater; as they not only neglected their own salvation but that of their progenitors, and hence their blood was required at their hands. And now as the great purposes of God are hastening to the accomplishment and the things spoken of in the prophets are fulfilling, as the kingdom of God is established on the earth, and the ancient order of things restored, the Lord has manifested to us this duty and privilege, and we are commanded to be baptized for our dead, thus fulfilling the words of Obadiah when speaking of the glory of the Latter-day. "And saviors shall come up upon Mount Zion to judge the remnant of Esau, and the kingdom shall be the Lords." A view of these things reconciles the scriptures of truth, justifies the ways of God to man; places the human family upon an equal footing, and harmonizes with every principle of righteousness, justice and truth. We will conclude with the words of Peter: "For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles." * * * * "For, for this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit."

For the Frontier Guardian

The Return of Spring.

BY V. M. BRUCE.

Hail beauteous Spring, thy balmy breezes fill,
The heart of man with gladness, and with love,
To Him who sent the back from tropic's bright
Where thou hast been, to our temp'rate zone
Again. Hast sent the back, to drive Hoar Frost,
With all his chains of cold, and gripes, and bands
Of stupefaction, sealed with horrid glare
Upon all natures' tablature of strength,
And his white pall of death spread out in glee,
O'er a vegetation's facing life. To drive
Him hence, to where his crested piles of wealth
Lay, in the frigid north.

Thy presence, Spring,
Is welcome to our land. The hope thou bar'st
Upon thy wings, is almost life to us;
Thou snatchest man from winters' threatning blow;
Thou biddest ruin flee; while songs of joy
Arise from every minstrel of the wood;
And nature pays the homage due, as, by
The secret seal of vegetating power,
Incorporated in the mother earth,
Made active by the treasures thou dost bring,
It shall be drawn from out her yielding breast.
The sun's warm rays; the freshening showers, and dews
That moisten where they fall, are all thy gift;
Are trophies thou hast won from winter's grasp,
With which to bless the world. To twine a wreath
For "Flora's" graceful brow, and load the back
Of "Ceres" with her fondest wish. In fine,
To robe all nature in her wonted green,
Bedecked with every hue. And with the aid
Of thy twin sister, *Summer*; fill with fruit,
With ripened fruit, the garners of the rich,
The poor, and all who wisely use the time,
And favor thou dost bring. HAIL BEAUTEOUS SPRING.

Pigeon Creek, April, 1849.

The salt found in the Great Salt Lake in California is superior to any now in use. for preserving butter, beef, &c. It is the strongest salt ever yet discovered. Three barrels of water made one of salt.

IRON COTTAGES.—The New York Scientific American says that shipments have been made to California of cast iron cottages.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The Mormons.

How true it proves that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Persecuted to the death in Missouri, driven for refuge to Illinois, where they built a city and a temple, only to be again devastated, their Prophet slain, and the Latter-day Saints driven with fire and sword to again cross the Mississippi, they struck off to the wild regions of the Rocky Mountains, and in the valley of the Great Salt Lake once more "stuck their stakes," and in peace, for none but savages were near to "molest or make afraid." They are flourishing and multiplying, and the prospect is that the despised and persecuted Mormons will become the nucleus of a populous territory, so populous that by another year they will apply for a Territorial Government. Mormons are not only concentrating at Salt Lake from the United States, but they are leaving the Old World to settle with their brethern in the New. The St. Louis Republican notices the arrival of the steamer Grand Turk from New Orleans with 225 English emigrants, who profess the Mormon faith, and are destined for Salt Lake, and states that between 3 and 400 more are on their way from Liverpool, having sailed about the 1st of October. Thus

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way.'

A Mormon Conventicle.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Passing up Merrimack street the other day, my attention was arrested by a loud earnest voice, apparently engaged in preaching, or "rather holding forth," in the second story of the building opposite. I was in the mood to welcome anything of a novel character, and following the sound, I pssed up a flight of stairs leading to a long, narrow, and somewhat shabby room, dignified by the appellation of classic hall.

Seating myself, I looked about me. There were from fifty to one hundred persons in the audience, in which nearly all classes of this heterogenous community seemed pretty fairly represented, all listening with more or less attention to the speaker.

He was a young man, with a dark, enthusiastic complexion, black eyes and hair, with his collar thrown back and his coat cuffs turned over, revealing a somewhat unique quantity of "fine linen," bending over his coarse board pulpit, and gesticulating with the vehemence of Hamlet's player, "tearing his passion to rags." A band of mourning crape, fluttering with a spasmodic action of his left arm, and an allusion to "our late beloved brother, Joseph Smith," sufficiently indicated the sect of the speaker. He was a *Mormon*—a saint of the latter days.

His theme was the power of faith. Although evidently unlearned, and innocent enough of dealing in such "abominable matters as a verb or a noun, which no christian ear can endure," to have satisfied Jack Cade himself, there was a straight forward vehemence and intense earnestness in his manner, which at once disarmed my criticism. He spoke of Adam in paradise, as the lord of the lower world—"For," said he, water couldn't freeze him, fire could'nt burn him, cold couldn't freeze him—nothing could harm him, for he had all the elements under his feet. And what, my hearers, was the secret of this power? His faith in God: that was it. Well, the devil wanted this power. He behaved in a mean, *ungentlemanly* way, and deceived Eve, and lied to her, he did. And so Adam lost his faith. And all this power over the elements that Adam had, the devil got, and has it now. He is the prince of the power of the air, *consequently*, he is the master of the elements and lord of this world. He has filled it with unbelief and robbed man of his birth-right, and will do so until the hour of the power of darkness is ended, and the mighty angel comes down with the chains in his hand to bind the old serpent and dragon."

Another speaker, a stout, black-browed "son of thunder," gave an interesting account of his experience. He had been one of the apostles of the Mormon Evangel, and had visited Europe. He had but "three cents in his pocket" when he reached England. He went to the high profession of all sects, and they would not receive him; they pronounced him "damned already." He was reduced to great poverty and hunger—alone in a strange land, with none to bid him welcome. He was on the very verge of starvation. "Then," said he, "I knelt down and prayed in earnest faith, "Lord, give me this day my daily bread." O, I tell ye, I *prayed with a good appetite*; and I rose up and moved to go to a house at hand. I knocked at the door, when the owner came I said to him, "I am minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, from America, I am starving, will you give me some food?" "Why, bless you, yes," said the man, "sit down and eat as much as you please." And I did sit down at his table, blessed be God; but my dear hearers, he was not a professor, he was not a christian, but one of Robert Owen's infidels. The Lord reward him for his kindness."

In listening to these modern prophets, I discovered, as I think, the great secret of their success in making converts. They speak to a common feeling; they minister to a universal want. They contrast strongly the miraculous power of the gospel in the apostolic time with the present state of our nominal christianity. They ask for the signs of divine power: the faith, overcoming all things, which opened the prison doors of the apostles gave power over the elements, which rebuked disease and death itself, and made visible to all the presence of a living God. They ask for any declaration in the Scriptures, that the miraculous power of faith was to be confined to the first professors of christianity. They speak a language of hope and promise to weak, weary hearts, tossed and troubled, who have wandered from sect to sect, seeking in vain for the primal manifestations of the divine power.

In speaking of Mormonism as a delusion I refer more particularly to the apocryphal book of Mormon. That the great majority of the "Latter-Day Saints" are honest and sincere fanatics, I have no reason to doubt. They have made great sacrifices and endured severe and protracted persecution for their faith. The reports circulated against them by their unprincipled enemies in the west, are, in the main, destitute of foundation. I place no dependence upon the charges against them by the ruffian mob of the Mississippi valley, and the reckless slave drivers who, at the point of the bayonet and bowie-knife, expelled them from Missouri, and signalized their Christian crusades against unbelievers by murdering old men, and violating their innocent wives and daughters. It is natural that the wrong-doers should hate those they have so foully wronged.

The Prophet himself the master-spirit of this extraordinary religious movement, is no more. He died by the hand of wicked and barbarous men, a martyr—unwilling, doubtlessly, but still a martyr to his faith. For, after all, Joe Smith could not have been wholly insincere; or, if so at the onset, it is more than probable that his extraordinary success, his wonderful power over the minds of men, caused him to seem a miracle and a marvel to himself; and Mahommend and Napoleon, to consider himself the chosen instrument of the eternal power.

In the "Narative of an eye-witness of the Mormon Massacre," published in a western paper, I was a good deal impressed by the writer's account of the departure of the prophet from the "Holy City," to deliver himself up to the State authorities at Warsaw. It was well understood, that in so doing he was about to subject himself to extreme hazard. The whole country round about was swarming with armed men, eager to embrue their hands in his blood. The city was in a fearful state of alarm and excitement. The great Nauvoo legion, with its two thousand strong of armed fanatics, was drawn up in the principle square. A word from the prophet would have converted that dark silent mass into desperate and unsparing defenders of their leader, and the holy places of their faith. Mounted on his favorite black horse, he rode through the glittering files, and with words of cheer and encouragement, exhorted them to obey the laws of the State, and give their enemies no excuse for prosecution and outrage. "Well," said he, as he left them, "they are good boys if I never see them again." Taking leave of his family and more intimate friends, he turned his horse, and rode up in front of the great temple, as if to take a final look at the proudest trophy of his power. After contemplating it for a while in silence, he put spurs to his horse, in company with his brother, who, it will be recollected, shared his fate in the prison, dashed away towards Warsaw, and the prairie horizon shut down beneath him and the city of saints for the last time.

Once in the world's history we were to have a yankee prophet, and we have had him in Joe Smith. For good or for evil, he has left his track on the great pathway of life; or, to use the words of Horne, "knocked out a window in the wall of the nineteenth century," whence his rude, bold, good-humored face will peep out for generations to come. But the prophet has not trusted his fame merely to the keeping of the spiritual. He has incorporated himself with the enduring stone of the great Nauvoo temple, which, when completed, will be the most splendid architectural monument in the new world. With its huge walls of hewn stone, its thirty gigantic pillars, loftier than those of Baalbec—their massive caps, carved into the likeness of enormous human faces, themselves resting upon crescent moons, with a gigantic profile of a face within the curve—it stands upon the elevation of the most beautiful city site of the west, over-looking the "Father of Waters;" a temple unique and wonderful as the faith of its builder, embodying in its singular and mysterious architecture, the Titan idea of the Pyramids, and the solemn and awe-inspiring thought which speaks from the Gothic piles of the middle ages.—[Howitt's Journal.

GOOD ADVICE.—A recent philosopher has discovered a method to avoid being dunned. "How?" we hear every body asking—"Never run in debt!"

Why the Ocean is Salt.

The saltness of the ocean has usually been regarded as a special provision of nature to guard against certain inconveniences which might otherwise have resulted. The presence of so much saline matter in solution, depresses the freezing point of the water many degrees, thereby diminishing the dangerous facility with which fields of ice are produced in the polar regions. It has been said that the salt is useful in checking evaporation, and also that it aids in preventing the corruption of the water by the accumulation of animal and vegetable remains. Without for a moment questioning the incidental benefits resulting from the circumstances under discussion, and which, in one case at least, are quite obvious, it may be suggested that the saltness of the sea may be considered as more an inevitable result of the present disposition of things, than a special arrangement expressly intended to fulfill a certain object.

The rain that falls upon the earth is due to the condensation of aqueous vapor previously existing in the atmosphere, and which is supplied in a great part by evaporation from the surface of the sea—the area of the latter, compared with that of the land, being very great, necessarily so, perhaps, to furnish this extent of evaporating surface. This water as is well known, is perfectly fresh and pure, the saline constituents of the ocean having no sensible degree of volability at that temperature at which the vapor had been raised. No sooner, however, does it reach the earth than it becomes contaminated with soluble substances which it meets while floating on the surface of the ground or percolating beneath. It is thus that the waters of springs and rivers invariably contain a greater or less amount of alkaline and earthy salts, which all eventually find their way into the sea, and there remain, since there is no channel for their return. The same condition of sea water is but an exageration of that of ordinary lakes, rivers, and springs; the materials are the same, and of necessity so; the ocean being in fact the great repository of soluble substances which during innumerable ages, have been separated by a process of washing from the land. The case of the sea is but a magnified representation of what occurs in every lake into which rivers flow, but from which there is no outlet except by evaporation. Such a lake is invariably a salt lake. It is impossible that it can be otherwise; and it is curious to observe that this condition disappears when an artificial outlet is provided for the waters. It will be remembered that the saltness of the ocean is very far exceeded by that of inland lakes of the kind described. That of Aral, near the Caspian and the Dead Sea in Judea, are remarkable examples.

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Delta, to show the feelings of the South in regard to the spirit of emancipation which is prevalent, and the grounds that the South will assume in the matter:

Emancipation.

In our paper of Monday we referred to the movement now going on in Kentucky to induce the coming convention, under the pretence of emancipating the slaves of that State, to oblige the owners of slaves to sell them or to lose their value. There is no question as to which of the alternatives they would choose. The prospective emancipation of slaves in Kentucky, would, therefore, only have the effect of relieving that State from the obligation of standing by and with the other States of the South, while it would crowd our markets with her slaves. It would make of a State from which we receive a qualified support utterly inimical, while it would increase within our limits the elements of our danger and weakness.

The effect of emancipation in Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, and perhaps Virginia, would be to throw the slave States into a hopeless minority; to overrun the three or four Southwestern States with a surplus slave population: to array against us all the interests of politicians, and all the fury of fanatics, until a catastrophe would ensue too terrible to portray, too frightful to think of. Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama can bear no large accession to their slave population without rendering slave labor utterly valueless; nor can they bear an accession at all from States where emancipation has taken place, or even been agitated without danger to their internal tranquility. Such an addition to our population must be mostly of turbulent, discontented, and bad subjects, such as no planter would want in his fields and no man could trust in his house. If these States or any of them choose to abolish slavery within their own borders—and we confess that that the signs of the times indicate that they will do it—it is their own concern. We might regret, but we would have no reason to complain of it. But they should not be permitted to do it at our risk and expense. If they are pleased with the name of emancipation, if they covet the honors of modern philanthropy, or even if slavery has become to them a burdensome and unprofitable form of labor, they have the right to all the gratification, fame, or advantage which may result from their formal liberation, but let them take care of their own negroes, and not cast them upon us as a burden to support, a foe to watch and guard against. It is time that the extreme Southern States gave some attention to this subject. It is one which will assume, day by day, greater importance. The plan of gradually driving the slaves South, and substituting the cheaper labor for wages has long been entertained by the shrewdest statesmen of the more northern slave States, and every thing seems favorable at the present moment for carrying the project into effect. Under such circumstances every one must take care of himself. Each State must attend to its own interests, quiet, and security. It must limit or prohibit the importation of slaves. If such a course have no other effect, it will prevent the increase of the kind of property which it is to be feared that we will have to defend with something more potent than argument; but it may have the effect at present desirable of delaying or defeating the farce of emancipation. The citizens of the "border States," will pause in their movement when they find that it will result in emancipation in earnest; they will think long and seriously before they turn loose their slaves to starve or steal, to prow about and prey upon the community. These philanthropic and calculating people will not be half so anxious to place themselves on the side of the dominant power when they must do it at some little cost and much inconvenience. If they will emancipate their slaves let them get rid of them—send them to Liberia, Jamaica, Canada, or scatter them among the negro-loving citizens other States, they will thus diminish in reality what they regard as an evil—they will not merely have crammed that evil into a narrower space, concentrated all its poison, and rejoice in the holy cheat they have imposed upon themselves and others.

At all events, it behooves the people of Louisiana to watch these emancipation movements—to guard against them in time—and to see that the State receives no injury therefrom. There is no subject, at this time, more deserving of attention. Nothing but its absolute importance, and the magnitude of the evils, political and social, to be apprehended from the course which things seem inclined to take, would have induced us to say as much as we have upon the matter. But we hope that what we have said will not be in vain.

COMPLAIN NOT.—Whatever be your condition, inwardly or outwardly, let not a complaint fall from your lips. You may be poor and obliged to work hard day by day; but this world is a place of toil. Millions have toiled before you who are now at rest in the kingdom above. Are you abused? So was the most perfect man the world ever saw. Abuse will not injure a sterling character. Harsh words rebound to the speaker's own hurt. Are you cheated? So is every honest man. If you complain at every mishap, at every slander, at every dog at your heels, you will pass a life of misery. The best course is, to suffer without complaining, and to discharge all your duties faithfully as in the fear of God. The man who has a snarl always on his brow, a scorn on his lip and a mountain on his back---not one of which he cannot muster courage to remove ---is of all men the most miserable.

Single copies of the "Californian" are sold at 25 cents each at the office, and at the mines at $1 each.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

CONFERENCE.

Our Conference Commenced on Friday the 6th inst. Thursday was a very unpleasant day and rainy: also on Friday forenoon, but the after part of the day was clear and warm, yet very windy. We organized the meeting, and there was much good instruction given. Saturday was a clear, calm and beautiful day, and much business was done. Considering the bad state of the roads, and bridges being swept off by high water, there was a very large congregation—between twenty-five and thirty hundred persons were supposed to be present. At the close of the Conference on Saturday, it appeared very unfavorable, and likely for rain that night and next day. But Father Bulkley, our Town Missionary, and a very good man, said he felt that we should have good weather and a good time. He said the Spirit manifested that to him: and sure enough, contrary to all appearances, we had no rain till Sunday night. Sunday was a fine day—rather cloudy, but all the better for it. Our Congregation would number at least four thousand, as judged by competent men. Several bridges being swept off by high water on Thursday, was the cause of many not attending, and several heavy settlements were but sparingly represented.

The minutes of the proceedings of this body appear in another place. Great harmony prevailed throughout the entire meeting, and it closed with the best of feelings, and good will appeared to reign in almost every breast. To see so large an assembly, apparently in good health and Spirits after so long and tedious a winter, was indeed gratifying beyond measure. Thanks to our CREATOR AND PRESERVER for his goodness unto us.

We return our thanks to Mr. Voorhis, Col. Chambers and others for late papers. All such favors are appreciated in this frontier country.

FIRST BOAT THIS SEASON.—The "Mustang" Capt. Patterson, arrived at Council Point on the 15th inst. She brought some few passengers who are on their way to the gold regions, and a large lot of whisky. This should go to the gold regions too.

It is rumored that Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., of Burlington, Iowa, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster General.

New Goods by the "Mustang" are now arriving at this place in heavy stocks. Our friends can be accommodated here with almost ever variety that any other country market affords, and very cheap too, as a matter of course.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Cash will be given for a few hundred feet of good seasoned black walnut lumber, if delivered immediately, —clear stuff.

Law! Law!

Last week Messrs. George W. Braffit, D. H. Redfield and Peter Shirts were arrested on a charge of having feloniously taken and driven off 13 head of Government Cattle from the rush bottoms about forty miles above this place. The cattle were placed in the care Mr. Braffit to see to, salt, &c., while on the rushes during the winter by a Mr. Elliott, of Missouri, who, we believe is a sub-agent, or a sub-sub-agent to attend to the cattle. When the Mormons first came here, because of poverty, they drove their cattle on to the rushes to winter, but it was a miserable business. If we had sold one quarter of our stock for corn to winter the balance on, we should have been the gainers.

We hardly thought that "Uncle Sam," had become so reduced as to be obliged, like the poor Mormons, to winter his cattle upon the rushes. Indeed we do not think so; but the avarice of some of his subs, or sub-subs might have induced them to lay a plan to get corn prices for rush feed, and thereby expose all those cattle to starvation and death in this cold winter.

The prisoners were held in custody four or five days, during which time the officer was after Elliott, who swore out the warrant, as a witness in the case. But Elliott could not be found. The men demanded their trial, and complained that they were unlawfully detained in custody—twenty-four hours being the limited time by the Statute. Mr. Shirts, however, sloped. But Braffit and Redfield underwent a most rigid examination. They did not deny taking the cattle, but said that Elliott told them to take cattle enough to secure to them the payment of their money. This, they said they did, and if they had been paid, they would have delivered up the cattle honorably, every hoof of them that had not died.

There were some dark shades in the picture during the examination, and the Magistrate said that they were probably guilty of a wrong—an impropriety—a misdemeanor; but that the prosecution had not produced evidence satisfactory to prove a felony. The prisoners were discharged.

The Bribery Case.

Because we informed our friends last year by letter from Burlington that Col. Warren would tell them when and where to vote, many have come to the conclusion that the Mormon votes were sold, and were to be delivered wherever the purchaser might direct. The facts of the case are these: At the time that letter was written, we had no evidence that our county was made into precincts, attached to any other county. We did not know how, or in what shape our organization might be made; and as we regarded Col. Warren as a high-minded and honorable man, we requested him to communicate with our friends, and let them know where they could legally vote, if they could vote at all: and when the time of the elections would be, as we expected to be absent ourself, and knowing that our people had been in an Indian country so long, shut out from all the common sources of intelligence, that they had lost the track of elections, and would esteem it a favor to be correctly informed. We therefore wrote them as we did, and as A. W. Babbitt, Esq., has labored so faithfully to convict us of bribery and corruption, we here state in sincerity and truth, that this same A. W. Babbitt, Esq., is the only man on earth that ever offered us a bribe; and he did say to us in Burlington in July last, we think, (the exact day and hour we cannot determine,) that if we would go in for the election of Gen. Cass, he would ensure us a press and type, as good as we desired, without taking any further trouble. We replied that we believed Gen. Taylor was the right man, and we intended to go for him press or no press; and we even told him that forty presses would not divert us from our purpose.

We envy not Mr. Babbitt the honor nor the glory that he has won in commencing an unprovoked crusade against us.

"BANEEMY'S ORGAN," alias, Charles B. Thompson's Organ, who by interpretation, is an expelled member from our church. The first number of this little sheet has just been presented to us by the hand of a friend. We have only time to relate an anecdote concerning its author, or Editor, (as it is to be *"published from time to time."*)

Once on a time it happened to be our lot to journey from Buffalo to Albany on the cars. To pass the time as profitably as consistent, we freely indulged in conversation with our fellow passengers upon the subject of our faith. All parties appeared quite interested. At length a merchant from Batavia wished to speak, and we all gave him audience.

"He said that not long ago, near his town a Mormon Elder was preaching with much success—many were converted, &c., to his faith, and among the converts was a newly married couple, who freely offered him a home. Not long after this, the conscientious husband had occasion to leave home on business for about two weeks. He left the Mormon Elder as charge d'affairs at his domestic court, and departed. He had not been long gone before this Mormon Elder had a vision that the husband was dead, and that she was to become his wife. This rather shocked the nerves of the devoted lady and almost threw her into a spasm. To reject and disobey the revelation or vision, she did not like to; and to marry again so soon after the death of her husband would expose her to censure, &c. She finally gathered up strength enough to tell him that she would wait awhile before the consumation of his proposal. At the time appointed, the husband came home safe and sound. This broke the charm—the lady's eyes were opened. She denied her faith, and told it to her husband and he denied it also, and the minister was ordered to seek new lodgings. Now, what do you think of such men and such religion? Don't you feel proud and bold with such pure specimens before you?" This was a poser we assure you. However, we thought we would take it coolly, and make the best of the story, true or false.

We replied that we were very sorry for any such occurrence, yet after giving him to understand that one mans' sins nor fifty mens' sins could disprove the truth of any religion, and that we could not be answerable for any other man's wrongs; we acknowledged that we had some elders that were so bad that we could do nothing at all with them at home, and we sent them off to get rid of them; and when we send them away, they go under this prayer and blessing, that a merciful Providence may keep them away from all good people, and conduct them only to such places as where the people deserve no better. This man probably went out under these circumstances, and a Providential hand led him to your neighborhood and there left him. Our good merchant had occasion to go into another car amid convulsive roars of laughter. We have since learned that "Baneemy," alias Charles B. Thompson is the subject of that tale. Bishop Calkins' claim to that name has been jumped by a most potent rival.

On account of the press of other matter we were unable to publish the entire Minutes of the Conference in this number. They shall appear in our next.

Many thanks to Hon. Truman Smith for public documents, maps, &c., from Washington.

Bring on your bacon, pork, flour, &c., to supply the wants of the hungry gold diggers, that will arrive here shortly.

It has been cold or rainy for the last two weeks, which has prevented farmers to a great extent from getting their ground ready for planting. We hope the "clerk of the weather" will favor us with some better prospects soon.

We learn that between 600 and 1000 wagons are on their way here from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, and destined for the Salt Lake and the gold regions.

The greatest specimen of a fool and knave that we have seen in this country, was a raw Dutchman from Fort Leavenworth. He was a doctor—a lawyer—a mormon—a gold digger—a speculator in claims. He came from Pisga, from Adams county, Illinois, and from tophet for ought we know. He wanted to defend Braffit and Redfield as an attorney. We think that he was engaged in assisting to hunt up the Government cattle. He would lie when the truth would have answered his purpose much better. He was an itinerant magistrate—issued warrants for the arrest of men, and considered himself Circuit Judge, furnishing us with what the Legislature of our State has denied us. If he had come like an honest man, he could have had all the aid that would have been necessary. He called his name Hardman or Hartman. *Er ist ein Spitsbube.*

The Missouri river is falling slowly at this point, but there is a great abundance of water even for the largest sized boats.

THE MORMONS.—A late London Globe says that this remarkable people are increasing in numbers, in England. There was a large number of them in the neighboring districts who were preparing to emigrate and colonize in California. Four or five vessels were chartered for their accommodation, intending to leave this spring.

Reported for the Frontier Guardian.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

First Day.

Pursuant to the Semi-Annual adjournment of October, 1848, the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on the 6th of April, A. D., 1849, convened at the Stand, prepared for that purpose in the Hollow, about 60 rods northwest of the Tabernacle, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The morning having been so rainy, that they could not assemble.

Present of the Twelve, Orson Hyde, George A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson.

President O. Hyde addressed the assembly relative to the prosperous condition of the Church, and our duties to our Heavenly Father, the manifestations of his kind providences; the present aspect of the weather; the severity of the past winter, and the local affairs of the Kingdom of God.

The Conference then organized—President George A. Smith, moving, that Pres't. O. Hyde act as President of said Conference. (Carried.)

Pres't. O. Hyde motioned, that E. M. Greene and James Sloan be clerks of said Conference. (Carried.)

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith moved that Robert Campbell be Reporter, to report speeches, according to the best of his ability. (Carried.)

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith moved that James Craigan and Philemon Merrill act as Marshall's during this Conference, in seeing that the congregation is properly seated, horses and wagons kept off from the ground; all things kept quiet, and that they call to their aid as many good men as shall be necessary. (Carried.)

Pres't. O. Hyde, said there were some items of business to be brought up before the Conference; but in consequence of the late hour and the wind should not bring them up this afternoon. He would leave it for Brs. Smith and Benson to touch upon the items, that the people may have them to reflect upon; said he wanted some good sermons preached to warm up the hearts of the brethren. As the cold winter is now past, and the sun begins to climb the northern latitude, to warm the earth with his benign rays; so may our hearts be warmed with the Spirit of God. Spoke relative to prayer: said, it was the ancient order of things for the Saints to kneel before the Lord, to pour forth their fervent desires unto him; but we have been through so much, and passed through so many trials, and placed in so many different and difficult circumstances, that it has become very common for us to pray standing up. But let us kneel. He then knelt with the assembly and poured forth a fervent prayer; imploring the divine spirit to conduct and guide the affairs of the Conference; to bless the Saints in the Salt Lake Valley and those scattered abroad.

The Brethren sung, "Come all ye sons of Zion."

Pres't. E. T. Benson moved, that A. Burnham be requested to act as Chorister during the Conference. (Carried.)

Prest. O. Hyde proposed that seats be reserved in front of the stand for the singers, and that all who are singers, no matter whether they understand the rules of singing or not, come forward to those seats and mingle their voices in harmonious songs of praise to God our Heavenly Father. He further said, there had been complaints brought to them (referring to Presidents G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson and himself,) about the dam that had been erected across the Musquitoe Creek, by Mr. Meeks. Said, the Church has nothing to do with it, but the law was open on this as well as other matters, and there was plenty of jurisdiction in the county. He would recommend that the people living down there, who are incommoded, meet, and with Mr. Meeks agree on some three or five good men, disinterested; who shall examine the affair, and then say what is right; and let both parties agree to abide their decision, and then do it. I do not like for men to lose their labor, neither do I like for settlements to be exposed to sickness and disease by stagnant waters.

Prest. Geo. A. Smith, said, notwithstanding it was windy, he thought best to lay before the Brethren some items of business for their consideration. Spoke on church policy; thought it best for all to work for each others general good; recommended that the Brethren keep up their organized meetings of the High Priests' Quorum; and also of the Seventies; and that one or more officers from each branch attend said meetings, so that a continual semi-monthly report of intelligence may be had with each branch. Spoke concerning administering to the poor; locations of the Saints coming in the present expected emmigration. The large farmers and those who are able, leaving with their teams, and leaving the poor without teams He wished to organize a body of Elders to travel and preach through the county, so that each branch may have preaching every Sabbath.

Prest. E. T. Benson spoke on the drift of emmigration. He went in for the salt instead of the gold.

Prest. O. Hyde said, we were always right and always safe, when we go in the channel of the counsel of this church.

Prest. G. A. Smith spoke relative to the gold mines, &c. Also requested the brethren to invite in those who are from a distance, and not prepared to take care of themselves.

The Brethren sung "Come let us anew," &c., and adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. tomorrow.

Second Day.

SATURDAY, April 7th, 1849.

Pursuant to yesterday's adjournment, the Conference convened at the stand, at the appointed hour. Present, Presidents O. Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson. The High Council seated in order, in front of the stand.

The Choir comfortably seated, and the Marshalls performing promptly their duty. The Band also was present. The weather was beautiful.

The Choir sung, "Come, come, ye Saints,' &c.—with music.

Prayer by Prest. O. Hyde, and the Choir again sung, "Let Zion in her beauty rise," &c.

Pres't. O. Hyde addressed the Conference, calling the minds of the people to a rememberance of their duties to the Divine Ruler, with thanksgiving for life and health. I rejoice to see so many countenances sparkling with health; and if I may judge from their expressive smiles, a good spirit inhabits each bosom. Spoke relative to riches; the work of removing the Saints to the Valley; the arrival of emmigrants. If the rich all go away, we who stay, will be on the Bishop's hands. (Geo. A. Smith said the Bishop is going.) then we shall be left free. The wages offered for hands to go in the Government Trains, will be inducements that will take away the nerve and strength of our settlements. Is this good policy? Some will go to California or Oregon, on an 18 months' trip, probably at $40 per month which will be $720,; and when they return having paid their expenses and the debts that their families have contracted during their absence, it will swallow up their wages, and they will be no better off than those who remained at home with their families, and will not have half so many chickens, pigs, calves, &c. Is it wisdom, when we are not demanded, when our country is not invaded, for us to leave? Is it wisdom on another hand, for the strength of our people to leave! I tell you, if you go in this way, I will go too. I am willing to play my part, but I want some of the strength and nerve of the people to be yoked with me.

After much counsel on this matter, we have come to the conclusion, that it is best for us that every man, that don't go to the Valley stay at home, and raise grain to feed the hungry. We want every man that is a farmer, who intends going to the Valley to put in a good crop, and if you cannot sell it, leave it with the proper authorities for the benefit of the poor. We are placed here to do good to each other. We can do no good to God, but we can do good to his Image here on the earth. I had rather trust the chance of the salvation of that man that remembers the poor, than the man that has his £20,000 sterling a year for preaching. Do not let the California gold or government wages entice you away. Related Br. H. C. Kimball's dream of the bear with golden claws and golden teeth, which may be explained in the high wages of Government, and the gold of California. We will not say, you shall not go to California or in the Government service; but we, as your humble servants, recommend that you do not go. My exhortation is more particularly intended for those who purpose going to California and Oregon. If a man can get in a good crop, and leave his family comfortable, have his pigs, &c., growing, and go for a few months, we have no objections.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, moved, that A. P. Rockwood, Lyman Stoddard and William Snow be a Committee to receive reports of Branches from their Presiding officers. (Carried.) Reports to be made by to-morrow noon.

Pres't. O. Hyde nominated, Hiram Clark, to baptize such as wish to be baptized for the remission of sins during the Conference.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, moved, that Joseph Young, George Coulson, H. W. Miller and Joseph S. Clarke, be a Committee to ordain during this Conference.

Pres't. O. Hyde said, in relation to ordinations. Don't ordain them for their own accommodation, but ordain such as sustain just and equitable characters, and ordain them for the strengthening and building up of the kingdom of God.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, moved, that some Elders be appointed to travel and preach through the county. (Carried.)

Pres't. O. Hyde said, we wanted men that would devote their time to it, and moved that Joseph Young, Lyman Stoddard, J. M. Benson, Hiram Clark, H. W. Miller, and James Snow be said Traveling Elders. (Carried.)

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, moved, that those six men, be a Committee to devise the plan of their appointments, and carry out their measures; calling to their aid such of the High Priests, Seventies and Elders, as shall be necessary. (Carried.)

The Quorum of the High Priests will meet at this place the first Sabbath, and the Seventies the third Sabbath of each month.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, spoke relative to the business of the Conference, and the plans to carry out our measures to sustain and carry on the work of the Kingdom of God; urged the necessity of the Brethren that go to the mountains to assist in getting in spring crops, and if they cannot sell them leave them for the poor. This is the best place for Mormons to make a fit-out. From the experience of the past we find it is best that each man make all preparations as though he was going to stay.

Moved, that it was the mind and council of this Conference, that every man that intends going to the Valley, do something in the way of labor, to leave for the benefit of the poor who shall stay behind him. (Carried.)

President E. T. Benson said, he rose to bear testimony to what had been said, and to the correctness of the business that had been done. We talk about moving to the Valley, about our labor, our stock, calves, &c., because it is our religion. We are called to pass through trials and tribulation to make us perfect. Jesus passed through all these to make him perfect, yet he was without sin. I can bear affliction when I can have the sympathies and confidence of this people. We have many things to present to this Conference. Every man that has named the name of Christ wants salvation. Every man and woman must learn their duty, and not be slothful servants; spoke on anticipation and the millennium. If you want an exaltation press forward, be diligent and follow counsel. Ye Elders of Israel, what is your calling here? To hoe potatoes. But anticipate when you get to the Valley. What then? Why, you will be sent to the nations of the earth. Do you think of it? I think of it; I pray about it, and I want you to pray about it too. Before I get through I shall touch the hearts of the rich. We have some Church property to carry to the Valley, and we are going to roll it off from our shoulders and you must bear it. A year ago last fall and winter, it is known that numbers of Elders were sent to the East to collect means to help off the Presidency last Spring to the Valley. Br. Erastus Snow was traveling in New York, and I was in Pennsylvania, and when Br. Snow had been laboring in a certain Branch, and the Brethren were ready to respond to the call, a certain Elder and a good man too, gets up, and said to the Brethren, you need not respond to that call; I have been to Nauvoo, and among the Saints, and I know that when any of the authorities want anything the Brethren immediately hand it out to them. Now I mean that Elder shall eat his words. He is here in the congregation.—I have seen him to-day; now let him come forward, and give some cattle, and help to roll off this property. If he don't want his name exposed, he may come privately—Nicodemus like. I believe all things will work right. And now Brethren I want you to get the good spirit. When a man has been legally baptized into this Church, he becomes a legal heir to the Holy Ghost, and need not complain of being lonesome, for he can commune with the Comforter when he is about his work. Faith is the gift of God, and there is but one principle on which he will give it. Some will say, if we carry the church property will you pay us for it? I will tell you; the man that helps us in sending the church property shall have our blessing. We want to strengthen the hands of the Brethren in the mountains; they are raising crops, and let us do our part.

Pres't. O. Hyde moved to adjourn one hour and one-fourth, and meet at the same place.

Dismission by Prest't. Geo. A. Smith.

SATURDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Conference convened pursuant to adjournment; the weather was fine.

The assembly was called to order, and E. M. Greene read H. C. Kimball's letter of recommendation to Byram Bybee, John Hopper, George Clawson, W. C. Matthews, James Steel, Franklin Edmunds, Henry Oviatt, Peter Hanson, George Duncan, Joel Terry, Jason Hawes and Orson Whitney; certifying that they were all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in good standing; and that they had been faithful in the discharge of their duties as teamsters with him. Recommending them to the favorable consideration of the Saints and church authorities. Praying for the blessing of God our Heavenly Father to rest upon them. Written and dated at the 5th crossing of the Sweet-water, and signed (H. C. Kimball.)

Prayer by Pres't. Geo. A. Smith.

Pres't. O. Hyde said, the buisness of the afternoon would be to devise means to send the public property to the Valley. Recommended that the Brethren make good strong fences, so as not to be troubled with unruly cattle and hogs. Make good fences, if you do not cultivate so much ground, and if you have not so much corn and potatoes, you will have more peace and more of the Holy Ghost. Recommended the establishing of good schools and keeping them up in every settlement in the county.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith spoke on politics—said laws were enacted by all governments to secure peace, protect the innocent, and punish the lawless and disobedient. The organizing hand of civil law has reached us. This county was last season legally organized to all intents and purposes. It is not to speak of the wrongs we have suffered, but to investigate the principle of our being organized. Some have much feeling on this subject. They say if we had not been organizd we should have had no taxes to pay; this is a mistake. There is a statute law, attaching this, and all un-organized portions of country, in the State of Iowa, to the respective counties, east, for revenue, election and judicial purposes. Our taxes then would have been paid to officers from that quarter Instead of one assessor of our own appointment, we should have four or five to pay from the other counties; also we should have officers with processes to haul away our best men for every frivolous scrape that any apostate might set up. I was a strong Democrat before the party got up the bill in the Legislature to annul or break our organization, and now much more so. I mean, if the Lord and my good Brethren will help me to go to a place the farthest from these good christains that I can find, where every man can have a fair chance in the world. The power of law throughout the States, which was designed for the well being and justice of all men, has been used on us, only to hold our prophets and good men while mobs have shot them. Let us live as we ever have, good and upright citizens. It was to save us from the consequences, foreseen by the Presidency, that they counselled our organization.

Pres't. E. T. Benson, corroborated Pres't. Smith's statements, and moved that we sustain the organization. (Carried.)

The band played, "Hail Columbia."

Pres't. O. Hyde said, he wanted to see if the united faith of this Conference would go with him in offering a prayer in the name of Jesus Christ, that every person that is in this county, or that may come into it, and shall steal any thing, it may so turn in the Providence of God, that he, or she, shall be exposed and punished; and if you are with me in this, let me know it by a show of hands, and there was a full expression in the affirmative. Well now, to get the carding machine and other property to the Valley. There is about five tons; it will take two wagons and five or six yoke of cattle to carry the carding machine and printing press, which we want to go with brother Egan who starts about the 15th of this month. Now we want the man that has money, oxen or wagons that can go, to come forward and let us know his name.

Isaac Matthews, gave one pair of oxen; Isaac Houston, one wagon and Alexander S. Stanley, one wagon.

Pres't. E. T. Benson spoke on the same subject.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith spoke relative to strays, &c.' advised that they be published in the Guardian; the burning of prairies and fences; the western mail; letters to be sent with brother Egan to be lodged with brother Robert Campbell.

Pres't. E. T. Benson wanted some more oxen, and moved to take up a collection to assist in carrying the church property to the Valley. (Carried.)

The band played "Soldiers' Joy" and "Century Hornpipe."

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith spoke on tithing. Said, the bishops had been instructed to settle with every man; to charge every man with his tithing and credit him with what he pays, so the books will show fairly every balance. Said when we go to the Valley, I doubt not but many men will pay the tenth of what they possess or gain as tithing; and then give, as a free-will-offering, four-tenths more to build a Temple. I am agoing to prophecy once more, the God of Heaven will deal with us just as we deal with his poor Saints. "Dean Swift on Charity."

Pres't. E. T. Benson reported $18 75 taken in the collection. He then called for some flour for the teamsters and other provisions. Samuel G. Clark gave 50 pounds flour, George Garnef 100 pounds of flour and 1 ham, Charles Bird 100 pounds and 1 ham, Jerome M. Benson 100 pounds flour; Philip Garner 50 pounds flour; Alfred B. Benson 50 pounds flour, 1 ham and 1 bushel of beans; Thomas Butterfield 1 ham and 1 bushel beans, Benjamin K. Bullock 1 ham, Dolly Bullock half bushel of beans, Sam'l. B. Merrill 1 shoulder, Solon Foster 40 pounds flour.

Pres't. E. T. Benson prayed for the blessing of Heaven to rest upon those who thus helped the cause of Zion.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith prayed for the same.

Pres't. Orson Hyde prayed for the same, and returned thanks to the patrons of the GUARDIAN.

Band played, "Russian March."

Pres't. Orson Hyde, moved that a committee be appointed to counsel and assist the emigrants in selecting locations. (Carried.)

A. P. Rockwood, George Coulson, Harlow Redfield and Charles Bird were chosen said committee.

Pres't. O. Hyde moved, that the six traveling Elders act as counsellors to the above committee. (Carried.) Also moved that these Traveling Elders have jurisdiction as bishops to settle all ordinary difficulties among the Brethren. (Carried.) Said, that the question had been asked, if we would cut off from the church, those who should go to the gold "diggins" without counsel? I say, no. We will not cut them off, there is no law transgressed thereby, for which we should cut them off; but they may stand a chance to get their heads cut off at the mines.

Band played, "Auld Lang Syne."

Conference adjourned until 10 o'clock, tomorrow. Dismissed by E. T. Benson.

[*To be Concluded in our next number.*]

For the Frontier Guardian.

Geographical Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of twenty-one letters.

My 1 15 8 15 16 15, is a bay between North and South America.
My 2 3 5, is a river in the United States.
My 3 2 5 8, is an island West of Great Britain.
My 4 5 10 3 2 5 15, is a country in Asia.
My 5 8 6 4 15, is a country in Asia.
My 6 15 17 9 18 8, is a town in Ohio.
My 7 2 5 7, is a lake in North America.
My 8 5 15 13 15 2 15, is a river in North America.
My 9 2 7 8 9 18 9, is a town in New Jersey.
My 10 15 8 13 18 2 is a town in Maine.
My 11 18 15 7, is a city in Italy.
My 12 11 12 4 14, is a sea between England and Ireland.
My 13 7 8 7 4 7 7, is a river in New York.
My 14 19 6 4 18 8, is a river in New York.
My 15 19, 10, 19, 11, 8, is a town in New York.
My 16 15 6 11 12 6, is a city in Spain.
My 17 7 8 12 4 7 12, is a river in Siberia.
My 18 14 12 18, is a river in the United States.
My 19 16 16 7 11 15 1 18 18 11 15, is a city in India.
My 20 12 13 7 11, is a river in Africa.
My 21 7 18 11 21 12 15, is one of the United States.

My whole is a minister of the Gospel.

North Pigeon, March 11, 1849. C. H. B.

☞ Answer next number.

Answer to the Enigma in our last—FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Valley by Ezra T. Benson, Mr. ISAAC CARPENTER to Miss ADELINE PERKINS, both of Pleasant Valley.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Mr. John Needham, Miss HANNAH, daughter of ROBERT and ANN BOOTHE, recently from St. Louis. Aged 18 years.

The deceased was a member of the Church and was firm in the faith to the last. She has left behind a character unspotted; a name on which her kindred and friends will ever dwell with delight. She has several brothers and sisters; but at the time of her death they were all absent, except one sister: nevertheless many warm hearted and sympathetic friends crowded round her sick-bed, and every kindness which friendship and affection could bestow, was brought to her aid and comfort. Her sickness was but short—so short that it scarcely seems a reality, and we involuntarily ask ourselves: is it indeed so? Has she passed away from us, no more, on earth, to be seen or heard in the friendly and social circles of society? Yes, sister Hannah, you have left this vale of tears. You have gone from the evil to come, to associate with beings of a purer and higher order. Peace to your ashes. If we are faithful to the end, as you were faithful, we shall soon meet with you to mingle in the beattitude of Heaven. L.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having sold out his interest in the Store at this place, it becomes necessary that all debts due the firm of SMITH & TOOTLE, should be settled without delay. The establishment will be continued by GEORGE SMITH. It is hoped that this call will meet a ready response.

T. E. TOOTLE.

Kanesville, April 26th, 1849—3t*

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be in St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Pottawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, ARRIL 18, 1849.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a mail.

We are glad to see the liberal course pursued by the Commissioners of our county in the commencement of their official duties in relation to the collection of taxes while the legality of our county organization has been suspended upon a doubt in the minds of many. We believe that things are now settled, and all parties are satisfied that our organization is legal, what we have of it.

The Washington Union publishes the official copy of the ratified Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Ratifications were exchange at London on the 25th of January, and the treaty is now a law. The rate of a single letter from New York to London will, in future, be 24 cents, made up as follows:

United States and inland postage - -	5 cents.
Sea postage - - - - - - - - -	16 "
British inland postage - - - - -	3 "
Total, - - - - - - - - -	24 cents.

Newspapers 2½ cents each, in advance.

A great reform has at last been completed, and we hope to see it followed by another equally thorough in our own internal department.

British Philanthropy Appreciated.—The Kingston Morning Journal of the 18th ult., states that information had been received from Sierra Leone of the liberation of 1100 Africans, but they positively refused to come to Jamaica.

Col. Benton and California.—The Philadelphia News, of the 20th, says; "It is stated that Col. Benton has sent to California, by the last steamship, another of his remarkable letters, addressed to the inhabitants of that territory. The first rescript to the Californians was taken out last fall, by Col. Fremont, and advised them to set up a provisional government without any provision as to slavery. The document was probably published in San Francisco, about the 1st of February last. It is said he now advises the people of California to insert a provision in this temporary system, for the eternal exclusion of slavery from their soil, and that he advocates or rather commands it with all his characteristic energy and power."

Canada—Triumph of the Ministry.—The Ministry (Liberals) have carried the motion, in the Canada Legislature, to go into committee on an indemnity to be paid for rebellion losses, by a vote of 59 to 20. The debate on the question lasted from three in the afternoon to 11 o'clock the next morning, twenty hours. The Montreal Gazette announces in connexion with this result, the arrival of the "rebel, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie," in Montreal, and informs the Governor and his advisers where he may be found.

Soldier's Families.—Congress appears to have been willing to do *something* for those whose protectors lost their lives in the service of the country. This is nothing more than right, but it is not yet doing justice. Many families were left entirely destitute by the death of husbands and fathers. Half pay for five years is a bare pittance, but trifle as it is, it is better than nothing. The following act of Congress will be interesting to many of our readers:

An Act granting five years' half pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, both regulars and volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act amending the act entitled 'An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers,'" approved July 21st, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall be so construed as to embrace all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who have received an honorable discharge, or who remained to the date of their death in the military service of the United States, and who have died since their return to their usual place of residence, of wounds received or from diseases contracted while in line of duty, subject to such rules, regulations, and restrictions as the Secretary of War, by the third section of said act, is authorized to impose.

Approved February 22, 1849.

Col. Fremont.—We are pained to learn the sad fate of so many young and noble men as those that went with Col. Fremont last fall. They started too late in the season to get over the mountains—as we supposed at the time of their departure. We are informed from a previous account that he had lost 130 mules in one night, and the party were left on foot, and they deemed it prudence to remain where they were. The Col. dispatched three men to seek some settlement, and after twenty days' absence and not returning the Col started for Taos, in company with one or two men, a distance of some 350 miles, which he made in nine days. On his arrival, Maj. Beall, issued an order for thirty days provisions for the detained party, and mules to carry them. We take the following account from the Independence Expositor of the 24th ult:

Col. Fremont.—We mentioned in our last, the unfortunate circumstances attending the expedition of Col. Fremont, but owing to a want of time, we were unable to have any conversation with Mr. Jones before going to press. Mr. Jones, however, brings additional information of a very painful affair.

It seems that when Col. Fremont returned from Taos, with the escort so kindly furnished by Maj. Beall, to the place where he had left his suffering companions, that *he found them all dead!* Not a living soul to tell the sufferings they had borne before their spirits took their final leave of all earthly affairs. It is natural to suppose what were the feelings of Col. Fremont and his party, at this sad—this trying spectacle;—the number that died is supposed to be about thirty-eight. Col. Fremont is himself very severely frosted and scarcely able to get about. In a few days more, we hope to be able to state more particularly and in detail, the circumstances and fact connected with this affair, which must every where excite deep and absorbing interest.

From the Burlington Hawk Eye of the 15th inst.

Flood and Loss of Life in the Des Moines.

The Keokuk papers bring us the intelligence that at the breaking up of the ice in the Des Moines during the previous week, a heavy gorge was formed between Big and Little Yellow banks. This caused the water to back up a great distance, overflowing the banks and devastating and inundating farms and houses in its track. This happened on the 28th ult. The inhabitants above, not anticipating the cause of the rise, and not apprehending serious danger, remained in fancied security until after night fall of that day. Discovering a strong current running *up stream*, the families of Mr. Frederick and Mr. Cross, on section 7, of the Des Moines improvement, and about seven miles from Keokuk, attempted to make their escape in a canoe to the highlands. Finding that they could not all reach the shore in so frail a bark against the current and floating timber, it was determined to leave Mr. Cross and wife and two children on a log while Mr. Frederick and family should go on. Mr. F. and family reached the shore with much difficulty, being almost frozen.

Mr. Frederick being unable to go back, Mr. Colvin, contracter on section —, set out in the canoe to rescue Mr. Cross and his family. After much difficulty he reached them with the canoe. He found them suffering intensely from wet and cold. After taking them into the canoe he set out for the shore—Mr. Cross sitting in the bow of the canoe facing to the front, Mrs. Cross and the two children, one four and the other one and a half years old, in the centre, and Mr. Colvin in the stern. Mr. Cross, in his eagerness to expedite the passage, caught hold of the limbs of trees during their progress. Mr. Colvin begged him to desist and told him of the consequences. Notwithstanding this caution, he again seized a limb—the bow was pulled down stream—the canoe struck a sapling, took in water—and, during the excitement so much alarmed Mrs. C. her husband and the children, as to upset the boat. The parents took each a child and clung to the branches of a small hack-berry sapling. Mr. Colvin finding that he could not regain the canoe, caught hold of a branch, pulled himself to the sapling and seating himself astride of a limb directed the parents to pass to him the children, and that he would endeaver to save them, but that the parents must take care of themselves. The children were hanged to him; and he placed them in his lap. This was about eight o'clock at night, and so cold that none could remain out of doors without suffering.

The parents were still clinging to the branches of the sapling, with their feet in the water. Mr. Colvin made known their situation to the people on the shore. A float of timber was made, and and with it an effort to reach them. The current caused it to pass about forty feet below the sufferers. In this situation they had remained for about an hour and a half, when Mr. Cross' grasp gave way and he fell into the water. By this time the arms and legs of the children had frozen stiff, although Mr. Colvin continued to rub and encourage them. Notwithstanding these efforts, both children died in his arms. At about 2 o'clock Mr. C. began to fear that he too would perish. As the people on shore would leave their fires and come out occasionally, Mr. Colvin made them acquainted with his situation. According to the advice of those on shore, he dropped the bodies of the children in the water, and raised himself to his feet on a limb, and by kicking and stamping, and keeping his blood in circulation, he succeeded in maintaining his position until six o'clock next morning, when he was relieved from his perilous position by a float, constructed of two cabin doors pinned together. Mr. C.'s voluntary suffering in behalf of this lost family should not go unrewarded. Why they did not built a large fire on shore and make greater efforts at a rescue, we cannot imagine. We think the whole might have been saved.

Government Furnishing Colt's Pistols to Californians.—On the last night of the session of Congress, $50,000 was appropriated for an additional purchase from the inventor of Colt's improved repeating pistols, and a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to furnish these arms to emigrants going to California, at the Government cost prices. They are thus advantageously supplied on a written application to the War Department.

Ex-Governor Edwards is going to California. Missouri has one Ex-Governor there now.

The United States Senate adjourned its extra session on the 23d. ult.

The St. Louis papers give accounts of a most daring burglary and robbery having been committed on the night of Saturday last, in that city. It seems that some bold rascals broke into the banking house of Messrs. Nesbit & Co., corner of Main and Olive streets. After making their way down to the vault, and finding the door too strong to be forced open they penetrated through a brick wall, eighteen inches in thickness, which brought them to the massive iron safe containing the treasure. This was enclosed by a brick wall, three feet in thickness, which they penetrated; they then cut, with cold chissels, three sides of a square into the iron safe, twisted the piece about, and took out the money, amounting to about $16,700 in paper and specie. Nothing was known as to the perpetrators.—[St. Joseph Gazette April 6th.

Earthquake.—The Alton Telegraph of the 16th ult. says:

Three shocks of an earthquake were distinctly experienced here on Tuesday morning last, about twenty-five minutes after one o'clock. They succeeded each other very rapidly, and were attended by a low rumbling noise, like that made by a heavy wagon when passing over a bridge. How far the earthquake has extended, we have not learned.

California Fever.—The Illinois State Register of the 13th ult. says:

It is estimated that no less than one hundred and fifty persons will leave this county for California in April, one hundred of whom will be from this city, and from our best class of citizens. These emigrants will carry off, in property, money, &c., at least $75,000.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, March 24, 4 P. M.

The steamer Canada, with European news to the 10th instant, arrived at Halifax, on Thursday last. From Halifax, her news was expressed to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and from thence telegraphed to this city.

England.—Cobden's financial reform project—cutting down the expenditures ten millions of pounds—has been rejected by Parliament.

The emigrant barque Floridian, bound from Liverpool to New York, was wrecked off Harwich. All on board, excepting three persons, were lost.

France.—The Government continues to gather strength, and there is evidently a growing disposition on the part of the nation to crush any attempt at public disorder. Upon the whole, the prospects of tranquility are more favorable than they have been for the past year.

India.—Another murderous conflict among the Sikhs has occurred near the left bank of the river Ahell, between the army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough, and the sikh force under Rajah Shwerering—a struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of 93 officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded. The struggle terminated in victory to the British, but was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat, as yet scarcely satisfactorily explained, of the British corps of dragoons.

The news from India is of the most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been superseded by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ultimo.

Russia.—Important news has been received from Russia. A guard of soldiers, 24,000 strong, has left St. Petersburg for the frontier, to keep the disaffected Poles in check.

Schleswig-Holstein vessels have been refused admittance into Russian ports unless under the Danish flag.

The Czar of Russia has determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last year in his dominions.

Hungary.—The German population of the South, finding the Insurgents carrying destruction in their quarter, having called on the Russians now occupying Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, for aid. Several serious skirmishes have taken place. The Insurgents are computed to muster 14,000 strong, but they are split up into so many divisions that it is difficult to ascertain the exact state of the war.

Austria.—The Emperor of Austria is still pushing the war with Hungary, at the same time that he is not unmindful of the condition of Italian affairs. A body of Austrian troops has been marched into Ferrara—the city was seized, and a fine levied upon the citizens. This fine was handed over to the Pope.

Tuscany.—The revolution in Tuscany is complete. Republics have been formed in Leghorn and Florence. The Grand Duke protests against the establishment of these Republics, and calls upon European powers not to recognize them,

The prince of Canino has been elected Vice President of the Republic of Rome.

It is confidentially stated that Spain is about to send ten thousand men to aid in the restoration of the Pope to temporal power. The Pope has also asked the aid of Austria, in the conflict with his rebellious subjects.

Turin is reported to be in a distracted state. Genoa was ripe for the establishment of a republic. Altogether, the elements of discord were never more rife than at the present moment in the Italian States.

Destruction of the fine Steamer Alphonse de Lamartine by Fire.

Peoria, March 24th.

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch of the St. Louis Republican that the Steamer Alphonse de Lamartine, engaged in the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, was burnt to the water's edge about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while opposite the Bath, near West Point, Illinois river, about fifty miles below this place. The fire originated behind the wheel house. A strong wind prevailing at the time, it was impossible to check its progress, and in a few minutes the boat was all in flames. The boat was on a trip to this river in order to obtain freight for New Orleans. The boat's books were saved, and her "safe" was preserved. The passengers took refuge on West Point Island. No lives were lost.

Awful Destruction of Property on the Illinois River!—From the officers of the steamer Tamerlane, down yesterday morning from the Illinois river, we learn that the bridge at Peoria has been entirely swept away by the flood. On the 15th inst., the water was in the stores, at that town, to the depth of some three or four inches.

Not only on the Illinois, but on all its tributaries, (save Fox river, and the acqueduct for canal,) houses, dams and mills have been washed away. It is thought that at Peru alone, the damage done to property amounts to not less than ten thousand dollars.

Telegraphic dispatches to Ottawa, report, that owing to the sudden rise, and the great quantity of floating ice in Chicago river, nearly thirty canal boats, and some three or four steamers have been injured to a considerable extent.

On Vermillion river, the only improvements that have escaped serious damage are the flouring mills of G. C. Todd.—[St. Louis Reveille March 19th.

Great Flood at Chicago.—A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago, dated March 12th, to a gentleman in this city, states that the whole town was flooded by the ice breaking up in the river and lake, carrying with it canal boats, steamers, propellers, vessels and bridges; all of which were jammed together, forming a dam across the river. Thirty canal boats were sunk, or otherwise entirely destroyed. The bridges were nearly all swept away, and the water was still rising. The Illinois river at Peru, on the 15th instant, was two feet higher than in 1844, the bridge at Peoria was seriously injured by floating ice, on the 14th inst., the river rising slowly, all the way down.—[Republican.

The Gold Dollar and Double Eagle.—The following are sections of the bill which passed the House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., and was confirmed by the Senate on the last day of its session. It is now a law:

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful henceforward to make at the mint and its branches twenty dollar gold coins of the weight of five hundred and sixteen grains, and gold dollar coins of the weight of twenty-five grains and eight-tenths, which coins shall be legal tenders of payment according to their nominal values.

Sec. 4. That so much of the act as regards the coinage of twenty-dollar and one dollar gold pieces shall continue in force until the fourth day of March, 1851, and no longer.

From California.—The ship Czar arrived at Boson March 26th, bringing dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 8th December. She brought $70,000 in California gold.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.—On the 13th inst., in the case of the State of Missouri vs. the State of Iowa, Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court, establishing the old Indian boundary line, known for many years as Sullivan's line, as the Nothern boundry of Missouri; which is, in effect, a decision in favor of Iowa. This decision is final—it being the result of an agreed case between the parties, and settles the question of boundary.

The county of Schuyler, and perhaps other territory, over which Missouri has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction, is, by this decision, determined to belong to Iowa, and will hereafter form a part of that State. This result is unexpected, and may be productive of some inconvenience. The population of the country, last fall, was about thirty-five hundred, most of whom, we imagine, will dislike being thrown into a free State, though it happens, fortunately, that they own only a few slaves. The total number, at the last census, was only twenty-four.—[Republican.

Gold Diggers will please prepare now, to see themselves and their washbowls *flashed* through the air, to Eldorado, starting from New York at day-break, say, and dropping down, in time for supper at the dry diggings on the Sacramento. If you do not believe it, read the following announcement, posted to-day around the city, and which, we are assured, is made in good faith:

AIR LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through by daylight, without stopping.

The Ærial Locomotive will leave the city on the 15th of April, on its first trip to the Gold Mines. Passage $50; wines included. Baggage extra. For freight or passage apply to PORTER & ROBJOHN, New York.

Wines included, indeed! As if mortal man were in a fit state to *wine* going through the air like a Flying Dutchman, at the rate so many hundred miles an hour.—[N. Y. Express.

The *first* would have been a much better day than the 15th of April, on many accounts, for the commencement to this ærial voyage. Won't they drop the latest Eastern news as they pass?

The New York Sun states, that its proprietors have negotiated for the immediate construction of a new line of telegraph from New York to Boston, and from New York to Washington city making a total length of 470 miles, which will cost $125,000. It invites other papers to join in the enterprise.

Gold Seekers.—There are at this time in and camped in the immediate neighborhood of St. Joseph, upon both sides of the River, more than one thousand men, the greater part of whom are fully supplied with oxen, mules, wagons, and complete outfits for a journey across the plains, as soon as the grass is sufficientiy grown to support their teams. Not a boat arrives at our wharf but brings more or less of these adventurers. The Mandan brought a company from Alton and landed them at a very convenient place on the west side of the River, where they have "pitched their tents." The Consignee, from Pittsburg came up, crowded with a company of about two hundred and fifty, from that city, and loaded deeply with teams, wagons, provisions, mining utensils, &c. More hardy, enterprising and intelligent companies of men cannot be raised than these; young and active, looking into the future and towards the "land of promise" with high hopes and through a golden medium. If that El Dorado is to be peopled by men of such character, as the emigrants now here, there is no fear that California will be overrun by desperadoes, or that crime will go unpunished. May their anticipations be realized.—[St. Joseph Adventure.

New Orleans and the Flood.—We find in the *N. O. Courier* that the municipal authorities of that city had as early as the 6th ult., resolved to construct a durable levee from the Mississippi to the Lake, for the purpose of turning the water from the former to the latter, as an indispensable measure of safety to the city against the threatened crevasse and consequent inundation. In the event of constructing this levee, it is not impossible that a permanent river channel may be established so that permanent communication will exist between the lake and river.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

Kanesville, April 18, 1849.

Since our last report the market has not changed in any particular. Flour, beef, pork, and bacon, being scarce, command full prices—in fact there is no beef or bacon for sale—on account of the large amount that it has taken to supply our emigrants. We quote as follows:

Flour, per hundred, - - -	$2 00 to $2 50
Beef, " - - - - -	$2 00
Pork, " - - - - - -	$3 00
Green Hides, per pound, - - -	2½ cts.
Dry do, " - - - - -	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel, - - - -	25 "
Corn, " - - - - - -	20 "
Wheat, " - - - - - -	50 "
Flaxseed, " - - - - - -	35 "
Tallow, per pound, - - - - -	8 "
Butter, " - - - - - -	8 "
Cheese, " - - - - -	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax " - - - - - -	16¾ "
Honey, per gallon, - - - - -	50 "
Eggs, per dozen, - - - - -	5 "

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!!

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.,

Savannah, Mo.

RETURN their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and the upper counties for the liberal patronage bestowed on their firm. They are now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer goods, direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the stock, will be found every variety, manufactured suitable for all markets, and many kinds for the Mexican and California trade:

100 sacks best Rio coffee;	12 kegs lead;
50 do. spice;	4 doz. gum elastic overcoats;
25 do. pepper;	4 do. do. leggins;
20 bbls. crackers;	4 do. California butcher knives;
10 do. rice;;	2 doz. 9 in. revolvers;
5 do. No. 1 mackerel;	500 pieces prints;
10 do. S. H. molasses;	10 bls. heavy domestics;
10 hhds. sugar;	5 do. do. osnaburgs;
50 kegs powder;	
1 large lot tent cloths;	

In fact every variety of merchandize too tedious to mention.

We would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds, to our stock; and think they will do well to give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.

Savannah March 7, 1849. m7 2m

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially Meat and Flour of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at Council Point, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.

JEROME M. BENSON.

Kanesville, March 21—2m

A RARE CHANCE.

I WANT to employ men and teams to take from 60 to 70,000 pounds of freight from this place to the Great Salt Lake. It will require from 30 to 35 wagons, carrying 2000 pounds each. The freight will consist of a general stock of goods. Persons that call soon will have the best chance. I am disposed to pay a fair price to get the goods there, and hope those wishing to make engagements will apply soon, as I want the company to start by the 1st of May. I also want to buy 6 good mules and one light wagon. SAMUEL GULLY.

For G. H. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Kanesville, March 21, 1849—tf

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received: Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville! We hope by strict attention to business and selling cheap to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our frends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849—3m*

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849. c

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts:

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Saltsbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS:

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

More proof that

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

Cuyahoga Falls, O., March 16, 1848.

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,

O. B. BEEBE.

Troy, Ia., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

Jefferson co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepared by Wilson, Stabird & Smith, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by

F. MERRYWEATHER,

General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.

Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb73m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Gold.

BY DAVID PAUL BROWN.

"This yellow slave—
Will knit and break religious; bless the accurs'd,
Make the hoar leprosy ador'd—place thieves,
And give them title, knee and approbation,
With Senators *on the Bench*."

Thou slave and tyrant! Slave to the *rich*, and tyrant of the *poor*,
Thou bond of union between adverse hearts,
That binds and blends their sharp antipathies,
And knits them into one. Thou subtle fiend
That can'st dissever all the ties of blood—
Of Truth, of Friendship, of devoted Love;
Arm brother against brother, and unite
The filial band in one unbroken league
Against the breast that bore and nurtured them!
Glutting their rage e'en on their source of life!
——Thou, that can'st wither all the bloom of youth,
Or smooth the wrinkled brow of doting age.
Gild o'er a felon's crimes—or paralyze
The heart that *beats*—the arm that *strikes* for Virtue—
Thou, that can'st give form, feature, health and nerve,
Reverence, renown, pride, dignity and state,
To the decrepit, worthless, weak and vile;
Contemning time—reversing Nature's model,
Resisting the decrees of Heaven itself
In open, shameless, sinful, bold revolt:—
Where's thy dominion's limit? In the grave—
Where Xerxes—Cræsus—Cyrus—Cæsar—all
Resigned their millions for an epitaph.
And with their pamper'd bodies fed—the *worm*.
But turn we from these thunderbolts of war,
Who intertwin'd their diadems with laurel—

Leave them to rot—while we abase our eyes
Upon a crownless, ragged, wretched crew,
Clive, Elives, and a mortly sordid race,
Still hoarding—and still starving 'midst their stores;
Where—where are *they*—their predecessors or their followers?
Living or dead, they are alike despised;
The lazy worm will scarcely deign to feed
Upon their famish'd corse. Yet these are they
Who by the touch of their almighty wand
Made the soul quake, or bow'd the aspiring spirit
Even beneath *their* level. Such—such, alas!
Is the subduing spirit of mighty Gold.

Philadelphia, 1842.

MISCELLANY.

NAPOLEON'S DREAM.

BY BERTHA CLINTON.

In a small room in one of the suburbs of Paris, sat a young man deeply engaged in thought. From his military undress it was evident that he belonged to the republican army, and that his rank was not higher than that of sub lieutenant. His appearance was careless and negligent, his person slender and rather below the middle height, and his complexion sallow; but the discerning spectator could see much in his classic features to arrest attention. His forehead betokened a powerful intellect; his deep-set, penetrating eye spoke of a soul within born to command. On a table at his side lay a copy of Ossian, whose wild sublimity suited well with his enthusiastic imagination; a volume of Plutarch was in his hand, and long did he continue immersed in reverie, beholding visions of glory conjured up by the great historian of antiquity. At last his eyelids closed, the book dropped from his hands, his head sank down upon the table—Napoleon slept.

The ivory gate of dreams was opened, and there issued forth a female form of lofty stature, helmeted and clad in a brilliant coat of mail. A woman she was, in glorious, heavenly beauty, but no feminine softness or timidity dwelt in her heart; her countenance was grave, severe, sublime; her mien was dignity itself. No distaff did she grasp, as when Athenian matrons were taught the arts of peace; but her hand brandished a spear, piercing and transforming as Ithuriel's, from which falsehood shrunk back abashed. Napoleon gazed upon the awe inspiring vision—he recognized Minerva!

The first-born of Jove approached, and thus addressed him:—"My son, in thee I behold a kindred spirit: go forth and prosper. Thy brain be wise to plan, thy hand be strong to execute; be thou the man of the age, the hero of the nineteenth century. Free nations from tyranny; deliver thine own from anarchy and bloodshed; patronize science, and set the seal of thy genius upon generations yet to come. Let Europe, Asia and Africa tremble before thee; let ancient kingdoms quail at thy presence; the Alps shall behold in thee a second Hannibal—the city of the seven hills shall pay thee homage. Thou shalt rule upon the shores of the Seine, the Tiber and the Nile. Be thou strong and dauntless; fear nothing—but thyself! Be warned by me, and let not pride dwell in thy heart to ally thyself with imperial foes, parting from the wife of thy bosom; and let not the lust of dominion carry thee to the land of snows, the cold, unconquerable north, else will thy good genius forsake thee there, and thy days will end in darkness, thy empire will be a rock—a rock in the ocean, far, far away from France. Remember my words, for the future is yet before thee; consider well the past, and learn to restrain ambition. Look now in the mirror of history, and ponder the lessons of wisdom!"

With these words, Minerva raised her shield! No Medusa's snaky locks and deathly countenance were there to turn to stone the horrified beholder. The clear and burnished metal reflected the features of Napoleon as he earnestly gazed upon it; but looking more intently, a cloud of dust arose upon its polished surface, a cry as of the battle-field was heard, and presently he beheld a confused mass of men engaged in deadly combat. He saw the wounded and the slain, and the terrible war-horse, rejoicing in its strength, prancing fearlessly over both, while the shout of victory and the cry for mercy rang in his ears. Presently he began to distinguish the opposeing parties. On one side was an immense host, glittering in gold and gems, more suited to adorn a satrap's court than to defend an endangered country: soft and effeminate, they were soldiers who loved "the pomp and pride, and circumstance of war," but not the toil and peril of the battle-field. Opposed to them was a band of steel-clad warriors, whose manly forms and sinewy arms spoke of many dangers overcome, whose stern countenances told of revenge for past injuries, and of dauntless resolution. At their head, in the thickest of the combat, was a young hero, whose deeds of valor inspired their enthusiasm, who led them on from victory to victory. An eagle heart and an eagle eye were his, and lofty was his aim, like the king of birds who flies upward toward the source of light and returns the gaze of the sun unabashed. Born to a throne, a throne satisfied him not while a world lay before him unconquered. The kingdom of Macedonia, could not contain ALEXANDER. His enemies are routed—he remains master of the field. Will he tarnish his valor by cruelty? Ah, no! The pupil of Aristotle has not yet forgotten the lessons of his master. Queens kneel in anguish at his feet, the lovely and the venerable; he is generous and courteous—he will be a son to the mother of Darius—he will be a brother to his wife.

The scene has changed, and Napoleon beholds Tyre, the renowned and ancient city, whose merchants were princes and whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth, fall before the sword of the mighty conqueror. Whither now shall the ships of Tarshish repair? The nations of the earth shall mourn for Tyre: all her beauty and wisdom, and strength are brought down to the dust, and her feet shall carry her afar off to sojourn. Prepare yourselves, ye fishers, for Tyre shall be like the top of a rock—it shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea;

Vanish, Tyre—appear, Jerusalem! Deck thyself, though, in fear and trembling, to greet the conqueror of Asia. Adorn thy streets with garlands, and let thy children array themselves in virgin white. The victor cometh—go ye out to meet him. And lo! a long procession—children with flowers, beautiful youths with precious gifts, and at their head the priests of the Most High, inspiring awe by the majesty and sanctity of their mien; and the high priest in his gorgeous apparel, with "Holiness unto Jehovah" inscribed upon his forehead. Onward sweeps the pageant, till they reach a height whence they behold the holy city beneath them—the glorious temple, perhaps so soon to be laid in ashes; their homes and the sepulchres of their fathers. Tears stream from their eyes at the sight of thee, O Jerusalem! But hark! warlike music announces the approach of the victorious army. Alexander comes prepared for vengeance—for why should Judea alone decline to obey his behests? Wherefore should one state refuse to break its oath to Darius? The monarch comes to quench their scruples in blood, to consume them in the ascending flame. But when he beholds the peaceful throng, when he marks the pontiff's venerable air, fury departs from his heart; he alights from Bucephalus, and humbly kneeling on the ground, asks a blessing from the servant of the Lord of armies. Valor pays homage to religion.

Conquering and to conquer, onward is his march. Cities pour out their treasures at his feet, and kings court his alliance. He hath passed the Indus, and bitterly weeps because his warriors refuse to follow him on to the new world stretched out before him. Boundless in his ambition as the vault of heaven. "A god!" his followers cry. "A god!" the conquered nations echo from east to west. A god weak Alexander dreams himself, and falls from his height of glory. He marches across the dreary desert, and sycophantic priests proclaim him son of the Sun, and son of Amun a very god upon earth, as they have done to countless Pharaohs before his day. The oracle hath said it. Who will dare to contradict? His heart swells big with pride. Who will now stand up before the conqueror of the world, the son of Jupiter, and oppose his pleasure?

One, an honest friend—he was a man that dared to speak the truth. He had saved the life of his king in battle—he was his chosen confidant. Why should Clitus fear? Because pride and vanity, and drunkenness and sensuality now dwell in that once noble heart, and the tyrant brooks no opposition to his will. The victor is vanquished by his rage. Mourn, King of Greece Egypt and Asia—thy javelin is steeped in the blood of thy friend!

But pour out the ruddy wine, and drink deep, thou son of Amun, for mirth and revelry drown remorse. With lovely Thais at thy side, why should the conqueror of the world suffer dull care to prey upon his heart? Stint not—pour out the sparkling wine; pass round the golden cup, and let the splendid halls of ancient Persepolis ring again with the laughter of the inebriate. But what doth Napoleon see that he starts as if to snach a fire-brand from the destroyer's hand? Clouds of smoke and flame ascend to heaven, while the stars look down reprovingly. Art thou, indeed, sober now, son of Jupiter? Well mayst thou be. But though the king of the earth and born of a god, the elements are stronger than thou. Thy word cannot stay the devouring fire. Thy hand applied the torch—thine eye shall behold on the morrow a city in ashes. The palaces of Cyrus and still more ancient kings, and the records of the empire are consumed. Some lofty columns remain, some sculptured ruins, and that noble staircase, to excite the regret and admiration of future ages, but the rest is desolation. Such monuments do conquerors leave behind them!

But hush! Speak softly—tread lightly—he is sick. Splendid is the couch on which he lies—gorgeous the apartment in which he suffers—many the attendants to obey his behests. Cannot the wealth of nations cool the parched tongue? Cannot the death of a thousand of his slaves be a ransom for his life? Alexander is now a poor worm of the dust; he is conquered at last by death. *Can* the son of Jupiter die? Is there no respite? None. Who whispers "poison?" I beleive it not; 'tis only the poison hidden in the wine cup. What says the physician? Alexander is dead!

But his infant children will be reverenced, their rights respected! his generals will surely strive to outdo each other in devotion to them. Alas, no! the cry is now—"Each oue for himself!" Thy empire is divided, thou conqueror of the earth, and thy wives and children are murdered in cold blood. Is this the end of thy glory, great king of nations?

* * * * * * *

"I would be great as Alexander without his weakness," thought Napoleon, as the dark clouds swept over the polished shield.

"Then live for history and for humanity, not for thyself," said Pallas, "and scorn the bauble of a crown. Look once again into the magic mirror, and let my lessons penetrate thy heart."

As Napoleon gazed, the clouds and darkness which had swallowed up the gaudy pageant of Alexander's life were gradually dissipated; a clear blue sky appeared, and the sun shone down upon a wild and wooded country. Lofty trees, the growth of centuries, reared there proud heads to heaven; rugged mountains told of another land than France, and the swollen flood of the Monongahela rolled angrily along. No dwelling of man appeared, no beaten road, naught but the hunter's track in the forest: the timid deer rejoice in liberty unrestrained. But see, they fly! What sound has startled the wild tenants of the woods? 'Tis the warlike fife and drum—never before heard in these distant solitudes. Nearer and nearer it approaches, and earnestly does Napoleon gaze as he behold the scarlet uniform of a hated and rival nation. The army marches carelessly and at ease, as if upon safe ground; no enemy have they to fear among the wild-tangled forests. But who is that young man of such commanding aspect, so dignified and thoughtful, whose searching eye glances around as if he perceived danger in the wind? He strives to inspire caution, but his prudence is despised by all, save a band of brother provincials, who keep their trusty weapons prepared for action and glance at every tree as if it contained a foe. And lo! an appalling sound—the war-whoop of the Indian! And from every tree, and bush, and rock, the murderous rifle or the poisoned arrow performs its work of death; and unseen enemies select their victims, unable to escape. Dreadful is the open battle-field, but more awful still the onset of a hidden foe; nor is it strange that brave men fled, as if a legion of demons strove to drag them to destruction. Who now is calm, who resolute, in that frightful carnage? One—them an whose noble presence had before attracted the eye of young Napoleon. While companions were dropping round him like the leaves in autum, in perfect self-possession he appeared in the spot of greatest danger, obeying the behests of his commander, and inspiriting the panic-stricken troops. His general falls at his side; he bears him away from the field of battle, and leads the remnant of the soldiery to safety. Two chargers perish beneath him, and his garments are pierced with bullets; but fear not—he dies not yet. His life is precious—there is other work for Washington to do.

A change comes o'er the scene, and men of the same language and the same blood are arrayed as enemies. England's oppression can be brooked no longer; the colonies assert their independence, and the stripes and stars now wave upon the wind. Strong is the force of Britain, poor and undisciplined the troops of young America; but rich are they in native courage, in love of liberty and of home, and rich especially in the brave defender of their freedom, in Washington the great. Wisdom, valor and right have gained the battle, and a nation's gratitude awaits the father of his country. What reward shall he have? Shall a crown deck that lofty brow? Shall an emperor's state be his? Shall he be perpetual dictator of the new republic? Far other thoughts fill the mind of that unselfish hero. He disbands the army which adores him; he lays down his commission at the feet of an admiring senate, and retires to Mount Vernon to enjoy in private life the approval of his conscience, the praises of the good.

Called by a nation's voice to public office he reluctantly obeys. The warrior is now forgotten in the statesman, and wisdom guides the helm of government till the stormy sea be overpast, while the man shines preeminent in every virtue. His dignity of character commands the respect of foreign potentates while he lives a simple citizen. No guards are his, no warlike troops attend him; every American would die in his defence—all bosoms beat with love and veneration. Again retiring to his quiet home, he leaves an example of moderation to all successors which none would dare to slight. Dying, his tomb is wet with a nation's tears, his memory is embalmed in every heart. His statue is placed by Virtue in the loftiest niche of the temple of fame; his monument is reared in the history of his country's freedom and prosperity.

"Who would not rather be a Washington than an Alexander?" said Minerva. "Mark well the contrast, my son, and trace it to the fountainhead the motive which actuated each. Thou canst not be a Washington, I know it well; but behold in him thy model, thy exemplar. Limit thy ambition, and thy end shall yet be happy. Napoleon, I have warned thee!"

"No middle course be mine—glory and fame, power and dominion for Bonaparte!" cried the young lieutenant.

Minerva frowned, then smiled; and a golden cloud descending, wrapped round her like a mantle, hiding the lovely vision from the mortal eyes she had deigned to bless. Napoleon stretched forth his arms to detain her—and awoke.

CONSOLATION.—"Well, how do you like the law?" said a friend of ours to a young student. "Oh! it's rather dull," responded the young gentleman. "Never mind my friend, if you stick to it you'll be sure in time to get the *hang* of it."

AN ANSWER IN KIND.—"Can you tell me, sir, what time the rail road comes in?" inquired an old lady with a band-box in her arms, of a lounger at the depot. "About ten minutes after the depot goes out, ma'am," was the prompt reply of the wag.

TERRIBLE.—The Picayune tells us of a tree in his neighborhood that has grown so rapidly of late, that it has pulled itself up by the roots.

The Fatherless.

"Speak softly to the fatherless!
And check the harsh reply
That sends the crimson to the cheek,
The tear-drop to the eye.
They have the weight of loneliness
In this rude world to bear;
Then gently raise the fallen bud,
The drooping flowers spare.

Speak kindly to the fatherless!
The lowliest of their band
God keepeth, as the waters,
In the hollow of his hand.
'Tis sad to see life's evening sun
Go down in sorrow's shroud,
But sadder still when morning's dawn
Is darkened by the cloud.

Look mildly on the fatherless!
Ye may have power to win
Their hearts from sadden'd memory
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with these little ones,
Be pitiful, and He,
The friend and father of us all!
Shall gently deal with thee."

"Proverbs for the People."

We take the following "Proverbs" from one of our exchanges, and which we think will bear re-publication for the benefit of the "censorious:"

The censorious man is prompt to complain. It has been said that an Irishman is at peace, only when he is in a quarrel; a Scotchman is at home, only when he is abroad; an Englishman is contented, only when finding fault with something or somebody; and, let us add, that a captious, busy, blustering, impetuous American is at the height of felicity, only while he is in all tumultuous conditions at the same time. Place of birth and peculiarity of dialect matter not, wherever the graceless cynic throws around him "the rhinoceros skin of impudence," the identity of character is fixed, and is very likely to remain unchanged. His misanthropic heart is a fountain of bitterness, whose incessant flow indicates a disposition perpetually perverse. By a few masterly outlines the great bard has presented a vivid portrature of the censorious man. "Thou wilt quarrel with a man that hath a hair more or a hair less in his beard, than thou hast. Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes. What eye, but such an eye, would spy out such a quarrel? Thy head is as full of quarrels as an egg is full of meat!"

Says Solomon: "an ungodly man diggeth up evil; and in his lips there is a burning fire. A forward man soweth strife; and a whisperer separateth chief friends." Instead of covering all in the spirit of the Gospel, the captious are most busy in digging up evil; they search for "hid treasure," black and foul as their own loathsome spirit, and take the greatest delight in reviving what has long been buried, only to invest it with aggravating circumstances and a more envenomed life. Such a perturbed and wretched anarchist goes forth with diligent hand to sow the seed of strife in every furrow of society—seed that spring up only in tempests, and generate the worst pestilence from the rotten fruits they produce.

A CONFIRMED HABIT.—A gentleman of excellent habits and very amiable disposition, was so unfortunate as to have a wife of very different character—in short one that would get beastly drunk. Being in company of a few intimate friends one evening, one of them remarked to him, that if she were his wife—since all other things had failed—he would frighten her in some way so that she would quit it; and proposed the following method: that some time when dead drunk, she should be put into a box shaped like a coffin, and left in this situation until her drunken fit should be over and consciousness restored.

A few evenings after the lady being in a proper state, the plan was put in execution and the box lid properly secured; the party before alluded to watched each in turn to witness the result. About day[illegible] next morning, the watcher, hearing a movement, laid himself down beside the box when her ladyship after thumping her head a few times was heard to say:

"Bless me! where am I?"

The outsider replied in a sepulchral tone: "Madam, you are dead and in another world."

A pause ensued; the lady again enquired: "where are you?"

"Oh, I am dead, too," said he.

"Can you tell me how long I've been dead?"

"About three weeks."

"How long have you been dead?"

"Four months."

"Well, you've been here so much longer than I have, can't you tell me where I can get a little gin?"

VERY FAIR.—We heard a story, yesterday, of a man who returned home from California with gold to the amount of sixty-four thousand dollars, which he deposited in one of the mints. He took off his old tattered unmentionables, and was about to throw them away, but his wife, good prudent woman, took them, and with a trifling effort, she shook *twenty-three thousand dollars* worth of gold dust out of them.—*Chronotype.*

GOOD ADVICE.—John H. Prentiss, in his recent valedictory on retireing from the editorial chair, which he had filled for forty-one years, has the following:

"No man should be without a well conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one; is not upon equal footing with his fellow-man who enjoys such advantage, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family, a want of amenity of manners and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torch light to earn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analize, and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, bating vicious indulgences, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for.

The Cathedral at Mexico.

A gentleman, who has resided for a long time in Mexico, has favored us with the following authentic account of the magnificent gold and silver ornaments contained in the Cathedral of the city of Mexico. The facts are obtained from the most unquestionable source:

GOLDEN ALTAR SERVICE.

6 large golden candlesticks, 50 inches high.

5 large golden branches, with vases of the same size.

4 smaller candlesticks of gold, 16 inches high.

2 golden censers.

2 golden utensils, to sprinkle holy water, (Navetas.)

1 golden cross, set with very precious stones, with pedestal and front pieces, also set with precious stones.

1 cross of gold, filagree work.

2 golden do., Atriles.

2 golden do., Palebreros.

2 portapares of gold

The weight of this altar service is not less than 460 pounds, and its value not less than $125 000.

The image of the Ascension (the title of this church) is of solid gold, adorned with very rich jewels; the weight of the image is 6984 gold castellanos, or $18,700. Its value, including jewels, is not less than $30,000.

The image of the Conception is of solid silver, and weighs 39 pounds—value $625.

The silver lamp, which adorns the front of the Presbytery, weighs 2186½ pounds of silver, 655 pounds of which is gilded with pure gold. Its appearance is magnificent. It has 54 burners; its height is 22 feet, circumference 30 feet, and is suspended by an iron chain and bolt, weighing 650 pounds. The cost of the lamp was $71,343 37½, and its value of gold and silver alone is $45,000.

The principal "tabernacle," or case in which the sacred species are preserved, is 37½ inches high, and weighs 44 pounds, of pure gold. Its front is covered with 5872 diamonds, its back with 2652 emeralds, 544 rubies, 106 amethysts, and 28 saphires. Its cost was upwards of $150,000, which it is now richly worth.

The large Cibrium is of pure gold, of 9 pounds weight, and has 1676 diamonds set in it. It is worth $10,580.

The chalice, of pure gold, weighs 5½ pounds, and has set in it 122 diamonds, 1400 emeralds, 850 pearls, and is worth about $4,000.

The jewels of these cups were the gift of the Emperor Charles V.

In addition to the e cups there are 20 chalices of gold, mostly richly adorned with diamonds and precious stones—6 large golden plates, with their incense boxes and bells of gold. The united value of these cups and plates is not less than $ 20,000.

The silver service of the cathedral is very beautiful, and extremely valuable: among the pieces are 12 chandeliers, 12 incense boxes, 12 large branches, 7 feet high each; 72 silver cups and incense burners; 96 silver candlesticks, and a multitude of branches; 3 silver statutes; 1 very large silver closet beautifully engraved, for the deposit of holy things; 2 lamp standards, with each four clusters of branches; 2 large standard candlesticks, each 6 feet high; 20 silver candlesticks, very large, in the aisles of the cathedral. Value of silver utensils, in silver, 30 to $40,000.

The robes and garments of the priesthood are of the richest and most costly description. The more expensive were gifts of the Emperor Chas. V.

A passenger for California about shipping at Boston finding the sheriff waiting for him had himself packed in a box with a label "This side up with care," and marked as "medicine," was passed through without detection."

A single factory in Worcester, Mass., has sold $80 000 worth of revolving pistols since the gold fever has broken out. We opine that the manufacturer of these pistols make out better than those who are in search of the gold in California.

GRAPHIC.—A true picture of despair, is a pig reaching through a hole in the fence to get a cabbage that lies a few inches beyond its reach.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone. Shadows of evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dull reflection—itself a broader shade. We look forward into the coming lonely night. The soul withdraws into itself. The stars arise, and the night is holy.

A courteous Frenchman, in reply to a question why women were not admitted into the Chamber of Deputies, said, that to be a member, it was requisite to be forty years old, and it was impossible to suppose that any lady could reach that unseemly age.

INTELLIGIBILITY.—In St. Gile's the following notice was lately posted in the window of a lodging-house: "Hay sack and flour to let. chickens and carrot." The real import of the notice was, "A second flour to let, kitchen and garret.—[London Sun.

GONE TO MILL.—We notice the marriage of Mr. Joseph Gone to Miss Amanda A. Mill.

A STIFF IDEA.—An Irishman, speaking of a young lady whose manners were rather stiff and formal, said he believed that when she was a baby her mother must have fed her upon *biled pokers underdone.*

The "Wife Market" at Australia was exceedingly brisk last July, the latest dates from thence. Transactions were peremptory, and no bargains on time. No less than eight of the female immigrants by the Wm. Stewart, were respectably and well married before they had been ashore forty-eight hours. The others thought they would "wait awhile," and be more circumspect.

A young lady in Cincinnati, says the Commercial, was rudely seized lately by a young fellow who attempted to kiss her; but when he applied his lips to hers, she caught them between her teeth, and bit one nearly off.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells, hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.

feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—100 barrels superfine flour, 2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a super-ropal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week. Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will preserve the rigist and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall rise forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash in pieces the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of Him who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth! Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two Dollars a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United State*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. | KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1849. | VOLUME I.----NUMBER 7.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - 25
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder WM. I. APPLEBY, Recklesstown, Burlington county, New Jersey, Traveling Agent.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Mr. ALEXANDER BADLAM, Cambridge Port, near Boston, Mass.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
DAVID WHITMER, Richmond, Mo.

From the Missouri Republican, of Sept. 19, 1848.

Letter from Orson Hyde.

From an article in your paper of August 30th, headed "The late Locofoco outrage in Iowa," it would seem that some men have taken a very great interest in my affairs, and in the affairs of that people of Pottawatamie county, Iowa, over whom I have been called to preside. Charges of bribery, I discover, have been brought against the Whigs of Iowa, for the course they are said to have taken to procure the Mormon votes. I think that all parties will admit that I know as much about this matter as any other man, and I think that I am just as willing to tell the truth about it, and the whole truth, as any person. My God knows what I have done in this case, and why should I attempt to conceal it from frail and mortal men? I will not do it.

I am not a political man, having never cast but one vote in my life, and that was several years before I ever heard the name of Mormon. I may have voted for some petty neighborhood officer in the course of my life, besides the above named, but I do not recollect that I ever even did that. From the inaugural address of President Polk, I did think that we ought to contend for all Oregon, and on several occasion I expressed myself to that effect; for I could not see how the dignity of our Government could be sustained without it. But there was a great detraction from the first position taken. This appeared to me to be a blight in the wreath of the nation's honor, and it has never appeared to me otherwise. If, by speaking in favor of our holding *all Oregon*, I have committed myself to the Democratic cause, I stand committed; otherwise, I believe that I am free from any claim that they can have upon me.

I think that if the Democrats would go back a few years and search diligently, with an unprejudiced eye, they might find causes more potent for the late Mormon vote, than their alleged Whig bribery. The floor of Carthage Jail, still stained, perhaps, with the blood of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, can witness what confidence the plighted faith of a *Democratic State* is entitled to. It may be urged, that this foul deed was committed by a mob, without the knowledge of the Governor. The "Carthage Greys," had sworn to kill Joseph and Hyram Smith, and this fact was generally known; yet they were detailed by *authority*, in preference to any other soldiers, to guard the jail. Their pieces being charged with blank cartridges they could pour a *tremendous* fire into the mob as they approached the jail to kill the prisoners. The lifeless bodies of these men were taken to Nauvoo, and there exposed to public view, while thousands of bursting hearts and streaming eyes sent up their bitter wailing and complaints to *high Heaven*, against the perpetrators of this bloody deed; and it would require as strong proof to make that afflicted people believe that the Governor of that State did not give his private sanction to that cold blooded murder, as the Israelites had at Mt. Sinai of the existence of a God. Again, when the "*Barnburners*," and houseburners of Hancock commenced their career, Col. Backenstos, then the legal Sheriff of that county, called out a posse to quell their *fiery* operations. Their object was to burn us out, and drive us off from our lands, that they might have "*Free Soil*." The Sheriff was successful in his course against the fiery foe, and would most likely, have effectually put a stop to their operations had not the Governor, at this time, sent a body of troops into the county for the alleged purpose of quelling the disturbances there; but it appears evident, from what followed, that the Governors' real object was to help the mob and oppress the Mormons—to waste and destroy them; for, instead of his sustaining the Sheriff in his legal, honorable and fearless course, he orders the posse to be disbanded and sent home, and receives the mobocrats with open arms, and they become identified with his forces. Thus is a house-burning mob legalized by the Governor, and the Sheriff with his legal forces dishonored, disbanded and sent home!! This is not Whig bribery, neither newspaper froth or foam; but it is solemnly, shameful and official *Democratic* Truth!!

Again, the two letters written by Gov. Ford, one to A. W. Babbit, Esq., of Nauvoo, and the other to the editor of the Warsaw Signal, defining his position in relation to the Mormons and Anti-Mormons of Hancock county. The spirit and tenor of these letters bore an assusance to the mob, that they were at liberty to do with us as they pleased. The particular doctrines set forth in them, I will not name or repeat. Better for community that they be forgotten!

The foregoing acts gave strength to the mob, and weakness and discouragement to the Saints, and they exclaimed in their private councils and public walks, concerning the injustice and oppression of the Democratic administration of the State of Illinois—"*This is your hour and the power of darkness.*" From this time forth, our troubles increased, until we were expelled from the State. Now, let me candidly appeal to every honest man in the Union, whether he be Whig or Democrat, if he does not think that the foregoing acts have had a greater influence upon the votes of the Mormons of late, than any alleged Whig bribery? Let others think as they may, my knowledge of the feelings of that people, together with my own experience, authorize me to say, that here are causes that have influenced the Mormon votes with an hundred fold more power than any other consideration. This is the testimony that I bear here, and it is the testimony that, by the grace of God, I shall bear in the Court of Heaven.

Now for the Whig bribery. I left my home in Pottawatamie county on the 24th of June last. My object in going abroad was to obtain a printing press, fixtures, &c. I expected to raise the necessary funds by donations, subscriptions, contributions, &c. I left with the feeling and intention to vote for Gen. Taylor if I voted for any Presidential candidate, and I had spoken of this to many of my friends. In fact, I felt disposed, if I voted at all, to vote the Whig ticket. On my way down, I met with Mr. Pickett on his way up, and had considerable conversation with him upon various matters. As I was going to Burlington to see a small branch of our church there and to send a young man from thence to England, Mr. P. advised me to call on Col. Warren of that place. This I did, and made known to him my mission. He directly asked me my political views, and I gave them to him frankly. He asked me if I could conscientiously recommend my views to our people. I told him that I should be very sorry to receive principles myself that I would hesitate to recommend to others. Said he, are you willing to do it? I replied that I was. Well, said he, by doing it, you will do us a favor. After some further and unimportant conversation I received several letters of introduction to gentlemen in the east, but no check for a farthing in any shape. These and other introductions facilitated my purposes, and I have got the press and intend to use it, not as a political engine particularly, but as a means to diffuse among our people, who have long been shut out from it, the news of the day, and also to [illegible] them in religion, &c. To charge the Whigs [illegible] tion, I do consider unjust, ungenerous and untrue. I have no warfare to wage against any people, but wish all well in doing well; but if the Mormon votes were illegal *why were Democratic office-holders and office-seekers at Kanesville before the election, courting and soliciting those illegal votes?* They certainly knew the laws of Iowa, and knew whether out votes would be legal or illegal. If they knew that we had no legal right to vote, how much corruption does it show in the democrats to solicit those votes! If they knew that it was our legal right to vote, how much corruption does it show in them to reject our votes and steal our poll-books? The suggestion that a Whig stole the poll-book is unworthy of a reply.

I have been absent from these scenes, and cannot say that the newspapers can be relied on for information upon these matters, and I have only glanced at a few of them; but if they are worthy of credit, I must say that the above inconsistency and corruption are enough to sicken any noble-minded man, and he must pity the imbecility and extreme selfishness of his race. The sum and substance of the Democratic reasoning concerning the Mormon vote seems to be this: "If you vote for Cass and Butler, your votes will be legal: but if you vote for Taylor and Fillmore, your votes will be illegal." That the "Washington Union," the government organ, should stoop to advocate such a degrading inconsistency, too clearly shows that that party is willing to adopt almost any measures to effect their purpose and objects, even if it be to drive a people, women and chilren, on to the western prairies to perish and die. That people, through much industry, toil, hardship and labor, are just beginning to drive want from their doors, and rise from the blow received in Illinois; and now, if we presume to cast our votes for Taylor and Fillmore, that blow is threatened to be repeated by the same hand. Ye men of this Republic, what say you? Shall we vote as we like, or shall we not? If we *are* going to the Great Salt Lake by-and-by, are we not interested in the Presidential election? Does he not appoint the Governor over that country, and other officers? It may be that, even in that secluded place, we shall be able to render the Government some important service, and things may assume such a shape that the Government could hardly do without us there; and now shall we vote as we like at the next election, and be protected in it, or shall we not?

I do not claim to be a prophet, but I will close with a parabolical anecdote. In the land of "steady habits, *down east*," in "*blue-law*" times, an unfortunate youth was left in the world, his father and uncle having been murdered. This youth fell into the hands of a very superstitious and bigoted man, who believed more in the rod for children than in giving them good and wholesome teaching. This lad was taken rather ill one day, and the old man resolved to give him a portion of jalap. Consequently, he mixed it up for the lad, not, perhaps, in the most delicate way that could be imagined, and gave it to him, and ordered him to swallow it; but the stomach of the lad refused it. "What!" says the old man, "do you not like it?" "No sir," said the boy. "Then says the old man, "I'll whip you till you do," and he applied the rod with great severity to the back of the unoffending boy. Again the old man presented to him the nauseous drug with like results as before, but the cries of the lad under his castigation drew the neighbors together to behold the scene. When they learned the real merits of the case, they seized the old man, bound him hand and foot, and cast him into prison, where he lay for a long time. At length he was liberated, but he was not received into society. This so mortified his pride, and broke his spirits, that he soon died of grief, and few there were to lament his end. The lad fell into the hands of a very kind and tender-hearted man. He soon recovered from his afflictions, and grew up to be a man, respected by all the wise and good. His wisdom was great and all its lovers sought for his society and listened with deep interest and attention to the words of his mouth.

Yours, most respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

To Messrs. CHAMBERS & KNAPP,
Editors of the Missouri Republican.

From the Missouri Republican of Sept. 21, 1848.

Letter from Orson Hyde.

I would esteem it a favor if the following can have place in your columns. I am sorry to trouble you or the public with a second communication, bordering upon matters that have caused so many unpleasant feelings. But as this article may reach many of our people through the public papers whom I cannot personally see or address, and that, too, at an earlier period than I can convey intelligence to them in any other way, I hope to be pardoned for the indulgence that I ask.

I would say to the good people of Pottawatamie county and to our friends elsewhere, that the advice that I gave to you, touching political matters, I gave in all good faith and conscience, and in the spirit that dwelt in my bosom, namely: in the spirit and feeling of a brother who regards your interest and your welfare, and that also of all men.

You have the laws of Iowa at the Bluffs, and I wish you to make yourselves acquainted with them, and let no political zeal carry you beyond their limits. Remember, that it is the *native* born male citizen of the United States, who is twenty-one years old and upwards, and also foreigners who have been duly naturalized according to the laws of the country, who are legal voters, if they have resided in the State and county the requisite term of time, and I believe that none others are.

Be particular in these matters, and let no illegal votes or [illegible] claims to be identified with our[illegible] who make threats against any people, or of any great things that he will do; particularly if he wishes his union with us to be continued. So far as the law opens your way to the ballot box, we can honorably travel on towards it; but when that ceases to be our pioneer, and we attempt to force a passage by any other means, we sacrifice our peace and happiness at the shrine of a misguided zeal and a vain ambition which are stamped with the high displeasure of Heaven, and of all wise and good men. There are certain *knowing ones* also, who say and tell things that they *do not know*, for popularity's sake, at the expense of their best friends. This is a poisonous worm that is gnawing at their root.

If there are precincts in Pottawatamie county, or if that county, is properly organized, I can see no objection to the *legal voters* among the Mormons, casting their votes at the election. If they do intend going to the Great Salt Lake, I cannot see that this should disqualify them as voters any more than the hope and intention that we all cherish, perhaps, of going to Heaven by-and-by.

In the midst of all these various opinions and contentions, there is an over-ruling hand that "*steadies the ark*," and I think that none have occasion to run mad and raise the cry of extermination against a people that have committed no legal offence. If they do, *cause and effect* assure me that it must recoil with ten-fold more weight upon their heads than all the Mormon votes if cast against them.

Mr. A. W. Babbitt is a member of our church, but professes to be no religious Mormon. Time will determine, or has determined, whether he lives up to his profession. He is made to say by the newspapers, that I showed him a check for a thousand dollars, on Washington, but he does not say on what house or on what institution. I here state that I never showed Mr. Babbitt a check on Washington, nor any other person, for I *never had one to show*. Mr. Babbitt has taken his own course in politics which is peculiar to himself, and has chosen his own mode to help his party. If I were to see him, perhaps he would tell me another story, different from what I gather from the papers. But I will close with the wish that Gen. TAYLOR may be elected President of the United States, trusting that a merciful Providence and patriotic men may have an eye for good upon us poor Mormons, who appear to be threatened with extermination and death, if we presume to express our minds at the ballot-box in a free country, under the influence of Democratic rule.

I have just this moment cast my eye upon a recommendation to jug me up for my crimes, and for the first time in my life, learned that Mr. Babbitt was one of the Twelve Apostles. If I really felt guilty, I should fear these threats and monstrous recommendations, but as I do not feel guilty, I have no fears.

I have this one request, however to make. The people of Pottawatamie county are a good people; they have struggled hard for life, and may the Great Ruler in Israel bless them and give them life eternal! If vengeance has to be taken, let these good people escape; for rather than see again, men, women and children suffer, as I have seen them suffer, I would say, let me be the only object of vengeance. They may put me in prison, they may Carthagenianize me, or they may put a noose on me in private, but I will try to be prepared to meet whatever may come. I do not consider that I have the guardianship of my life or liberty. Thankful I am, that that is retained in better hands.

Yours, most respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

To Messrs. CHAMBERS & KNAPP,
Editors of the Missouri Republican.

Reported for the Frontier Guardian.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

[*Concluded.*]

Third Day.

SUNDAY, April 8th, 1849.

Conference convened at 10 o'clock, A. M. The sun shone clear and warm. Pres't. O. Hyde wished seats to be reserved for the ladies.

The Choir sung, "Come let us anew," &c.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith requested order and attention. Opened the meeting by Prayer.

The Choir sung. "On the Mountain top appearing, &c."

Pres't. Orson Hyde said, I rejoice that we have met under such favorable circumstances, and that we have had such fine weather. Spoke of the business already transacted, and reserving to-day, for instruction in the principles and doctrines of the Gospel. Spoke of his acts and proceedings, and wished to take an expression of the feelings of the Brethren in regard to them; and said you have witnessed our course, and you know how to appreciate our acts, and under what circumstances they were performed, and we submit the thing to your decision.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith moved, that Pres't. Brigham Young be sustained in his office as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (Carried.)

Moved that Heber C. Kimball be sustained as First Counsellor to the President. (Carried.)

Moved that Willard Richards, be sustained as Second Counsellor to the President, and Historian to the Church. (Carried.)

Moved by Pres't. Geo. A. Smith, that Orson Hyde, P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman and Ezra T. Benson be sustained as the Twelve Apostles in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Each voted for separately, and unanimously.

Moved that Father John Smith be sustained, as Patriarch to the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (Carried.)

Joseph Young be sustained as Smith, that Josenh President of all the Seventies; [illegible] Senior cock, 2d; Henry Herriman, 3d; Zerah Pulsipher, 4th; A. P. Rockwood, 5th; Benjamin L. Clapp, 6th; Jedediah M. Grant, 7th. Each voted for separately, and unanimously.

Moved that we sustain N. K. Whitney as Bishop of the whole Church. (Carried.)

Moved that we sustain Orson Hyde, as the President of Pottawatamie county, and Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson as his Counsellors, and are satisfied with their course. (Carried.)

Moved that we sustain James Allred as the President of the High Council; George W. Harris, Noah S. Bulkley, Lyman Stoddard, George Coulson, William Snow, Ira Oviatt, Aaron Johnson, Henry W. Miller, Jerome M. Benson, Andrew H. Perkins, Silas Richards, and Evan M. Greene as Recorder, Historian and Clerk of the High Council, each voted for seperately and unanimously.

Moved that Father Draper be acknowledged as the Patriarch in Pottawatamie county. (Carried.)

Pres't. O Hyde said, I cannot withhold an expression of my feelings, and hearty thanks for your good will expressed towards us in your unwavering determination to sustain us in our office and calling, and also our brethren in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. We should be sorry to betray the confidence which you, this day, have reposed in us. We are glad that there have been no objections raised against us: yet if objections do exist against us, or any one of us in our official proceedings, or in our private capacity, this is the place and now is the time when they can be lawfully and honorably made to our face in the midst of the people. (After a short pause, and no objections made, Mr. H. continued and said,) as there are no objections made, I trust that there will be none made in any bye-corner after this, unless we shall do something hereafter that will merit censure. No whining or complaining about us will be heard.

I wish now to call your attention to the course taken by a certain branch of the church. It is true that I am a little warm or heated at times, but am fortunately yoked with two counsellors who are cool, deliberate and calculating. These serve to modify and temper my feelings to a degree of moderation that is tolerable. We have looked for members from this branch to meet with us in council, but they have seldom, if ever done so, cheerfully. One would naturally conclude that they were all law students. They are very technical, and metaphysical, and claim only to have apostatized from dishonesty and crime. This reformation may be a redeeming quality—a saving clause; for they may have learned by experience that the way of the transgressor is hard in those things from which they now claim to have apostatized. If they have indeed apostatized from such faith and conduct, they have done that which I should charitably hope no other branch in Pottawatamie county could do for the reason that none other may be guilty. I mean the Silver Creek branch where Father Cutler has the Presidency. We look for men clothed with high and responsible priesthood, to meet with us in council and mingle their spirits and feelings with ours; and if they are one with us, they will be very apt to do it—particularly when circumstances will allow.

In the first place: In view of that people who are the descendants of Abraham, and the great desire of the Saints that the promises made to their father and reserved to be fulfilled upon their heads in the last days, should be speedily consumated. Some men have suffered enthusiasm to take the helm of their minds, and they have caused us much trouble and awakened a prejudice that has been a strong barrier against our success and prosperity in this matter. Great wheels move slowly, and all these things must move along in the Providence of God, if they move aright. No enthusiastic flirts—no vain or wild chimera—no mysterious humbug is going to accomplish the great purposes of our Heavenly Father in these days. If a man has received a plain, straight forward and honorable mission, and shall afterwards attempt to wrap it up in mystery, or present it in dark and ambiguous sayings to excite wonder and awaken discontent, you may know that "*mystery Babylon*" is there, and that the destroying spirit is in the ascendant.

Our martyred prophet, in one of the last councils in which I had the honor to enjoy his company, said: "Tell the red men of the forest that they must bury the tomahawk and live in peace with the white man and among themselves also, and with all mankind. This was the teaching given to Father Cutler also by President Young. He was instructed to go and tell the Indians to bury the tomahawk, and by the permission of Government to build mills, to establish schools, and to take all legal measures to improve their condition—to teach them that Jesus Christ died for them, and that they should repent and be baptized for the remission of their sins. It is no pleasure to me to take power from a good man, but if possible, to increase it. I will come to the point Because a mission has been given to Father Cutler and Bishop Calkins to do a certain work, they have preached up their own righteousness, neglected their mission and infused into that branch self-righteousness enough to alienate them from the body of the Church.

It is true that there was on a certain occasion a deputation from that branch of the Church, and a private council waited upon them here, consisting of the Presidency of the Church in this place. They were called up here for an investigation of their doings. They made satisfactory retractions, and the doings of this Council were written in a letter addressed to the Silver Creek branch. This letter, Father Cutler advised the brethren with him to back up when they returned home. I observed to them that the letter was a true statement of the case; but told them that they could [illegible] to take that letter and confirm the truth of its contents by their testimony to the branch, or go before the High Council, which was to be in session that day, and have an investigation there of their proceedings. I told them not to take the letter at all. unless they intended to support it to all intents and purposes; for if they did, they would not only alienate that branch still the more from the church, but bring innocent blood on their own heads. They consented to take the letter upon the terms required, and took it.

But how was that letter treated by the branch, and by the men who promised to back it up. The testimony is that it was read in detatched sentences—some not read at all—moved by one that it be laid under the table, by another that it be laid on the table and wink at the ignorance of the writer or of the thing. The Council we held, I wished to have private, for if the matter had been brought before the High Council and raked as they would have raked it, it would have been a much harder case for them. I tell you that that mission cannot nor shall not prosper with the present spirit of that branch. Father Cutler lies a little back in the shade, behind the curtain while Bishop Calkins is his organ and mouth-piece and the "Magnus Apollo" to carry out his measures.

Why are we placed here to preside over the Church? Because the First Presidency cannot be every where present, and consequently cannot be here. We are placed to act in their stead. We are their representatives. If they were here and saw that that mission was being converted into something that they never contemplated, and was having an injurious effect upon the Church and its organization, would they not veto it? Every body would say, yes! Cannot their representatives do the same? Most assuredly, or else they have no reprerentatives. We are here under their seal and sanction, and we do not intend to dishonor them. It matters not then how great any man's mission may be, if he is within our reach, he can be controlled by the council and authorities of the Church here, particularly if he is going out of his circle and limits; but if he keeps within the limits of his instructions, we have no wish to interfere with him.

If the Silver Creek Branch were as frank and honest as they pretend, they would say, in my opinion, that they regarded Father Cutler as the highest authority on earth—that they consider it more to their advantage, if they make us think they are one with us, so that we will not act upon their case, and thus give them a latitude to privately operate under our sanction. To our face, their words are with us; but who cannot see that their spirit is against us; nay, feel it also! And that they bolster themselves up by an affected righteousness, and try to stifle their own convictions of error by magnifying the faults of their brethren. The wicked subterfuge is resorted to, in order to beguile the unwary, that the ancients have visited them, tongues and prophecyings are dealt out so profusely that the market is glutted. We are weak mortals: but when the Holy Spirit comes upon us, and we take an action upon those who have questioned our power, our right, and our jurisdiction, in order to get a lengthened term to do wrong, they will find, sooner or later, that what we bind on earth is bound in Heaven.

Pres't. O. Hyde, presented a letter written to E. M. Greene by Bishop Calkins, and observed, that all know that Br. Greene has been appointed Clerk of the High Council, recorder and historian of the church, and you all know his honorable course, his high standing in the Church, and his good moral character. We have confidence in Br. Greene, and he is always welcome in the Council to do the business of recording for them.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith called upon Robert Campbell to read the letter.

SILVER CREEK, Jan. 15, 1849.

BR. GREENE, SIR: This is to let you know that I have received your copy of the minutes of the special Council, held at Kanesville, on the 15th of December, 1848. I am much obliged to you for the favor; but would have been a little better pleased had you done justice to the principle of truth, and honesty in those minutes.

I will ask you a few questions which I wish you would take the trouble to answer to relieve my mind and feelings on those matters, viz: Did not I myself ask you into the Council at about the hour of nine or ten o'clock, P. M., to do a little waiting for me, to take down some testimonies that were to be given there in my case, (not as a clerk for the Council, but to do me a favor for my own private journal,) which was to be given by W. P. McIntire and others?

Why did you not give G. W. Harris's testimony as well as McIntire's?

Why did you not give the motion of G. W. Harris seconded by yourself, and voted unanimously according to your agreement the next morning with me in your private room, that all things might show true on both side of the question?

Why did you not give the outline of G. A. Smiths' talk about the leather breeches, &c.; that the spirit of that man might be as plain to the reader as my own?

Why did you say that I made "satisfactory retraction," when the truth is I did not make any in any shape whatever: But said there might be a shadow of justification under the testimony of McIntire for the course of O. Hyde. But still the righteous way would have been to have sent to me instead of the branch?

Why did you say I agreed with O. Hyde "to burn all the letters and papers that had passed between us," when no letters or papers has ever passed between us. Again, why did you not send those minutes under your certificate, instead of your official seal? when it is a well known fact that you were not the clerk of said Council; but was only invited in by me, to do some writing for me as an individual, and that not until the Council had more than half done its business.

Now if you will please answer these few questions, I shall feel better perhaps in my mind, as I wish always to have the best of feelings when there is room for it. Yours, respectfully, &c.

To E. M. GREENE. L. H. CALKINS.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith saids, I think this was one of the most insulting letters I have ever heard. I think the leather breeches fit tighter and tighter. He believed Br. Greene done his duty according to the time and on-

Pres't. O. Hyde, moved that Bishop Calkins be disfellowshipped from the Church until he makes satisfaction.

Pres't. O. Hyde explained that some who had visited that Branch caught their spirit and returned teaching that the church is separated, that some of its members are here and some in the Valley; that there is no organization here, nor in the Valley; that the church is disorganized at present. Spoke of some wanting us to hold still about their bogus press and their dark designs until they can bring all the evil they can upon this people. Said also, when I got up that letter, I proposed to Father Cutler and Bishop Calkins to back it up to the Branch. Two others came in, and the question was asked them if they would back it up; and they answered, they would sustain Father Cutler and Bishop Calkins any how; showing, they would back them up whether they got the sanction of the Church or not. Said he felt like putting a veto upon that misson until things are straightened out by the Church; and observed that I want to have Bishop Calkins disfellowshipped until he makes the proper apology to Br. Greene, for that letter, and let him give satisfaction to the Council. I also wish a vote of injunction to be laid upon that mission. It will test the action of Father Cutler and that branch.

Br. William Redfield said it is with peculiar feelings that I arise to address you. I am connected with the branch there, and I am conversant with the acts of the branch all the way through. There may be things I don't know of. I was present when that letter was read. The letter was not read sentence by sentence. It was not motioned to lay it on the table, nor any remarks made to lay it on the table,—except by Jim Long and who cares for him; neither God, man, nor the devil cares for him. The Branch acquiesced in the letter; and there has been every thing done to sustain the Authorities of the Church here and elsewhere. Father Cutler always sustained the heads of the Church. Spoke of there going to be another Council, and that Father Cutler would make a full return to the authorities here, as soon as he got back. Said also, if Bishop Calkins taught wrong things it was private, and not in public; and if he has done any thing wrong why let him suffer for the wrong. And those who have said anything against that Branch, let them prove it; for I know they are all good men.

Br. Louis Harvey said I am no spokesman, and rise in weakness. Said he was present when that letter was read. Thinks a part of the letter was not read, and that there was not the true spirit there. He said, when it was moved to lay it on the table, or put it under the table it was sanctioned by many there.

Br. Wm. Redfield said something about being at Pres't. Hyde's at the time it was read, and that every word was read in the Branch.

Br. Louis Harvey said I do not disupte but that Long made the remarks, but I tell you that others too, made remarks, and these remarks were sanctioned by many that were there.

Two other witnesses were at hand on both sides of the question, but were not called to testify.

Br. Alexander Stanley from the Congregation asked for the reading of the minutes.

Pres't. Hyde read that portion of the minutes, relative to Bishop Calkins making retraction, burning papers, &c.

Br. A. Stanley asked if retraction was called for in the Council.

Pres't. Hyde answered, yes.

Bishop Calkins was dis-fellowshipped until he makes satisfaction to the Council for the letter he wrote to E. M. Greene. (Clear vote. No dissension.)

Br. Alexander Stanley moved that this Conference suspend Father Cutler's Mission until an investigation is entered into, and an understanding is given before the Authorities of the Church, and it is approved of by them; and until he knows us and knows himself. (Carried unanimously.)

Tune "Russian March."

Pres't. Orson Hyde gave notice of a fast on the 27th of this month, and instructed the brethren to lay up something for the poor.

Motion was made and carried to adjourn one hour and a quarter.

Br. Benson dismissed the meeting.

(The report of Branches was so incomplete, owing to the bridges being swept away, that we do not deem it expedient to publish the report of the branches. There were twenty-three branches out of thirty-eight represented.)

SUNDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Pres't. O. Hyde called the meeting to order.

Prayer was made by Pres't. E. T. Benson.

Pres't. O. Hyde said we have been favored during this Conference with a representation from all parts of the county. Gave a lengthy and able address on the nature of the Kingdom of God and the kingdoms of this world. Spoke of not running after the gold—for the promise is, all are ours, &c., but if you pluck an apple and pick it up before it is ripe, it will set your teeth on edge, that no allurements arising from going to the gold mines should entice us. Adverted to the train, that without casting any reflections or throwing a stigma upon our California brethren who have so dearly earned their laurels, I have to say something about its disadvantages. Spoke of the looseness of the morals of men going out in companies—that it required the sternest stuff to stand against its influence, and showed its evil consequences and closed by blessing the people.

Pres't. Geo. A. Smith gave instructions to the Saints who are going to the mountains to leave their calves; to treat the Saints on their arrival from England with kindness and cordiality; to take them by the hand and to point them out good locations. Spoke of the necessity of the Saints being united; of their sacred covenants made in the Temple, to sacrifice their property to help each other to a place of gathering. Spoke of the extent of the work to which we are called; of the 300 vessel loads of Saints now in England that would come if they had the opportunity and wagons; that five more yoke of cattle were still wanting.

Pres't. Joseph Young spoke at length; expressing his satisfaction at the counsel given to the elders not to go to California and Oregon; expatiated at large against lying, swearing, stealing, against quarreling and taking the name of the Lord in vain; said that our actions and motives were riddled out by the searching spirit of God. Exhorted the brethren to honor one another and to love one another, and repeated that Br. Benson had enjoined upon him to say Oxen. I say, OXEN.

Pres't. O. Hyde spoke upon the utility of the Saints taking the Guardian; of the nature of the Fast, and the duties of the brethren on that occasion. Gave notice that this Conference would be adjourned to the first Saturday and Sunday in May, to meet at Benson's Settlement. Instructed them not to sell their land before they got their crops in, and made a call for oxen.

Pres't. Ezra T. Benson spoke on the text, "OXEN," and gave good instruction. Said that when men get so large, that they cannot be tried by any tribunal this side the Valley, they ought to go there. When a man has a pretence, that he will listen to counsel in the Valley, and will not hearken to counsel here, he gives the lie, &c.

Maj. Miller said that he had done all in his power to prevent the Indians from stealing horses, and had told them that no other people would have suffered as much from them as the Mormons had; he had no force, but the force of argument to prevent them.

Moved that we adjourn this Conference to Bensons' Settlement to be held on the Fifth and Sixth of May. (Carried.)

Congregation sung, "All's Well."

The Conference adjourned.

ORSON HYDE,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
EZRA T. BENSON. } *Presidents.*

E. M. GREENE,
JAMES SLOAN. } *Clerks.*

ROB'T. CAMPBELL, Reporter.

We learn that the Government proposition for the modification of the navigation laws, has again been brought forward, and Mr. Bancroft, our Minister, states that to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in this matter, he will meet them; that he is ready to sign a convention to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity, and upon the opening of the entire coasting trade of the two countries to the vessels of each. By the proposed law it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States laden with Cotton and Tobacco; she will be permitted to discharge all, or part of her cargo in the Mersey, take in goods or passengers and carry them to Glasgow or London, in transit, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo, from her final port on her discharge.

Col. Fremont and his party have suffered very severely beyond a doubt; but it is more than probable that exagerated accounts of his disaster and loss of men have been published.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1849.

Agency.

Elder ISAAC BULLOCK, a young man of fire moral character, and well qualified for the business, has been employed by us as an agent to procure subscribers for the Guardian while he travels the country in the capacity of a Missionary to preach the Gospel, to comfort the Saints and instruct them in matters pertaining to their duty—the gathering, &c.

His circuit is within the limits of the United States, and we will be responsible for all the money that is paid to him by subscribers for the Guardian, and will forward the papers to them with as little delay as possible. He has the requisite papers to show that he is our authorized traveling agent in the United States.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Cash will be given for a few hundred feet of good seasoned black walnut lumber, if delivered immediately—clear stuff.

GROG SHOP.

Our community, for a long time, has been cursed with a grog-shop, located within a few rods of the door of our Tabernacle and School-House, where meetings for divine worship are regularly held. The proprietor of this concern went into this low and degrading traffic there, after our meetings were regularly established, in order to take the advantage, not only of the usual trade and travel, but of every gathering for religious purposes, to vend that article that carries ruin and death into many a homely cot. He was candidly and respectfully remonstrated with, against a traffic of that kind in that place in the out-set, but he only treated with contempt, the reasons that were urged against his business. He manifested no regard for the feelings or wishes of this community; but despite of reason and argument, persisted in keeping the establishment open to the great annoyance of the citizens here, and to the enticing of many a young and liberal hearted man from the path of sobriety and honor, to the shades of vice and wretchedness. It is, indeed, a low miserable sink—a place of drunkenness and gambling on the Sabbath-day, where men get so filled with whisky that they blaspheme every thing that is good—go from thence into the congregation, frequently, and disturb them—insult females in the street while passing to and from the place of worship, by gross and vulgar language, &c., &c. We are prepared to prove every word we say, and still more; but for poor weak humanity's sake we forbear for the present.

This thing has been endured till endurance ceases to be a virtue. The curses of the inebriate are justly poured against the concern in his sober and reflecting moments. Were almost any other people situated as we are, before they would endure what we have endured, they would blot that *little hell* out of existence. Young men drinking there, fighting in the street because of liquor, shooting, hallowing and carousing day and night, is sufficient to awaken the righteous indignation of every good citizen against that slough of corruption and drunkenness.

If a man has no higher object to attain in this life, than a few paltry dimes at the expense of the unfortunate enough to live near him, he supplies but a broken link in the chain of creation, and deserves to have a welding heat, and become more firmly joined under the hammer of public frown, upon the anvil of the laws of the State. If it is really necessary to have a liquor shop in the country, (which we seriously doubt) let it not be a low, dirty gambling concern, but a respectable one, if possible, where the keeper has principle enough to deny a man before he gets intoxicated, and not harbor about him a set of disturbers of meetings and the peace and order of society.

The following acrostic from the Palmyra, (Mo.) Whig, does not gingle badly in sentiment with the foregoing:

G ulf of mis'ry; source of strife;
R oad to ruin; bane of life;
O rphan maker; young man's snare;
G rave of virtue! devil's lair.

S ource of murder; nation's curse;
H ealth destroyer; vice's nurse;
O ut of thine enchanting bowl,
P oisons flow that kill the soul.

In another place the feelings of a stranger are expressed in relation to our Conference, and in relation to the conduct of certain individuals there. Parents would do well to consider this.

When a stranger who is not of us reproves, we think it high time for the parents of some young men here to bestir themselves.

We will now publish some of the laws of the State, touching these things; and although our county organization is lame in some respects, yet we think that if some three or four good men are deputed by the Magistrate to act as constables at our large meetings, and arrest such as may be guilty of drunkenness, vulgarity and profanity by which the peace and quiet of the assembly is jeopardized, and make them or their parents pay over the penalty which the law imposes, with costs, &c., we will venture to predict that some means of reformation will be devised by fathers or by sons.

Let the organization of our county be as impotent as any man may consider it; it is potent enough to make men pay five dollars and costs if they will sell liquor on the first day of the week; and it is for those to determine who understand jurisprudence better than we, if a Magistrate's decision is not final in relation to higher offences and misdemeanors in the grocery operation, where a case has been tried by a jury, and there is no Circuit Court to appeal to.

IMMORAL PRACTICES.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That if any person of the age of fourteen years or upwards, shall be found on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, rioting, quarreling, fishing, shooting, or at common labor, (works of necessity and charity only excepted) he or they shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars: *Provided*, Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to extend to those who conscientiously do observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, nor to prevent persons from travelling, watermen from landing their passengers or freight, or ferrymen from conveying any person over the waters on such day.

SEC. 2. That if any grocery keeper or other person shall sell or barter any spirituous liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, (except prescribed by a physician, or if such grocery keeper or other person shall know that such spirituous liquors are wanted to be used as medicine) such grocery keeper or other person so offending, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 3. That if any person of the age of fourteen years and upwards, shall profanely curse or damn, or profanely swear by the name of God, Jesus Christ or the holy ghost, in any court of justice or within hearing of any religious assemblage, each and every person so offending, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than twenty-five cents for each offence.

SEC. 4. That all fines accruing under the provisions of this act, shall be collected in the name of the United States as in other cases of a breach of the peace, and be paid into the township treasury for the use of common schools in the township in which the offence shall have been committed, (excepting in such counties as have not been organized into townships) in which case the fines aforesaid shall be paid over to the county treasurer for the use aforesaid, within thirty days after collected, and if any officer fail to pay over such fine by him collected agreeably to the provisions of this act, such officer shall for any such neglect, forfeit and pay into the treasury aforesaid, double the amount of any such fine or fines by him collected, to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace having cognizance of the same, at the suit of the township or county treasurer, as the case may be: *Provided*, That all prosecutions under the provisions of this act, shall be commenced within ten days after the offence is committed, except prosecutions against justices of the peace for not paying over any fine or fines as aforesaid.

APPROVED, 10th Febuary, 1843.

WORSHIPPING CONGREGATIONS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That any person who shall, by menace, profane swearing, vulgar language, or any disorderly, or immoral conduct, interrupt and disturb any congregation, or collection of citizens, assembled together for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God, or who shall sell, or attempt to sell, or otherwise dispose of ardent spirits, or liquors, or any article which will tend to disturb any worshipping congregation or collection of people, within two miles of such place, unless the person so selling or disposing of said spirituous liquors or articles, shall be regularly licensed to keep a tavern, or grocery, and shall sell the same, at his said tavern or grocery, to travellers, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. Justices of the peace respectively, in their several counties, shall have jurisdiction of the aforesaid offence, and may, on view, or upon information on oath, cause every such person, having offended, as aforesaid, to be apprehended and brought before him to answer such charge.

SEC. 3. Any person, who shall be accused as aforesaid, if [illegible] and, if he shall insist, by a full jury of twelve, who shall be summoned to try the cause, and if the jury shall find the accused guilty, they shall assess and state the amount of the fine, not more than is stated in the first section of this act, upon which the justice, before whom the trial shall be had, or in case the person shall plead guilty, shall give judgment for fine and costs, and proceed to collect the same, without delay, and (when said fine shall be required) to pay it over, without delay, to the treasurer of the proper county, taking his receipt therefor, and which receipt shall be filed with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, after which the said fine, or fines, which may be thus deposited, shall be subject to the control of said court, and appropriated to the education of any poor orphan child, or children, of the proper county.

SEC. 4. Any person, who may consider himself, or herself, aggrieved by the judgment of the justice, may appeal to the district court of the county, and may remove the same, as in cases of assault and battery.

APPROVED, January 24, 1839.

It has been our lot to act here, in many respects, in the capacity of magistrate or judge; and indeed, some have thought it very hard because we would not use all our spiritual power and influence to make men pay money where the laws of the State did not require them to do it. We have considered this to be an oppressive measure; for there are many men here that would pay fifty or a hundred dollars, on the strength of our word when the law would not require them to do it. As our county is now organized and the officers are legally empowered to act, we resign our share of the magistracy, and say, that we intend to have nothing more to do in deciding any legal question—in collecting any man's debts, or to do any business at all that may be justly disposed of by our legal tribunals. We now, and henceforth refer all persons claiming dollars and cents to the ordinary means provided by law for the security and collection of their money. If the parties are both members of the church, we should advise them to settle their differences before the bishop, as he is not bound by technicalities, but is a perfect liberty to administer justice according to the nature and spirit of the case, if it is not according to the exact letter. Where one or both of the parties do not belong to the Church, the Magistrate is the proper man to go before, unless they mutually agree to go before the bishop. We must all exercise forbearance and get along the best way we can, and take an honorable and charitable course, and so act that the laws of God nor man can bring us into jeopardy. There are some cases which interest all parties: Such, for example, as counterfeiting, theft &c., &c. These may call for a united action, not altogether so mild or charitable as under other circumstances. In all such cases, every good citizen, should consider himself an officer under oath to bring such characters to justice in this frontier country.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to assist the emigrants that arrive here, to counsel them, &c., will do well to counsel together, and be prepared, and be on hand in season and out of season to aid the emigrants in finding homes.

Gold Hunters and Emigrants, Remember

That you who emigrate to the Salt Lake, must either take provisions enough with you to last you until you can raise your own there another year, or take money or goods to buy with after you get there. We have advised you to take useful articles of goods—plough irons, iron, steel, glass, nails, leather of all kinds, and good and substantial dry goods—such as every family really wants, in preference to taking money. Among other things to take there to sell, every family would do well to take a few entire copies of the Guardian from the beginning. They will sell there as readily as anything, and will be very joyfully received in our opinion, because they contain a regular series of our operations here; and our friends in the Valley will thus get much information that cannot be sent them by letter. It will also help to sustain and support our office here, and it is hoped that every friend of the cause will supply himself liberally with the Guardian before he leaves for the West.

Indeed! the attraction of repulsion may be sufficiently powerful in them to keep the Indians away from your camps, that they will not steal your horses and mules, nor trouble you at all. The attraction of cohesion may also be sufficiently powerful in them to draw you right forward to some rich lead or placer of pure gold. Gold hunters, just think of this idea once, and then leave for those *enchanted* regions without a regular file of Mormon papers if you dare risk it. We tell you the Mormons found the gold there: and now don't call us superstitious if we ask you to supply yourselves with plenty of our papers as an essential part of your out-fit.

Should you leave without this pre-requisite, and after you have got well out on the plains, should there discover, off in the distance, a war party of Indians, following you up—then think that you neglected to take the Guardian.

It is our intention to make the Guardian so useful and so efficient that it will even draw out gold where there is no mine at all. Our circumstances are such that we cannot go to the gold regions ourself, but we would like to have a little gold, notwitstanding, and we know not how to get it, except we say to you, subscribe for the Guardian.

We re-publish two of our letters which originally appeared in the Missouri Republican. The third letter we have not in possession, but would be much obliged to any friend that can furnish us with it.

It is not our object to revive, by it, any controversy; but to make them a matter of record among our own community who will be the better able to judge our actions and the motives that prompted us to write them. "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

They are freely submitted to those whose right, we acknowledge, it is, to judge us. We acted then in all good conscience, and we have not yet discovered any error therein, or any cause of regret. Our conscience was not guided by dollars and cents, as some have wickedly charged us; but a sense of duty that we owed to ourselves, to our country and to our God influenced us to act; and it affords us unalloyed pleasure, that although our votes were cast aside, our prayers were heard and answered upon this subject by the God whom we adore, and who is the wise and merciful DISPOSER of the events and destinies of nations.

Western Emigrants, Take Notice.

It will be borne in mind that the past winter has been severe with the Western Indians as well as with the Eastern whites. By a communication from *Philetus*, who is well acquainted with the [illegible] dition of the Indians in this state, we discover that they are all poor, having lost their horses, and have obtained but few buffalo. They will calculate to steal horses, mules and cattle from the emigrants that pass. And we say to you, take warning in season, and be on your guard by night and by day. You may be attacked by the starving tribes who will want to rob your wagons of provisions, clothing, &c. The Indians are bad enough after a mild winter; but after they are completely stripped by this last winter's cold, look out for them now. If you see no Indians for several days, do not indulge a feeling of security and thereby be thrown off your guard; for this is the very snare that the shrewd and cunning fellows will seek to catch you in. They will follow you when you cannot see them, but they will see you and mark all your movements. A good and sufficient guard should be posted about your camp whenever you come to a halt, whether it be by day or by night, and every man that goes to sleep should have his arms by him, and ready for duty at a moments alarm. They will sometimes make their attacks in day-light. We close by saying: "Watch as well as pray!"

The proceedings of the Branch of the Church in Cincinnati Ohio, have met the aproval of the Authorities here: And the further investigation of Elder Heath's case is referred to the President of his quorum here.

SEED CORN. Our farmers will do well to be on their guard against bad seed corn. The early frosts last Fall were so severe and corn was late in getting ripe—that it froze so hard that the chit or germ was killed in a great deal. Much corn that looks very well and is passable for meal, we are told will not grow at all. The corn that you select for seed can be proven by placing a small quantity of it in warm water for 24 or 48 hours and see if it will germinate or sprout." "By a little, learn what a good deal means" before it is too late.

Elder C. R. Dana who has been out on a mission last summer and winter, is requested to discontinue his labors in behalf of the Church, and to return here as soon as it may be practicable. With the blessing of the Lord, we as a Church will try to sustain ourselves without taxing further, the charity of the public. We will not solicit charity when we can possibly get along without it. Innividuals, however, belonging to our church are at liberty to make their wants known as they please. This refers to the church as a body. We have so far recovered from the disaster that we unavoidably met with in our expulsion from Illinois, that we think we shall now be able to live by our own exertions.

We feel to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality of our friends who have aided us in the hour of our distress and want. May God, our Heavenly Father bless them, and may they know by experience, the unspeakable bliss of the fulfilment of the words of our Savior; "I was hungry and ye gave me meat, naked and ye clothed me, &c. Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

The weather is extremely cold and the season wet and backward here. It was cold enough on Sunday last for a snow storm and has continued to be so ever since. It is very discouraging to to farmers. Still, we trust warm weather will come soon. Let us perform well on our part towards raising crops of all kinds, and leave the issue with Him who has promised *"seed time and harvest,"* so long as the rain-bow is seen.

The following letter from the late Capt. Dan Jones, but now a successful minister of Jesus Christ, in Wales, from the "Millennial Star," of Nov. 15th last, will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers. What many are pleased to call Mormonism, is destined to live and prosper, despite of the pious exertions of the many to expose its alledged weakness wickedness and folly. While some have vainly tried to stay its progress, have endeavored to obscure the light of our path, their own lights have gone out and they have been left in darkness. "It is hard to kick against the pricks." This cause is destined to prevail because the power of God is in it, and no man was ever blessed by opposing it, or comforted by mobbing or driving the Saints: but after his passion has subsided, and excitement died away, and he left to his sober senses, he must feel something like a Judas, though he may lack the honesty to confess openly, "Surely I have betrayed innocent blood."

"THE DEAF HEAR, THE DUMB SPEAK."

MERTHYR, October 23, 1848.

"Dear Brother Pratt,—It is a pleasure to me to write to you, because it is so pleasing to anticipate, and much more so to realize, your replies. It is a pleasure also, because I never have but pleasing news to inform you of from Wales. The power of God is manifested among and in behalf of his Saints continually here. I might mention many instances of marvellous healings, such as broken bones, fevers, and various kinds of diseases, by faith through the ordinances. But the following instance of the deaf and dumb being healed instantaneously, has attracted more public notice from the world of late.

I send you the remarks which the editor of *The Mertin* has been pleased to publish, being a witness of the fact, and deserving credit above his contemporaries for his veracity and impartiality. Although some choose to give the glory to the "thunder and lightning," rather than to the God of heaven, yet the children of God will give their Father the praise due. The miraculousness of the case, so far from diminishing by their alleged cause, appears to me far more miraculous; for the idea of the "electric fluid's" waiting in anxious suspence, as it were, to watch this man's course for eight years, in different parts of the world—waiting until he should have found out the Saints in Wales, believed their doctrines, gone down into the water, and waited until the sacred ordinance was performed, before it would dare or please to confer the blessing, is marvellous indeed! A miracle without a parallel! Why not influence him five minutes, days, months, or years before? or why not wait longer after that unparalleled epoch in his existence? God has chosen to manifest his power in many instances to my knowledge through his ordinances; but in this instance our enemies admit him a God of miracles through the use of the "electric fluid," which element none but God can control! Thus they make the case far more miraculous, in my estimation, by trying to deny it. But now, read the facts referred to:—

"EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—During the night of Friday week. (Sept. 22, 1848.) between the hours of eleven and twelve, a very extraordinary occurrence took place in Newport. A young man named Reuben Brinkworth was, in 1840, at Bermuda, on board the Terror, Commodore Franklin, in the Arctic expedition, when, in the midst of a storm of thunder and lightning, he was suddenly deprived of both hearing and speech; and in this deplorable condition returned to Stroud, in England, of which place he was a native. He has since been residing with Mr. Naish, basket maker, Market-street, Newport, who, with several other persons, is attached to the community of people known as 'Mormons.' Persons of this denomination have been able to communicate their doctrines to Brinkworth, by means of writing, signs, and the finger alphabet. His sad condition, they allege, excited their sympathy for his spiritual as well as temporal welfare; and their doctrines made very considerable impression upon him—perhaps, more especially, because their creed was, that God did perform miracles in these days as he did in the days of old, and a miracle might be wrought in his favor. On Friday night week, the young man was suddenly seized with a kind of fit, in which he continued some time; and on his recovery, he was called upon, by sight, to believe in the Savior, that the healing power of God might be exercised in his behalf. He was, moreover, earnestly entreated to be baptized; but this was very strongly opposed by a person in the room. The deaf and dumb man, however, signified his acquiescence—he was taken to the canal and baptized in the name of our Savior; and immediately on coming up out of the water, he cried out, 'Thank the Lord, I can speak and hear again, as well as any of you!' He now speaks fluently and hears distinctly; which marvellous circumstance is attributed to the power of Providence by the friends of the young man; who called at our office with him and gave us the details. We have heard from another source that this happy change in the young man's condition is supposed to have been produced by the action upon him of the electric fluid during the thunder storm of Friday night. We shall not take upon ourselves to decide the matter."

The young man referred to has been ordained to the priesthood, and has been preaching with great success ever since. He hears as distinctly, and speaks as fluently as ever he did, and more so. In connexion with this "miracle" is another not less marvellous to me, that is, *that it has had a tendency to make many believe and obey the Gospel!* The reverse is the effect produced upon the human mind in general; but this instance has caused many to be baptized; proving that "there is no rule without some exception."

From your affectionate brother in Chirst"

D. JONES.

CORN.—Mr. Elijah B. Gaylord in the south part of the county, said to us that he deposited a quantity of corn with some man in Carterville for us—did not deliver it here because the high water had swept off the bridge and it would not allow his team to pass. We have enquired diligently, and can find no corn there. If any one has it, we would be glad that he would inform us.

If a man is too poor to take a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep?

Flour! Flour!!

Our farmers who have wheat, had better get it flourred, and have the best quality of it put up in good sacks containing about 50 pounds each, and bring it to this market forthwith. Should they not be able to sell it immediately on bringing it here, they can store it with us and we will sell it for them at a small commission. Let the name of the owner be legibly written on the sacks, also the number of pounds which each sack contains—and the quality of the flour, whether from Spring or Fall wheat, particularly if it is to be left with us for sale. If farmers expect to get cash for their flour, they must have it on hand here without delay.

By the advice and request of Elder Wm. Snow, Pres't. of the High Priest's quorum, we notify the Saints that Samuel Swarner is dis-fellowshipped from the Church for drunkenness, profanity, and other gross and immoral conduct.

Gold Adventurers.

There are many men here from Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and from various other parts. They are generally fine looking men; hale and hardy, well raised apparently, and above the medium of society in general. They appear to be fitted out with good mule and ox teams and substantial wagons. One company, called the "Dowdle Family," consisting of twenty-one persons, and not a single Dowdle in the mess, have just arrived here from Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. They are sufferers by the wreck of the steamer Dahcota, as well as many others destined for the "Gold regions." We learn that the few Mormons that were on board, were the greatest sufferers by this wreck on account of their goods being principally stowed away in the hold aft; among whom was the family of our foreman printer. The stern of the boat is lowest and the the ladies cabin under water, and the river rising.

The following letter brings to us sad news. Did this company leave St. Louis pursuant to the counsel given them? Why do men send their families without coming with them? This is a new country and a man should come with his family and see to their location himself. But an accident has befallen our friends. We will help them according to our ability. As another boat was hourly expected along for this place, we delayed sending teams after them until Monday, thinking they would get upon the next boat and come up to our landing.

LAND OF NOD, April 25, 1849.

DEAR BROTHER: We are a total wreck with a great loss of property and one child. The steamboat Dahcota was wrecked to-day, about 18 miles below Fort Kearney, Nichtenabotna township, you will please send us some teams, as we are on the river bank without provisions or means of transportation, the teams will come to the narrows of the Nichtenabotna and Missouri river, thence down the Missouri river four miles to Mr. Thomas Hughes. The following are the names:

Col. C. M. Johnson, John Murry and family, Henry Boley, Elizabeth Johnson, Peter Lacock, Mrs. Mary Ann Gooch and child, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Crombie, (widow;) Sarah Worsley wife of John Worsley and six children; Charles Nowlan and family, Jared Graham, John Fotheringham and family, Thomas Binnel, Joshua Grant and family, Emeline Mangum (widow) and Child, Wm. Benn and family, Edward Reeves and family, Robert Miller, G. P. Dykes.

DIED,

At St. Francis, MARTHA E. MERRITT, infant daughter of Josiah and Aceneth Merritt, the 25th of April, aged nine months and three days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE subscriber having purchased the old stand of HORACE BURGESS, situated on Little Pigeon, is now prepared to sell goods in his line: such as dry goods, groceries, &c., a little cheaper than they are sold at any other place in the upper country. Of course, he claims a share of the patronage of a liberal public.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, May 2—2t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 1t

TO THE MORMON BATTALION.

THE undersigned being furnished with full and complete forms, instructions, &c., is prepared, at all times, to draw up and forward applications for *Extra Pay, Arrears of Pay, Pensions and Land Warrants*, on account of military services rendered during the War with Mexico.

Each applicant must be accompanied with two witnesses.

The highest price paid for claims for "Extra Pay," or "Land Warrants,"—if application be made soon.

CHAS. F. HOLLY.

OFFICE—At the Postoffice, Savannah, Mo. Savannah, April 16, 1849—my 2

WANTED hauled to the Salt Lake Valley 2,000 or 2,500 pounds of Merchandize from Fort Kearney by Howard Egan. Cash paid on delivery of the goods there. Goods can be held in security till the money is paid. For particulars, enquire at this office. my2 1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having sold out his interest in the Store at this place, it becomes necessary that all debts due the firm of SMITH & TOOTLE, should be settled without delay. The establishment will be continued by GEORGE SMITH. It is hoped that this call will meet a ready response.

T. E. TOOTLE.

Kanesville, April 26th, 1849—3t*

FLOUR for sale at this office, made from Spring and Fall wheat—a good article—sold only in sacks containing about 100 pounds. feb7

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be in St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Pottawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb7

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time; but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare a mail.

SAD AFFAIR.—On Saturday evening last, a lamentable affair occurred near this town. A young boy was ploughing in a field with an ox team, and a little before night, he quit work, put his cattle on to a wagon and started for home. His older brother was in the field ploughing with a horse team. An Old Countryman bound for the "Gold Regions" from Galena, by the name of Joseph McVaugh or McVey, met the boy and forcibly took his oxen and wagon from him, telling him that he could not have that team any longer, and drove them off.

The young boy ran and told his older brother of it, upon which he mounted one of his horses and rode with all speed after the thief or robber, having an iron bolt in his hand. He rode about a mile and a half, and overtook McVaugh near Maginhises', headed the cattle and struck McVaugh on the head with the iron bolt or rod. Several persons saw the whole operation. McVaugh fell immediately, and Hatch took his oxen and wagon, turned them about and drove home. Two or three surgeons were immediately called, and upon examination, found his skull badly broken. He died on Sunday morning.

The community are much excited against Hatch. It was a severe and horrid retribution, it is true: But what would almost any spirited man do to a stranger who should forcibly take a yoke of cattle and wagon from his little boy and drive them off? It is said that he was drunk, and that he has had fits, and is sometimes deranged, or nearly so. If this is true, his friends should not trust him to go out alone, for strangers cannot appreciate any such circumstances when they know nothing of them. One would naturally conclude, that if a man was reckless and daring enough to rob a boy of a yoke of oxen and wagon in the street, he must be armed and prepared to defend them, and the pursuer would naturally try to get the first blow. We do not feel to sanction any such dreadful affair, still we are unwilling to see a prejudice and an excitement arising against Hatch that may deprive him of Justice.

The prosecuting attorney has just informed us that legal measures are being taken to investigate the affair.

Any body may read this.

Every person that will rent or sell a house and claim in the county north of Keg Creek had better advertise forth with in the Guardian. This will be a great advantage to those who wish to sell and to those who wish to buy. It will save time, trouble and expense, and help the printer too.

William Muir of this county was a few days since taken into custody by the sheriff for passing counterfeit money in St. Joseph, Missouri. But as the law of Iowa had not been violated, he was dismissed for want of legal jurisdiction. He was notified by the Bishop that charges were preferred against him before he left the room—was brought to trial before the church authorities, found guilty and dis-fellowshipped from the church. He said he received the money in good faith for his mules that he sold there, but did not know the man's name to whom he sold them. Yet it appeared that one "Alf Hawes," and Jim Hillman," were very friendly and interested about the mule trade. He was asked, coming up from Missouri, if he knew from whom he received the money; he said that he did. He was told then that he should go directly back and get good money. He replied, that he did not care any thing about it. He would pass off the money any-how, and tried to get others to pass it off for him by offering them a heavy per cent. or commission.

If he wishes to take any step towards redemption, let him send good money in place of the trash that he peddled off, as a preliminary to repentance: but if he wishes to advertise himself as a confirmed villain, let him pass out of the country without making good the wrong, and we will give him credit for what he does do and for what he don't do.

We will publish any man's name in any future number of the Guardian, and mail a copy of it to his friends in any part of the world that he may direct, for one dime, if he will leave us his name and the address of his friends.

Keep a close mouth in the presence of him that is curious to know all the particulars of your affairs.

ACCIDENT.—Thos. Walker, from Keokuk, accidentally shot himself at Dodge's Point, about 70 miles east of Pisga. His gun was charged with buck shot and went off while he was getting into the wagon after something. The contents entered his right breast and passed out through the abdomen. He was for the Gold Regions, but has suddenly gone to other and unknown regions.

The person who is over anxious to possess your secret will be pretty certain to use it to your disadvantage, at some time or in some way, should you disclose it to him.

The following are what names we have received of person who have arrived here, and destined for the "gold regions.

Edwin Hillyer, Dodge co., Wisconsin; Oscar Finley, Calhoun co., Mich.; Francis McClasky, Jefferson co., Wisconsin; Andrew Shannon, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Reynolds & Bro., Wisconsin; Robert Davidson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Philenus Howe, Polk co., Iowa; Dr. Landsdale, do. do.; Mr. Trailkill, do. do.; A. W. Blair, do. do.; Hiram Beales, Linn co., Iowa; Wm. Abbey, do. do.; Samuel W. Tolman, do. do.; James Lytle, do. do.; James Reed, do. do; Chas Mulford, do. do.; Amos Fuller, Cass co., Michigan; Jno. Van Vaulkenburgh, do. do.; John Gough, do. do.; R. S. Blackburn, Schuyler co., Ill.; L. Sparks, do. do.; J. D. Moore, do. do.; P. Sparks, do. do.; Lemuel Johnson, Iowa; Michael Carr, Wisconsin; J. S. Downer, Michigan; Marshall McNeal, Ill.; Peter Wyrick, Wisconsin; John Robers and family, do.; Mr. Bagley, do.; D. C. Downer, Mich.; K. Davidson, Mich.; Philip Johnson, Wisconsin; Geo. Mitchell, Bonaparte, Iowa; R. Widener, Bonaparte, Iowa; A. Widener, do. do.; C. F. Walker, Lee co., Iowa; J. P. Walker, do. do.; Giles Wells, do. do.; Asa Ferdice, do. do.; John Mickelwait, Van Buren co., Iowa; Whitcomb Mickelwaff, do. do.; James Mickelwait, do. do.; Willerby Mickelwait, do. do.; John Taylor, Henry co., Iowa; Thomas Scott, do. do.; Alexander Marshall, Louisa co., Iowa; Alexander Hamilton, do. do.; Andrew Frame, Van Buren, co., Iowa; Joseph Dodson, do. do.; Wm. Seaman, do. do.; Dr. S. L. Giles, do. do.; Wm. Hineman, do. do.; Eli Parr, do. do.; Buton Dodson, do. do.; Edward Allander, do. do.; Wm. Allander, do. do.; Joseph Crawford, do. do.; G. B. Day, Sturgis Prairie, St. Josephs, Mich.; Volney Palcher, do. do.; Hiram Jacobs, do. do.; John Major, do. do.; Benj. Ogden, do. do.; W. H. Angevine, do. do.; Robert Etherton, do. do.; Michael Laird, do. do.; Joel Smith, Augusta, Lee co., Iowa; Simon Brown, do. do., John Farley, do. do.; Samuel Willard, do. do.; Jacob French, do. do.; Augustus Fairbanks, do. do; Francis Richardson, Wisconsin; James France, Southport, Wisconsin; Philip Johnson, Watertown, Wisconsin; Hezekiah G. Cable, Fort Desmoines, Iowa; Ezekiel Rose, do. do.; John Williams, do. do; Charles Goodnough, do. do.; Conrad Rainking, do. do.; Isaac Cooper, do. do.; Edward Keeler, do. do.; O. Welker, do. do.; John Brewer, do. do.; Mr. Smith, do. do.; Mr. McHenry, do. do.; Mr. Hinson, do. do.; John Frederick, do. do.; Daniel Searles, Racine co., Wisconsin; Jesse Searles, do. do.; Dr. Scoffeld, do do.; George W. Light, do. do.; Micheal Swingley, Ogle county, Ill.; Robert French, V. S. Newcomer, A. Blodgett, Calhoun co., Mich.; James Hartwell, Mishawaka, Ind.; Egbert Taylor, Niles, Mich.; Jno Ruple, Cleveland, Elkhart co., Ind.; Silas T. Mattax, do. do.; S. H. Griffin, Niles, Mich.; H. W. Rood, do. do.; Volantine Haney, do. do.; Erastus Kimball, Edwardsburg, Mich.; Joseph Coveney, Berrien co., Mich.

We publish below the names of the "Dowdle Family," and their adopted "*children*."

Dr. J. Hendricks, South Bend, Ind.; E. S. Reynolds, do. do.; W. Miller, do. do.; C. Johnson, do. do.; M. B. Miller, do do.; G. Pierson, do.; W. Snavely do.; W. Woodward, do. do.; W. Maslin, do. do., Dr. D. W. C. Willoughby, do. do.; John Lindermann, do. do.; A. P. Pinney, St. Joseph, Berrien, co., Mich.; A. M. Church, do. do.; L. C. Wittenmyer, do. do.; J. M. Morton, do. do.; S. Huff, do. do.; L. B. Huff, do. do.; John Sales, Chicago, Ill.; Robert Lee, do. do.; Geo. Hicken, do. do.; Edward Hicken, do. do.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

General Orders, No. 19. WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 15, 1849.

I. To carry out the provisions of the 6th Sections of the Act of May 19, 1846, relative to establishing military posts on the Oregon route, and to afford protection to the numerous emigrants to that country and California, the first station has already been established, under instructions of the Secretary of War, of June 1, 1849, on the Platte River, near Grand Island, and is known as *Fort Kearny*. The garrison of this post will be one company 1st Dragoons and two companies 6th Infantry, to be designated by the commander of the Department.

Under the same instructions of the Secretary of War, it now becomes necessary to establish the second station at or near *Fort Laramie*, a trading station, belonging to the American Fur Company. The garrison of this post will be two companies of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be halted on the route, and one company 6th Infantry.

In the further fulfilment of the requirements of the Act of May, 19, 1846, the march of the Rifle Regiment to Oregon during the ensuing season is deemed the proper occasion for establishing a third post on the route to and through that Territory. From the best information on the subject, it is supposed the most eligible point for this third station in the N. W. chain of posts may be found somewhere on Bear River or its tributaries, near enough to the settlements in the vicinity of Salt Lake to obtain with facility such supplies of subsistence and forage as they may afford. The trading establishment at Fort Hall, on the upper waters of the Columbia River, has also been considered an advantageous position. The instructions to Brevet Major General Twiggs, commanding the 6th military Department, charge that officer with giving the necessary directions upon the subject.

II. *Fort Atkinson* being no longer required for military purposes, the garrison has already been withdrawn.

Fort Crawford, being also no longer required the commanding officer of the 6th Department has been authorized to withdraw the companies composing the garrison, and to assign them to such stations on the frontiers as he may judge expedient. The quarters and other public property pertaining to the Post will be dispensed of by the responsible department of the staff.

III. Article 72 "Regulations for the Ordnance Department," (the same as paragraph 891, of "General Regulations for the army," edition of 1841,) is amended by substituting the following:

One complete set of arms and accoutrements of each description may, if the state of the public supplies will permit, be issued to any officer of the army for his own use, and no others, on his payment of the cost price thereof to the issuing officer.

By order: R. JONES, Adj't. Gen'l.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS—DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—The steamer *Iowa* arrived Thursday the 12th inst. from New Orleans, bringing a heavy cargo and *four hundred and fifty one deck passengers*, principally English, and the most of them Mormons. The Iowa left New Orleans on the morning of the 5th inst. Her officers report the Cholera on the decrease, no deaths having been reported at the Charity Hospital for two days previous to her leaving. The health of the city had improved, as it was supposed, from a purification of the atmosphere; heavy rains, attended with thunder and lightning, having fallen on the 3d and 4th inst.

At Vicksburg the Iowa lost one deck passenger overboard, name not known. On the passage up nine deaths occurred from Cholera. Seven among the deck passengers and two of the crew, one of the latter was Mr. George S. Welch, a pilot of the boat, the other a deck hand. On the arrival of the boat at this port there were quite a number sick, but none thought to be dangerously so. Those indisposed were affected with diarrhœa, and similar symtoms attended upon a change of water and climate. The effects of Cholera having disappeared gradually as the boat made her way up the river into a milder and more healthy climate.

We have since learned that three deaths took place among the passengers on board the steamer *Iowa* the night after she reached this port. Yesterday the throng, *four hundred and fifty*, were leaving the boat as fast as they could obtain their baggage and moveables, and it is to be hoped that the disease with which they were affected, will entirely disappear after their dispersal.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Aptil 27, 1849.

FRIEND HYDE: The election of a Whig Judge in the Fifth Judicial District may be regarded by the leaders of the Democratic party in the western part of this State as a rebuke upon their former conduct, and a declaration on the part of those who have hitherto followed them, that they are no longer worthy of their support and confidence. The people of this State are all familiar with the miserable chicanery made use of by the dominant party in the Legislature last winter when the district was formed; but they are not informed in regard to the *extent* of the wrong committed; The Whigs in estimating the number of those who were thereby deprived of the writ of Habeas Corpus and the right of trial by a jury, thought there must be about five thousand; but subsequent facts have shown that even their estimate was much too small. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that in one of the organized counties in this State between eight and nine thousand inhabitants, and upwards of three thousand voters are unjustly deprived of the right of trial by their peers, and the writ of Habeas Corpus,—rights which were by Magna Charta granted to English subjects more than five centuries ago,—and which have been secured to the people of this Government not only by the Constitution of the United States but by the Constitutions of all the different States in the Union.

This bold assumption of the vested rights of a part of the citizens of this State may be recorded as the first attempt of the kind, in the annals of American Legislation. But the failure has proven as signal, as the attempt was bold and daring. Wm. McKay (Whig) has been elected to the judgeship by a majority of 23 votes, his majority was considerably larger, but between forty and fifty of the votes given in Clark county were rejected in consequence of their religious tenets, as we suppose, knowing of no other reason why they should have been. This success of the Whigs in electing their candidate in a district which has heretofore been strongly democratic, and that too when party lines were closely drawn, is the first great step taken by an honest and intelligent people to overthrow a party in this State, who have acquired their strength by lobbying about the halls of legislation for office, which, when once obtained, is converted into a machine for making servants of the people, instead of they themselves acting as the servants of those who have elevated them to posts of trust and responsibility. I have had the pleasure of a few month's acquaintance with Maj. McKay—have found him a moral high-minded man, and a sound Lawyer, a man well qualified to fill the ofice of Judge.

P. H.

White beans and potatoes for sale at this office.

Thanks to the obliging clerk of the St. Joseph for late St. Louis papers.

For the Frontier Guardian.

BELLEVUE, (Upper Mo.) April 16th. '49.

MR. EDITOR: I was present at your Conference, (Sunday, 8th)—was much pleased with the exercises and order of your meeting; I was especially pleased with your remarks about persons frequenting the grocery, while attending meeting, I thought them very appropriate, as I witnessed some ten men in a whisky sink, near the creek in your flourishing village, drinking, carousing and taking the name of Him in vain, who created them for some better end. But alas! Some were even seen going from the grocery, to the place where God was worshipped, who sadly mistook their aim; for any rational person knows the spirit of God will not dwell with the spirit of rum. I also witnessed some six or eight boys desecrating the Holy Sabbath, by profane swearing, carousing, &c. I pitied them from the bottom of my heart, I pity their parents or guardians also. who we hope have taught them better than to violate the Lords Day in such a disgraceful manner. We hope "for their own good at least," that they will desist from such conduct, now, before it be forever too late.

A TRUE FISH STORY.—I saw a man a few days since, chasing a fish in the prairie, half a mile from the Missouri river, which would weigh ten or twelve pounds, after running the fish some little time without catching it, returned to his wagon for his ox whip, with which he succeeded in killing. Your readers may think this a fish story indeed, but it is nevertheless true. From Saturday evening (7th,) to Monday morning, the Missouri river rose between four and five feet. Monday morning the river was literally filled with flood-wood, ice, and occasionally a dead buffalo, which caused no small stir among the Indians at Bellevue, running almost any hazard to obtain the carcass, three of which they succeeded in getting on Monday, two Tuesday and one Wednesday. The animals had lost most of their hair, and was somewhat tainted, but were none the less delicious, for an Indian's taste supersedes his smell; consequently his nose is no trouble to him where there is tainted meat, for their stomach is similar to that of a dog's.

The Pawnees have lately arrived at their village, came in very poor, have but few buffalo robes, and a scanty subsistence, having neither meat nor corn—with the exception of a few bushels which they are trying to reserve for planting. The traders have carried some corn to them to trade robes, they subsist on wild potatoes and peas, and those not being plenty, afford but a scanty allowance for six thousand souls.

Their agent has purchased a quantity of corn, which they expect to receive soon, but it will be but a trifle among so many. It is to be hoped that the Indians may soon be induced to bury the tomahawk, and become cultivators of their beautiful soil and yet be restored to the privileges of their *ancient fathers* and Israel's God be their God.

The republican band of Pawnees have had an engagement (the winter past,) with the Socks, in which nine Pawnees and seven Socks are said to have been killed. Two principle chiefs of the Pawnees were killed. Some five or six others have been killed from the severity of the winter. The Pawnees have lost most of their horses, consequently they will steal more, for they have but a trifle to buy with. PHILETUS.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamer Hermann arrived to-day, having sailed from Southampton on the evening of the 26th ult. She brought a very valuable freight, and 120 passengers.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.—The amount of gold received by the different mercantile houses of London, from the mines of California, had already amounted to about 40,000 pounds sterling—nearly $200,000.

All the efforts used by the governments of France and Great Britain to renew the armistice between Austria and Sardinia had failed. Hostilities would therefore, recommence, and the war would be prosecuted with great vigor by both parties. The sympathies of the European powers were strongly enlisted in favor of the Italians. It was feared, however, that Charles Albert would be forced to succumb to his more powerful enemy. The Austrian army numbers ten thousand men, and already a direct attack upon Turin was meditated.

The latest accounts from Hungary state that the Imperialists were not making much headway against the Magyars, but that, recently, success had crowned the efforts of the latter party

The proposal to appoint the Emperor of Russia Emperor of Germany, was rejected by the Frankfert Parliament.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in Calabria, and it was with great difficulty that the king of Naples retained his seat on the throne.

Fears were still entertained of the Royalists and Communists. Great military preparations, however, have been made to preserve the peace.

The French Government had received a Telegraphic dispatch announcing that, on the 20th ult., the Sardinian army had crossed the Tecino in three divisions. On the 21st, the Austrian army had crossed the same river, after experiencing some slight resistance. It was supposed that King Charles Albert would be forced to recross the river, and that a great battle would be fought on the plains of Vercelli. A French expedition of twelve thousand men were ready to start at a moment's warning, should the Austrians set foot within the Pontifical dominions.

WM. MCKAY, Whig, has been elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Iowa, by 84 majority over Tom Baker, Locofoco.

Cutting and carving off Pottawatamie from the district, has secured them neither *bread nor Baker*, "Oh the folly of sinners!"

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—12 M.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—By an arrival at Boston, we learn that Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH (the Governor of California) and suite, had arrived at San Francisco. The previous accounts about the quantities of gold are confirmed.

THE NISBET ROBBERY.—Mr. COUZINS and his party returned (April 13th) to the city, having in custody the two men arrested on the Wabash, as being concerned in the robbery of NISBET & Co's Banking House. They were lodged in jail, and will undergo an examination hereafter.

Yesterday, Mr. NISBET received a telegraphic dispatch from his correspondent in Cincinnati, which puts an entirely different face upon the developments there; at least, as to the amount recovered. The fellow, CONNELLY, supposed to be a partner in the robbery, had been arrested, and on his person about $1,000 were found. In the trunk, obtained from Newport, there were only $1,400, instead of $17,000, as stated in the newspapers; so that, by this haul, only about $2,400 were obtained. The whole amount recovered up to the present time is a little less than $9,000. In the trunk, we learn, the sleeve of young NISBET's coat was found, and some papers, bags, &c. which would enable him to identify the money, or, at least, connect CONNELLY with the robbery. CONNELLY was in custody, and if the rogue's sovereign remedy in these days, the *habeas corpus*, was not interposed, the younger NISBET would reach Cincinnati in time to hold him, and send him back to this city for trial.

All the developments in this case, show how cautious the administrators of the law should be, in dealing with suspicious characters.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CAREER.—Zachary Taylor, born in Orange county, Va, Nov. 24, 1784, and is now in the 65th year of his age.

Commissioned by Jefferson, May 3, 1808.
Victorious at Fort Hamilton, Sept. 5, 1812.
Member of the Militia Board, 1826.
Victorious at the Bad Axe, Aug 2, 1832.
Victorious at Okeechobee, Dec 25, 1837.
Victorious at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.
Victorious at Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846.
Capitulation of Monterey, Sept. 24, 1846.
Victorious at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.
Inaugurated President of the United States on the 5th of March, 1849.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John Wilson, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at Salt Lake Agency, California.

James S. Calhoun, of Georgia, to be Indian Agent at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, May 2, 1849.

Since our last report the market has experienced a great change. The market for all kinds of produce and provisions has been very active at the prices which we report. Flour is in very active demand at $2 75 @ $3 00 per hundred. Pork, No. 1 will command 4 @ 5c. Bacon scarce; retails at 7c. ₱ 100 lbs. Other articles are quick at our quoted rates:

Flour, per hundred,	$2 75 to $3 00
Beef, "	$4 00
Pork, "	$6 00
Bacon, per lb.	7c.
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,	25 "
Corn, "	25 "
Wheat, "	60 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16¾ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "
Eggs, per dozen,	5 "

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business committed to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Simmer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

CALIFORNIA! CALIFORNIA!!

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.,

Savannah, Mo.

RETURN their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and the upper counties for the liberal patronage bestowed on their firm. They are now receiving a large stock of Spring and Summer goods, direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In the stock, will be found every variety, manufactured suitable for all markets, and many kinds for the Mexican and California trade:

100 sacks best Rio coffee;	12 kegs lead;
50 do. spice;	4 doz. gum elastic overcoats;
25 do. pepper;	4 do. do. leggins;
20 bbls. crackers;	4 do. California butcher knives;
10 do. rice;	2 doz. 9 in. revolvers;
5 do. No. 1 mackerel;	500 pieces prints;
10 do. S. H. molasses;	10 bls. heavy domestics;
10 hhds. sugar;	5 do. do. osnaburgs;
50 kegs powder;	
1 large lot tent cloths;	

In fact every variety of merchandize too tedious to mention.

We would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds, to our stock; and think they will do well to give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO.

Savannah March 7, 1849. m7 2m

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.

JEROME M. BENSON.

Kanesville, March 21—2m

A RARE CHANCE.

I WANT to employ men and teams to take from 60 to 70,000 pounds of freight from this place to the Great Salt Lake. It will require from 30 to 35 wagons, carrying 2000 pounds each. The freight will consist of a general stock of goods. Persons that call soon will have the best chance. I am disposed to pay a fair price to get the goods there, and hope those wishing to make engagements will apply soon, as I want the company to start by the 1st of May. I also want to buy 6 good mules and one light wagon. SAMUEL GULLY.

For G. H. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Kanesville, March 21, 1849—tf

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

WINTER GOODS.

MESSRS. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a choice selection of FALL and WINTER GOODS. Having bought them for cash at the best possible terms, we are able to offer them on greatly reduced prices. The following are some of the goods just received Broadclothes; cassimeres jeans, linseys and tweeds—a large quantity of shawls; woolen comforts and hoods; mens' and boys' cloth and velvet caps; a great assortment of dress trimmings; fringes silk lace, &c. We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the liberal patronage we have received since we commenced business in Kanesville. We hope by strict attention to business and **selling cheap** to merit a share of the public patronage.

We invite our frends to call and see our New Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THEM.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Feb. 7th 1849—3m*

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixtus of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE,

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpacas; Paramett chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, sattinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, Indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax; furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

More proof that

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

Will effectually cure the Fever and Ague.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, O., March 16, 1848.

Sir:—I am entirely out of the Tonic Syrup. Please send me some as soon as you can conveniently.

I have met with very good success in the use of your medicine. I believe it has cured in every case.

Respectfully yours,

O. B. BEEBE.

TROY, Ia., August 16, 1847.

Having used in my own family, Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of ague and fever, or chills and fever, as well as having sold in my neighborhood, upwards of sixty bottles within the last two months, I take great pleasure in stating, that in no case has it failed to effect a speedy cure, either in ague or fever, or chills and fever; and I sincerely recommend it to my friends and the public, as one of the most effectual and innocent remedies that I have ever known used.

R. BATES, P. M.

JEFFERSON CO., Ky., Aug. 4, 1848.

This is to certify that I was afflicted last Summer with ague and fever, and had then had it for three years, and during that time I despaired of ever getting well. I was induced to get Smith's Tonic Syrup, or Vegetable Febrifuge, and by using two bottles I was entirely restored to my usual good health, and have continued so up to this time; I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends and the public, as the most effectual and innocent remedy that has ever came to my knowledge.

NEWTON STIVERS.

☞ Prepaired by WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Agents and the trade supplied by

F. MERRYWEATHER,
General agent for Ohio, Michigan, and Northern Indiana.
Vine st., east side, between 4th and 5th,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tonic Syrup can be had at THIS OFFICE at $1 per bottle. feb7 3m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Saints.

We go to the land that is far in the West,
To the home of the Saints, with the pure and the blest,
Where the mountains are high, and the valleys are green,
Where Summer, and Spring, are continually seen.
There we'll live in ourhouses like birds in the rock,
Secure from the wirlwinds, and tempests, that shock
The world of the wicked who've driven us out,
With all their authority, mobbers, and rout.
To this Western forest, 'mong savages wild,
The poor, and the sick, with the widow and child,
"Now entire your destruction," these mobbers will say,
"We have driven you out, from Caldwell and Clay.
"But now the wild Indians, will kill you, and more
"For the *sake of your plunder*, as we did before;
"So, courage, my friends, and soon we'll be blest,
The *world* from the *Mormons* will *soon* be at rest."
But while they're exulting with joy, for our fall,
We trust in the Lord, who redeems us from all
The snares, and the gins, they have laid for our feet,
Will surely entrap them, whenever they meet.
The deeds they have done, stand in dreadful 'array,
To meet them with vengeance, at God's judgment day,
They're sleeping, and dreaming, and fearing no ill,
But trouble shall come, without measure by gill,
Like a thief in the night, it shall come unaware
And seal their destruction, despite of long prayers.
While on mountains we live in glory and peace,
For Zion shall prosper, and spread, and increase.
The light of the Lord her glory shall be;
While his face, the loved Saints, continually see;
Her bulwarks, and towers—are moulded from themee.
Look forward, ye Saints, with joy to that day,
And love one another, while you watch and you pray.
The cup is now filled and judgment is come,
While we cross lore the mountains, to Zion our Home.

Kanesville, April, 1849. S.

MISCELLANY.

The Man who was Suspicious.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

In a recent number of an English magazine we find the following excellent sketch, written by Alfred Crowquill. Our limits will not permit us to give the long and less interesting introduction; but will simply say, that a moderately wealthy, but very happy and contented, country gentleman has gathered his family and friends around a bright and ruddy fire on Christmas Eve, and, in accordance with his long-established custom, relates the following story:

"You all know the sheep-sheds in our lower croft, by Windy Gap," said he. "Before I built those sheds, when it first came into my possession, I had often endeavored to reclaim it: but after many vain attempts I gave the obstinate bit up in despair, and put it to its present use. It is a desolate-looking nook, and in its appearance carries out to a miracle the scenes of happiness enacted upon its site.

"William Mawby was born there, of parents well to do in the world, with every thing about their farm in a thriving state. As a mere child, he was of a peevish, solitary nature. This I have heard from good authority; for I only became acquainted with him as I entered my first school, and he was just on the point of leaving it.

"Consequently, when I returned home for good to my parents' roof he was a grown man, and I a mere stripling. As so short a distance divided his father's farm from ours, I soon fell over him, and renewed our acquaintance. His occupation was a foreshadowing of his miserable character: he was diligently inspecting a hedge that divided a close from the main road. He thought that he had discovered evident traces of some one having passed into the field through the said hedge.

"I laughed at his wise and serious face, drawn into a look of profound wisdom for so trifling an occasion.

"'My young friend,' said he, 'men are ruined by trifles. It is not the broken hedge I value; but I suspect the trespasser passed through that gap upon some unlawful purpose: but I'll be even with them now my suspicions are aroused.'

"With that he tapped the side of his nose, and went on his way most suspiciously uncomfortable.

"The next day, to the amusement of the village, a large board appeared staring over the hedge, with the announcement of all sorts of penalties and spring-guns to the unwary trespassers. His old father was a merry-hearted, plain old man, who never put himself under the infliction of doubts; for he believed that men were all pretty considerable honest, as the world went, and he had not the slightest idea that he was better than anybody else; consequently, he smoked his pipe in calm contentment, and let the world wag.

"His suspicious son soon disturbed his blissful equanimity; for, much to his annoyance, he found padlocks placed upon things that had hitherto been open to all. His neighbor had to wait for his glass of ale while he found his son, and his son found the key; for he, the contriver, was not always sure where he had hidden it.

"Poor William's principal torment was his suspicion of his father. His lynx-eyes soon fathomed the soft, easy temper of his parent, and saw a thousand ways wherein his disposition might be turned to account by the cunning dealers on market-days, when the ale was uppermost at their simple friendly dinners, in which the old man delighted, and which it had been difficult to wean him from,—as, although yielding and good-natured, he was too tough and independent to be dictated to by any body. Another painful thorn in his side was an aged aunt, to whom the old man took a well-stored weekly basket. She lived on a small stipend in the market-town. She had two daughters. The old man often took his sobering cup of tea with them on his return. He might leave them something comfortable. The thought was tormenting.

"His suspicion carried him every market day to dodge his father, with the show of the most sincere affection; which the unsuspicious old man, with his heart glad, reported to his plain, simple dame, who rejoiced with him over their imagined treasure.

"He was at this time about eight-and-twenty, and, dodge as he would, he could not escape a pair of bright eyes and rosy cheeks that caught him in the before-mentioned market-town on one of his suspicious visits.

"He soon scraped an acquaintance, after having by great assiduity found out that her father was a retired miller, of good fortune, and that she was an only child. He thought this a safe investment. His position and appearance soon gained permission to continue his visits; which were, in fact, continual, for he was always under the apprehension that when the cat is away the mice will play, and that some other might snap up his valuable mouse. He did not feel quite assured as to the old man's positive possessions, so made it his business in a thousand tortuous ways to make inquiries.

"This could not go on so quietly, but it at last reached the old miller's ears, who good-naturedly put it down to the young man's prudent foresight; but, on inquiry, he discovered that it proceeded from a doubt of his respectability and veracity. The miller was a shrewd old man, and determined, before it was too late, to find out whether the young suitor might not be wanting in some of the qualities he thought necessary for the girl's happiness.

"The old banker was a chum of the miller's, through whose instrumentality he had invested large sums in excellent mortgages. He allowed himself to be pumped by Mawby, with connivance of the miller; and, consequently, by winking replies to his inquiries, made out, the miller be little less than insolvent.

"William's affection sank down to zero, although it had for months been burning, according to his own account, like two or three Etnas combined. His suspicions, then, were true. What an escape! thought he. So it was, for the fortunate girl. He proceeded to his intended-one's house. It being dark, he crept over the garden-palings, and sneaked up towards the shutter. Here he vainly attempted to peep through the crevices. Here, while endeavoring to make out a murmured conversation, in which he thought he heard his own name mentioned, he was pinned by the miller's dog, who, poor brute! was cursed with the youth's fault of suspicion, and suspecting that he was a thief, had seized him accordingly. Here was rather an awkward *denouement*, and he had no right there; the path to the door lay another way. In his anxiety he had trampled down the flower bed. He stammered out some excuse upon his release, and departed home crest-fallen, hoping that they did not suspect his suspicions.

"The next morning he received a polite note from the miller, begging him 'not to repeat his visits, as the dog appeared to have taken a sudden dislike to him, in which he was joined by himself and his daughter. At the same time, to ease his mind as to the state of their affairs, he begged to say that any respectable young man, who pleased his daughter's taste, might have ten thousand down on the wedding-day, and as much more at his death.'

"For once William suspected right, viz: that he had made a sad fool of himself.

Not many months after this, he lost his simple minded mother. Her death gave him plenty of exercise for his miserable fault—for he was continually laying traps for the servants, as if they had been so many mice, to catch them out in their little peculations, until his espionage made all around him so uncomfortable that many of the old domestics left the farm in disgust.

"Whenever he met me he was full of some deeply laid plan to find out some miserable suspected one, and often in the midst of his self-sufficient tale, he would start off on a sudden without any apology, because a suspicion had flashed across his mind that he had not locked his corn-bin or preserve cup-board before he left home.

"His whole occupation seemed to be to find out things that would make him uncomfortable. The food preserved for his own table he constantly dotted or nicked, that he might see, upon their being brought to table again, whether any one had ventured to purloin the smallest particle.

"He had the habit of laying straws in key-holes, that would be displaced upon the slightest attempt to insert a key, and discover the intended thief. I have known him walk to a considerable distance, and then return and push the door, to assure himself that the lock had shot.

"He once got in his own trap. One night late he had an engagement to go to some neighboring dance, so he sent all the servants to bed, and locked the back and front door, and to make all secure, hid the ponderous key. On his return he could not for the life of him think of the hiding place; he therefore had some hours to walk up and down in the night air before day dawn, when the imprisoned servants discovered him feeling about in hencoops and under thatches for the missing key. At last his hiding place struck his memory, and he had the mortification of withdrawing it before the tittering servants, who thus discovered his suspicions, and the retribution on himself in his long night-watch.

"His father, who had now grown too aged to attend to the farm, left it entirely under his control. Here his suspicions had nearly finished him off—for he suspected, during his harvest, that his shocks were pulled and robbed in the night. He therefore hired a clown to sit up as a watchman, armed, with an old double-barreled gun loaded with slugs. The first night his suspicions would not let him sleep. This watchman might be bribed to connivance, and he get laughed at. He was soon dressed and creeping along the hedge, where his suspicions were verified by hearing low murmuring voices. He crawled close in their vicinity, and there discovered that it was the poor fellow's wife, who had brought him something comfortable for his supper. He crept back cautiously, but stumbling over the root of a tree, roused the attention of the watchman, who challenged him immediately. He lay still for a moment, hoping he should escape observation in the darkness of the night, but upon his first attempt to raise himself, he received about a dozen slugs in his arm and back, for his watchman was a better shot than he suspected. The picking out of these by the village surgeon was a positive satisfaction to the many to whom his character had become pretty well known.

"Thus he went on, until his father's death left him entirely alone, for his suspicious mind never allowed him to form a friendship, which can only be true and valuable where there is mutual confidence and an openness of character. He, by his suspicious nature, had locked himself within himself, which is the most fearful of imprisonments.

"His father's wealth enabled him to please his fancy—so to set his mind at ease, he sold the farm, that he might, as he thought, be freed from a host of pilferers. He built himself a house, in the croft I mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prototype of himself. It had a most suspicious look—it had but one door, but windows were place so that he could see all that was going on on every side.

"He had only one domestic, an old cripple without relation, who was too lame to go out, and of course had no visiters. It was well known in the neighborhood that he had withdrawn large sums from the different country bankers, where it had been invested by his father, and it was strongly believed that he kept it it in the house, as he suspected that these speculative gentlemen might one fine morning turn out to be insolvent. His walks were confined to within sight of his solitary mansion, the precincts of which he was never known to leave as age crept on him, but wandered about like an unquiet spirit around his self-imposed tomb.

"In the course of time his old domestic was conveyed to the village churchyard, much less solitary than the abode which she had left.

"For a moment the old man stood and gazed after the bearers, his white hair blown about by the cold wintry wind, and his shrivelled hand shading his eyes. He turned slowly from the sight and closed the door.

"Many were the kind offers from the simple people of the village; but all offers he resolutely declined, as he suspected that his age and wealth were calculated upon to a nicety, and a thumping legacy looked forward to as the reward of some trifling attention. Distant relations began to hover round him and make tender inquiries. These he always met on the door-step, which was his only audience-chamber for such callers.

"That solitary old man sat, as long as daylight lasted, at a window overlooking the high road. Here he passed his life in reading and watching. The same window showed a light burning during the hours of darkness, for he always appeared on his guard, as upon any person approaching nearer than usual to the premises, his ears were saluted by the deep growl of his dog, which never left the house any more than his master.

"About two years after the decease of his house-keeper, the nightly light was missed from the window, for it had become quite a guide to many coming to the village. This of course caused some of the more curious to approach the house in the daylight, and reconnoitre. But there sat the solitary, apparently deeply occupied with his book, and also the dog peering through the glass. This satisfied them and they departed.

"A week had elapsed, and the village was alarmed by the appearance of Mawby's dog careering in a wild manner through the village. Upon being noticed, he sped back to the croft. Many followed him, and upon approaching the house and looking up at the window, they perceived the old man still sitting unmoved, although the glass frame had been smashed by the dog's exit. After repeated calls, which met with no attention, they forced their way into the house.

"Everything in the chamber was neat and comfortable. There sat the poor old man in his large arm-chair, dead and alone. Of what value were those riches now which had closed his heart against all the pleasures of this beautiful world, against the possession of wife, children, kindred, friends? There was no will, for he suspected the moment be made it in any one's favor, that would be his last moment of security. It therefore spread itself for more evil, and was split up into forty law-suits, for the benefit of every one but the rightful heirs."

GRAMMER.—"John, parse 'Girls are lovely.'"

"Girls is a common noun, third person, plural number, and objective case."

"Objective case?"

"No, Nominative case."

"Nominative to what verb?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Well, what follows girls?"

"John Dickson followed our girls what we've got to home, last Saturday afternoon."

"Oh! young man! Well I should suppose they were in the objective case."

No-sir-ree! When I seed 'em I should think they were in the possessive case, for he was huggin' 'em like thunder."

"POKER" IN CALIFORNIA.—A chap just from the "diggins" relates the following:

"Four persons had seated themselves in the mines to play a game of poker—the ante, as a substitute for money, being a handful of gold dust. They continued playing for sometime without either side winning much. At length one of the party; who had a good hand, went a handful "better." "I see that, and go a pint better," cried out another, who also had a stronger "hand,—" "I see that," responded the first, "and go a quart better," "Well, I see that, and go you a gallon better," responded the second. This rather disconcerted his adversary for a moment, as "oversizing his pile." But confident in his superior strength of hand, he collected together all the gold dust he had left, and puting it aside, coolly remarked to one of his companions: "Here Jim, watch my pile until I go out and *dig enough to call him*."

CALIFORNIA GOLD GREASE.—A Yankee down East has invented this specific for the use of Gold seekers. The operator is to grease himself well, lay down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and "*nothing else*," will stick to him. Price, $10 per box.

Love in a Printing Office.

I once heard an old jour remark, that a printing office was no place for love making, and I have since experienced the truth of his observation—being now perfectly convinced that the flower of love can never bloom in the midst of types, stands and printing ink.

It was my fortune once to sojourn for a few days in the village of ———. Directly opposite the office was a pretty white cottage, with a rose bush clambering around the casement, and I was not long in making the discovery that the aforesaid white cottage with the rose shading window, contained a fair inmate, a flower whose beauty far outshone the roses that clustered around the window. She was the belle of the village. Her name was Mary—sweet poetic Mary.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and I had raised the window to admit the cool breeze from the flower-decked fields, and it was not long before I perceived that the cottage window was also hoisted, and that a sweet little Mary was seated near it, busily engaged with her needle. I worked but little that morning. My eyes constantly wandered towards the cottage window where little Mary sat, and all sorts of strange fantastic notions whirled through my fancy-lightened brain, and I began to think I felt a slight touch of what the poets call love, sliding in at the corner of my heart.

A few days past away, and chance made me acquainted with Mary. O! she was a sweet creature—she had a form that would have shamed the famous Venus de Medicis—a check that out flashed the richest peach—and a lip that would have tempted a bee from its hive on a frosty morning. I thought, as I gazed on her in mute admiration, that I had never looked on one so exquisitely beautiful. She seemed the embodiment of all that is lovely and bewitching.

Well, time passed on, and one day Mary expressed a desire to visit the printing office. Gad, thought I, what a chance! I'll do it there, yes, there in the very midst of the implements of mine art—why should'nt I? Love in a printing office, eh! There was something original in that, and resolved to try it at all hazards.

Well, Mary came to the office, and I explained to her the use of the various implements of the black art—the press and roller, the ink and stand, and the boxes of the A. B. C's. I took an opportunity to snatch her pretty little white hand, she drew it back; knocked a stick-full of matter into "pi."

"I must have a kiss for that my sweet one," said I, and at it I went. I managed to twist my arm around her waist, and in struggling to free herself she upset a galley of editorial, a long article on the Oregon question. Nothing daunted, I made at her again. This time I was more successful, for I obtained a kiss. By St. Paul! it was a sweet one, and the little witch bore it like a martyr—she never screamed once; but as I raised my lips from hers, she lifted her delicate little hand and gave me a box on the car that made me see more stars than ever were viewed by Herschell through his big telescope. Somewhat nettled, and with my cheek smarting with pain, I again seized her waist, "well, if you don't like it, why then just take back the kiss." She made a desperate struggle, and as she jerked herself from my arms, her foot struck the lye-pot, and over it went.—Another galley of editorial was sprinkled over the floor, and in her effort to reach the door, her foot slipped and she fell, and in the effort to sustain herself, her hand—her lilly white hand—the same little hand that came in contact with my ears—oh, horrible!—was stuck by the elbow in the ink keg! Shade of Franklin! what a change came over the beauty of that hand! She slowly drew it from the keg, dripping with ink, and asked me what use I made of that tar! I began to be seriously alarmed, and apologised in the best manner I could, and to my surprise she seemed to be more pleased than angry—but "there was a lurking devil in her eye," that told me there was mischief afloat. As I stood surveying the black covering of her hand, scarcely able to suppress a laugh at its strange metamorphosis, she quickly raised it on high, and brought it down "kerslap" upon my cheek. Before I could recover from my surprise, the same little hand had again descended, and I again felt its inky imprint upon my cheek.

"Why, Mary," I exclaimed, "what are you about?"

"I think you told me you rolled ink in the face of the form," she replied with a loud laugh, and again her hand lit upon my face—taking me a broad slap in the very middle of my countenance, most wilfully bedaubing my eyes. With a light step and merry peal of laughter, she skipped through the door. She turned back when beyond my reach, and with a roguish face peering in the door-way, shouted—"I say, Charley, what kind of a roller does my hand make?"

"Oh," said I, "you take too much ink."

"Ha, ha!" she laughed, "well, good bye Charley, that's my impression, ha, ha, ha!"

I went to the glass and surveyed myself for a moment, and I verily believe I could have passed for a guinea negro without the slightest difficulty. "And so," said I this is love in a printing office. The devil fly away with such love!

The next morning when the editor came to the office, I rather calculate he found things a little topsy-turvy. However that made no difference to me—for I had mizzled long before daylight.

I bore the marks of that scene for many a day, and now when ever I see a lady entering a printing office, I think of little Mary and keep my eyes on the ink keg—and though she were as beautiful as Hebe, I would not venture to touch her with a ten foot pole.

Talk about love in a boudoir, love in a bower, love on a spring-seat sofa, love by moonlight, and I am with you heart and soul—but I pray you, by the ghost of Faust, never talk to me about love in a printing office.

The Albany Express says: It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the theory and principles of true democracy to a lamp post.

FRAUDULENT LAND WARRANTS.—The New York Tribune, of Wednesday, 7th inst., is informed that in a great number of cases, two land warrants have been obtained in the name of the same soldiers, by fraudulent discharges. This being discovered, more than a thousand caveats have been issued by the Department, annulling the last warrants issued in each case, thus throwing the loss on the public who have bought these warrants in good faith. This course has disturbed public confidence in these warrants, as it is impossible to know whether any warrants will be acknowledged by the Department. Congress will probably be called upon to place the loss of these warrants where it rightfully belongs."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The Washington. Union says that a model of a locomotive, which the editor has examined, promises to be a most important invention, because it will enable the locomotive and train to overcome grades as steep as occur on ordinary turnpikes. To accomplish this object, the invention enables the engineer, by mechanical means, to supply any degree of adhesion which may be required at any instant, and to dispense with it, the moment he ceases to need it. And to do this, there are no rack-rails, or cogwheels, or centre-rail; nor is there, by this plan, as much resistance to the progress of the train as would be caused by adding weight to the engine, in order to produce the requisite adhesion. The effective power of an engine is now limited to the adhesion of its wheels to the rails, but by this invention the power of the engine is only limited by its capacity to generate and retain steam. This is very important.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—The oldest living newspaper in England, is the Lincoln Mercury, first published in 1695. The oldest in London is the St. James Chronicle, of 1761. The oldest paper in Scotland is the Edinburg Evening Courant, of 1704. The oldest in Ireland, the Belfast News Letter, of 1787.

A POWERFUL LENS.—By the use of a powerful lens, the sun's rays may be concentrated into a heat far exceeding that produced by other usual means. Dr. Draper, of New York has one which will melt pebble stones, or cast iron, as easily as sealing wax is melted in a candle.

A DROP TOO MUCH.—The Brunswicker of the 24th ult. says: Last Saturday while tobacco was running up to three dollars and a half a hundred, a German farmer of this neighborhood named Meyer, sold his crop and being elated with his good success, drank freely. The night was one of the coldest during the season, and he was until morning finding his way home, when he presented the most pitiful sight, all his extremities being frozen, and his hands clenched and swollen till they had burst open and been battered and lacerated to the bone, he had fallen on them, every time he tumbled down, on the ice. His knees and face were also much torn and injured by his fall. He is not expected to survive.

A similar case has happened in the eastern part of the county. Two or three weeks ago a one-armed man named Cunningham was returning home drunk as usual from Keytesville, on a bitter cold night. When crossing the ice on the Chariton, some two miles from his house, he fell from his horse and was unable to mount again. He finally crawled home the next morning, all frozen and knocked to pieces, and died in a day or two.

[How the wives and children of these unfortunate men will bless the whisky seller.

CLERGYMAN MURDERED IN CALIFORNIA.—Among the private letters in this city from the Pacific by the Crescent City, is one, which we have seen, mentioning a painful rumor that Messrs. Newman and Pomeroy, clergymen of the Methodist and Baptist churches, had been murdered in the gold region. The letter is of the latest date, and comes from a highly respectable source. It refers to the statement incidentally, as if it were a well understood fact, but gives no particulars.—[Newark Adv.

MARRIED HIS "MOTHER."—The Cincinnati Organ and Messenger says that a member of a division of the sons of Temperance of that city was recently expelled for marrying his mother-in-law!

ORANGE TREES KILLED.—All the orange trees in Florida have been killed by the late severe frost. On one plantation, that of Capt. Bennet, near Apalachicola, 4000 trees were killed in one night. The loss falls heavily upon the planters.

Why cannot California be admitted as a State? Because the inhabitants are all *miners*.

Such is the richness of the soil in California that steel pens, if put into the ground over night, are found to be gold ones on the following morning.—[Punch.

A long legged Yankee, on a visit to a menagerie for the first time, while stalking round the pavillion, came upon the elephant; whereupon he turned to the keeper and said with surprise: "Thunder and lightning, mister, what darned critter have ye got here, with a tail on both ends?"

"There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten that lard."

"Really, mother, it was so greasy that it slipped my mind."

An old lady walked into the office of a judge of probate in Massachusetts, once upon a time, and said, "Are you the judge of reprobates?" "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect,' quoth the old lady. "You see, my father was detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

"Well, George, when are you off?" "To-morrow." "How do you go?" "Across the Isthmus to be sure." "Why not go round the cape?" "Too dangerous." "Why surely you, who have such experience in the line, can have no apprehensions *doubling the horn*."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

A. CHADWICK would respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored. From the experience he has had in the most fashionable establishments in St. Louis, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give general satisfaction. For taste, elegance and a good fit, he feels confident of pleasing those who may favor him with their orders.

Residence in the rear of the Printing Office. Cutting done at the shortest notice. feb7 3m

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACK-SMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cow-bells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. feb7 3m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.

feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and Califonia emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1849.—3m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN.

DR. L. JOHNSON, of Centerville, hereby tenders his professional services to the afflicted portion of the citizens of Pottawatamie county. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in surgery and obstetics, he feels a confident assurance in the management of the most difficult cases; and also feels competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate. feb7

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. feb7 3m

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour,
2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by

WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

PROSPECTUS.

ORSON HYDE

Proposes to issue, at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, a Semi-Monthly Newspaper, upon a super-ropal sheet, entitled the

FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

It is intended, so soon as the requisite preparations can be made, to issue the GUARDIAN every week. Mr. H. has procured a new press, new type, furniture and fixtures throughout; and he flatters himself that he shall be able to present to the public the news of those frontier regions, at least, in a respectable form, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned.

The GUARDIAN is not intended to enter the field of political strife and contention; still, it will reserve the right and privilege of recommending such men to the suffrages of the people as the Editor may think will prove true and faithful guardians of the National *peace* and *honor*, and of the PERSONS and *property* of her citizens. It will be devoted to the news of the day; to the "Signs of the Times;" to Religion and Prophecy, both Ancient and Modern; to Literature and Poetry; to the arts and Sciences, together with all and singular whatever the spirit of the times may dictate. It will strongly advocate the establishing of Common Schools along the frontier, and also in the various settlements in the interior, and will try, by all lawful and honorable means, to accomplish so desirable an object.

Being located on the extreme frontier, the GUARDIAN will be able to give the earliest *reliable* information from our settlement in California, and in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Intelligence from these quarters will not only be welcome, but extremely interesting to the great portion of our readers in the "States."

As the present is a day of revolution and change—a day in which all things seem to be breaking loose from their usual moorings, by the force of the storms that begin to rise in our political atmosphere—a day in which the vials of confusion and strife seem to be poured upon the nations—the GUARDIAN will endeavor to be a faithful watchman of all these matters, and a true chronicler of all these events and lay them before the Saints, and every body else that may chance to meet them, or come in their way, as warning heralds of that day when Zion's King shall ride forth in His cloudy chariot, and dash in pieces the image which Nebuchadnezzar saw, that it become fine like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and be blown away by the four winds of Heaven. Thus must the nations of this world break in pieces and flee from the face of HIM who sits upon the throne, and who comes to establish His Kingdom with the faithful martyrs who have long cried under the altar, "How long, Oh, Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth, Behold the Heavenly Prince, clad in the garments of vengeance! He treads the wine press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God! Their blood he sprinkles upon his garments, and stains all his raiment, and declares that this is the day of vengeance that was in his heart, and that now the year of his redeemed has come!"

With the rapidity of time are the nations of the earth rushing to this awful crisis! "They have eyes, but they do not see; they have ears, but they do not hear; and they have hearts but they do not understand." These facts should awaken every servant of God, to cry aloud and spare not, and to keep himself unspotted from the world, that the sword of the Spirit, which he is commanded to wield, may be always bright and untarnished, glittering in the sunbeams of the glory and favor of his God.

TERMS.

The GUARDIAN will be published at Two DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably* in advance. Notes of good and substantial banks *in the United States*, that are so considered by the community in which they are established, will be received on subscription for the GUARDIAN, if they are not too badly worn or defaced.

All letters to the editor should be directed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and POST PAID, or they will not be taken from the office. It is expected that the first number of this paper will be published in November next. ORSON HYDE.

St. Louis, September 20, 1848.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 8.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents when semi-monthly.

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Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - 25
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Elder Thomas Cartwright, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder Wilford Woodruff, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
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Murdock McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.
David Whitmer, Richmond, Mo.

From the Millennial Star.

T. D. Brown's Letter to W. Cunningham, Esq.,

OF LAUGHSHAW, AYRSHIRE.

Author of various works on the Writings of the Jewish Prophets, the Millennium, &c.

"I cannot give you the right hand of fellowship. You have departed from the Lord."—*W. Cunningham's Address to T. D. Brown, at Harrowgate, Sept., 1848.*

Respected Sir: While I have been writing a portion of the conversation that took place between us, as recorded above, when we accidentally met and so abruptly parted, many wise sayings have presented themselves to my mind; viz "He was *despised and rejected of men*, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief"—He that judgeth a matter before he heareth it, is not wise"—"Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting," &c. Whether these apply to the writer of this letter or to you, let the counsel and the public decide.

Before I proceed further, I would here remark that I do not write this letter under the influence of any contention or retaliatory spirit, neither do I spend so much of my time upon it because you are a rich man so to attract public notice, but that you may, *if possible*, come to the knowledge of the Truth and the obedience of faith, and that all who read this may be warned, for this is God's *hour* of warning. I say, *if possible*, because our Lord said, "It is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God;" but, though hard, it is not impossible. "*The poor* have the gospel preached unto them," and "the poor amongst men shall rejoice, whilst the rich are sent empty away."

Some five years ago, when I called upon you at a hotel in Liverpool, to ask your opinion of the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, as they are called, and of the doctrines they taught, you frankly confessed to me "you knew little or nothing of them; you had never read any of their works; and you did not mean to read them, unless they came into your more immediate neighborhood." At the same time you warned me, "neither to receive them into my house, nor bid them God speed."

Whether you thus warned me from having had a revelation from God, or discernment by his spirit as to the character of this people, or from the partial accounts and tales you might have read in the newspapers, I shall not stop here to enquire.

I had been taught by you, both in the Sabbath school and church you established many years ago, when I was yet a little boy, "to prove ALL things, and hold fast that which is good," and "to the law and testimony, and whatsoever is not according to these is not of God." I applied these rules in earnest, searched the scriptures diligently, and asked God fervently and faithfully to guide me into *the* truth, and save me from all error. And what was the result? Soon after I felt persuaded, and *believed* that "this people, *every where* spoken against," were a good people, and that the doctrines they taught, were the doctrines of Jesus Christ, and according to the scriptures. I then resolved to prove the truth contained in this promise of Jesus, reiterated by them—"If any man will do the will of my Father in Heaven, he shall know whether the doctrines I teach be of God."

What doctrines did Jesus teach? One is—that all nations were to be taught—and they that believed what the Apostles taught, and WERE BAPTISED FOR THE REMISSION OF THEIR SINS, should be saved. So also did they teach. Another was, that "he would send the Comforter—even the Spirit from on high—to lead the faithful and obedient into ALL truth, and shew them things to come." I was *obedient* to the commands of Jesus and of his servants, and soon did I know that what I had *believed* was true. And I do now *know*, most assuredly, that "*in vain* ye call Lord, Lord, and do not the things which Jesus commands."

Before I proceed, allow me to ask you a few plain questions, which, I trust, for the sake of truth and for the salvation of men, you will condescend to answer, either from your pulpit or through the press.

Is it righteous, or like Jesus, to withhold the right hand of fellowship from any man who is sincerely seeking to know the will of God, that he may do it?

You say I have departed from the Lord: will you tell us how you *know* it? I do not ask what you *believe* about me and my brethren, but what evidence you have that you know I have "*departed from the Lord!*" and by what measure did you mete? Was it by a scriptural standard—by the spirit of God (if you have received it,—) or by newspaper stories? (Herein we have been frequently and most scandalously misrepresented.) Would it be just to judge and condemn me and the Saints of God, because the papers or the "*christian public!*" say we are not a good people, and our doctrines are *strange?* I think not. Is it not rather more just to say, these are the servants of the Most High God, the brethren of Jesus, and they hold the Truth? Did not the *christian or religious public*, in the day of Jesus, say all manner of evil against him and the apostles—that he was a wine-bibber—a gluttonous man—a friend of publicans and sinners, and that the superior power he so often made manifest for salvation was of the devil? Yes; and he said, "wo be unto those of whom all men speak well."

Another of the doctrines which Jesus taught was, "He that believeth, *and is baptized*, shall be saved; he that believeth not (and consequently is not baptized) shall be damned. And these signs shall *follow* them that believe; In my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

Does not Jesus here plainly teach that Baptism, as well as Faith, was necessary for salvation? Has *he* ever anywhere said that this ordinance should be *changed* or done away, because no longer needed! or, has he ever countenanced the opinions of men, and the now too fashionable *doctrine of devils*, that "the signs were only given and required in the first ages of christianity, to confirm them in the faith, but are now no longer needed!"

Isaiah, by the spirit of God, saw that a certain "*ordinance*" should be *changed* by man; and he tells us in the first six verses of the 24th chapter, the sad and fatal consequences thereof. And Paul also speaks of a *falling away*—a departing from the faith—when men would not *endure* sound doctrine, but would *heap* to themselves teachers, having—or because they had—itching ears—they would turn from the truth and receive old wives' fables instead.

What ordinance, doctrine, or command of Jesus have men neglected, turned away from and *changed?* That which stands most prominently forward is the ordinance of *Baptism*. In this the change is almost complete. The *mode*—the *administrators*—the *subjects* to whom administered, and the *end* or *object* of this ordinance men have changed; and because that which is well known requires no proof, I shall only say upon man's *mode* of baptising, it is as various as are men's opinions—dropping, sprinkling, crossing, pouring, dipping face forward three times, plunging, or just as you please. Is this not so? It is. And the *administrators* may be Catholics, or, as they are sometimes called, Papists—or Protestants of any or every grade, from the Puseyite Church of England Archbishop down to the Methodists of a hundred different names and shades of opinion—Ranters, Shakers, Primitives, Aitkinites, Kilhamites, or Presbyterians, Independents, Relief, Seceders, Burghers, and Anties; in short,

"Any *thing* that has an —— on,
Dipped in black to make a parson,"

that has said—whether he has felt it or not—"Wo be to me if I preach not THE (!) gospel."

And the *subjects* are children generally, but adults occasionally, or at any age if required. The *end* or *object*,—"to conform to a long established practice, and in the place of circumcision," or to manifest by an *outward and visible sign an inward work*." Oh, how easy and accommodating the forms of man—not so the law of God. And here I boldly assert, because I have no fear of successful contradiction—if the scriptures be the book of reference—children *never* were baptized, either by our Lord, his apostles, or their immediate successors—they took them in their arms and blessed them; and only *one* priesthood ever did or ever can administer acceptable before God in this or any other matter pertaining to man's salvation in the kingdom of God, even such as have been called, ordained, and sent as was Aaron—by the revelation and spirit of God. The end or object of Baptism anciently was "Salvation," or "*For* the remission of sins." Jesus says, "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved;" and Peter, "Repent and be baptized *every one* of you *for* the remission of your sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost;" and the laying on of hands was for conferring the gift of the Holy Ghost and for healing; and these ordinances in the economy and kingdom of God are like God himself, unchangeable. Proof.—In all the examples of baptism recorded in the bible, children are not mentioned, I know that because "Lydia and *her household*"—"the jailor and all his house"—and "Cornelius and his household were baptized," it is inferred there must have been children therein, and if so, as the household were baptized, these necessarily would also. This is not so, for the following reasons;—1st. Children are in the kingdom of God, because of the atonement of Jesus Christ; for just as much as they lost by the disobedience and fall of Adam, they gained by the obedience and atonement of Christ. 2nd. Jesus commanded his apostles to go and *teach* all nations, and he that *believeth* and is baptized shall be saved." Would they *teach* children? if so, which of Christ's doctrines or parables, even the simplest, could infants understand or *believe*? Oh, how easily man doth wander into error, when in the dark and uninspired! Surely, "darkness hath long covered the earth, and gross darkness the people.

Now it must be clear, even if there had been infants in these households referred to the servants of God would neither have taught nor baptized them, because they had no sins to be remitted—baptism being for the remission of sins—because they believed not, being incapable, even if they had been taught, either of understanding or believing; and only those were to be baptized who believed what they were taught, and thus only could such obtain a remission of their sins; but we have already shown infants had no sins, therefore infants never were baptised.

What was the usual mode of baptism?

Paul's sins were washed away. Jesus and John, Philip and the Eunuch *went down into* the water, and came up out of the water in this ordinance; and we are "*to be buried* with Christ in baptism, that like as he rose, we also should rise and walk in newness of life,"—we are to be "*born of water*." From these it is evident men and women went down into the water—they were hid in the element as the child before the birth—they were laid as Christ was buried, not on his face or any how; they arose as Christ arose, and walked as in new life, living no longer after the law of carnal commandments—after the flesh, but after the spirit; and to them there was "now no condemnation." So much for the *object* and *mode* or manner of baptism.

Then as to its *necessity*, we may reply to a question that is very often asked, Can a man not be saved without baptism? or is a man safe if unbaptized? Jesus says, "He that believeth *and is baptized shall be saved*;" and I have no authority to say he that believeth and is not baptised shall be saved, but the contrary. May we not infer, and that correctly too, that the prayers, faith, alms, and piety of Cornelius could not save him, from the fact that Peter, who was to tell him "words whereby he should be saved," commanded that he should be baptized. I admit his prayers were heard, and his alms had in remembrance. In a word—he was a good man. He had good faith and good works, and received the ministration of an angel; but he yet needed *salvation*, and had a revelation from heaven, instructing him how to proceed that he might obtain it, viz: "send for Peter," who tells him how to enter the kingdom of God, even by baptism—"Can any man forbid water?"

And you, sir, have long admitted that *faith alone* cannot save a man—it *is dead*; neither can works alone. There is a beauty in God's plan and order. Faith comes by *hearing* the word of God spoken by one that is *sent*. "How can we hear without a preacher, and how can he preach unless he be sent?" Peter said to them who *believed* his preaching and teaching, "*Repent* and be *baptised* every one of you for the remission of your sins."—(Acts ii.) And Paul, in Heb. vi., says he would not again go over the principles or first parts of "the doctrine of Christ;" he would give them stronger meat, that they might go on to perfection, "not laying again the *foundation* of *repentance* from dead works, and of *faith* towards God, of the doctrine of *baptisms* and of *laying on of hands*," &c. These were part of the first principles of the doctrine of Christ. But, alas! the doctrines of men how different. Many of Christ's doctrines are not looked at, and what remains of the form is without the power: indeed most sectarians altogether deny the *power*.

Do you ask what power? I reply, the power of God delegated to man—the PRIESTHOOD—the spirit of God—the gifts of the Holy Ghost—the faith that is of the operation of God. Those that deny this power, say "it is no longer needed." Indeed! Jesus said, "they shall lay hands on the sick, and they SHALL recover: in my name shall they cast out devils." And James says, "Let the sick send for the elders who shall anoint them with oil and pray over them—lay hands on them, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord WILL raise them up; and if they have committed sins they shall be forgiven." Is this power no longer needed? No more devils and foul spirits to cast out? No more sickness in the church? Alas! alas! how many deny the power, whereas we contend for it, and for the *faith* once delivered to the saints, which was, and is, a principle of power, as Paul shows in his 11th chap. to the Hebrews; and Jesus said, "if a man has even a grain of it, he can say to the mountains be thou removed," &c. And has Jesus ever said all these are done away, or any of them, for they are no longer needed? No; and yet, sir, for receiving, obeying, and contending for these doctrines, gifts, blessings, faith, and powers, the *saints* withdraw "the right hand of fellowship from us, and tell us we have departed from the Lord!"

The Holy men of old, who wrote and spake as they were moved upon by the spirit of God, have not left us ignorant as to how long God purposed these gifts, blessings, and powers should continue in the church, even apostles, prophets, *teachers*; miracles, helps, governments, diversities of tongues, interpretation: the words of wisdom—of knowledge; faith, prophecy, discerning of spirits, &c. These were to continue in Christ's church, "till that which is *perfect* is come"—"until we ALL come into the unity of the faith, &c. —See 1 Cor. 12th chap. They were for the strengthening, healing, and comforting of the members of Christ's body, that there might be "*no schism*." Need we wonder now at the abounding schisms? No; for these officers, gifts, powers, and blessings have almost been rejected and long since withdrawn, indeed are denied; and "denying the power" is pointed out as a prominent part of the *apostacy* of the last days.

The gospel of Jesus Christ has in it, and is, the POWER OF GOD unto salvation; and wherever we meet with a church that has not this power, or denies it, saying it is not needed, the gospel of Jesus and the salvation of God are not there. Here then is a true test, and easily applied.

We are often asked, how are the gifts, blessings, priesthood, and power of God received? We reply, by the laying on of hands. The Lord commanded Moses to lay a measure or portion of his *honor* upon Joshua, and to *ordain* Aaron and his sons; and Jethro, his father-in-law, counselled Moses also to choose able men of Israel to assist him in the government; and no doubt he ordained them, and ordination implies setting apart by the laying on of hands, and communicating intelligence and powers. Jesus ordained his apostles, and the seventies were sent out, having participated of the like power by the same ordinance. Philip, the deacon, sends to Jerusalem, and the *higher* priesthood, Peter and John, go down to Samaria, "and when they had come, they laid hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost," which produces the same fruits—peace, power, and intelligence. And when Paul had come to Ephesus, he found certain persons who had been baptized—See Acts xix.—but it was not into Christ; "*hearing* Paul, they believed," and "were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus; and when Paul had *laid his hands on them*, the Holy Ghost came upon them, and they spake with tongues, and prophesied. I am aware it is urged that the laying on of hands of the Presbytery for ordination, and of the Bishop for confirmation, are still attended to; but tell it, you who know, is it not the form destitute of the power? How else can it be? Can any one impart what he has not received? and are they not of those who deny the power, and say it is no longer needed?

May not any one baptize, seeing that any one can now preach, and if zealous is sure to to get many hearers? That many run who are neither called, ordained, chosen, nor sent, and that men are willingly "heaping to themselves teachers" of all sorts, I admit and have already shown; but they are not sent of God—they neither obey the gospel nor give heed to the commands and doctrines of Jesus; nay more, they exert themselves to prevent them that would, and they shall have their reward. Any man might assume the magisterial power, that he might obtain the fee, and, in form, administer the oath of allegiance to a stranger and alien, and that, too, in the name of the monarch; but would this formal naturalization or citizenship be recognized at head quarters? No; "Depart, I never knew you nor him who introduced you into our kingdom; he has no measure of our authority, we know him not," the monarch would justly say. Of what avail would it be to say, "Why, he observed the proper form, had the proper books, I paid him the usual fee, and he did it in your majesty's name." "We know him not, nor you." So is it in the kingdom of God, Those who administer lawfully in the name of Christ, being the called of God, the sent and ordained, will be recognized in heaven, and their works, as if Jesus himself had done it; but not so with those who assume the power

So then we see that the doctrines and commandments of men, their belief—faith and creeds, can neither satisfy nor save. No more could the penal code of Moses; it was as a schoolmaster to bring to Christ. Only he, his doctrines, ordinances, officers, or priesthood and spirit, can save, heal, restore, bless, and exalt.

[*To be Continued.*]

From the Times and Seasons.

Invocation.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

O God! thou God that rules on high,
Bow down thy ear to me;
Listen, O listen to my cry—
Hear thou, my fervent plea.

Rebuke the heartless, wicked clan
That fain would do us harm;
Protect us from the power of man,
By thy Almiglity arm.

Let unseen watchman wait around
To shield thy servant's head—
Let all his enemies be found
Caught in the net they spread.

Thy grace, like praisie dews distill'd,
To all his needs apply;
And let his upright heart be filled
With spirit from on high.

The work is thine—thy promise sure—
Though earth and hell oppose;
Roll, roll it onward and secure
Thy prophet from his foes.

O hide him in thy secret fold
When on his path they tred;
Safe as Elijah who of old,
Was by the ravens fed.

Bring his accusers' deeds to light,
And give thy people rest;
Eternal God! gird on thy might
And succor the oppressed.

August 13th, 1842.

Yucatan.

"Yucatan is the grave of a great nation, that has mysteriously passed away and left behind no history. Every forest embosoms the majestic remains of vast temples, sculptured over with symbols of a lost creed, and noble cities, whose stately palaces and causeways attest in their mournful abandonment, the colossal grandeur of their builders. They are the gigantic tombs of an illustrious race, but they bear neither name nor epitaph. The conscience-stricken awe with which the Indian avoids them as he relates a confused tradition of a whole people extinguished in blood and fire, by his forefathers—a ferocious and cannibal race delighting in human sacrifices,—are all that even conjecture can say of the manner in which the ancient occupants of Yucatan, were blotted *en masse*, from the page of existence. The barbarous exterminators remained the masters of the country, and built them rude huts under the shadow of those immense edifices which are still the marvel and mystery of Yucatan. On many of these singular edifices is stamped the blood-red impress of a human hand; a fit symbol of the rule of blood to which it has so constantly been the victim. This "bloody hand" was imprinted with evident purpose on the still yielding stucco of the new-built walls, and presents every line and curve in life-like distinctness, but the explanation of the symbol is unknown.—[From the New York Sun, June 8th.

The writer of the above article on "Yucatan" is greatly mistaken. He says, "Yucatan is the grave of a great nation that has mysteriously passed away, and *left behind no history*." This is not so. The first great nation that anciently inhabited Yucatan, passed away, about 2,440 years ago; but their prophets *left a history*, an abridgment of which has been translated into the English called the "Book of Ether," and tens of thousands of copies have been published in the Book of Mormon, and circulated both in America and in England for many years. The last great nation that inhabited that country and passed away, have also *left their history* which was discovered, translated, and published in the English language nearly 20 years ago by Mr. Joseph Smith, who has since fallen a martyr to the truth, instead of being rewarded by man for having unfolded the ancient history of one half of our globe from the earliest ages after the flood. This seems to be the common lot of the benefactors of the human race. They live and die neglected, or are persecuted to death by their cotemporaries, and their worth is not appreciated until they are gone, and not always then.

The writer, acknowledges the discovery of "*vast temples*," "*noble cities*," and "*stately palaces*," embosomed in "*every forest*." He then refers to a confused tradition of the indians, who say that their "forefathers—a ferocious and cannibal race delighting in human sacrifices,"—exterminated a whole people by "*blood* and *fire*." He supposes that this is "all that even conjecture can say of the manner in which the ancient occupants of Yucatan were blotted *en masse* from the page of existence."

How correctly this Indian tradition agrees with the history given in the Book of Mormon. Mr. Mormon says, that in the 367th year after Christ, "the Lamanites"—the forefathers of the American Indians—"took possession of the city of Desolation,"—which was in Central America, near to or in Yucatan—"and this because their number did exceed the number of the Nephites"—the Nephites being the Nation who inhabited the cities of Yucatan. "And they (the Lamanites) did also march forward against the city of Teancum, and did drive the inhabitants forth out of her, and did take many prisoners, both women and children, and did offer them up as sacrifices unto their idol gods." In the 375th year, large numbers of the Nephite women and children were taken prisoners, and were also sacrificed unto idols. (Book of Mormon, page 566 and 567.)

Mormon in one of his epistles to his son Moroni, shows their awful wickedness and cannibal-like dispositions. He says:

"The Lamanites have many prisoners which they took from the tower of Sherrizah; and there were men, women, and children. And the husbands and fathers of those women and children they have slain; and they feed the women upon the flesh of their husbands, and the children upon the flesh of their fathers; and no water, save a little, do they give unto them. And notwithstanding this great abomination of the Lamanites, it doth not exceed that of our people in Moriantum. For behold, many of the daughters of the Lamanites have they taken prisoners; and after depriving them of that which was most precious above all things, which is chastity and virtue; and after they had done this thing, they did murder them in a most cruel manner, torturing their bodies even unto death: and after they have done this, they devour their flesh like unto wild beasts, because of the hardness of their hearts; and they do it for a token of bravery. O my beloved son, how can a people like this, that are without civilization: (and only a few years have passed away, and they were a civil and delightsome people;) but O my son, how can a people like this, whose delight is in so much abonination, how can we expect that God will stay his hand in judgment against us? Behold, my heart cries wo unto this people. Come out in judgment, O God, and hide their sins, and wickedness, and abominations from before thy face."

In the 384th year, the occupants of Yucatan and Central America, having been driven from their great and magnificent cities, were pursued by the Lamanites to the hill Cumorah in the interior of the State of New York, where the whole nation perished in battle. During the protracted wars which resulted in the overthrow of a great nation, many hundreds of towns, villages, and cities were burned by the conquerors. Desolation and ruin marked the footsteps of the contending millions. Though fourteen centuries have passed away, these historical facts are still recorded in the breast of the Indian. The cannibal acts of their forefathers—the extinguishing of a whole nation by "fire and blood," and the offering of thousands of prisoners—women and children as sacrifices to idol gods—are events in Indian tradition not easily forgotten. Well might the conquering nation imprint upon the stately edifices of their fallen foe—"the blood-red impress of a human hand!" This truly seems to be a fit symbol of the terrific wars which had drenched that land in the blood of millions. Were it not for the faithful record of Mormon, written in Egyptian hieroglyphics, the history of Ancient America would have remained an untold mystery to all future generations, until the slumbering millions of that vast continent should burst their ancient tombs, and appear with all the assembled nations in judgment.—[Millennial Star.

"Loss of Life by War.—It is estimated that *thirty thousand millions of human beings* have perished to satisfy the insatiable maw of war. Among the most disastrous of battles upon record, and the numbers slain, are Austerlitz, 20,000; Dresden, 35,000; Waterloo, 40,000; Eylau, 50,000; Borodina, 80,000; Isus, 110,000; Arbela, 300,000; in two of the battles of Cæsar, 700,000; in the siege of Jerusalem more than a million; and at the taking of Troy, more than two millions. The New York Observer says, that in the Russian campaign there perished in six months, more than half a million; during twelve years of the recent wars in Europe, no less than 5,300,000! The army of Xerxes, probably more than 5,000,000, was reduced in less than two years to a few thousands. Jenghis Khan butchered in the single district of Herat 1,600,000, and in two cities, with their dependencies, 1,760,000, and the Chinese historians assure us, that during the last twenty-six years of his reign he massacreed an average of half a million every year, and in the first fourteen years, no less than 13,000,000—31,500,000 in forty-one years by a single hand! Grecian wars sacrificed 15,000,000; those of the Crusades, 49,000,000; those of the Saracens and the Turks, 60,000,000 each; those of the Tartars, 30,000,000!"

If we add to the above the unnumbered millions of the ancient nations of America, who fell in battle, the bloody catalogue will be swelled to nearly double the foregoing estimate. Two of the most numerous and powerful nations of the earth were blotted *en masse* from the page of existence by war. The history of Ancient America, first published in the year 1830, shows that the same spirit of bloody ambition universally swayed its terrific sceptre over both hemispheres of our globe. War, that fatal curse of fallen beings, has not yet ended its ravages. Not many years hence it will break forth with redoubled fury, spreading desolation and ruin among all nations. The United States, now a flourishing and great nation, shall feel its direful ravages. The North and the South shall unsheath the glittering sword, and in the heat of their anger rush headlong into the opening vortex that has swallowed up nations and generations. While the nations of the Old World will catch the fatal spirit, and drench the soil of Europe with the blood of millions, Asia shall rise up and go forth to the valley of slaughter, where many nations and kings shall perish in one day. War, dreadful war, awaits all nations! Zion alone shall escape! There in her peaceful habitations shall the righteous dwell! War shall not disturb her quiet resting places.—[Millennial Star.

From the Times and Seasons.

Fulfilment of Prophecy.

There is something so cheering and grand, to the friends of revelation, when a prediction or prophecy, is fulfilled, that they hardly know how to express their gratitude to him that hath brought it to pass in its time. Our Savior said, (speaking of Jerusalem.) "And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. * * * * * * For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled * * * * And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations; and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." No rational man has been able to gainsay these words: for the Jews were dispersed among the nations, and Jerusalem has been trodden down of the Gentiles almost 1800 years. But there were other prophetic sayings about Jerusalem, which, while they help substantiate revelation, help silence spiritualizing the scriptures and crown Mormonism with the glory of promulgating the truth. Out of many passages, we will only select one, yet future, leaving men to reflect upon the idea that old men and women, and girls and boys, shall yet grace the streets of Jerusalem: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem. And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his first born." Looking at him whom they had pierced must mean Christ coming the second time.

Who can measure Arms with God? There is some consolation to the Saints, after having labored diligently twelve or fifteen years to warn the world of approaching calamities and woes, amid slander, persecution, assassination, and the stratagems and vilifications of false brethren, to see the work of the lord spread from sea to sea, from nation to nation, and from continent to continent. And more than all this, to witness how admirably the Almighty backs up the words of his servants, with "distress," among the nations; with "divisions" in governments, churches, neighborhoods and communities; and pours out fire, flood, hail storms, and an unappeaseable murderous spirit among all people. Verily, verily, these signs of coming events, and future glory, too visible not to be seen, and two powerful to be resisted, cause poor frail humanity to reflect, to ponder, to marvel, to wonder, to pray, to hush, to awake, to prepare, to wait, to watch, and to, exclaim: Who can measure arms with God?---[Times and Seasons.

The Austrian army is composed of 500,000 men, and will be increased to 700,000 before the war in Italy is over. This is a large force to bring into the field against any power.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon*.

Cash will be given for a few hundred feet of good seasoned black walnut lumber, if delivered immediately—clear stuff.

Agency.

Elder ISAAC BULLOCK, a young man of fine moral character, and well qualified for the business, has been employed by us as an agent to procure subscribers for the Guardian while he travels the country in the capacity of a Missionary to preach the Gospel, to comfort the Saints and instruct them in all matters pertaining to their duty—the gathering, &c.

His circuit is within the limits of the United States, and we will be responsible for all the money that is paid to him by subscribers for the Guardian, and will forward the papers to them with as little delay as possible. He has the requisite papers to show that he is our authorized traveling agent in the United States.

DAVID JUDY, Mackinaw, Tazwell county, Illinois, is appointed Agent for the Guardian.

RALLY! RALLY!

The place for rendezvous is now determined upon for those who intend journeying to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, near the Buoyo Lake, in the neighborhood of Mr. Hatch's. There is wood, water, and timber, and there we shall attend to the organization of a company so soon as Mr. Gully is ready to start.

It will now be advisable for men that wish to go in this train, to be on the ground and ready to move onward as soon as Friday or Saturday next.

Counsel.

In our community, much is said about doing all things by counsel, and the conscientious among us ask counsel of their presiding officer upon all important matters, and also upon matters not altogether so important.

Some persons among us who fear not God and have little or no regard for truth or honesty, will sometimes say that they are acting by counsel when they may be committing some criminal offence. This they do to make people fear to oppose them, that they may have a good chance to effect, without molestation or exposure, their inquitous designs. The spirit of our course is pretty well understood: but lest it might not be to the fullest extent, we now say to all concerned, that whenever you find any person that is doing wrong, or committing anything criminal in the eye of the laws of the State, or in the eye of the law of God, and claims to be doing it under the sanction of the authorities of the church, you may know that that person is a false one, and that the truth is not in him. Be warned then against all such characters, for they are not only false and corrupt at heart, but enemies to the church and murderers of her authorities by giving them the credit of counselling every wicked thing that they cannot accomplish without stealing the influence of some men in authority. Let all such characters remember that our blessing is not upon them. We are glad to see our friends disposed to listen to counsel; and let it be your constant prayer that just and wise counsels may ever be given you. Our counsel will not cause any person to break the laws of the State nor the laws of the kingdom of God, and whenever you find any person, male or female, doing a criminal thing, and claiming, or even intimating that they are doing it at our instance, know ye that it is your duty to enter complaint forth-with against any such person to us. Be not imposed upon by any such folly and wickedness—neither suffer your humble servant to be the scape-goat of a corrupt and wicked person.

Chaff and Wheat.

Some of our readers think that we are presumptuous in prophecying against evil doers, particularly when it comes to pass so quick: But if it did not come to pass at all, Oh how we should catch it then! Well, we don't know but we are. We will therefore call this prophecying against evil doers, chaff.

The silly goose has sense enough to pick up the wheat and leave the chaff—while some of our would be wise readers seize, with all eagerness and avidity, what we have called chaff and leave the wheat. It is not a little diverting to see them choke, hem, sigh and flounce while they are trying to cram down the dry bearded stuff. While they find fault with us for throwing out these things, they might do well to consider and reflect that Br. Hyde might have done it for a two fold purpose, one of which may be to prove who is as wise as a goose, or as silly as a goat.

If circumstances will possibly allow, we will not prophecy any more about these things which have shocked the nerves of some so sensibly.

Conference.

The Conference at the Tabernacle near Benson's mill, held on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th inst., was well attended. Though it was stormy on Saturday, and lowering on Sunday morning, a very great number or persons ventured out. Most excellent discourses were delivered by Elders Smith, Benson, and Joseph Young. The saints were greatly edified and comforted. Joy and gladness beamed in almost all countenances.

No particular business done, except the branch at Harris' Grove were instructed to disfellowship Bro. Geo. Cotterell, for vain, wild, and foolish teaching. He is now gone to St. Joseph, Mo., we were told.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—We noticed a case of the above the other day, in which a man, greatly indebted, went on board a ship bound for California to take leave of his friends, and forgot to come on shore again himself; this is something like those who write for the Guardian to be sent them on credit, and forget to pay the postage on their letters.

Business is lively in this town at present. Most kinds of goods meet with a ready sale, and command a lying profit. By our advertising columns it may be seen where goods can be had cheap for cash. They are willing the printer should live as well as themselves. Success to trade.

Our public square is daily filled with wagons, horses, oxen, mules and ponies. Heavy dealing in this property is going on all the time. Property is being sold off at auction. Gold adventurers are daily arriving, and some are backing out and selling off thirity or fifty per cent below cost, &c. Lively times here—but a scarcity of provisions—such as flour and bacon. Farmers, put in grain in the season of it and you will reap your reward.

Boiling Almost Over.

Several persons have been in at our office within the last few days and have told us that they have seen several men from Hancock county, Ill. Among the emigrants for the "Gold Regions," that applied the firebrand to their houses in Lima and on the Green Plains, in Ill. They look upon them with curious feelings, and can hardly be restrained from doing them personal harm. It is extremely agravating to see men now in our midst that have caused us so much trouble, exposure, sickness, hunger and death as some of these men have. The tears of wretchedness and woe which they have caused, are not yet gone dry. But shall any of us become the agents of their misfortune or harm? God forbid it! Let them live and welter under the castigations of their own reflections. If they are hungry, feed them. If they are in trouble, help them if they want help, and when you have done this, you may ask them if they remember burning your houses and wheat stacks. Let God be their judge and our avenger, and it will be done more effectually than any of us could do it if we should undertake it. When fruit is ripe, it will fall off itself, but if you beat it off before it is ripe, it will set your teeth on edge. Our community are all quiet at the present time, and the great majority of the California Emigrants are certainly friendly and honorable men, if we may judge from appearance; and if, for no other reason, we do not wish any disturbance in the place for their sake. Time is hurrying us all into another state of being where all our wrongs are sure to be redressed in a proper way. Let these men alone and not molest them. If they can find peace in paying their devotions at the shrine of the god of this world, do not molest them in their scanty and limited enjoyment. The blood of innocence has stamped upon them the mark of Cain, and let that be their passport to journey through life like unto Cain, fugitives and vagabonds in the earth, and let no man get seven-fold vengeance upon himself for taking vengeance on them.

If any citizen here interferes with any of them unlawfully, that citizen will incur the just indignation of this community. We do not say that those house-burners are not worty of death, but we know of no man here that possesses piety enough to kill them. God can either do it himself or send his angel to slay them all in a night as he used to do sometimes, if he wishes.

We are requested to say that the letters and packages entrusted to the care of Br. A. P. Rockwood, in the Eastern and Middle States were all lost by the sinking of the steamer Dahcota.

Col. Frement.

We will publish in our next No. the account of the sufferings and disaster of Col. Fremont and his party in attempting to cross the Sierra Madre mountains in latitude about 38 deg. 30 min. north, and about 106 deg. 30 min. west from London, at an altitude of more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Valley of the Salt Lake is in north latitude 40 deg. 30 min., and in longitude west from London 112 deg. The altitude of that place is 4,300 feet above the level of the sea. From the unfavorable accounts given from the regions West and South of the Salt Lake Valley—this severely cold weather and very deep snows; we fear somewhat for the safety of our friends in the Valley. Their not being so high as was Col. Fremont by some 8,000 feet may have proved their salvation. We have received no mail from there as yet, but are in daily expectation of one. We are very anxious to hear from that quarter, yet we are almost afraid to hear lest the very severe winter has seriously affected that infant settlement: Yet we hope for the best.

Should a mail come in from that quarter in a time not to meet our regular issue, we shall publish an extra, giving particulars.

Rush Bottoms.

We would advise the citizens of Pottawatamie county to object to cattle being driven from below to winter upon the rushes above this point. The reasons for this are many.

In the first place, cattle are subject to die, to get mired and to "come up missing" in various ways: then if they are not found, the cry goes out that the Mormons have stolen them. Again, the rushes are in a lonely place where it is very convenient for red and white Indians to commit depredations, when if such a temptation were not placed before them, they might be good Indians.

Again: When the herds are driven down, by some means many of the citizens' cattle are driven off with them. We had a fine fat young ox driven off in Mr. Moody's herd as it passed down a few weeks ago; but, luckily about twelve miles below here some men saw him who knew him and took him out of the herd. They complained that they could not get him out and so drove him along. Several cows and steers were missing about that time. The rushes are a poor excuse for wintering cattle upon, at best, and to avoid trouble, suspicion, difficulty and loss, we do object to cattle being driven up there to winter. Let the citizens of the upper part of the county consider this and remonstrate seasonably, and then if cattle all die, or are all stolen from the rushes, we will not listen to any whining about it.

Tremendous Freshet.

On Wednesday night, the 2nd inst., the small stream that runs through our town, suddenly rose out of its banks and swept along the bottoms with tremendous force, carrying off fences, bridges and tents; driving families out of their houses and stock from their beds. Indeed the sight was grand. It looked not unlike the Missouri river. From this very sudden rise which was not more than fifteen or twenty minutes till it reached its greatest height, some supposed that a cloud had burst and spilt out a flood. No very serious damage was done however, except to the grocery, which we learned was washed out clean.

This was evidently done by the hands of man and if the person who was left in charge is not guilty, he will return and show himself innocent and honorable. We will not accuse any one, for we have no knowledge of the guilty party.

Mr. Thompson, the owner, is a very quiet, harmless man. As a citizen and neighbor, none have occasion to find fault with him, except in his liquor traffic. However much we are opposed to that kind of trade, we are equally opposed to any interference with a man's business in an unlawful way. We saw a number of men wading to and from the grocery, a number of times while we were watching the flood, and we were not a little surprised to see them wading in the way they were. We recognized one of the men by his voice. He has left for the gold regions.

Bacon and Flour.

We hope that a quantity of the above articles will be shipped up here to lessen the price. They are too high altogether, and moreover it is all being taken out of the country by the California emigrants, and they want more than there is in the country.

Californians! A word to You.

When you cross the Missouri river at this point, you find yourselves in an Indian country. You are beyond the bounds of civilization and law, except what you take with you yourselve. Diligence in watching your property by day and by night—wisdom in selecting places to encamp, with proper care of your teams and pack animals—are your principal, and we may say, almost your only safeguard and protection on the journey.

Your own good judgment will doubtless have suggested to you the imperious necessity of a strict military organization in your companies. You cannot safely cross the plains without it: And if a man cannot be in subjection to that organization as perfectly as if he were in the United States' service, he had better tarry on this side the river.

You will find it best to treat the Indians with moderation and kindness as long as you can, but never suffer them to come within the circle of your encampment, and not very near the outside. If they want anything of you, let them signify it by signs, and then let a deputation wait on them outside your camp, not however, beyond rifle shot from the body. Be firm and not suffer them to get in among you. Fifty men, well armed, with a corresponding number of wagons may venture through with all safety if they are watchful, and five thousand would be striped if they were not watchful. Some think it safe to go with less than fifty men. This may be so: But we think that fifty is about the proper number to go, in order to travel with ease, with safety and comfort. It is often the case that one has many little things that another has not, with which he may render many comforts and accommodations to others on the journey, and in turn receive the same himself. When you turn out your cattle, horses and mules to graze, let a few men be with them, and right among them, well armed. Bring them all within the circle of your wagons at night, and place a sufficient guard outside.

You would do well to let your animals graze till bed time if they are well guarded, and then be turned out early in the morning, for the same purpose. If your oxen have traveled all day, they will eat all they care to, and then lay down until morning. In this case it will not be so necessary to tie them at night in the *corral*; but when they have rested a day or two they should be tied up at night to prevent them straying off. The Indians do not care so much to get cattle as they do horses and mules. The latter should be watched, therefore, with the greater care.

Backing Out.

Some of our friends destined for the "Gold Regions," are beginning to think that this expedition is not exactly what it has been "cracked up to be," and are about to wheel for the East. If they back out at all, now is their time, before they get out on the plains where they cannot get back without a guard which may be difficult to procure in that region. You must then "hang together" or be scalped separate.

We are most agreeably disappointed in the character and appearance of the great mass of Emigrants through this place, destined for the "Gold Regions." They certainly appear to be men of character, wealth, and possess a good share of general intelligence. We have not seen a drunken man among them,—they have good health so far as we can ascertain, and are generally in fine spirits. If all the emigrants to that country are as fair a specimen of honor, of integrity and uprightness as those are that pass through our county, (with a few exceptions,) there must and will be order established and maintained in the mining districts of California. We wish them success and prosperity in their great undertaking. We shall endeavor to give the earliest news from them as they journey across the plains. We have laid in with several persons to write to us from time to time, and we should be glad to be informed of their progress by any one whenever opportunity shall offer for them to send back. Should any good or ill luck happen to any of the companies, we should be glad to hear, and make it public.

Provisions.

Articles of provision that constitute the bone and sinew of life in the West, and are mostly needed for a mountain expedition, such as flour and bacon, are becoming scarce and dear in this section of the country. The people here may be thought extravagant in their prices; but in consequence of the hard winter, there is little or no surplus provisions in the country. What is sold to California Emigrants has to be replaced from Missouri, and it must now be sold at prices that will justify hauling it from below. It is a busy time with farmers and they cannot leave their work to go abroad after provisions at any ordinary price. Had the winter been as mild here as seasons have usually been heretofore, there would have been produce enough for the consumption of the citizens, and to supply the emigrants also.

Our farmers are doing their best to have an abundance on hand another year, both for themselves and for the California Emigration. Extensive crops of wheat are now on the ground, and it never looked better. The country is getting full of swine, and we will try another year to be supplied with every article that the emigrant wants at low prices.

Cholera.

This malignant and fatal disease made its appearance at Council Point, five miles from this town, on Thursday last. It first attacked an old lady from England, who came up the river on the Dahcota that was wrecked. Her name was Binnel, next Mrs. Gee, (a widow lady,) Mrs. Rogers and her son, a young man. These all died very suddenly. There are two or three cases more reported up to Saturday last.

Every person should keep free from fear if possible, as this is a powerful auxiliary to help on the disease. Be temperate in your labor, moderate in exercise, calm in your feelings, and guard against exposure. If you are troubled with diarrhœa, check it as soon as you can, for this almost invariably precedes the more powerful attack. We direct your attention to an article on this subject in another column.

Mr. William Muir, who was unfavorably noticed in our last number, has deposited with Mr. Geo. A. Smith of this place, twenty dollars in good money to redeem that amount of bad money that he passed in St. Joseph, Missouri.

He argues that he sold his mules in good faith for that kind of money, and was resolved to pass it off as such. He is a young man, and most likely the first thing of the kind that he ever did, and we feel confident, that if he gets taken in again himself, he will pocket the loss and not attempt to pass it off upon any one else.

Any persons in St. Joseph having received bad money of Mr. Muir, can have good money in exchange for it by giving satisfactory evidence to Mr Smith, that Muir paid them bad money.

Mr. Merrick and the Stolen Pistols again.

The pistols, we are informed, have been found and identified by the owner. They came to light under circumstances that confirmed the previous suspicions of the community. The six shooter was found by some boys in a hay stack in Mr. Clark's yard as they were throwing off hay to feed with.

Very early in the morning, at a very unusual hour for Merrick, Mr. Clark, the landlord, discovered him coming away from the stack yard and stable where it is believed he deposited the stolen treasure, and being called in question so soon after it happened, he had not time to remove it.

We cannot think that any tale has been manufactured to injure Mr. Merrick. The community, nor no individual of the community has any wish to injure him or his reputation that we know of, as some have intimated. They have no interest in doing it that we can see.

We wish Mr. Merrick no harm, but if he expects to be received in society, and refuse to tell his business or from whence he came, &c. &c., he will be pretty generally disappointed.

ADVERTISING.—Advertising in newspapers has been found to be advantageous and profitable in every business in which it has been tested. It may be appropriately compared to the increase, of *sign boards* placed above the doors of merchants and mechanics' shops, so that they can be read, throughout cities, towns and counties, by the thousands. The last Missouri Statesman makes the following suggestion on this subject. Though it is a little severe or hard, still it will pass because it is pretty generally understood that Editors are commonly rather hard cases:

"MERCHANT'S SPRING TRADE — Those who have merchandize or other commodities that are worth buying—that are worth having—will not fail to advertise them. The *people* understand this perfectly well, if some people do not. We speak as unto wise men—let them hear."

Stolen

From the Grocery of Mr. Wm. B. Thompson in Kanesville on the night of the 10th inst. two land warrants. One drawn in favor of Wm. B. Thompson, the other in favor of Charles C. Thompson, in the absence of the owners.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against buying them. Should any person offer them for sale, it will be remembered that they were stolen; and any information given to Mr. Powers of this place, or to the office of the Guardian, will be most thankfully received. If the person who has taken them will enclose them in a letter to Mr. Wm. M. Powers, and drop it privately at his door, or in the Post office, or leave them at this office, nothing more will be said. The land warrants can be of no use to any person, but to the real owners, except a false oath be taken.

We are told that Mr. Andrew Coulton near the upper crossing on Keg Creek, knows of some ten or fifteen head of emigrants' oxen strayed away, and are in that quarter. He will doubtless give this same information to any one that should go there after them, that he has given here.

Strayed Animals.

Our friends throughout the county should remember that a great number of emigrants are here with their teams. At this season of the year, cattle will wander and stray off. Strangers do not know the country, and cannot tell where their cattle would be most likey to wander to.

Let every man that wishes well to strangers, and that intends to treat them as he would like to be treated himself under like circumstances, take an interest in their behalf; and if you see or know of any stray cattle horses or mules in any part of the country, give information and description as correctly as you can at this office.

Remember that we are all journeying through life, and as we do to others on the road—so it will be done to us. If you help a stranger when in trouble, you may get help when you are strangers and in difficulty. Let no person that professes to be a saint, be indifferent to the intersts of these emigrants. We would say the same to both jew and gentile: but render them all reasonable aid by giving information of all stray animals that you may know of or hear of in this region.

A bright plough and a good newspaper are the cheapest comodities used by a farmer.

DISPATCHES TO CALIFORNIA.—The Baltimore Patriot, of the 7th inst., says: "Major Garnet, an accomplished officer in the Mexican war, and recently a member of the military family of Gen. Taylor, left here this morning for San Francisco, *via* Chagres and Panama, taking passage on the other side in the steamer Oregon. We have heard it stated that he is the bearer of important dispatches from the Government to Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Governor of California."

EXTRA MILEAGE.—Mr. Greely, of the *Tribune*, member of Congress from New York, has been engaged in exposing the excess of mileage received by members. We can only give an aggregate of the tables, as published in the Tribune:

Number of extra miles charged by Representatives, - - -	59,030
Number of extra miles charged by Senators, - - - -	18,602
Total extra miles, - -	77,632
Extra mileage of the House	$47,223,80
" " " Senate	$14,881,40
Total extra mileage,	$62,105,20

The excess is made in accordance with the law Ought not such a law to be amended? By the law, as it now stands, members of Congress receive eight dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from Congress. When the compensation of Congress was fixed, twenty miles was considered about equivalent to a day's work. The facilities for traveling have increased a hundred fold. Both honesty and economy demand a change.

SLAVE POPULATION.—The proportion of Slaves in the United States to the white population has been as presented in the following table:

In 1800	1 slave	to	5	and 1.5th white.
" 1810	1 do	to	5	" 5.7th do.
" 1820	1 do	to	6	" 1.12th do.
" 1830	1 do	to	6	" 2.8th do.
" 1840	1 do	to	6	" 7.8th do.

It will be seen that the recession of the slave population, in relative proportion, is slow but unvarying in its course.

Many of our California friends, destined for the Gold Regions, are sending back to their friends in the different states copies of the Guardian, containing their names. We are situated on the extreme frontier, and shall spare no pains to get the earliest news from the emigrants as they cross the plains, and when they arrive at the place of their destination also.

We are very eligibly situated to get early news from the mountains and from the plains, and should any of the emigrants be inclined to become subscribers for a year or six months, and send the paper back to their friends we should be happy to wait upon them in this way. Or if their friends in the east should be induced to subscribe, we will endeavor to be punctual and true to their wishes.

We will publish any man's name in any future number of the Guardian, and mail a copy of it to his friends in any part of the world that he may direct us, for one dime, if he will leave us his name and the address of his friends.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

We give below a list of the California emigrants. It was impossible for us to get their names in order, so as to give them in all cases under the head of their respective companies. But we have taken them as they arrived and registered their names.

Wm. A. Warner, Albion, Calhoun co., Mich.; John Richardson, Keokuk, Iowa; O. Hamton, do. do.; John Deutsch, do. do.; R. H. Martin, do. do.; Geo. Montague, Portland, Van Buren, co., Iowa; O. W. Ackers, do. do.; Austin Ackers, do. do.; N. D. Fitzgerald, Waterloo, Wis.; Amos Thompson and two sons, do. do.; Randall Fuller, Waukashaw co., Wis.; John Howell, do. do.; Ira Dolliver, do. do.; Michael Thompson, do. do.; Tunis Vanveethen, do. do.; Henry Swinerton, Grant co., Wis.; W. Banks, do. do. Geo. Gowley, do. do. O. A. Crane, Gross Point, Cook co., Ill.; E. G. Hill, do. do.; E. Gaffield, do. do.; Henry Pratt, do. do.; Nelson Whitney, Wattertown, Wis.; Chas. C. Bunks, Rochester, Racine co., do.; B. F. King, St. Joseph, Mich.; Henry S. Compton, Niles, do.; L. C. Wittenmyer, St. Joseph, Mich.; Robert Jamison, Washington county, Iowa; Wm. Baker, do. do.; Peter Mills, do. do.; P. Graff, Chicago, Ill.; Jona. Brown, Niles, Mich.; Harrison Brown, Plattville, Wis.; Geo. W. Williams, do. do.; P. Stone, do. do.; Henry W. Chase, Waterloo, Wis.; Francis Graham, Joe Davies co., Ill.; Philip Hull, do. do.; Morrison Francis, Henry co., Ill.; John More, Jun., do. do.; Dan Moore, do. do.; W. S. Jacks, (smelter,) Rock Island, Ill.; Wm. Rigg, do. do.; E. S. Congdon, Ogle co., Ill.; Charles P. Hamlins, Knoxville, Ill.; G. L. Shewer, Ottawa, Ill.; W. M. C. Easton, Keokuk, Iowa; Joseph Pagitt, Nauvoo, Ills.; John Coakley, Rock River, Ogle co.; Ill.; R. S. Bates, Fulton co.; Augustus Ternter, do. do.; W. Smith, Oscar M. Holton, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Orr Adams co.; Ill.; S. Orr, do. do.; Wm. Orr, do. do.; S. Wilson, do. do.; John Nicholson, do. do.; Willis Stith and company, D. H. Holcomb, Chicago, Ill.; J. N. Reilly, do. do.; H. Barnes, do. do.; Dr. Shanks, Shullsburgh, Wis.; M. H. Tuttle, Calhoun co, Mich; E. R. Tyler, Ogle co., Ill.; David Corsant, do. do.; Ashbel Burhitt, do. do.; Galusha Bridge, do. do.; Philander Osborn, do. do.; Frank Riggs, Lafayette co., Wis.; John Burrows, Iowa co., Wis.; Richard Williams, Linn co., Iowa.; Benj. Lawson, do. do.; R. Reynolds, Racine co., Wis.; W. Reynolds, do. do.; William Fink, do. do.; Miss Elizabeth Jones, do. do.; Jeremiah Eaton, Little Fort, Lake co., Ill.; C. F. Swartwout, do. do.; Alden Putnam, do. do.; J. Marsh, do. do.; B. Crabtree, do. do.; A. Freeman, do. do.; David Shupe, do. do.; L. A Crabtree; Chicago, Ill.; T. Swartwout, Woodstock, McHenry co., Ill.; Franklin Eels, Ottawa, Ill.; A. J. Eels, do. do.; Seymore Knight, Buchanan, Mich.; N. Knight, do. do.; W. Copur, do. do.; G. P. Russell, Greenfield, N. H.; Elizabeth Rogers, do. do.; G. W. Foote Mich., St. Joseph, co., Mich., J. A. Smith, do. do.; E. Shallowhouse, do do; J. Brooks, do. do. Thos. W. Small, Henry co., Iowa; R E Harrison, M D., Berrien co, Mich.; Benj. Leggett, Rochester, wis.

The Albion Company from Michigan, have arrived, and all are in good spirits. They lost a great part of their fit-out by the sinking of the steamer Dahcota. The following persons are members:

Francis Clay, A. H. Colby, Thomas W. Grant, Uriel Young, Oscar McGee, M. Tuttle, Geo. West, A. West, Robert Finch, Adin Congleton, C. F. Finch, Lorin Markham, David Handy, Ezra Pradner, Austin Church, Philip Goodrich, H. Goodrich, Jesse Flemming, N. Flemming, Wm. Flemming, J. E. Gilliland, Alexr Moore, Wm. M. Pearl, W. A. Warner, Oscar Finley, A. Blodgett.

The "Fayette Rovers," arrived here last week, from Jonesville Michigan, consisting of the following persons:

Henry Baxter, Capt.; G. W. Holstel, Lieut.; A. S. Welch, John S. Lewis, Ambrose M. Dibble, Calvin R. Ralph, Ira Latham, A. J. Baker, Hiram Platte, Gustavus C. Cooley, Andrew Hartman, Jno. T. Onderdonk, M. D.

The following persons compose the company "Daniel Boone," from Chicago, Ill., and Niles, Michigan.

J. W. Noyes, L. Dana, W. Polk, J. B. Witt, E. Kelsey, A. C. Cross, J. H. Cross, H. Dana.

The Rochester, Wisconsin, California Company consists of the following persons:

C. W. Brown, Capt.; Y. J. Kendall, John A. Bloomer, Wm. Jackson, Charles Linsley, David Williams, J. W. Ames, C. H. Patterson, W. Hoyt, O. N. J. Ames, Hiram Kellogg, G. W. Gamble, Mr. Farr, J. Sharp.

The Munroe, Wisconsin, Company consists of the following gentlemen:

Wm. Brown, S. P. Condee, W. F. Jones, A. Goddard, P. Norton, A. Vansant, Dr. Woodford, A. Woodford, E. Witter.

A company from Dubuque, Iowa, who have experience in mining operations passed through here on their way to the gold regions, consisting of the following persons:

E. M. Whitesides, J. A. Langton, V. Glenat, J. B. Seere, T. DeSene, James Fanning, J. Crevier, A. R. Whitesides, Thos. Crane, Conrad Garner, J. Garner, P. Shervin.

The following gentlemen compose the Red Rock Mining Company, from Marion county, Iowa.

Simon Drouillard, James A Chesnut, Wm. Cayton, James Chesnut, Alex. B. Daniel, Leonard D. Fowler, Samuel Richardson, Thos. P. Cowman, William Cotterill, Alex S. Cayton, Ezekiel Clark, J. M. Clark, E. F. Clark, R. M. Billups, S. F. Donnell, A. Vertrees, C. M. Gilkey, Simpson B. Matthews, G. D. Compton, Alonzo Reynolds, O. Matthews, Wm. Beckwith, Mosby Childers, Geo. E. Jewett, Lucian B. Reynolds, Elias Williams, Samuel Lucas, Austins S. Howard, Jonas Belknap, Silas Belknap, James Howard, Jas. White, Joseph White, O. Bales, Chas. Bales, H. W. McMillan.

The following persons from Kalamazoo, Mich., have arrived:

Peter P. Acker, S. W. Bryan, C. L. Cobb, Henry Gregory, G. H. Gale, M. D. Smith, J. A. Rhodes, Obadiah Rood, George Hogle, Charles Johnson, J. C. Gibbs, Ambrose Dunn, Reuben Gates, Henry Greenwood, Sherman Hawley.

E. H. Higgins, I. M. Luther, F. E. Young, Wm. Patterson, R. N. Baker, Wm. Jones, O. E. Kellogg, I. Benner, F. J. Lamm from Stephenson co., Ill.

The Spartan Band arrived here safely from McHenry co., Illinois, and are intending to cross the Missouri river to-day. They are all well, and in good spirits. Among the various persons composing that company are:

James H. Vansickle, Lucian Wright, H. Lyon, Jedediah Rogers and sons, Capt. Smith, Mr. Edwards, Ziba Dodd, Bradford Burbank Thos Durning, John Quick and John Sawin.

Michigan Company from Wayne co., arrived here on the 8th inst., all in good health. They have sold their wagons and intend to pack from here. Their names are as follows:

Dr B L King, Wm Quirk, Nathan Travers, Wm Beals, Joseph Pardy, J B Reed, Lewis LaFountain, Oaks Bigelow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A few bushels of lime wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid. Also brick wanted immediately. Apply at this office. [my 16 1t] JOHN GOOCH, JR.

CLOAK LOST.

A Brown Cloth Cloak trimmed with blue, belonging to a poor lady, was lost sometime in March last, between the Connell House, in Kanesville, and Pleasant Valley. Any person having found such a cloak, will confer a favor upon the owner and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Kanesville, May 2, 1849—1t

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c.,** all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849.

HIDES WANTED—Any quantity of hides wanted by Geo. Sheffield, at the Store of
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather, which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do., Upper Leather, Lining, Binding, Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers' Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchange for leather.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at
my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. P. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. my16

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. my16

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.
feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [my7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the old stand of HORACE BURGESS, situated on Little Pigeon, is now prepared to sell goods in his line: such as dry goods, groceries, &c., a little cheaper than they are sold at any other place in the upper country. Of course, he claims a share of the patronage of a liberal public.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, May 2—3t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1849.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Notice.—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

Help the Cause.—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Bank Notes Taken.—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. Those kindly enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be credited forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, Nodaway, Platte Purchase, Platte City, Weston, Parkville, Platte Purchase, Gardon Grove, or to the Valley of the Missouri by way of any of the above places, will do us a favor by calling on us before they leave. If possible let us know a day or two before they leave, that they would give us a little time to prepare a package.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.—*Rich Quantities of Gold.*—We give below an extract from a business letter received by a respectable house of New York City, engaged in the North West trade, from its correspondent at San Francisco. Though some of the statements seem almost incredible, the letter from which we copy it, vouches for their authenticity, having seen the original letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1849.

You ask me to give you facts as they are. You shall have a plain statement of matters as they exist. At present there is little or nothing doing in the place, in consequence of the immense quantity of snow that has fallen this year.

There are at present two thousand persons at the mines. Some are living in tents and others in log houses. Many have perished from exposure to cold, fevers, etc., but such is the excitement and rage for gold that they undergo the most unheard of hardships, with the hope of passing the winter on the spot, so as to avail themselves of the first opening of spring, which is looked forward to with great hopes.

As regards the richness of the mines, I can only say, that the most exaggerated accounts may be believed. A few days ago a gentleman came down from the mines, bringing with him $12,000 in gold dust, which he took out in the space of six days. This is a fact that you may rely upon. I have it from persons, eye witnesses, whose veracity cannot be doubted.

I myself saw a piece this morning weighing seven pounds, the most curious specimen that has yet made its appearance. The extraordinary richness of this placer, or placers, for there are many, surpasses anything that the world has ever seen. I can hardly realize it myself.

There has been upwards of five millions of dollars of gold exported from San Francisco alone, exclusive of that taken by the miners who have gone to Oregon and the United States, who have all carried from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

All who go to the mines do well, which is the most convincing proof I can give you of their great richness.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO JANEIRO, NAVAL, ETC.—A correspondent of the New York Express writes from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 11, as follows:

"On the night of the 9th inst., a report from a reliable source reached this city, stating that the Buenos Ayreans had entered the city of Rio Grande, the previous night, and committed excesses of the most revolting character. Several robberies took place among the wealthiest classes, houses and stores were plundered and set on fire, the number of inhabitants murdered had not been ascertained, but reported to exceed three hundred men, women and children, most of whom moved in the highest sphere of society.

"The U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, Commander Cooke, from Montevideo, remained at Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 11th, in company with U. S. brig Perry, and the U. S. Receiving Ship Lawrence, Lieut. commanding Frazier—the latter to sail for California in five days. The U. S. store ship Fredonia, Lieut. commanding, Neville, sailed from Rio de Janeiro, February 8th, for San Francisco, via Valparaiso and Callao.

"Our markets, for all description of produce are extremely dull, and the little, if any change in prices, from previous quotations are not worthy of remark."

COL. DONIPHAN.—The St. Louis Republican says that Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, has been appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington city, in place of Wm. Medill. In this case, we hope the rumor may be verified, as a more acceptable appointment could not be made. Col. Doniphan enjoys the confidence of the people of this State to an unlimited extent. He is well qualified for the post—his integrity is undoubted, and we have every guarantee which can be given, that the affairs of the Bureau, important and perplexing as they frequently are, will be faithfully administered. We repeat the hope, that the rumor may be well-founded.

Additional Foreign News by the British Steamer Niagara.

The Socialists and Secret Clubs of France—Important from Italy—Arrest of Bishops—War Inevitable—The Pope, &c.

The foreign journals by the Niagara having come to hand, we make some extracts of interest from them. The news from Italy will be found highly important.

The United States' ship Preble is about to proceed to Japan, to bring away the crew of the American whaler Lagoda, recently wrecked on the coast.

We understand the Chinese Viceroy Sue has accepted an invitation to visit the American commissioner, Mr. Davis, on board the Plymouth, about the 15th of February.

It was reported in Vienna on Thursday night, that Schuselka, the late President of the Kremsier Diet, had been seized on the morning of that day, taken before a court martial and shot.

The Austrian Government, anxious to be agreeable to the Bonaparte family, have ordered to place at its disposal the mortal remains of the Duke of Reichstadt, in order that they may be united with those of the Emperor in the church of the Invalids.

A deputation of the clubs and secret societies of Paris, have left for Rome, together with a certain number of retired officers, who are going to drill the new Republican militia of central Italy.

The President of the Republic has dispatched Col. Majocci, one of his orderly officers, on a mission to Vienna, the object of which is to endeavor to induce the Austrian government to consent to some settlement of the Italian question otherwise than by entering the Roman States.

The Socialist journals publish an address to the "Democratic Socialist Republican Electors," announcing a fusion in the different shades of Socialist with the Democratic Republicans, for the purposes of the election.

M. Ledru Rollin, in his speech at the 25 sous banquet of the Rue Martel, declared socialism was making such rapid progress in the army of Paris, that the Government was compelled to abridge the sojourn of the regiments, and to replace them by others from the provinces. The Moniteur, of the 2d instant, declares the statement to be unfounded; and adds, that the Government is under no alarm, the army forming part of the nation, and the nation having, by the election for the President of the Republic, shown that it is resolved to put down the Socialists.

A person named Loiseau, a shoemaker, sent by the committee of Paris to preach Socialist doctrines in the provinces, having attempted to seduce some soldiers of the 42d regiment in garrison at Bourges, was arrested by them.

The French Government continues to receive the respect of all men who desire peace and order, and the homage of the press of England to the peaceful disposition of Napoleon is, perhaps, one of the most significant signs of the times.

The Red Republicans are the only promoters of war in France; and the excitement which they betray as they see their power cut from under them, and the assassins, the instruments of their guilt, brought to the scaffold, threatens some wild outbreak, which we earnestly hope will be vigorously and effectually suppressed.

In Dublin the most noticable signs of the social revolution now going on is the enormous quantity of second-hand plate offered for sale at a very low figure by the chief jewelers of the city. Never before was so much plate to be sold. For furniture and equipages of every kind the price at auctions is ridiculously small. At the sale of various effects, a handsome state carriage, little used, was knocked down for £36.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.—It is calculated that the forces which can be put in motion against the Austrians amount to about sixty thousand men. Prince Augene, of Savoy Carignian, is appointed Lieutenant General of the kingdom, during the absence of the King from the capital. Marshal Radetsky has threatened to lay Milan in ashes, should an insurrection be attempted there. He is said to have at his disposal 100,000 men, 70,000 of whom can be brought into the field.

The Assembly of Rome has voted by acclamation a project of decree abolishing the holy office, and decided that a pillar should be erected on the site of the Palace where it had been installed. In the sitting, on the 1st ult., M. Sterbini announced that the executive government had made every preparation for the war which was about to take place with Austria; for a war there certainly would be, as the government was determined to wait until the Austrians received reinforcements.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has published an address to the European Powers, justifying the proceedings of the Roman Republicans. It concludes as follows: "As long as the Pope showed himself the friend of Italian independence, the Roman people stood by the Pope; but when he deserted that cause, his temporal sovereignty was repudiated. We may ever say proudly and confidently to Europe: 'We have at least done one glorious act; we have destroyed the temporal domination of the Popes.'"

It is thought that Mizzini will be proclaimed Dictator of Rome. The Romans are said to propose to themselves the siege of Ferrara.

At Rome, on the 10th, inst., the Bishops of Gubbio and Orvieto, and the Archbishop Cardinal de Fermo, were arrested. The Archbishop was taken to the Castle of St. Angola, and the two Bishops to the fortress of Ancona. Their offence is that of exciting the people, through the press, to revolt, and calumniating the Republic. Orders were also given, on the 12th, to arrest the Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo.

The Marseilles journals say that Modena has been evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Duke has fled. Radetsky has also evacuated Placenza,

Hostilities appear inevitable. Genoa, Turin, indeed all Piedmont, seem ready to fight, whilst the Austrian general, Radetsky, has issued proclamations to his army at Milan, that he accepts the challenge, and the sword must once more decide who shall be the possessor of the fair fields of Lombardy. At Rome, there appears no stability in the perpetually changing ministries.

Immediately after the receipt of the Sardinian intimation that the armistice would end on the 21st, Marshal Radetsky is stated to have ordered several inhabitants of Milan, and other towns of Lombardy, to be seized as hostages for their good behavior to their fellow townsmen. He is also stated to have summoned the Podesta of Milan, and to have shown him the preparations made for laying the city in ashes if an insurrection should be attempted.

Advices from Palermo to the 8th inst. state that the English and French squadrons arrived there on the 6th inst, and that on the following day the admirals had an interview with the members of the Provisional Government. Nothing had transpired respecting the result of this interview.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has issued a ukase to all the official departments informing them that in the year 1849 they are not to present any petitions whatever for an increase of salary, pecuniary assistance of any kind, because the country will need pecuniary resources for the consolidation of the whole army.

The conduct of Russia is exciting considerable alarm in England. That she has increased her forces on the Prussian and Austrian frontiers there can be no doubt; and the Emperor has declared in a manner not to be misunderstood, that the treaties of 1815 shall not be infringed upon, except with the entire consent of these powers who were parties to that great settlement. Therefore if the Sardinians attempt to wrest Lombardy from Austria, and the Germans persevere in there scheme for detaching the Duchies from Denmark with a full knowledge of the rights of Russia, it is mere self-delusion to expect that Lord Palmerston, however great his talents, can much longer preserve the peace of Europe.

Relief of California Emigrants.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Clair county, Ill., held at the court house on Friday evening, April 13th, 1849, in aid of the above object, JOHN SHIEL was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS CHALLENOR Sec'y.

The object of the meeting having been stated by John W. Merritt, he proceeded to offer for the consideration of the assemblage the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, by reason of the unprecedented multitudes emigrating the present season from the frontiers of Missouri to California, it is confidently believed that grass and forage for animals will fail; owing to which circumstance many emigrants will be unable to proceed to their destination; *and whereas*, it is feared, in consequence of this inability, hundreds of our fellow-citizens, espicially women and children, will be left to perish in the sandy deserts between the South Pass and California, unable either to proceed or to return; *and whereas*, it is believed that the popular excitement in regard to the gold region, has been mainly occasioned by the official reports of Goverment Agents; *and whereas*, it is regarded as a paramount duty of Government, irrespective of pecuniary considerations, to take all necessary steps for the perservation of the lives of our citizens: therefore,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, Government should immediately take all proper and necessary measures, by sending in pursuit of emigrants sufficient train or trains, in order to carry to their place of destination all such as may have been forsaken on the plains to perish.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the attention, and invoke the assistance of Government, to this humane and praiseworthy object,

Resolved, That our citizens throughout the United States be requested to co-operate with us, in expressing their views and wishes to Government on this subject, and they be requested to hold suitable meetings in aid of this object.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and preamble, signed by the officers of this meeting, be immediately transmitted to Washington, to the President and Cabinet.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed as aforesaid, be published in the newspapers of this town and St. Louis.

JOHN SHIEL, Chairman.
T. CHALLENOR, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—Every boat that arrives at the wharf is crowded with emigrants for the gold regions. Within the last few days several hundred wagons have come through by land, from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Up to 12 o'clock yesterday, there had been 8,318 persons who had made this a point of departure for the plains; and from what we can learn, we should not be surprised if five thousand more landed here in twenty days. We also learn, that a large number have crossed the upper part of the State, intending to cross the river at the Bluffs—say four thousand persons. We do not think it an extravagant assertion to say that at least EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS will leave the frontier between this place and the Bluffs; and many persons estimate the number far above this. We have no means of knowing what number will leave Independence, but should suppose that six or eight thousand will depart from that point. This will make some 25,000 persons on the plains in a few weeks. A number of these are destined to perish upon the way, and we fear a large number who have undertaken the trip, have not thought properly upon it. Some who have been accustomed to hardships, may get along without much difficulty, while others who have never undergone any privations, must suffer considerably on the plains.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

FROM THE PLAINS.—By Mr. F. ROBIDOUX, who arrived at this place on the 5th inst, from Fort Laramie, we gather a few items which may be of advantage to the emigrants. Mr. R. left Fort Laramie on the 24th of March, and arrived at Fort Childs on the 18th of April. From Fort Childs to this place, he made the trip in nine days. He states that the grass on the plains is very scarce, and that it is unsafe for the emigrants to leave the settlements for at least fifteen days. He further says that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians are very friendly, and have no disposition to interfere with the whites, if not molested. Mr. R. brought a large mail from Fort Childs, which was deposited in the office at this place.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

CHOLERA.—Dr. Fenner, of New Orleans, in an article upon this disease in that city, says: As to the character of the epidemic, I think I may safely say that it has not been very malignant. In most instances the attack was insiduous and mild—generally commencing with a looseness of the bowels, attended with more or less griping, and often accompanied with nausea and vomiting. The latter symptoms almost invariably attended those patients who had committed imprudence in eating. Without descending into minutiæ, I may say that the disease almost invariably commenced with some unusual disturbance of the digestive organs. When this disturbance commanded the attention it deserved, it was generally most easily remedied by the simplest means; but if neglected, it seldom failed to lead on to the most disastrous consequences. This, then, is the *curable stage* of cholera, and almost the only stage in which it can be cured; for if it be permitted to run on until the patient becomes cold and pulseless, ninety-nine in a hundred will inevitably die. By powerful means, reaction may often be established; but the danger is not yet passed—a great majority still die of the consecutive fever. Say what you will about creating panic and spreading alarm among the people, I feel no hesitation in asserting that when epidemic cholera is prevailing, every person who has any unusual diarrhœa, had better believe he is *a case* and act accordingly. If this simple rule were universally adopted, cholera would soon be rendered comparatively harmless.

The Louisville Medical Journal says: We have seen letters from several New Orleans physicians in all of which it is stated that the premonitory diarrhœa, in most cases, was effectually controlled by stimulants and anodynes, without the aid of any mercurial preparation.

In regard to hygienic measures, the most valuable are temperance in all things, cheerfulness, cleanliness, and ventilation. It has been remarked how the poor suffered from the epidemic everywhere. This is mainly owing to neglect, the disease being permitted to run into the incurable stage before resorting to medicine; but a part is due also to the character of their dwellings. Dr. Christison perhaps goes too far when he says, "cleanliness and ventilation will dissipate any epidemic;" but no one will deny that they are the chief prophylactics against cholera. Every source of impurity ought to be removed from about our houses. The question is often asked, "shall I drink brandy to keep off cholera?" We answer, all sudden changes of habit are hazardous. If you are a brandy-drinker, continue to use it while the epidemic prevails, and then abandon the pernicious practice; if you are not accustomed to its use, then do not begin it. Use brandy just as you would any other medicine. It is a valuable remedy when the disorder is upon you, but possesses no power to avert an attack. Practice temperance, exercise cheerfulness, wait upon your friends and neighbors when overtaken by the disease without any fear of contagion, take medicine, or send for your family physician on the first appearance of diarrhœa—those who pursue this course, we fully believe, have but little to fear from cholera.

RECOVERY OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—The mystery which has so long hung about the robbery of the Patent Office, was cleared up yesterday by the recovery of *all* the jewels and other articles stolen. It will be remembered that a short time since officer Boyer arrested at the Jersey City Ferry, the celebrated *Jim Webb*, one of the most notorious burglars in the country, and who was suspected of being concerned in this robbery. By some means or other, the only benefit the officer derived from this arrest was the credit awarded to him for the ingenuity displayed in making it, as the business was transfered to other officers. Justice McGrath, Officer A. M. C. Smith, and Capt. Magnes of the Sixth Ward, have the credit of arresting the other thieves, and Mr. Stewart, the Clerk of the Police, that of recovering the property. Justice McGrath, with some officers of the old police force visited Washington recently, ostensibly for the purpose of detecting pickpockets who might be present at the inauguration, but in reality to detect if possible the parties concerned in this robbery. Tom Hand, a thief almost as notorious as Webb, was arrested on suspicion, and two indictments were found against him, and after his arrest the officers were put in possession of information which induced them to suspect two others in this city, Henry B. Jones, well known as a boot maker in Ann street, and Philander B. Jones, also well known as a thief. These were both arrested yesterday, and the officers proceeded to search their residences, but although the search was most thorough, no traces of the property were discovered. Mr. Stewart, the Clerk of the Lower police, then went to the residence of Henry B. Jones, in Pike street, in company with him, and after a long conversation, in which he pointed out the certainty of the disgrace which would attach to himself and the ruin which must fall upon his family, he consented to point out the place where the stolen property was secreted. He then led Mr. Stewart, to the upper part of the house into a small bedroom, where in a covered crevice in the wall, neatly covered over, was concealed the bottle of "otto of roses." This he handed to Mr. Stewart, and descending to the cellar he commenced digging under the floor, and finally brought up the packages containing the bars of gold, the pearls, one hundred and forty-six in number, and all the diamonds, amounting to about one hundred and twenty. Mr. Stewart, after a careful examination of the articles, saw that they tallied with the description of the valuables stolen, and took charge of them. Jones was conducted back to prison, and towards evening the jewels together with the depositions made, were sent to Washington.

Wilmer's Liverpool Mail says a new feature in the American Provision trade has occurred. By the Niagara steamer, which arrived, there were received one hundred dead fresh hogs, in ice, which were brought to auction and realised from 32s 6d, to 35s 6d per 100 pounds

DARING AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 8th, records the commission of one of the greatest robberies ever known in this country. The following particulars are given:

One of the most daring and extensive robberies we have lately heard of, was committed about 9 o clock yesterday morning, at the commercial house of Th. Bailly Blanchard & Co., corner of Bourbon and Custom-house streets. The house transacts the business of several wealthy people, including Madame De Pontalba, and Mr. Blanchard was in the habit of keeping moneys, notes, &c, to a large amount in a "bank box," which he deposited in the bank. For some business purpose, Mr. B. sent to the bank for the box about the time above mentioned, and when it was brought in by a young man, a nephew of Mr. Blanchard, it was by him placed on the counter. The young man at the moment had occasion to step outside the door, and the box was not observed by Mr. B. Immediately after the young man stepped out, three men entered the store, and two of them stepping back to Mr. Blanchard, asked him about some brandy, stated that they wished to purchase a considerable quantity. The two men engaged the attention of Mr. B. in sampling the brandy, while the third, who remained behind, is supposed to have walked off with the box. The two customers soon came to the conclusion that the brandy would not suit them, and they went away. When the young man came into the store again, he asked Mr. B. about the box, and the fact of the enormous loss then came out. The robbers must, we think, have seen the box carried to and from the bank on previous occasions, and watched its entrance into the store on this ocasion. It contained in gold and silver, bank notes, notes of hand, checks, drafts, &c., over $300,000. Altogether, this is one of the most daring robberies ever committed in our city, and considering the time of day when it took place, it is almost a miracle that the scoundrels got off unnoticed. A schedule of the notes, &c., will be found in another column, and it will be seen that Mr. Blanchard offers a reward of five hundred dollars for their recovery. Every precaution has been taken, and we are confident that the robbers will be caught within a few days.

GOLD SPECULATION.—A Yankee transported a couple of hogs to the "diggins," in California to root for "the precious ore," and obtained every night from six to eight ounces of gold from their snouts!

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the nan opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all Kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns; from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.

JEROME M. BENSON.

Kanesville, March 21—2m

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs; &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour, 2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by

WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849—3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

California and Salt Lake Emigrants: Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having sold out his interest in the Store at this place, it becomes necessary that all debts due the firm of SMITH & TOOTLE, should be settled without delay. The establishment will be continued by GEORGE SMITH. It is hoped that this call will meet a ready response.

T. E. TOOTLE.

Kanesville, April 26th, 1849—2t*

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be in St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Pottawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and are respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb 7

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixtus of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Sunday Morning Republican.

Song for the Sabbath.

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

Worship, worship, heart of mine,
All thy lowly incense offer,
Though before no sacred shrine,
Still the grateful incense proffer:
Flowing from a contrite heart,
Stealing from the world apart,
Praising, though oppressed by pain,
One who heals the fevered brain.

Worship, worship, spirit mine,
Though the trembling accents falter;
God shall strengthen thee with wine
From the sacrificail altar:
Praise him for his mercies all—
On the faithful Savior call,
Knowing, though oppressed by pain,
He can cool, the fevered brain.

Worship, worship, body mine,
If thine earthly strength's decaying,
Thou shalt not in darkness pine—
Faith's a fair foundation laying.
For thy mansion in the skies;
Upward, then, direct thine eyes,
Knowing, though oppressed by pain,
God can heal the fevered brain.

From the Cottage Gardener.

Yesterday.

BY CHARLES WILTON.

I see it now, through by gone years,
As plainly as of yore!
Though grief and age have worn life's page
And stained its traces o'er,
That fairy home of boyhood's time,
When the world was pure and gay,
Comes sweeping back o'er memory's track
As fresh as yesterday.

I see again the well-known scene—
I tread the path anew
Where lily, rose, and eglantine,
Commingling fragrance threw;
You cannot say I'm weak and old,
Or that my locks are gray—
I'm hale and young—I stand among
The scenes of yesterday!

Thou reverend, old, and hallowed oak,
I hail thee once again!
The stately wave thy branches gave
Is solemn now as then,
When underneath thy charmed shade
I mused the hours away,
Nor thought too bright the dreams I made
In sunny yesterday.

Thou creeping vine, that lov'est to twine
Around the cottage door,
And weave thy slender, netty arms
My chamber lattice o'er—
I've clapped my little hands for glee,
And thought no vine so gay
As the vine that clustered fruits for me
In childhood's yesterday!

Ye tinted flowers of varied hue,
That fringe the walks along—
Ye modest plants that hide from view
Amidst the blooming throng—
I'm bounding down your garden slope
With my long-forgot "Hurra!"
I'm shouting loud the song of Hope
You taught me yesterday!

Alas! alas! that boyish song,
For me, is hushed and still;
The blood that danced so light and long
Creeps slowly now and chill;
My sight grows dim—my limbs grow old—
The vision fades away;
Though bright it seem, 'tis but the dream
Of by-gone yesterday!

MISCELLANY.

A Streak of Squatter Life.

BILL SAPPER'S LETTER TO HIS COUSIN.

LIBERTI, Missury, May 6th 18 forty 5.

Cusin Jim, tha aint nothin' occurred wuth writin about in our settlement fur a long spell, but about the beginnin' of last weak, thur war a rumor sot afloat in town, which kept the wimen for two or three days in a continooal snigger, and it wur half a day afore the men could find out the rights of the marter—seeh another fease as all the gals got inter, war delightful to contemplate. The boys kept a askin' one another what in the yarth wur the marter, and the gals kept a whisperin' and laffin' round town so?—at last it cum out! and what do you think Jim, *wur* the marter?—you couldnt guess in a week. It aint no common occurrence, and yet it's mighty natral. Little Jo Allen, the shu maker, had an addition to his family, amountin to jest *three babbys*—one boy and two gals! His wife is a leetle critur, but I reckin she's "some" in countin the census, and seeh another excitement as her little brood of pretty babbys has kicked up among the wimen is perfectly inticin' to bachelors. When the interestin' marter wur first noised about, the wimen wouldnt believe it, but to know the rights of it tha put on thur bonnets and poured down to see Mrs. Allen, in a perfect stream of curiosity; and sure enuff, thar tha wur, three reel peert lookin' children, all jest alike. Bein' an acquaintance of Jo's he tuck me in to see his family, and it wur raaly an interestin' sight to see the little creturs. Thar tha wur, with thur tiny faces aside each other, havin' on the purtiest caps—all made and fixed by the young wimen, as a present to the muther—and thar thur infantile lips jest openin' like so many rose buds poutin', while thur bit o' hands' transparent as sparmacity, wur a curlin about and pushin all doubled up, agin thur little noses, and thur muther all the time lookin' at 'em so peert and pleased, jest as ef she wur feelin' in her own mind tha wur hard to beet—added to which, thar stood thur *daddy*, contemplatin' with a glow of paternal feelin', the whole unanimous pictur! It aint in me, Jim, to fully describe the universal merits of seeh a scene, and I guess it couldent receive raal jestis from any man's pen, 'cept he'd ben the father of twins at least.

"Gracious me," sed Mrs. Sutton, a very literary womin, who always talks history on extra occasions, "ef that little Mrs. Allen aint ekil to the mother of the *Grashi!*"

She looked at little Jo, the daddy, fur a spell, and tuk to admirin' him so that she could scarcely keep her hands off on him—she hadn't no babbys, poor woman!

"Ah! Mr. Allen," ses she, "you are suthin" like a husband—you're determined to descend a name down to your ancesters!

I realy believe she'd a kissed him ef thur hadn't ben so many wimen thar. The father of the babbys were mitely tickled a' furst, cause all the wimen wur a praisin him; but arter a spell he gin to look skary, for go whar he would he found some wimen tryin' to get a look at him—tha jest besieged his shop winder *all* the time, and kept peepin' in, and lookin' at him, and askin' his age. And whar he *did* cum from, *any how*, and as soon as he sed Indiana, Dick Mason becum one of the popularist young men in the settlement among the wimen, jest cause he war from the same State.

Things went on this way fur a spell, till at last tha heerd of 'em in the country, and the wimen all about found some excuse to come to town to get store goods, jest a purpose to see the babbys and thur parents. The little daddy wur wusser plaged now, and they stared at him so that he could not work—the fact wur, his mind war gettin' troubled, and some of the wimen noticed the skary look he had out of his eyes, and kept a wonderin' what it meant. One mornin' it war noticed by some of the gals that his shop warn't opened, so tha got inquirin' about him, and arter a sarch he cum up missin'—well, I'm of the opinion thar wur an excitement in town then, fully ekill to the President's election. Every womin started her husband arter Jo, with orders not to come back without him, and seeh a scourin' as they gin the country round would a caught anythin' human,—it *did* ketch Jo—endhis road to Texas! When they got him back in the town agin, a committee of married men held a secret talk with him, to larn what the marter wur, that he wanted to clear out; and Jo told 'em that the wimen kept a starin' at him, so he couldn't work, and ef he war kept from his bisnes, and his family continued to increase *three* at a time, he'd git so cussed poor he'd starve, and tharfore he knew it 'ud be better to clear out, for the wimen would be sure to take good care of his wife and babbys.

Old Dr. Wilkins wur appointed by the men to wait on a meetin' of the wimen, and inform them of the fact, that tha wur annoyin' the father of the three babbys, and had almost driven him out'n the *settlement*. The doctor, accordin' to appointment, informed the wimin, and arter he had retired tha went into committee of the hole upon the matter, and appinted three of thur number to report at a meetin', on the next evenin', a set of resolutions tellin' what tha'd do in the premises, and governin' female action in the particklar case of Jo Allen, his little wife, and three beautiful healthy babbys.

When the hour of meetin' had arriv', Mrs. Sutton's wur crowded with the wimen of the settlement, and arter appointin' Widder Dent to the *cheer*, tha reported the committee of resolves reddy, and Mrs. Sutton bein' the head of the committee, she set to work and read the followin' drawn up paper:

Whereas, It has been sed by the wise Solomon of old, that the world must be peopled, tharfore, we hold it to be the inviolate duty of every man to git married, and, moreover, rear up citizens and future mothers to our glorious republic; and,

Whereas, it is gratifyin' to human natur', the world in general, 'Missury at large, and Liberti in particklar, that this settlement has set an example to the ancestors of future time, which will not only make the wimen of this enlightened State a pattern fur thur children, but an envy to the royal wimen of Europe, not forgettin' the proud mother, the Lions of England, but will elevate and place in and among the furst families fur ever, hereafter the mother that has shed such lustre upon the sex in general; and,

Whereas, It is the melancholy lot of some to be deprived of doin' their duty in the great cause of human natur', because the young men is back'ard about speakin' out, it is time that some measures be taken inimical to our general prosperity, and encouragin' to the risin' generation of young fellers round town; therefore,

Resolved, That, as married women, our sympathies, like the heaving of natur's bosom, yearns with admiration and respect fur that little womin, Mrs. Allen, and as we see her three little babbys inclinin' upon thur mother's female maternal bosom, our beatin' hearts with one accord wish we could say, ditto.

Resolved, That in the case of Mrs. Allen we see an illustrious example of the internal and external progress of that spreading race, the Angel Saxons; and time will come, when the mothers of the west will plant thar glorious shoots from one pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains to the other, and until that cry of liberti will be hollered from one pint to the next in continooal screetch!

Resolved, That Mr. Joseph Allen the father of these three dear little babbys, shall recieve a monument at his deth, and while he is livin', the wimen shall only visit his shop once a week to look at him, 'cept the married wimen, who shall be permitted to see him twice a week and no offener, provided and exceptin' tha want to git measured for a pur of shoes;

Resolved, Mister Joseph Allen shall hav the custom of the whole settlement for he is a glorious livin' example of a dotin' husband.

Arter these resolutions had been unanimously passed, Mrs. Sutton addressed the meetin' in a stream of elegance, wharin she proved, clar as a whistle, that a family war the furst consideration fur a settler in a new country, and town lots the arter question. "She acknowledged the corn," she sed, "that it was soothin' to look offen at thur neighbor Allen, but his peace of mind war the property of his family, and she hoped the ladies wouldn't disturb it, 'cause the loss of seeh a husband would be a sufferin' calamity to the settlement."

The meetin' adjourned, and Jo went back to work, singin' and whistlin', as happy as usual, and ever since he's had a perfect shower of work for the gals all round the country keep goin' to him to git measured, tha say he desarves to be incouraged.

Your furst cousin, BILL SAPPER.

[From the Bridgetown (West India) News, though evidently copied from some American paper.]

LIFE LIKE.—A Yankee artist has painted a cow and cabbage so natural that he was obliged to separate them before they were finished, because *the cow commenced eating the cabbage*!

That's nothing! A western artist painted a Locofoco editor so natural that he began telling lies before his mouth was finished.

The Dutchman and the Balloon.

BY FALCONBRIDGE.

A great many curious and facetious things have been told of Æronauts, and their aerial carriages, 'yclept balloons. A balloon making a descent on or near people who have never seen such a flying machine, unquestionably looks a *leetle* "supernatural-like," and, no doubt, makes their hair rise about as sudden as "bread stuffs" do semi-occasionally.

The Pennsylvanians are great on ballooning, that State having produced about a baker's dozen of aerial experimentalists, whose performances have been attended by no disasters, some pecuniary advantage—to the æronauts—and considerable addition to the general stock of useful science. Some years ago, a balloonist, named West, made several voyages to the upper regions from the town of Lancaster, Lancaster county, Pa. About the same period, a Dutch farmer from the interior of New York State, Dutch as *sour krout*, took it into his head to pay a visit to some of his equally Dutch *frents*, in the aforesaid Lancaster county. Nick Morgan was the old farmer's name—simple and honest he was as the day is long—with not ten consecutive ideas beyond the daily routine of his farm; a railroad and locomotive he had never seen, and as to the matter of balloons, they were altogether such contrivances as he had never dreamed nor heard of. Mounted upon his old sorrel mare, with a few edibles, and a clean shirt or two in his saddle bags, old Nick started on his tour to Pennsylvania.

The *frow* had preceded old Nick some few days in his visit, and he bustled along to join her.

Jogging along quietly and unsuspecting, not far from his journey's end, the old farmer and the old mare were crawling up the slope of a little hill, when a voice bawled out:

"Hurry on, old man! I want to pitch my grapnel into that hill side—hurry, hurry!"

The old sorrel pricked up her ears, and old Nick's eyes "pouched out" considerable, and he screwed and twisted them behind and before, right, left, and down below, yet nothing could he see, when still louder and more stentorian than before, came the same awful voice.

"Come, come, old codger, hang you, ride on, ride on, I say, or I'll pitch square on to you!"

The old man was bewildered, alarmed, horified! He reigned up the old mare, and the poor old "critter," as terrified as her master, trembled like a leaf! Old Nick's eyes fairly hung out in every direction, but upwards—but not the first ghost of a thing could he see, save the hill on which he stood transfixed, and a few old stumps close by.

To these old stumps, West, the Æronaut—who was some hundreds of feet in the air, just over the Dutchman—wished to fasten his grapling iron and stop his balloon, as night was approaching, and no better stop could be easily found, there and then West was extremely anxious to alight. But the old fellow and his horse materially interfered with this arrangement. Time was everything just then—the Æronaut did not wish to hook up the traveller, nor loose his balloon, so getting vexed at the Dutchman's delay, down West throws his grapnel, attached to many fathoms of strong cord, but which proving a *leetle* too short, just lit upon the hind quarters of the old sorrel, hooked the Dutchman's coat tail, and clamped the back part of the saddle tight as wax! At this critical juncture, a puff of wind bounced the balloon upwards, and lifted the mare clean and clear off her hind legs, and but for the girth parting, the poor quadruped' Dutchman and all, might have been carried bodily off! The old mare turned up her eyes just as the girth of the saddle broke, and, espying the great balloon over head, she bolted as if the veritable "old Nick" himself was after her!

Poor Nick Morgan! his coat tail came out by the roots, and he and the saddle were hitched and hauled forty rods down the hill, where, with all the breath knocked out of his body, the poor old man lay stretched out like a spread eagle.

"*There*, you infernal old donkey, you," bawled the Æronaut, as he was sailing away, "*there* you are, cuss you, I knew it!"

Old Nick revived in time to hear this malediction, and get one glimpse of the flying machine, when up he bounced, and after his mare he went ten miles an hour!

On, on he splurged, until not two ounces of vital air filled his breathing apparatus; over the fence of his relative's grounds Nick flew, and up the lane he traveled, bustled into the house, foamed, fumed, and cut up such wondrous strange *didoes*, that his wife and friends believed he had gone stark mad!

Exhausted quite, the poor old fellow threw himself down upon the bed, and to all the combined efforts of his friends, the tongue of Nick Morgan refused to operate and unravel the mystery. At length his *frow* essayed—

"Nicholas vat ish de matter mit you? Umph, speak, and tell your wife vot der matter ish, Umph?"

No reply, but turning his head over and looking at his wife and friends with all the subdued tendernes of a dying calf, the old fellow offered up a heavy doleful *groan*.

"Nicholos! mine tere husbant, vat ish de matter, umph?"

Another *look*, and another dreadful groan.

"Nicholas, Nicholas, vy don't ye tell *me* vats de matter?"

The old man rose up a little, stared around, caught hold of his wife's arm to satisfy himself that she *was* there, real flesh and blood; then, in a voice low and strong, betokening the deep solemnity of his feelings, he spoke—

"I've seen—seen—I—I've seen him!"

The friends all huddled around, the old *frow* leaned over the bed, and, with a voice of extreme anxiety, asked—

"Seen *him*! who vos it vot you see'd?"

"I—I've seen him!"

"Who?" cried all the friends.

"Der di-vil!"

"*Der di-vil?*" echo the whole group of listeners.

"Yaas! an oh! mine *got*, *vot a pig bag he carries on his shoulders!*"

Modesty and virtue are the most facinating dress for a female.

Correspondence of Sweet's Epicurean Bulletin.

Family Secrets.

MR. EDITOR.—While ascending the Mississippi, some eighteen months since, on board the steamboat Huntsville, the commander of that excellent vessel related the following anecdote of a couple of disciples of Father Miller. If you think it worthy of a place in the Epicurean Bulletin, pray make room for it.

REUBEN.

Memphis, Ten. Sept. 22, 1843.

In Coles county there lived a man named Isaac Dodson, and his wife, who were both firm believers in the prophecy of Father Miller; and not doubting for a moment the correctness of their prophet's calculations, they set about making active preparations for the day that was to terminate the existence of all sublunary things. After having "set their house in order," the following conversation took place:

Husband.—My dear wife, I believe I have made every preparation for *to-morrow*. I have forgiven all my enemies, and prayed for the forgiveness of all my sins, and I feel perfectly calm and resigned.

Wife.—Well, husband, I believe I am ready for the *sound of the trumpet*.

Husband.—I'm rejoiced to hear it. But, my dear wife, I have no doubt there are many little *domestic secrets* which we have kept hidden from each other, which, had they been made known at the time of their occurrence, might have produced unpleasant feelings; but as we have but *one* day more to live, let us unbosom ourselves freely to each other.

Wife.—Well, husband, you are right; there are some *little things* that I never told you, and which I intended should remain between me and my God. But as we have but one day left, I reckon it is right to make a clean breast to each other. I am ready; you begin, husband.

Husband.—No, dear, you begin.

Wife.—No, husband, you begin—I can't.

Husband.—No; you know, my love; Paul says husbands have a right to command their wives. It is your duty as a Christain woman to obey your husband and the father of your children. *So begin love.*

Wife.—In the sight of God I reckon it's right, so I will tell you, dear husband, *our* eldest son, William, *is not your child.*

Husband.—Great God, Mary! I never dreamed of your being untrue to me! *Is* that so?

Wife (in tears.)—Yes, God forgive me, it is true. I know that I did very wrong, and am sorry for it; but in an evil hour I fell, and there's no help for it now.

Husband.—WILLIAM NOT MINE! In the name of God, *whose child is he!*

Wife.—He's Mr. Graham's, the constable—the Lord be near your poor wife!

Husband.—So William ain't my child! Go on.

Wife.—Well, *our* daughter Mary, named after me, *ain't yours neither.*

Husband.—SALVATION! Talk on, Mary—come right out. Who's Mary's father?

Wife.—Mr. Grider, the man that built the meeting house, and went to the lower country.

Husband.—(resignedly.)—Well, as there is but one day more, I'll bear it; so go on, *if* you have any thing else.

Wife.—Well, there's *our* youngest—

Husband.—I suppose Jemmy *aint mine*?

Wife.—No, dear husband, Jemmy, whom we love so well, *ain't yourn neither.*

Husband.—MERCIFUL Lord! Is that so? In the name of the Savior, *whose is he?*

Wife.—He is the *one-eyed shoemaker's*, that lives at the forks of the road.

Husband.—Well, by heavens!—GABRIEL! *blow your horn!* I WANT TO GO NOW!

EXPRESSIVE.—The following private letter from a young officer in the army, who went through all the battles of Mexico, from Vera Cruz to the capital, and who was incessantly engaged in them by day and by night, furnishes a graphic description of the difficulties of crossing the Isthmus;

"My Dear G.:—I have just arrived at Panama I thought I 'saw the elephant' in Mexico, but it was'nt there. He lives here.

"Yours affectionately."

Parson Brownlow, the editor of the Jonesborough Whig, writing from Washington, says: "Since it is understood that I am not one of the fifty and large odd thousands of creeping, sycophantic and unfortunate office-seekers, with which the city abounds, I am regarded here as rather a clever sort of man than otherwise."

Going down street the other day we met a long, lank, water-jointed gold digger from Suckerdom. He carried in one hand a *quarter section* of gingerbread, and under his arm at least a whole *section*, perhaps as much as a *township*. Opening the large *crevice* in his "frontispiece" and raming into it and biting off a "ten acre lot" from one corner of his forty acre tract of "gungerbread," he said to us, the crumbs flying as he spoke,

"Look a-here stranger, aint you the man what prints the *papers*, the *Statesman?*" Supposing we understood him, we answered "Yes." "Waal," said he, "my change has gin out and I've gin out gwine to Californy; I seen in one o' your papers that a feller named Sam Francisco (dad drot him) has got all the gold, and its no use for me to go." Giving his "gungerbread" another "rip" and holding out the balance to us he continued, "Won't you take a bite of *sweet cake*, stranger?" Declining to do so, he went on, "Waal, I wants to be a printer; will you take me?" Seeing there was fun in prospect we asked him, "Have you ever set any?" meaning type of course. "Set," said he, "*set!* rekon I kin; haven't I set all mammy's old hens, and didn't every one of 'em hatch out every *aggs*, except old Speck, who went off and left her nest—consarn her old pictur." "You don't understand me; I don't want you to set hens, but type at a stand." "Waal that's square," and in he went again into the *sweet cake!* "You want me to *set* at a *stand*; O yes like them fellers I've seed pickin up them little jigamereers." By this time the crowd pressed between us and we "mizzled," leaving the Sucker to look out some other printing office in which to "*set* a *standin*" his "jigamerees."—[Missouri Statesman.]

A Brief Litany.

To be read on all convenient occasions by all Classes.

From all "bores," back-biters, inquisitive people, false-faced, hollow-hearted evil doers and evil thinkers———deliver us.

From long-winded, proesy, leaden essays, harangues and hail storms; from high winds of adversity, east winds, and rich relations, ———deliver us.

From politics in religion or religion in politics; from demagogues of all sorts and calibre———deliver us.

From rainy days and paper-souled shoes; from long cold winters; and *stone* coal, especial at 30 cents per bushel———deliver us.

From campaign papers; Jews; and amateur punsters; and over sharp-witted people; from Jewsharps and jackknives———deliver us.

From whimsical wives and pet dogs; from fashionable daughters and $1,00 shawls ———deliver us.

From other people's babies and their mint-sticks; from harangues about smart children and their capers———deliver us.

From rheumatism and lumbago; steam doctors and cold water cures; pills and potions———deliver us.

From smoking chimneys and scolding wives; cress children and wash days——— deliver us.

From amateurs; poets and love sonnets; from dancing masters; war times and fish hooks———deliver us.

From Italian operas; parched pea coffee; fashionable modes; and fashionable boarding-houses———deliver us.

From tax-collectors and sheriffs; from rents; duns; printers' devils and lawyers; from tooth-ache and sour wine———deliver us.

From amateurs oh the piano; bugle; bass drum or clarionet; from horse traders and fleas———deliver us.

From all sorrow and grief, which shortens man's life; from vexation; losses; skimmed milk and sugar candy———deliver us.

From idle loafers and office hunters; from brainless fops and bed bugs; ladies' sacks and those who take papers and won't pay for them———deliver us.

From the hands of the doctor and surgeon; the loss of good repute and daily occupation; from cold sweets; consumption and those who take no papers———LORD DELIVER US ALL!

From the New Orleans Crescent.

Sonnet to a Tom Cat.

"Murahas *Tomcatus*."—ZEPHYR.

Thou midnight chorister, that o'er house-top rambles
With most melodious and mellifluent hymn,
Making night vocal, though the stars be dim,
As in thy mirth thy wanton spirit gambols
O'er shed and fence; with most chamois-like scrambles,
Pavement and chimney-top, alike are thine—
Haunts, where the foot of man can never go—
Loopholes and cocklofts, he can never know,
Echo thy dulcet and translucent whine,
Whose *lofty* note, like Jenny Lind's shall shine,
Thou very *night*-engale of school feline,
Prythee, sing on; there's magic mingled in thy song,
I love to linger near thy voice's swelling;
Thy heart seems figured in thy tongue, and telling
Some tale of "folly, falsehood, vice or wrong."
Unto the dreamy world, the lone-night long.

The following is an appropriate inscription for the collar of a dog:

Steal me not! myself and collar
Both are barely worth a dollar;
Puppies should befriend each other;
See me home, then, dearest brother?

Theodore Parker aptly compares some men who grow very rich by trade, to cabbages growing in a violet bed. They smother the violets, but are after all nothing but cabbages.

FRANK COURTSHIP.—An old Count paid his addresses to one of the riches heiresses of Paris. In asking her hand in marriage he frankly said to her—"Miss B., I am very old, and you are very young; will you do me the honor to become my *widow*?"

PUZZLE.—The following curious puzzle may be read upwards of 4,000 different ways by begining with the centre letter T, and taking the most zigzag course to any of the four corners:

```
                t
              n e d
            i s e r p
          r p r e s i d e
        n t h e o u r p r e s i d e
          n e d i s e r p r e s i d e
            d i s e r p r u o s i d e
              i s e r p r u o s i d
                s e r p r u o s i
                  e r p r u o s
                    r p r u o s
                      r o l o r
                        l o r
                          o
```

We hope our readers will have no difficulty in disciphering the puzzle, and much less in rejoicing over the important truth it announces in ways and forms without number.

Greenough's statue of Washington, which stands in front of the capitol of the United States, seems to be doomed to a speedy decay. The action of the weather and the imperfect character of the marble, have been the cause of serious mutilations which now disfigure this choice piece of sculpture.

KILLED EITHER WAY.—When the celebrated engineer Brunnel, who accomplished the desperate experiment of Tunnelling the Thames river, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad would be much more dangerous to travellers upon it than a speed of forty?

"It would be just the same" said he.

"And a speed of ninety?"

"Just the same."

"And a speed of one hundred!"

"Just the same! For," added he, "if the cars should run off the track at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to destruction, and at one hundred miles per hour, they could not conveniently go any further."

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Interesting from California.

LETTER FROM A BALTIMOREAN.

The following interesting extract of a letter from Mr. H. A. Harrison, to his brother in Baltimore, with which we have been kindly furnished, gives the very latest news from Crlifornia, and fully confirms previous accounts touching the wonderful mineral resources of that newly acquired territory:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 1849.

In my former letters, I have sought to give you some idea of this great and fertile country, but I must confess that all I might say would convey but a faint conception of things as they really are; in fact it needs eyes to see, and witness, before belief.

No doubt you have ere this most glowing accounts in every paper, relative to the mineral productions of our mines, which strike wonder and doubt in every mind; but astonishing and incredible as it may seem, all that has been published to the world as yet, is but a weak description, compared to what really exists. New discoveries are being made every day, I may say; within the last month, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather at the diggins, as they are called, new mines have been discovered, surpassing all heretofore in richness and profusion—and it is said that in these new places of deposit, some have dug and washed a thousand dollars per day—and this is not at all improbable, wonderful or surprising, as it may seem. I saw a piece of gold, mingled with white stone the other day, that weighed about 40 ounces, and was purchased by a navy officer for $500; it was really a curiosity, and as such intended for some institute in the States. I have seen other rare and beautiful specimens of pure lump gold of an oval form, the size of an egg—some of these have been lately dispatched to the States. It would seem a strange sight to you to go about in the different stores and see all dealing in this precious metal — the oddity of a leather ponch held by one person pouring out the dust into a scale, and another with a spoon, nicely balancing it. You seldom hear the ring of coin; gold dust is the circulating medium—although within the last month probably more than $200,000 in coin have been brought here from below, for the purchase of dust, by speculators. It is now selling for $15 the ounce, still the dust is the tender. Owing to the inclemency of the season, there has been but little digging at the mines since the early part of December—but at some of the forks they have been digging with great success. In about a month hence the excitement will begin with an increase of some 1500 new comers—representatives of every nation, and they are still coming, all bound for the mines—wives, children and all—to combat with toil, sickness and hardships, and danger, to secure their fortunes; that they may get, cut with the loss of health to enjoy it. It is strange to see what will be endured, what suffering will be encountered for the sake of this tempting dust.

Within the last month upwards of five hundred passengers have arrived here, and are fitting out for the mines—and it is said that numbers besides are on their way in different vessels from Valparaiso, Callao and other ports. The town is literally crammed, and every house private or public is full. Where all get accommodated I do not know, and if there are 30,000 more on their way from the States, as it is reported, it is difficult to say what will be done—but one thing is fortunate, provisions are plenty at present, that is, flour, bread, pork, hams, coffee, rice and teas, but fresh meat and vegetables are very scarce at this time—fresh beef and pork have been out of the market for the last week—the little that is brought in is bought up readily. Beef sold this morning at $20 ℔ quarter; fresh pork 25 cents per pound; butter $1; cheese $1; hams the same; flour $18 ℔ barrel; pork $35 to $40; bread $30; coffee 16 cents; rice 10 cents; teas 60c. to $1 ℔ pound; board $12 ℔ week; washing $8 ℔ dozen; labor 6 to $10 ℔ day; wood $10 ℔ load, about half a cord; bricks $50 to $80 per thousand; lumber $150 per thousand; and town lots sell high, from $6 to $20,000. And notwithstanding these exorbitant rates, every body is doing well; we have no poor folks, and mechanics of every trade are busy—buildings are going up on every side, and indeed it is surprising to see the operations of this place at the present time and compare it with some four or five months back. There are now some twelve or fifteen houses under erection, and, in fact, when all are finished, and the other improvements in contemplation, in the way of churches, warehouses, public buildings, &c., are completed, we shall have as fine a town here as you will see at home—and as for location, will surpass, or at least equal our largest seaports. It will not be long before San Francisco will become one of the wonders of the world—if it has not already become so. It is destined to be unrivalled by any—and the home of the "*nabobs*."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A letter from Capt. Brown, of the ship Hannibal, of New London, Conn., published in the New London Chronicle, recently, dated St. George's Bay, December 1, 1848, reports that a terrific gale had taken place in the day sometime previously, and that the shore in that vicinity was completely strewed with wrecks—ships, brigs and cutters; most of them were English vessels. A board with the name "Emma, of New London," was found among the wrecks.

He also states that he had heard there were about one thousand lives lost!

This place is a great resort for the English vessels in pursuit of guano, and there is no safe harbor except under the island of Pavo, where the Hannibal lay, which affords shelter for one or two ships. A fleet of a hundred or more English vessels are frequently on the coast at a time.

Many tons of guano, which had been bagged and piled up, had been destroyed by the gale.

Capt. Brown also reports the Hannibal and her tender, the Sarah Lavinia, all well; with 3,650 bbls. oil, bound to Falkland Islands, wanting 500 bbls. to fill.

Our Government has ordered a survey of a road from Santa Fe to the Pacific.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 9.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

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From the Millennial Star.

T. D. Brown's Letter to W. Cunningham, Esq.,

OF LAINSHAW, AYRSHIRE.

Author of various works on the Writings of the Jewish Prophets, the Millennium, &c.

"I cannot give you the right hand of fellowship, You have departed from the Lord."—*W. Cunningham's Address to T. D. Brown, at Harrowgate. Sept.*, 1848.

(*Concluded from our last number.*)

Perhaps, sir, you too have heard that we have got a new Bible; we call the record that has been recently discovered, and which was dictated, hid up, brought forth, preserved and translated by angels, and the spirit and power of God, the Book of Mormon, and believe and know it contains an interesting and true account of a multitude of nations in the midst of the earth," who have long dwelt "in the fields of the wood," and have for their promised inheritance, even "to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills"—of a people and country that were till but recently altogether unknown to christian Europe—even America, with its "*aborigines*" or Indians as they are called. It brings to light what Jesus meant when he said, "other *sheep* I have which are not of this fold; they, too, must hear my voice"—the appearance and doctrines of Jesus to them—the fulness of the everlasting gospel, also it contains many prophecies of the events of these last days, more fully amplified than we find them in the Bible, which is the "stick of Judah," and this we esteem "the stick of Ephraim in the hands of Joseph," and they agree, being dictated by the same spirit.

Many shut God up in the heavens, and will not let him come out and speak again to his offspring; they say the canon of scripture is full, for we find at the end of the Bible these words, "If any man will add to the prophecies or the sayings of this book, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book," &c.; but surely, you, sir, know better than infer that God thereby forbids further revelations. Some say no, "Let God reveal as much as he pleases, but man is not to add, and your book is an addition by Joseph Smith—*a man*, he is not God." Every revelation of God has been given through man, for "holy men of God wrote and spake as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost" in all ages, when God has had a people on the earth, and this was and is the Revelation of God; and if the inspired men that followed after Moses had so understood a similar expression in his writings (Deut. iv. 2, xii. 32.) "Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish *ought* from it," &c., there would have been no further revelations after that, consequently we should have had no revelations through Isaiah, Ezekiel, Peter, Paul, or John. John and Moses, led by the same spirit—the spirit of Truth and of God—forbad man, uninspired man, to add to or diminish their writings: how much have sectarian commentators to answer for, who have written volumes to try and prove that God did not mean what he said---that God Zion, Heaven, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium, were *all spiritual*, and not to be understood as they are described, even by the spirit of God, but only as *they* explain it!

Is the work of the Lord finished on the earth? No. These are but the beginnings of the "times of the restitution of ALL things." And as all things are to be restored to pristine goodness, and even to greater glory, I am at a loss to account for the mode of operation, unless God from time to time reveal his mind, purposes, and plans to man: he has always wrought through the agency of man, and I cannot see how the wicked are to be destroyed—the meek put in possession of the earth, and the Saints empowered to judge the world—unless God frequently reveal his will to man, and restore that order and those officers by whom the people can, as anciently, "enquire of the Lord"—unless his servants can say, "Thus saith the Lord"—then and only then will the righteous be satisfied. How little have the monied schemes and plans of man—missionary enterprises—evangelical alliances accomplished? As they advance, *schism* and divisions increase, and they go farther into the dark.

God has in every age, when he had a people on the earth, warned them of the judgments he was about to bring on the rebellious and disobedient. Did he not warn Noah, and prepare a salvation for *him* and all who should hear him and keep the commands of God? Yes; a great deliverance and a great salvation. And see how minute and particular God is in his revelations about the ark—the kind of wood, the length, breadth, size; in fact, he made Noah's course so plain and straight, that he had only to do what the Lord commanded him, and he would be saved with all who should hear him and do as he commanded them. Well, just "as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man." If Noah had said I *believe* it, Lord, would this have saved him? No; he knew better, and did what the Lord commanded. This was working out his own salvation, or giving heed to the revelations of God from heaven.

When the cities of the plain were to be destroyed, did the Lord conceal from Abraham or from Lot his purpose? No. He partook of Abraham's hospitality—talked with him, and heard the good old patriarch's reasonings and requests as to the possibility of saving these cities: he walked, talked, and ate with Abraham, and revealed to him certain matters that pertained to his family; and his companions lodged in Lot's house overnight! How different the God of the ancient Saints from bodiless nonentity of modern sectarians! Yes, He was a God that could eat, talk, and reveal plans for the salvation of the faithful and obedient; and yet sectarians say that God is an unchangeable being. I admit it, for, if nothing ever was, then nothing still would be, and of course this would be unchangeable. The God of the Latter-day Saints is an unchangeable God, and Jesus Christ was made in his "*express image*,"—and if ever Abraham's God warned him of destruction, and showed Lot by revelation how he might be saved he will assuredly do the same in these—the latter days—for as it was in the days of Lot and of Noah, *so* shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man.

Who, or what is the God of pious modern sectarians? A Spirit, who dwells far away beyond the bounds of time and space, unto whom they are crying continually that they may fall into the bottomless (!) pit; but he heareth them not, for he has no ears; but say they, he has eyes, for "His eyes are on the evil and the good;" although he dwells so far away, he is "*every where* present;" that is, his centre is every where and his circumference no where. How can he stretch forth his *arms* to save, when he has neither arms nor hands? How can his fury rise and be manifest in his countenance when he has no face? How can he trample upon the wicked in his fury, and tread the wine press of his wrath alone, and his vesture be dipped in blood, when he has *no body, no parts, no passions*. How can he? Oh, very well; for to an impossible being—a nonentity—ALL things are possible! and a God without lungs and mouth could very easily breath into the nostrils of man, and so constitute him a living soul!! How absurd.

Are there any other circumstances or features of resemblance between these last days and the days of Noah and Lot? Yes, many: Noah was a preacher of righteousness—told the people to do what was right for their own salvation; viz: to hear him and obey the revelations of God from heaven. Yet but few—very few—eight souls—were saved. So whenever God shall "come out of his hiding place to vex the nations in his sore displeasure," and give a revelation of his purpose to any one or more, but few will hearken to it, and fewer still obey the commands of God thus revealed; but "few men shall be left:" even as it was in the days of Noah, so also was it in the days of Lot; he had two daughters that were married, and he had two that man had never known, when he had a revelation that Sodom or the cities of the plain were to be destroyed, he went and warned his townsmen, more especially his sons-in-law: "Up, get you out of this place, for the Lord will destroy this city; but he seemed as one that mocked unto his sons-in-law; and when morning came, and he lingered, the heavenly messengers took him, his wife, and his two daughters, that were there, and *led them* without the city." How few were saved! And why not his sons-in-law and his married daughters? For they rejected the truth—did not believe in this revelation from heaven—would not do what God commanded through his servants on earth—would not accept of salvation and deliverance in God's way. And "as it was in the days of Lot, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of man."

This leads me to dwell for a time on God's work in these last days; men want no more revelations from heaven; say they, "We have a Bible; it contains enough for our salvation; we want no more; besides if God were again to reveal his will to man, would he not choose some good christian Archbishop, Bishop, Rev. Dr. or more pious dissenting clergyman?" I reply, if he should *now* choose some such learned and popular divine, it would be out of his usual course; he has generally chosen the unlearned and weak, and rejected the learned and strong—preferring to "confound and bring to nought the things that are, by the things that are not;" See the unlearned apostles and seventies of Christ's day; also his opinion of the great and lofty church dignitaries of those times—"Whited sepulchres," "Inwardly full of dead men's bones," "Ye scribes and pharisees, hypocrites," "Inwardly ravening wolves," "Would not go into the kingdom themselves, and prevented those that would," "Blind leaders of the blind," "Ye do always err not knowing the scriptures," "Going about to make prosolytes, and making them two-fold more the children of hell." Is there any resemblance in the conduct of the hypocrites of these days—the "teachers for hire and diviners for money"—to that of the ancient sectarians as described by Jesus? They that have the light of heaven—the spirit of God—can see how striking the likenesss. Men generally, and especially the man-made priesthood of former days rejected what they considered necessary innovations; they wanted no ark, for there was no appearance of a flood, and God was merciful; yes, full of mercy. Their plan of salvation was best; they did not feel they wanted God's plan—they rejected revelation, so they did in Lot's day—they wanted no Zoar to flee to, for they did not believe in revelation, saw no appearance of a destruction by fire, neither did the people in the days of Jesus. "He came to his own, and they received him not." Truth has never been popular; and the first to reject God's truth or revelation have always been those who had an interest in propagating error and if this be true, there is more hope, sir, that you may not reject this work from your being a disinterested enquirer after truth; nevertheless it is a true and faithful saying—"It is hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." The very fact, that in the wisdom of God, under Jesus, Joseph Smith, a poor unlearned farmer's boy, is placed at the head of the kingdom of God in these last days, and that what we have received of intelligence and power has been received from heaven, through such a channel, even through him, is a great trial for a *rich* and *learned* man to acknowledge and submit to.

Did not this apparent inferiority form part of the trial and hindrance in the days of Jesus? "Is not this the son of Joseph: *the carpenter?* are not his brothers and sisters with us? and yet he calls himself the Son of God! and says he has revelations from heaven!" and what he saw his Father do that did he—"I and my Father are one." Rich and learned men dislike to acknowledge a poor illiterate head, even though of God's appointing; but, say you, here is the obstacle, "Convince me that Joseph Smith is sent of God." I may make make a few additional remarks on this subject ere I conclude this letter, meantime I would here only add, that the above shows God's choice heretofore to have been of such as he, and if any man will do as Mr. Smith taught, he will *know* of the doctrines he taught—that they are the doctrines of Christ, and that the gifts, powers, and blessings promised by Jesus Christ and by him, follow the obedient believers in this day as in Christ's day.

I shall not dwell upon the image that Daniel saw in a vision, but would remark that we too, like you, believe that "in the days of *these kings*, the God of heaven will set up a kingdom." We may differ as to our expectation of the manner in which this kingdom will come. John sees an angel flying through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to men that dwell upon the earth." If, then, the gospel, or God's plan of salvation had been on the earth, what need to send it from heaven again? What was the condition of "*these kings*?" like the toes that represent them, they are partly weak and partly strong, and as iron and clay do not adhere, so there is no principle of Union or, strength among them; indeed it is esteemed the perfection of modern government and the palladium of their strength, to be nicely divided into parties—"the balance of power!" that is, one portion pulling one way, the other pulling as much in the opposite direction? standstill governments, continually working, yet doing nothing and worse than nothing, fulfiling the prohecies of Samuel—see 1 Sam. viii. 10—18—ministering to the wants and whims of pampered kings and governors, who are not guided by the revelation of God's will from heaven; who think this altogether unnecessary, and being in the political world as parsons and priests are in the ecclesiastical, *interested parties*, they too, without doubt, will reject the THEOCRACY—the kingdom of God and the government thereof. Their conduct how unlike the *union* in the kingdom of God, which is power, all baptized into one body by one spirit, having one Lord, one faith, and one hope—all pulling one way, accomplishing God's purposes, and no "schism in the body."

I have no doubt but many who persecute the church of God in this day, do it ignorantly and from zealous motives, as Saul did, and verily *believe* they are doing God's service; this resemblance to one who is now called a persecutor is, in my mind, a great and important fact, although many see no parallel, and tauntingly say, "Saul persecuted the followers of Jesus the Son of God, we persecute the followers of Joseph Smith, an impositor and a deceiver." Leave the men and look at the principles and doctrines of the Saints of former days and those of latter days—they are the same, they both teach the same doctrines, insist upon the necessity of attending to the same ordinances, "obeying the same gospel," receiving the same gifts, blessings, and powers by the laying on of hands—being led by the same spirit into *all* truth; and they are persecuted by the same spirit—a a spirit of falsehood and opposition—by men who esteem themselves the servants of God, as Saul did, but who perhaps unconsciously are teaching the doctrines of devils, and are led by him who is the father of lies, the accuser of the brethren, and the opposing and rebellious spirit from the beginning.

And here I would show what some of the devil,s doctrines are and ever have been.

DOCTRINES OF GOD AND OF THE SAINTS.	DOCTRINES OF DEVILS AND OF SINNERS.
"Thou shalt not eat, for thou shalt die in the day thou eatest."	"Thou mayest eat, and thou shalt *not* die."
"I know Job; he is a perfect and an upright man, and one that feareth God."	"Put forth thine hand, and touch all that Job hath, and he will curse thee to thy face."
"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only thou shalt serve."	"I will give thee all the kingdoms of the world, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."
"He that believeth and *is baptized*, shall be saved."	"He that believeth shall be saved." "Baptism is a non-essential."
"Go ye into all the world, and *preach* the Gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Of course, infants cannot hear *preaching* nor *believe*, therefore, baptism to them is unnecessary.	"Baptize infants—it is not necessary to preach to them, nor for them to believe—but if not baptized, they must go to hell, even though not a span long, for they are born in sin through Adam."
"These signs shall follow them that believe," — having been baptized.	"No signs shall follow the believer— none are needed now."
"In my name they shall cast out devils."	"They cannot cast out devils, for there are none now to be cast out."
"They shall speak with new tongues."	"There is no need for this gift—let them learn new tongues at colleges."
"They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall *not hurt* them."	"They cannot take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it *shall* kill them."
"They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."	"They may *not* lay hands on the sick, for they shall not recover."
"If any of you are sick, send for the Elders: they shall pray over you, and annoint you with oil, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord will raise them up, and if they have committed sins, these shall be forgiven."	"If any of you are sick, send for the doctors, and they shall give you medicines, minerals, poisons, &c., and you may or may *not* get better; you may pray, but annointing with oil and laying on of hands are unnecessary: go to the penitent form that you may get forgiveness of your sins."
"And the Lord said, write the *vision*, and make it plain upon tables."—"For the *vision* is yet for an appointed time, wait, for *at the end* it shall speak, and not lie—*it will surely come*." "Thou shalt speak out of the ground—thy speech shall be low out of the dust." "Truth shall spring out of the earth."	"Truth comes from our colleges and pulpits; and the Lord *says nothing* now: we shall have none of your visions nor writings upon plates; this savers too much of the 'Book of Mormon.' No revelations will come *in the end*, — certainly not out of the ground, dust, or earth: no, the truth we believe in comes from the lofty head—our exalted seminaries and elevated pulpits."
"And the *vision* is as the words of a book that is sealed, which neither the learned nor the unlearned can read,"—"and in that day shall the *deaf* hear the words of THE book."	"There are neither visions nor sealed books now, especially if written on plates: our learned men can read any language, and there is no need for the Lord to aid in translation—that the deaf may *hear the book* read." *Ergo, God and* ALL *the Prophets are liars!*

The Saints of the last days believe, receive, and abide in the above doctrines of God. "Who are the seduced—the deceivers and being deceived, that are teaching these doctrines of devils—that trangress and abide not in the doctrines of Christ, and therefore have neither the Father nor the Son?" Answer—"The enlightened Christains, the sectarians of the nineteenth century." Oh, sir, meditate upon these sayings, and let the 666 different sects now extant reflect and be warned. "If *any man*, or even an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel than what I have preahed, let him be an accursed;" and they *will* be destroyed, as they now are cursed, unless they repent and acknowledge God, his kingdom and government, and that speedily. Even "*this generation* shall not pass away till all these things—and many more of great importance—be fulfilled."

I feel that for the present I have nearly completed my purpose. I might dwell upon many great—very important—matters that pertain to THE *gospel*, which have been revealed from the heavens and by the Spirit of God in these the last days: for this Spirit, which is received by the laying on of hands, takes of the things of God, and *reveals* them unto us; yea, the deep things—present, past, and *to come*. But, sir, I know a more certain way by which you can obtain this superior intelligence; viz., by *obeying the gospel*—"minding the same things"—receiving the same Spirit, by which you will be led into ALL truth. You will thus understand, even more perfectly than you do, the signs, times, and circumstances connected with Christ's second coming, and his *personal* reign on this earth—the removal of the curse therefrom—the gathering of the *dispersed* of Judah—the rebuilding of Jerusalem—the coming forth of the *outcasts* of Israel, even the ten tribes—and the establishing, building up, and glory of *Zion*, to which the first dominion shall come, and whence also shall come forth the *law* of the Lord, at the same time his *word* shall proceed from Jerusalem—of the *deliverance* that shall be provided *in Zion* and *in Jerusalem*, in the hour of God's judgements—of the *locality* of Zion, and the gathering of the *remnants* of Israel to Zion, to which "many nations shall say, Let us *go up*, that we may learn more perfectly the ways and law of the Lord"—of what these *remnants* are composed, and how *we know* these things, even by REVELATIONS from the heavens *in our own days;* without which, and the *Priesthood*, "this gospel of the kingdom never could be preached to all nations before *the end;*" without which the *Saints* could not *judge the world*, be saved in the *perilous times* of the last days, overcome all things, even the powers of darkness, and bring to pass much *restitution:* by these officers, gifts, and powers will the THEOCRACY be made manifest, even this government of God on the earth, by apostles, prophets, faith, and *the power of God;* the "hills will be brought low, and the valleys be exalted; Satan and the powers of darkness be bound; this earth be changed and elevated to celestial glory; where among the luminous worlds—without number or end—that *are* and *to be* in the immensity of space, it will for ever shine, having need neither of the sun nor moon to lighten it, God being the light thereof."

I send you a catalogue of the works which we receive, believe and recommend—written by "holy men of God, who are moved upon by the Spirit of God"—*inspired*—to write the things of God, as they are commanded in this our day, as the Saints of former days did. They may be had at "The MILLENNIAL STAR office, 15, Wilton Street, Liverpool." I would respectfully call your attention to these, because they contain intelligence, which is *true* and faithful, of the origin and records of the aborigines of America—of the priesthood, officers, revelations, and kingdom of God—of the curses and scattering, the blessings and gathering of Israel—of the call, endowments, persecution, sufferings, and murder of Joseph Smith and many more of the *Saints of the most High*, whom the wicked, now as formerly, think they shall *wear out*, but they cannot; for I bear testimony, "the kingdom *now* set up shall *not* be left to other people, and shall *never* have an end;" it is the kingdom of God spoken of by Daniel, and "the kingdoms and dominion under the whole heaven will Jesus *give* to THE SAINTS, and they shall *take* it, and possess it, even for ever and ever." Amen.

There are hundreds of objections to this work and to these doctrines which have been so often met, that I shall here notice one: "Why lay so much stress on BAPTISM *by immersion?*" Because God, the eternal Father, and Jesus do, and the apostles anciently did: "Marvel not that I said unto thee, Thou must be born again. Except *a man*—that is, *any, every man*—be *born of water* and of the Spirit, he can neither *see* nor *enter* the kingdom of God." Although in the same discourse (John iii.) Jesus dwells upon *believing* and faith for eternal life and salvation as needful, Baptism is as essential; indeed faith without this ordinance *properly administered* is dead. And that sprinkling, or pouring, was not the plan of God, is yet further evident in this saying: "that John, Jesus and his disciples baptized at Ænon, for there was *much* water there." (John iii. 22, 23.)

You, sir, *believe*; and I call upon you to *repent*, and be *baptized* by one having authority—received as Joshua and Aaron received theirs—FOR *the remission of your sins*, and you *shall* receive the Holy Ghost. If you *will*, you shall be yet more abundantly *blessed*; if not, you shall be condemned, and your blood shall not stain my garments. I have warned you as a father, as one whom I love, and to whom I am much indebted; and I would, in Christ's stead, beseech you to be reconciled unto God in God's way, and leave the ways of men to those who make men their stay. Search the scriptures, and pray simply, honestly, and earnestly to God for light and *the truth* in the name of Jesus, and you will *obey the gospel*, which is the sincere desire of, sir, your servant for Christ's sake. Amen.

THOMAS D. BROWN.

LIVERPOOL, 6th November, 1848.

MAXIMS.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisin study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and be not talked out of a conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance of pride; manner is something with every body, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Practice strict temperance, and in all transactions *remember the final account.*

PARALLEL QUALITIES OF THE SEXES.—There is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the Author of Being has distributed to each, with a wisdom that challenges our unbounded admiration.

Man is strong—woman is beautiful.

Man is daring and confident—woman is diffident and unassuming.

Man is great in action—woman in suffering.

Man shines abroad—woman at home.

Man talks to convince—woman to persuade and please.

Man has a rugged heart—woman a soft and tender one.

Man prevents misery—woman relieves it.

Man has science—woman taste.

Man has judgment—woman sensibility.

Man is a being of justice—woman an angel of mercy.

Mr Vechten of the Tonawanda Democrat has applied for a patent for an invention by which mail and all express matter can be transmitted at the rate of one thousand miles an hour. A tube is formed of a given size and length, and by means of an air pump, a carriage is propelled by a cylindrical form; the air operating on a piston head or driver, which is to be attached in the rear of a train of cars.

A PERTINENT REPLY.—A young buck, be'onging to the Independent drink-or-let-it-alone-just-as-I-please-signing-the-pledge-society *popped the question* to a pretty girl a short time since, who brought a still deeper blush to his *always* blushing countenance, by replying that she had, signed a pledge to neither drink or traffic in ardent spirits, she did not feel at liberty to *traffic* herself off for a *hogs-head* of brandy.

A Maryland paper gives ninety-nine cheers for the new Postmaster General, because he has regulated the mails in that vicinity, and given the people additional facilities of communication with the rest of the world.

[We hope he will take us into consideration, and grant us a direct communication with the *world.*]

THE MORMONS.—We wish to call the reader's attention to the new, and most extraordinary condition of the Mormons. Seven thousand of them have found a resting place in the most remarkable spot on the North American continent. Since the children of Israel wandered through the wilderness, or the Crusaders rushed on Palestine, there has been nothing so historically singular as the emigration and recent settlement of the Mormons. Thousands of them came from the Manchesters and Sheffields of England, to join other thousands that congregated from Western New-York, and New-York, and New-England—boasted descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers—together to follow after a New Jerusalem in the West. Having a temple amid the Churches and schools of Lake County, Ohio, and driven from it by popular opinion, they build the Nauvoo of Illinois. It becomes a great town. Twenty thousand people flock to it. They are again assaulted by popular persecution; their prophet murdered—their town depopulated; and finally their temple burned! Does all this persecution to which they have been subjected, destroy them? Not at all. Seven thousand are now settled, in flourishing circumstances, on the Plateau summit of the North American continent. Thousands more are about to join them from Iowa, and thousands more are coming from Wales. The spectacle is most singular, and this is one of the singular episodes of the great Drama of this age. The spot on which the Mormons are now settled, is geographically, one of the most interesting in the Western World.

There is no other just like it, that we recollect, on the globe. Look at the map a little East of the great Salt Lake, and just South of the South-West Pass, and You will see in the North-east corner of California, the summit level of the waters which flow on the North American continent. It must be six thousand feet, perhaps more, above the level of the Atlantic. In this sequestered corner, in a vale hidden among mountains and lakes, are the Mormons; and there rise mighty rivers, than which no continent has greater. Within a stone's throw, almost, of any other, lie the head springs of the Sweet Water and Green Rivers. The former flows into the Platte River; that into the Missouri; and that into the Mississippi; and that into the Gulf of Mexico; and becomes a part of the Gulf Stream, leaving the shores of distant lands. The latter, the Green River, flows into the Colorado; the Colorado into the Gulf of California, and is mingled with the Pacific. The one flows more than 2,500 miles; the other more than 1,500. These flow into tropical regions. Just North of the same spot are the head streams of Snake River, which flows into the Columbia, near lat. 46 degrees, after a course of one 1,000 miles. Just South are the sources of the Rio Grande, which, after winding, 1,700 miles, finds the Gulf of Mexico. It is a remarkable point in the earth's surface where the Mormons are; and locked in by mountains and lakes, they will probably remain and constitute a new and peculiar colony.—*Cincinatti Atlas.*

MIDNIGHT JUDGES AND SUNDAY MINISTERS.—The older Adams on the last night of his Presidential term, appointed several persons to judgeships. That act, from the date of its commission up to this time, has been a standing theme of fierce denunciation with the present Locofoco party. The term "midnight judges" has been upon every Locofoco tongue, and we see it stated that Mr. Polk himself, while in Congress, tauntingly introduced it into one of his speeches against the Whig party!

And now look at Mr. Polk's own conduct in the nomination of Mr. Hannegan as minister to Berlin. The nomination, it is true, was not, like that of Mr. Adam's judges, make at midnight on the 3d of March, but, far worse, it was made a day later—on the 4th of March, and Sunday at that!

Where henceforth will be the thunders of Locofoco presses and Locofoco orators upon the subject of the midnight judges?—[Lou, Journal.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature for the protection of tradesmen, mechanics and manufacturers, against the forgery and fraudulent use of stamps, brands or marks, with which they designate their merchandise.

PRINTER'S PROVERBS.—Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, "what thinkest thou of my piece?" for it may be that the truth may offend thee. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for his duty requires him to keep such things to himself. When thou dost enter into his office, have a care unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be lying open, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding. Neither examine thou the proof sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand it. Prefer the best conducted paper to any other, and subscribe immediately for it and pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.—[N. O. Pic.

If INDUSTRY is no more than habit, it is at least an excellent one. "If you ask me which is the real hereditary sin of human nature, do you imagine I shall answer pride, or luxury, or ambition, or egotism? No, I shall say indolence. Who conquers indolence will conquer all the rest." Indeed, all good principles must stagnate without mental activity.

The friendship of some people is like our shadow, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but deserting us the moment we enter the shade.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Emigrants to California are sending back a great quantity of this number of the Guardian to their friends, with most of their names inserted. We here say, that we are very eligibly situated on the extreme frontier, to get the earliest news from the plains—from the gold mines, and from the Salt Lake Valley,—and we shall spare no pains to get the earliest news from these exciting and important quarters.

We have expresses running to and from those regions often, and should any persons to whom this number is sent, be disposed to subscribe for the Guardian, we shall be happy to forward it to them. They will see our ternis on the first page.

The signs of the times are ominous. Battles fierce and bloody in Europe,—passing war-clouds cast their gloomy shadows upon various countries of the old world, while the hollow rumbling of the political elements, say to every observing mind: this is an eventful year.

The cholera, the destroying angel's gastly agent, is raging along the rivers from Pittsburg to this place, and in many parts of the east and west. Boats are disabled by it and are compelled to tie up. Several little towns along the Missouri River, we are told, are nearly desolated. A friend of ours from below told us the other day that his horse died with the cholera, exhibiting all the symptoms of that fatal disease. There were sixty deaths on board the ill-fated "Mary" on her passage from St. Louis to this place. They were mostly emigrants from England and Wales under the charge of Capt Dan. Jones. There have been six deaths in this county, of cholera, among the citizens and six only that we know of. No new cases among citizens or emigrants. The health of all is good at the present time.

The weather is extremely cold and wet. Season backward. Country thronged with emigrants for the gold region. Gold, famine, pestilence and war, are likely to engage the attention of the world this year. We hope soon however for better weather.

INDIANS.

In consequence of so many horses being stolen by the Indians, in this county last year, and some fifteen or twenty head being recently taken from our back settlements, the citizens have become so exasperated and determined, many of them, that they will shoot the Indians if they catch them any where on this side. We do not wish them harmed, and to avoid it, we warn them to keep away, and we hope Major Miller, their agent, will again warn them, as he has repeatedly done, not to come on this side; for some honest Indians might get hurt. Some of the citizens will shoot them if they find them here. Our hints heretofore have been given to frighten them away without hurting them; but they have not regarded them. We now again advise them to keep away. The citizens will bear no longer their thefts and depredations. They will be among us in the day time, professing to be very good and honest, get fed among the citizens, and perhaps the next morning, we will hear of a lot of horses and mules being run off and tracked to the river and the place found where they were rushed in and swum over.

In the hurry to get our extra out several errors occurred which we have corrected for this paper.

The District Court Seal of Pottawatamie County arrived here a few days since, and is now in the hands of Mr. Slean, the proper officer. This looks a little more like the color of generosity than some previous movements of the "*powers that be.*" We went run away with this prairie county.

KANESVILLE, May 23d, 1849.

JOSEPH YOUNG, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: I perceive from a number of the "Keokuk Dispatch," published in September last, that I am made to say, that Orson Hyde showed me a draft upon the Whig Committee at Washington for the sum of $1000. This statement made by the Editor of the Dispatch is false. I have made no statement to any person, or in any place contrary to those made in my letter to the Hancock Patriot in October last.

I am yours very respectfully,
A. W. BABBITT.

If the statement, denying the publication of the "Dispatch," had been made at the time it appeared, we confess that it would have altered the tone of some of our letters in relation to Mr. Babbitt. If an angel from Heaven had declared that we showed him a check on Washington or on any other place or on any person under heaven, for a thousand dollars, we should have been forced to say that he told a falsehood. We borrowed the money to get our press, and we expect to pay it again honorably and fully. We have no feelings against Mr. Babbitt that we are unwilling to lay aside, neither are we disposed to extort, or exact from him the last farthing.

Mr. Babbitt's statement to Mr. Young, puts the veto upon the bribery speculation charged upon the Whigs. In this, Mr. B. has done himself justice has honored the truth, and liberated us from unmerited censure. There were several tributary causes of difficulty between us, arising in a great measure, out of a misunderstanding of each other's position, and the consequences were, a pretty brisk and spirited fire at each other. We have concluded to drop and settle the matter, and be friends so far as the Church is concerned. Yet we confess that we have not made a Whig of him; and we think that he will do us the justice to say that he has not made a very deep democratic impression upon us.

To prevent scattering and wasting the gold dust by paying it out in small quantities, the people in the Valley have collected up all the Kirtland bills they have, and put them in circulation; and when they want any amount of gold dust, they return the bills, and have it weighed out to them. This may call into the Valley all the Kirtland money that was smuggled and stolen. They had better call wolf skins so much, and let these be the currency as wolves are so plenty there.

From Our Extra of Monday, May 28.

42 DAYS FROM Salt Lake City

Our Express arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock, M., bringing us intelligence up to the 15th of April, and the news from that place will be found in the General Epistle which we publish to-day. Our Express lay by seven days on the road. They met the first California Emigrants about 130 miles this side of Fort Laramie. They were one week in beating their road through the snows of the mountains one hundred miles. Lost only one animal in coming through, and that was drowned. Weather was fine till they arrived near Fort Childs—since then rainy and cold. Emigrants were well generally, particularly after they got well out on the plains. Near the frontier there were a few cases of cholera, but nothing very serious, except four men, they report, having been accidentally shot by taking guns out of wagons with caps on them. They were throwing out their provisions by the way and lighting up. The express say that there is no end to the gold in that country—though none has been found in the Valley, still the regions two or three hundred miles west of it abound in the shining ore. They report plenty of grass on the Plains for usual emigration. Met Mr. Egan, with our express going out, about 70 miles west of old Fort Kearney—all well.

Politics.

Our friends in the Valley have been made acquainted with our course in politics, and though their own political zeal does not seem to run very high; still they want a government there, and we trust their request will be favorably considered at Washington. They are in a little world by themselves,—a world which has its own system of rivers, lakes, &c. Its very formation and locality call for a Government if the Territory is inhabited. They are so far away that they have not caught much of a political spirit. They say in a private letter to us: "With regard to politics and political papers, we care little about them, and you are at liberty to do as you please concerning these matters while you tarry."

Private letters from the Valley say that teams cannot be sent to meet the emigration, and that all should have at least six months provision after they get there.

Much important matter had to be omitted, to give place to the news from the Great Salt Lake Valley.

By the spirit and tenor of the following Epistle, our friends will observe that our counsel and movements are corroborated by the voice of the authorities in the Valley. When they saw Lyman Wight's production, they cut him off and appointed another in his place. Their counsel and feeling about members of our church going to dig for gold are the same as ours. Their view, since the Spring opened, about an extra amount of provisions to be taken, is precisely like ours. They do not recommend people to emigrate to the Valley unless they are well prepared. We have counselled the same. Do not strain the point. Better stay here for the present than go there unprepared.

Our friends in the Great Basin will send on Dr. Burnhyson, as an agent or delegate, with a petition to Congress for a Territorial Government in that quarter. The petition is numerously signed. We may look for him in July.

EPISTLE.

First General Epistle of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth; Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN: Since the General Epistle of the Twelve Apostles, from Winter Quarters, December 23d, 1847, many events have transpired interesting in their nature as pertaining to the advancement of the Church, preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man; and we cheerfully improve this, the earliest opportunity to communicate to you a brief history of these events, together with such council, as the Holy Spirit shall indite.

The winter and spring of 1848 were diligently improved, by many of the Apostles and Elders, in visiting the churches and brethren in different parts of the States, counselling and setting in order the things of the kingdom, and in endeavoring to procure means for the removal of the Church at Winter Quarters, to the Great Salt Lake City; but, although some of the Saints were liberal according to their ability, yet there was not sufficient collected to defray the expences which the Presidency had previously incurred in searching out a new location and other similar operations for the benefit of the Church, without rendering them any assistance for their contemplated journey, which was finally facilitated by the loan of teams, &c., by the brethren on Pottawatamie lands, and friends in and about camp.

The General Conference, on the 6th, of April, 1848, held at the Log Tabernacle, in Iowa, unanimously acknowledged brother Brigham Young to be the President, and Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards his Councillors; the three constituting a Quorum of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Brothers Young and Kimball left Winter Quarters in May, and Brother Richards in July, with large emigrating companies for this place, where they arrived in September and October, and found the Saints enjoying almost universal health. Elder Amasa Lyman also accompanied this camp, and about the same time Elder Orson Pratt, left Winter Quarters for England. Elder Woodruff took his departure for Canada, and Elders Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, and Ezra T. Benson located with the Saints on Pottawatamie Lands. Brother Richards left Winter Quarters entirely vacated: many of our cattle having been destroyed by the Indians, and many horses stolen on both sides of the river. A portion of brother Kimball's camp was fired upon at the Elk Horn river by a band of the Otoes and Omahas, and three of the brethren were wounded, two of whom are maimed for life.

On the 30th of November we received a mail from Kanesville, Iowa, by the hand of Capt. Allen Compton and three other brethren, giving us the cheering intelligence that many of the Saints who were unable to proceed further on their journey had settled in various parts of Pottawatamie county, and been exceedingly blest in raising grain esculent roots, vegetables, flocks and herds, and in preparation generally for future emigration, and that union and brotherly love prevailed.

By the same mail we also learned that the unparalleled prosperity of the work had increased the Church in England, and the British Dominions adjacent, more than 7000 souls during the previous year; while the power of God, with the power of the devil opposing, had been made manifest, as in days of old, to the great joy of the Saints.

Lyman Wights' manifesto was received at the same time, which clearly demonstrated to the Saints that he was not one with us, consequently the church dis-fellowshipped him, and all who shall continue to follow him.

On our arrival in this Valley, we found the brethren had erected four forts, composed mostly of houses, including an area of about 47 acres, and numbering about 5000 souls including our camp. The brethren had succeeded in sowing and planting an extensive variety of seeds, at all seasons, from January to July, on a farm about 12 miles in length and from one to six in width, including the city plot. Most of their early crops were destroyed in the month of May by crickets, and frost, which continued occasionally till June; while the latter harvest was injured more or less by drouth, by frost which commenced its injuries about the 10th October, and by the outbreaking of cattle; the brethren were not sufficiently numerous to fight the crickets, irrigate the crops and fence the farms of their extensive planting, consequently they suffered heavy losses; though the experiment of the past year is sufficient to prove, that valuable crops may be raised in this Valley, by an attentive and judicious management.

The winter of 1847—8 was very mild, grass abundant, flocks and herds thriving thereon, and the earth tillable, most of the time during each month; but the winter of 1848—9 has been very different, more like a severe New England winter. Excessive cold commenced on the 1st day of December, and continued till the latter part of February. Snow storms were frequent, and though there were several thaws, the earth was not without snow during that period, varying from one to three feet in depth, both in time and places. The coldest day the past winter was the 5th of February, the mercury falling 33 degrees below freezing point, and the warmest day was Sunday the 25th of February, mercury rising to 21 degrees above freezing point, fahrenheit. Violent and contrary winds have been frequent. The snow on the surrounding mountains has been much deeper, which has made the wood very difficult of access; while the cattle have become so poor, through fasting and scanty fare, that it has been difficult to draw the necessary fuel and many have had to suffer, more or less, from the want thereof. The winter commenced at an unusual and unexpected moment, and found many of the brethren without houses or fuel, and although there has been considerable suffering, there has been no death by the frost. Three attempts have been made by the brethren with pack animals or snow shoes to visit Fort Bridger, since the snow fell, but have failed: yet it is expected that Cumpton will be able to take the mail east soon after April Conference.

In the former part of February, the Bishops took an inventory of the bread-stuff in the Valley, when was reported a little more than three-fourths of a pound per day, for each soul, until the 9th of July; and considerable was known to exist which was not reported. As a natural consequence some were nearly destitute while others had an abundance; the common price of corn since harvest has been two dollars; some have sold for three; at present there is none in market at any price. Wheat has ranged from four to five dollars, and potatoes from six to twenty dollars per bushel, and though not to bought at present, it is expected that there will be a good supply, for seed, by another year.

Our public works are prosperous, consist of a council house, 45 feet square, two stories, building by tithing; also a bridge across the Western Jordan at an expense of $700, and six or seven bridges across minor streams, to be paid by a one per cent property tax; also a bath house at the warm spring.

A field of about 3,000 acres, has been surveyed South of and bordering on the city, and plotted in five and ten acre lots, and a church farm of about 300 acres. The five and ten acre lots were distributed to the brethren by casting the lots, and every man is to help build a pole, ditch, hue a stone fence, as shall be most convenient, around the whole field in proportion to the land he draws, also a canal on the east side for the purpose of irrigation. There are three grist mills, and five or six saw mills in operation, and several more in contemplation. Mill stone equal to French burr is found here.

The location of a tannery and foundry are contemplated, as soon as the snows leave the mountains.

The Forts are rapidly breaking up, by the removal of the houses on to the city lots; and the city is already assuming the appearance of years, for any ordinary country; such is the industry and perseverence of the Saints.

A winter's hunt, by rival parties of one hundred men each, has destroyed about 700 wolves and foxes, 2 wolverines, 20 minx and pole cats, 500 hawks, owls and magpies, and 1,000 ravens, in this Valley and vicinity.

On the return of a portion of the "Mormon Batlalion," through the northern part of Western California, they discovered an extensive gold mine, which enabled them by a few days delay, to bring sufficient of the dust to make money plenty in this place for all ordinary purposes of public convenience, in the exchange the brethren deposited the gold dust with the Presidency who issued bills, or a paper currency; and the "Kirtland Safety Fund" re-signed is on par with gold.

Elder Addison Pratt arrived in company with a part of the Battalion, on the 28th of September, 1848, and found his family in health, from whom he had been absent about five years, on a mission to the Society Islands, where has been baptized about 1200 souls. Elder Grouard, who still remains at the Islands, having baptized about 620 at Aua. The confidence of these native Saints is very great in the work of the Lord, and they seek for counsel in all their ways, insomuch that Elder Grouards' labors became insupportable, and caused him to risk a voyage of 300 miles in an open boat, to bring brother Pratt to his assistance; and, although he was shipwrecked on this voyage, yet he was prospered; was taken up by a passing vessel, accomplished his mission, and returned to Aua with brother Pratt; thus by the labors of Elder Rogers, who returned and died some two years since, and elders Pratt and Grouard the gospel has been planted on some 12 or 15 of the Western Islands.

On the 1st of January, John Smith Uncle to the Prophet Joseph Smith, was ordained Patriarch for the Church, holding the keys and powers thereof same as Father Joseph Smith and Hyrum.

On the 12th of February, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, were ordained members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the removal of three to the First Presidency, and Lyman Wight disfellowshipped. The names of the members of the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, now are, in their order as follows: Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards.

Of the Presidency of the Seventies, Zera Pulsifer, Levi W. Hancock, Jedidah M Grant, and Henry Herriman are in this Valley. Joseph Young and Benjamin L. Clapp are in Pottawatamie county, and Albert P. Rockwood is on a mission to the Eastern States. Joseph Young is the presiding officer of the Seventies.

Immediately after filling the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, the First Presidency, assisted by the Twelve present in the Valley; proceeded to organize a Stake of Zion at the Great Salt Lake City; Daniel Spencer, President; and David Fulmer and Willard Snow, Councillors.

The High Council consists of Isaac Morley, Phineas Richards, Shadrach Roundy, Henry G. Sherwood Titus Billings, Eleazer Miller, John Vance, Levi Jackman, Ira Eldridge, Elisha H. Groves, William W. Major, and Edwin D. Woolley.

John Young is President of the High Priests' Quorum, with Councillors Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace.

John Nebeker is President of the Elders Quorum, with councillors James H. Smith and Aaron Savey.

The Valley is settled for 20 miles south, and 40 miles north of the city. The city is divided into 19 wards; the country south into three wards, and north three wards, and over each is ordained a Bishop with his Councillors with Newell K. Whitney, President of the Bishops Quorum, Presiding; who has been instructed to set in order all the lesser officers.

About thirty of the brethren have recently gone to the Utah Valley, about 60 miles south, to establish a small colony for agricultural purposes; and fishing, hoping thereby to lessen the call for beef, which at the present time is rather scarce at an average of 7 and 8 cents per pound, but will improve with the vegetation.

The wards of the city, generally, consist of nine blocks, each three square, and each ward will be fenced by itself this season, on the plan of a big field, for the purpose of saving time for cultivation.

In consequence of Indian deprepation on our horses, cattle and other property, and the wicked conduct of a few base fellows who came among the Saints; the inhabitants of this Valley as is common in new countries, generally, have organized a temporary government, to exist during its necessity, or until we can obtain a charter for a Territorial Government, a petition for which, is already in progress.

There have been a large number of schools the past winter, in which the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Tahitian, and English languages have been taught successfully.

Last fall the brethren had liberty to cut all the timber within thirty miles of the city, provided they would haul it into the city in the course of the winter. They have been dilligent and done the best they could, but have made but a small beginning towards securing what there is within fifteen miles.

The month of March, and April to the 4th, was very mild and pleasant, and many small crickets have made their appearance, but large flocks of plover have already come among them and are making heavy inroads in their ranks.

For the future, it is not wisdom for the saints to leave the States or California for this place, unless they have team and means sufficient to come through without any assistance from the valley; and that they should bring bread stuffs sufficient to last them a few months after their arrival; for the harvest will not be gathered, or the grain ready for grinding. The inhabitants of the valley will be altogether dependent on the crop of this season for their support; and will have no time to leave their tillage with their teams, to bring in emigrating camps as they have hitherto done; beside, quite a number of men, professors and unprofessors, whose God shines best in gold, have left, and are about leaving, for the gold mines, to spend the season; the natural consequence of which will be a decrease of labor here in raising grain, while many of their families, remaining, the number of consumers will not decrease in proportion to the laborers. There are an abundance of nutritious roots in this valley, so that we have no fears of starvation, yet all the time that is expended in digging for roots, will diminish the agricultural labor, and be a loss to the next harvest.

The scarcity of grain since the settling of this valley, has caused the slaughter of a multitude of cattle, which leaves room for a fresh supply as fast as opportunity shall present; and the emigrating brethren will do well to remember that they are liable to loose many on their journey: also their cattle are good property after their arrival, and there is no fear of their bringing too many cows, young cattle, sheep, oxen, or the choicest breed of stock of any kind, to this place; for any of these articles here are better than gold, for they will purchase what is to be purchased here when gold will not do it; as will also geese, ducks, turkies, pea-fowls, guinea hens, domestics, dry goods, groceries, window glass, nails, (mostly 6, 8, 10, shingle and a few fourpenny,) cotton yarn, a variety of dye stuffs, particularly dye setts, paints, gums myrrh, copal and shellac, spirits of turpentine, paper, books, saws, files, screws, and sheet tin of the best quality, hardware, cutlery, iron suitable for mills and all kinds of farming utensils, sligo sheet iron, steel of various kinds, copper and brass sheeting, crockery, glasses, looking glasses, shoe leather, harnesses, harness trimming, mill saws, mechanics tools, wire of various sizes, door locks, and trimmings, cupboard and padlocks, all of which are better than cash in this city; crockery and glass of any description had better be packed in cotton, for safe conveyance, and the cotton will be very useful here; a variety of shoe leather is particularly wanted this season, and a large amount.

There are an extensive variety of grain and seeds already in the valley, but that should not prevent the saints from bringing choice seeds from any part of the earth, for every thing good that can grow here is wanted, and a large amount of the osage orange, cherokee rose tree, and English hawthorn seeds, are needed this year for hedges, and the potatoe or hill onion for eating, also lobelia, mulberry and black locust seed; any amount of unadulterated silesia or French sugarbeet seed would be useful here this season.

The brethren in Pottawatamie, who cannot fit themselves out this season, as we have suggested, will do well to continue where they are, striving for the same object the next year; and the saints in the United States, Canada, Europe, Asia and Africa, will continue to gather on the Pottawatamie lands, and prepare for their future journey agreeable to our previous instruction. Notwithstanding, if there are young or single men, or men of families, (who can leave them comfortably provided for to come on next season,) who can be spared from Pottawatamie, to come on here this season, and raise grain, build houses, &c., it would be well for them to come; for *one* such man *here* can do more in providing for the future arrival and wants of the saints, than *three* can, in tarrying in Iowa; but if they have a *golden* God in their hearts they had better stay where they are. Let all these things be decided in wisdom, by the council which is among you.

The Twelve at Pottawatamie will see that copies of this epistle are forwarded to the saints in all the Eastern Nations.

Elder Amasa Lyman is delegated to carry this epistle to the saints in Western California and cause it to be circulated among the brethren in the Western Hemisphere, as far as possible; not forgetting the Society Islands, whither Elder Addison Pratt with his family and other Elders are expecting to repair the present season.

We would remind the saints in Western California, who are not coming hither this season, that they have it in their power to do much good, by forwarding to this place their tithing and donations, to the extent of their ability, and the more liberal they are in this thing, this season, the more they will have to bring with them when they come: for their offerings are now needed by the poor saints, and the Lord has put it in your power, to help them and your stewardship will be required at your hands; and as you give so it will be given unto you.

Several Elders have already received their appointment on foreign missions, to the Western Islands, England and various nations, but wisdom dictates that their labors be retained here, at least until after the approaching harvest.

Brothers Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor, as well as Amasa Lyman and those of the Twelve recently ordained, are in this place, and are laboring night and day to do good to the church, and locate their families comfortably, so that they can again have the privilege of going forth to the nations and preaching the gospel. If the saints abroad want to see the Elders from this place, let them send us their means according to their ability, that the hands of the faithful may be let loose; that the cords with which they are bound, may be severed; and that the Elders of Israel may feel themselves free as air, and with joyful hearts leave their families and kindred and all that is dear to them here, and soar away as on eagles wings to the nations, proclaim the gospel of salvation, the day of deliverance to the oppressed; gather the outcasts of Judah, and the remnants of Ephraim from the four winds, to the place of their inheritance; that Zion may be built up, Jerusalem re-established, and the glory of the Latter Day fill the earth.

We have often told the saints, that those who came to this place, should be fully determined to keep the commandments of God, and work righteousness, otherwise they could not expect the blessing of Heaven to rest upon them; for there is nothing here which need to hinder any man from doing right, and knowing as we do the temptations and designs of the enemy of all good in endeavoring to lead men astray from the path of duty, we are constrained to say to the saints that those whose hearts are not fully set in them to work righteousness and follow the council of those whom God has appointed to lead His people in these the last days; but those who love a little shining dust, or filthy lucre, and care more to gratify their own covetous propensities, by running hither and thither, after they have arrived at this place, like the wind upon the mountains, they had better keep away; such saints are not wanted here; God has no use for them, neither have his servants, for the Kingdom of Heaven can easier be built up without them than with them.

The saints need not suppose, that, because they cannot all gather to this stake of Zion at the present time, there is nothing for them to do. Let the Elders preach the gospel every where, as they have the opportunity, and let all saints every where watch and pray without ceasing, lest they be found sleeping, as at midnight, and the bridegroom should make his appearance and close the door against them, for there never has been a time, since the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, when there has been a wider field opened for the exercise of faith and good works, with a prospect of success therein than at the present.

The public buildings, and other public works necessary for establishing a Stake of Zion at this place, will require a great amount of means, besides labor, and many materials, such as window glass, nails, door trimmings and fixtures, fastenings and trimmings of various descriptions will be wanted before they can be manufactured here; all of which will require means to purchase and transport; we have therefore appointed Elder Orson Hyde our agent in the United States, generally, to receive and gather tithing and donations; we have also appointed Elder Wilford Woodruff our agent to receive and gather tithing & donations in Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick & adjacent islands, as he shall have opportunity; we have also appointed Elder Orson Pratt, of Liverpool, our agent to receive and gather tithing and donations in England and the British Islands and from all the Saints adjacent, and we invite all the saints in the east, to be faithful and diligent in making their remittances to these our agents, that we may speedily have means to procure such materials as are necessary to prosecute the work the Lord has given us to do; and our agents will keep an accurate and detailed account of all such tithing and donations, and appropriate the same only to our order.

On the 4th of April there was a heavy snow storm in the Valley, but the earth was clear again by mid-day of the 5th; some rain on the 6th, caused an adjournment of the Annual Conference of the church till the 7th, and the day was spent in preaching and teaching, and conference closed on Sabbath, P. M., having been attended by a large assembly of the Saints who unanimously acknowledged the several officers mentioned in this Epistle.

To Elder Parley P. Pratt has been assigned a mission to the Western Islands, whither he is expecting to go before another winter; it is also expected during the same period that Elder Charles C. Rich will enter on the mission assigned him by locating himself and family some where in Western California.

That the saints may be faithful in every good word and work, and be diligent in all things, and yet not by haste and waste, which bringeth destruction; and, inasmuch as they cannot be prepared to come to this place, this season, let them be persevering in making preparation, and wait their time in patience, and it shall be well with them; for the Holy Spirit will dwell with them, which will cause gladness of heart and cheerfulness of countenance, so that every burden will be light and every yoke easy, which is the prayer of your brethren in the New and Everlasting Covenant and your servants, continually, for Christ's sake: Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Great Riot in New York.

NEW YORK, May 11.

A terrible riot occurred last night at the Astor Place Opera. The police were in occupation of the building in force. At an early hour the mob assembled on the outside. Upwards of twenty thousand people were assembled. The mob attempted to break through the doors and windows. The police ejected water on the rioters, who still persevered in their efforts. A company of horsemen arrived on the ground, but they were saluted by a shower of missiles and driven from the field. A company of infantry then arrived, accompanied by the Governor and the city guard. They were also received with a shower of stones and missiles from the mob. A portion of the regiment under Col. Duncan, and a portion of the artillery were finally ordered out. The riot act was read by Recorder Talmadge—notwithstanding which, the mob still continued to pelt the soldiers, several of whom were badly wounded and carried off.

Order was finally given to fire, which was done mostly with blank catridges. One or two were killed, and several were wounded. The rioters still not dispersing, a second, third, and fourth round were fired with balls, by which some ten or fifteen were either killed or mortally wounded, and about twenty others were wounded. Among the killed and wounded were several citizen spectators, and one or two women at a considerable distance from the scene of action. The military kept possession of the Theatre all night, and this morning are throwing up entrenchments about the building. The whole city is very much excited. The Theatre was several times on fire last night, but it was fortunately extinguished. The rioters still threaten the theatre. Many rumors are afloat, but we forbear to mention them. Among the rioters arrested is Ned Buntline.

Additional About the Riot.

NEW YORK, May 11, 9 P. M.

The Mayor issued a proclamation this afternoon, calling upon the citizens to preserve peace, and expressing a firm determination to sustain the laws. Several additional military companies have been ordered out. At 7 o'clock, this evening, the crowd commenced gathering again, and a meeting composed of several thousand persons was held in the Park. Capt. Rynders, of the Empire Club made a speech, exhorting the club to abstain from acts of violence. Mike Walsh made a very inflammatory speech, condemning the acts of the city authorities, and ridiculing the Mayor's proclamation. He advised the people to arm themselves, and should the military again interfere, to give them battle. Tremendous cheering followed this speech. The rioters are evidently gaining ground, and it is impossible to tell the worst. Mr. Macready (about whom the difficulty originated) left the city in the morning.

NEW YORK, May 12.

RIOT.—The coroner is holding inquests on the slain. Much excitement prevails. The investigation will not be finished to-night, owing to the number of witnesses to be examined. There were nineteen of the rioters killed, and thirty-three wounded.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1849.

WANTED—A few bushels of lime wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid. Also brick wanted immediately. Apply at this office. [my 16 4t] JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

Some person or persons have shot one old Indian and wounded another on Musquito Creek, we learned, a day or two ago. They are said to have been a band of poor innocent Pawnees, begging their living, but were probably mistaken for a band of Omahas on a horse stealing excursion. It is said that those who did the act are gone to the West. It should be the last resort to take the life of any human being; and when it becomes actually necessary, care should be taken to spare the innocent. But the Indians had better keep away, for the citizens are now jealous that they are all after horses. We say to every body, take care of your horses, mules and cattle, and keep your eyes open. It is now hunting time with the red men, and they will have horses if they can get them.

QUESTION.—Why will some men sell valuable property for cash, and then pay that cash for old rags, bits, remnants, odds and ends at an auction sale? He that will buy what he does not need will be very apt to need what he cannot buy.

Some of our exchanges say that the Whigs are disappointed in Gen. Taylor. He *turns out* better than they expected.

Revenge, robbery, and many other things two numerous to mention, are threatened to be visited upon us by a Mr. Thompson, because his grocery or rum shop happened to be visited in his absence by, most likely, a portion of his old customers in the character of the *light fingered gentry*. We are told that the concern was completely cleaned out. We sent word to Mr. Thompson before he left that he had better not go away and leave his affairs in the hands of a miserable little dissipated fellow, for we thought if he did, more than likely there would be a fire up in some way. Mr. T. got the word in time, but did not regard it at all.

The place has been celebrated for drunkenness and gambling, and that too on the Sabbath day, to the great annoyance of religious meetings. The public know these facts too well, both members of our church and other people likewise. Some of the members of our church were drawn away into that snare, and did gamble there for money on the Sabbath, and confessed it to us in private, and offered to go upon their knees if we would forgive them. We have used all the reason and argument that we were master of to have that shop discontinued in a quiet and honorable way, and we have labored faithfully and diligently with some men who have a name with us to persuade them to keep away from that grog-shop. Sometimes they would promise reformation, and then again shun us and be offended, till we have considered them hopless cases.

Now Mr. Thompson charges this community with every mean and disgraceful thing, because he has been robbed in his absence. The man whom he left in charge of the grocery has run away with his money, we are told, and with what else we do not know. He threatens to go into Missouri and make a **stir, and then again** to bring a party of Sioux Indians **into our settlements** to rob and plunder, and **many other** great things. Revenge, he declares that he **will have.**

It is our candid opinion that some of these very men who have gambled at his table—drank from his cup, and vomited on his floor, are the very men who robbed his grocery and are gone to the gold mines; and if he will just go on too after them, he will confer the greatest favor upon us that he ever did. He well knows this community have been against its members patronizing his establishment; and now that these characters have gone away, he wishes to brand this community with stealing his goods, and if we don't cash over to him in thirty days for all the loss he has sustained, he is going to bring all Missouri up here, and bring all the Sioux nation down; and perhaps drown us out by turning the Missouri river on to us. Dreadful things he will do! He may thank himself for all his trouble, and we have just about as much fellowship for those characters that have laid drunk about his grocery as we have for him. He inspired them with his *spirit* contrary to our wishes, and we believe they robbed his grocery contrary to his wishes, but have cleared out from our society quite agreeably to our wishes. His land warrants have been recovered. Our window was hoisted a little the other night and they were slipped through.—We found them on the floor under the window on entering the office. He can have them by paying for our editorial notice.

The Knoxville Company, taking in several other small companies and increasing their own, left this town to cross the Missouri river on Tuesday the 22d inst. This is a very fine company. The members of it appear to be honorable, whole souled men. We could say the same of many others also, that have passed through here. That portion of this company that are from Fulton county, Ills., under the command of Major J. R. Parker, left in good spirits and in good health, and we presume all the rest of the company did likewise: but we happened to see Major Parker just as he was going out of town an exchanged the last words with him. If we are not much mistaken, he is the right sort of a man to go to that country. He is like salt that has not lost its savor.

From California.

NEW ORLEANS.—Dates have been received from California to the 3d of March. Fifty vessels had arrived at San Francisco during one week. Their cargoes had overstocked the markets with all kinds of merchandise, which was selling at New York prices.

The steamer California had been deserted by her crew the next day after her arrival at San Francisco, and she was unable to return to Panama for the want of hands.

Gold still holds out as plenty as ever, and a *placer* is reported in Lower California, rivalling those on the Sacramento.

The steamer Oregon touched at Mazatlan on the 14th March. A schooner had arrived there from San Francisco with 15,000 ounces of gold.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATNS.

We publish the Constitutions of several companies bound for the Gold Region, with the names of the persons belonging to them. Also, the names of some that have attached themselves to companies across the river. Many of the emigrants have sent back a copy of our paper to their friends. Nearly all that have arrived here are on the plains on their way to the Eldorado. All left in good spirts, we believe, and with full hopes of reaching the place of their destination.

The following names were handed to us promiscuously:

C. H. Eastman, Ogle co., Ill.; John Coburn, Linden, whitesides county, Ill.; Joseph A. Ferrington, do. do.; Capt. Bell and John Van Allen from Canada west. The Odd-Fellow wagon, from Chicago, consisting of H. P. woodforth, wm. M. Hobbie, L. H. woodworth, Sterling, Ill. C. S. woodworth, Peru, Ill. Silas P. Chatfield, McHenry, Co., Ills.; O. M whitlock, Plattville, Grant co., wis.; Henry Vanderhoof, Berrien co., Mich.; Joseph Duncan, do do; N. Nichols, do do; Thomas Gerton, Mercer co., Ill.; walter Hay, wabash, wabash co., Ind.; Celeman wilks. Adamsco., Ill.

Horace Cochran, Adams, Seneca Co. Ohio. Bartlett Brown, do do; David Young, do do; Mannassah Grover, do do; Samuel Swazey, do do; A. Stewart, Walworth County Wisconsin.

Iowa Company No. 1, of California Emigrants.

Minutes of Organization of Iowa Company No. 1, of California Emigrants. Company organized by electing Josiah M. Kight, Capt.; E. Bostwick, Lieut.; H. M. McMillan, Sec'y.; Thos Hanan, Guide. Left Winter Quarters, May 16, 1849. Much harmony and good feeling existed throughout the company. Capt Kight is well calculated to command and all appear to be proud of their leader. Number of wagons 64; Men, 192, all well armed; women 10; children 10. Health of the company excellent.

(Signed by,) JOSIAH M. KIGHT, Capt.
H. W. McMILLAN, Sec.

The following Constitution was adopted by the above company:

ARTICLE—I. Be it known to all men that we the undersigned do hereby form ourselves into a band or company, for the purpose of mutual protection from Council Bluffs to California, and we do hereby pledge sacred honor, that we will abide by the following rules and regulations.

ART. II. The officers of the company shall consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant.

ART. III. It shall be the duty of the Captain to take charge and superintend all movements of the train, and direct the movements of the company.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the Lieutenants to assist and carry out the orders of the Captain, and in case of sickness of the Captain, the First Lieutenant shall take charge of the train, and in case of sickness of First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant shall take charge of the train.

ART. V. We pledge ourselves that we will sustain good moral conduct and order, and in case of any misdemeanor by any member of this company, it may be settled by the company that he belongs to; and in case it cannot so be settled, it shall be referred to the superintendent of each company.

ART. VI. The officers of this company shall be elected by the captains or their representatives, and the captains of the small companies may at any time by a two-thirds vote elect other officers for this company.

ART. VII. The captains of the several companies that compose this train or their representatives may determine the number of wagons that the train shall consist of, and it shall be their duty to inspect each wagon, team and provisions, and they shall determine whether the teams and provisions are sufficient for performing the trip and they shall have full power to accept for reject wagons and teams.

ART. VIII. If any member of this company shall be so unfortunate as to loose their teams or provisions, we pledge ourselves that we will not leave them on the plains to suffer, but will take care of the unfortunate.

The following persons are members:

Thomas Hanan, James Hanan, John N. Taylor, Nathaniel N. Hasald, Simon Parshall, T. A. Russell, Wm. Spencer, Philip Cline, Enoch Cobesty, Wm. G. Russell, John D. Hanan, John Barnes, John J. Martin, J. Black, M. B. Childers, A. Reynolds, S. B. Matthews, E. Williams, O. Reynolds, O. Matthews, G. D. Compton, S. Lucas, G. E. Jewett, L. B. Reynolds, Wm. Beckwith, S. H. Stanfield, N. P. Cocks, M. Kerr, D. T. Durham, T. Durham, C. H. Durham, A. Trussell, J. Paggett, J. F. Wolf, J. Head, Wm Farnsworth, M. Lewis, M. S. Farnsworth, Wm. Baker, Wm. Langdon, G. Cain, John Longmire, J. Laidsy, Geo. Mcfarlane, S. Bristol, G. Cline, Isaac Foster, J. G. Foster, Vincent Foster, Wm. Casson, S. Lewis, J. Crawford, S. F. Merick, L. Mason, H. Fick, P. Fick, J Blote, H. Bremmer, Wm. C. Easton, G. B. Montgomery, J. P. Roberts, E. Parney, D. Wise, John Wise, M. G. Smith, Wm. Hardinbook, D. S. Cowan, J. D. McLane, J. Shaffer, A. W. Hanvet, Geo. Rogers, Wm. McClelland, Jno. McClelland, A. Donahoe, Thos. Hewett, R. Dran, A. Painter, R. S. Bates, W. E. Smith, E. Gaff, W. S. Niles, G. Sheldon, B. Benson, E. Funck, J. Girard, E. Bostwick, P Stone, J. H. Street, G. C. Smith, C. H. Payne, C. P. Hamlin, John Cole, B. M. Coats, R. B. F. Scott, Charles Bell, Henry Webster, C. McDaniel, W. Scott, J. D. Scott, D. T. McCartney, D. Ballantine, C. Ball, A. C. Williams, H. Julian, J. Dubb, A. N. Breeze, Wm. Cunningham, A. J. Carpenter, L. Slator, C. Hurley, C. B. Gaston, J. McNutt, E. D. Hurley, L. R. Payater, H. Webster, Levi Chase, H. H. Lewis, J. Tansey, Joseph Dutton, J. Thorn, H. W. McMillon, Jas. White, Joseph White, D. Neal, J. H. Howard, Josiah M. Kight, John Carter, Henry Britton, J. McChesney, J. Belknap, O. Bayles, C. Bayles, Jacob, Beninger, Lewis Beninger, Charles Mace, D. Allen, J. Rhodes, T. C. Smalley, J. Merick; Willis Stith, J. P. Hill, James Robinson, P. T. Day, Wm. Vaughn, Wm. Bussell, John Loring, Willis Banks, J. Swinerton, Henry Swinerton, Geo. Gowdy, Wm. Snotgrass, R. G. Rineney, J. Rider, A. S. McNeal, D. P. McNeal, J. Badger, Thos. Shin, S. Chapin, A. J. Heustis, J. Blue, Wm. Mosford, Wm. D. Crawford, Peter Mills, Wm. Barker, Robert Jameson, J. Boyd, C. Neal, A. Brazdon, Wm. Crawford, J. Spears, J. Orr, John Nicholson, S. Orr, wm. Orr, Wm Cooper, S. Wilson, J. B. Evans, E. Bussell, T. Westrope, Wm. B. Westrope, S. Belknap, J. Fowler, A. S. Howard Norman Homer, Annis M. Huestis, Wibor F. Huestis, Sarah M. Huestic, John E. Mory Polly Belknap, Clarinda Belknap, Eleanor Bales, Rachel Howard, Clarinda Howard, Homer Howard, Jasper Bales, Nancy Howard, Margaret Bininger, Elizabeth Bininger, Caroline Josephine Bininger, Dorathy Gandemon, A. Bininger, Charles H. Bininger, E. Mannel Bininger.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Knox County Company, Illinois.

For a more perfect organization of the above named Company, we mutually bind ourselves to observe in the strictest manner the following Constitution and By-Laws:

ART. 1. The officers of this company shall consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, four Sergeants and one Clerk. To hold their offices until the arrival of the company at its destination, to be elected by ballot, by a vote of a majority of the compnay.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Captain to take the command of the company and direct its movements—determine the number of men to be detailed on guard—direct as to the time of turning out—herding and yoking cattle, and see that all the provisions of the constitution are strictly complied with.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Lieutenant to perform the duties of the Captain, in case of his absence or inability.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the 1st Sergeant to keep an alphabetical roll—call the same each morning, and detail the guard and sergeant of the guard for the following night.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk to prepare a roll of the company for the First Sergeant and record the proceedings of the company.

ART. 6. A committee of three shall be elected whose duty it shall be to inspect all the teams, wagons and outfits of the company before leaving the Missouri river, and none shall be permitted to start with the company unless found sufficient in these respects. It shall also be their duty to report to the captain any abuse or mismanagement of teams whil: on the route.

ART. 7. No one shall be considered a member of this company until his name is signed to this Constitution and code of By-Laws

ART. 8. Other persons may become members of this company by a vote of a majority of the same, and signing the Constitutiution and By-Laws.

ART. 9. This Constitution and By-Laws may be altered or others substituted in their place by a vote of two-ihirds of the company.

BY-LAWS.

ART. 1. No fire-arms shall be discharged within forty rods of camp, except under the directions of the sergeant of the guard.

ART. 2. No loaded guns with caps on shall be permitted in camp except by the directions of the Captain, and never in wagons while travelling.

ART. 4. No spirituous liquors shall be used in the company except as a medicine.

ART. 5. The Captain may call a meeting of the company at any time—and it shall be his duty to do so upon the request of five members of the company.

ART. 6. A horse shall be furnished for the use of the guide by the company—to be ultimately disposed of or the benefit of the company.

ART. 7. For the first wilful violation of any of the provisions of the above Constitution and By-Laws by any member of the company, he shall perform extra duty in the discretion of the Captain. For repetition of the same offence—for refusal to obey orders or intoxication, any person may be expelled from the company by a vote of majority of the same.

ART. 8. Any person selling for giving spirituous liquors to an Indian shall be expelled from the company.

NAMES.

J L Woolsey,	Knox, Ill.	Wm Whaley,	do
Nath. Hurlbut,	do	J B V Wallace,	do
J. Grooscup,	do	John Short,	do
Ubin P. Davison,	do	Otho Berkshire,	do
Oren Clark,	do	R Baldwin, Erie	co., Pa.
H. B. Frans,	do	H Surmeier, Adams,	Ill.
C B Mecum,	do	J B Surmeier,	do
J B Colton,	do	John Lake,	do
M P Edgerton,	do	F Muer,	do
N D Morse,	do	John A Roth,	do
J E Hale,	do	Fred Ketzler,	do
A C Clay,	do	John Specs,	do
John Cole,	do	J D Campbell, Washington county,	Iowa.
J W Semple,	do	D L Fidler,	do
Alex Ewing,	do	Peter Buck,	do
R C Price,	do	J H Cooper,	do
E N Taylor,	do	Alex Sandilan,	do
L D Montgomery,	do	Geo. W. Buck,	do
Cephas Arms,	do	J Hasbrook, Rock Island,	
John H. Ewing,	do	S Shellhammer,	do
Edw McGowan,	do	John Herald,	do
Asa Haynes,	do	Wm Petre,	do
J W Plummer,	do	C W Miller, Mercer,	Ill.
George Allen,	do	John Evans,	do
Thos McGrew,	do	L F Langford,	do
John L West,	do	Thos Gordon,	do
Edward Doty,	do	James Merrifield,	do
Bruen Byram,	do	James H Ellis,	
W B Rude,	do	Joseph Ellis,	
Aaron Larkin,	do	A Barton,	
Alex. Palmer,	do	Henry Baxter, Capt., Fayette Rovers, of Jonesville, Mich.	
Thos Shannon,	do	G W Halsted, Lieut.,	do
Robert Kimble,	do	H W Platt, Sec'y.	do
H J Ward, Warren,	Ill.	J S Lewis, Treas.	do
Jno D Thompson,	do	C R Ralph,	do
J Mackey,	do	A S Welch,	do
F S Kellogg, Peoria,	Ill.	G C Cooley,	do
L Bartholomew,	do	A J Baker,	do
E F Bartholomew	do	Ira Latham,	do
Edw Kellogg,	do	A M Dibble,	do
Wm Kellogg,	do	Andrew Hartman,	do
Wm B Lorton, N Y	city,	J F Underdenk, M D,	do
S P Edgerton, Galesburgh		P P Acker, Kalamazoo, Michigan.	
D C Norton, Knox,	Ill.	G A Gale,	do
J R Parker, Fulton,	Ill.	C L Cebb,	do
Jocob Grimm,	do	Henry Gregory,	do
J B Anderson,	do	Robert Taylor, Knox,	Ill.
S Wise,	do	Ira Wells, (surgeon of the company,) Rock Island co.,	Ill.
Theodore Ingersol	do	Luke Wells,	do
John Chatterton,	do	Alex Wells,	do
John Lawrence,	do		
F B Shannon,	do		
H D Walker,	do		
R Cunningham,	do		
Orville Jones,	do		
James Dunn,	do		

At a meeting of the Company on the 12th of May, this Constitution and code of By-Laws were adopted and the following persons elected under it, as provided by the Constitution, viz: Asa Haynes, Captain—Cephas Arms, Lieutenant—Thomas Shannon, First Sergeant—Edward Doty, E. N. Taylor and Charles B. Mecum, second, third and fourth sergeants—R. C. Price, Clerk. Committee of Inspection—J. L. West, F. S. Kellogg, and J. R. Parker.

California Express Company.

Agreeable to public notice a meeting was held at Kanesville, on Saturday, May 19th, 1849, of emigrants intending to push through. Col. J. B. Witt was appointed Chairman, and B. L. King, Sec'y.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for their rule and government, and to report on Monday the 21st inst.

Whereupon, J. B. Witt, E. H. Phetterplace, John M. Worcester, B. L. King and John Morrison were appointed said committee.

On motion, meeting adjourned to meet on Monday the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. WITT, Chaiman.
B. L. KING, Secretary.

Met on Monday the 21st inst. agreeable to adjournment. Meeting was called to order by the chairman.

Whereupon, E. H. Phetterplace in behalf of the committee made the following report.

We the undersigned bound to California for the mutual protection and well being of all, unite ourselves into a body under the name of "Express Company" and appoint officers to carry out the wishes of the general company and adopt the following Constitution.

ART. 1. The officers of the Company shall consist of one Captain, one 1st and one 2d Lieutenant, one orderly Sergeant, one Surgeon, one 1st and one 2d Corporal, and an Executive Committee of three.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Captain to direct all the movements of the company, and the other officers to carry out the orders of the Captain.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the surgeon in all cases to administer to the sick, using the medicine from the pack of the sick, free of charge, or if it is necessary from his own with a reasonable charge for the medicine, and he shall be exempt from all other duty.

ART. 4. In case of vacancy of the office of Captain, or inability by reason of sickness, or absence of the Captain from the duties of his office, the command shall devolve on the 1st Lieutenant and in like succession of rank with all the other officers.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and determine the amount of provisions each man shall take and the power and ability of his animals to carry the same,—to hear and adjudicate all charges or complaint made against any member of the company—power shall be invested in them, to cause to be brought before them any person or persons against whom complaint shall be made, and for that purpose they shall issue process directed to any of the officers, whose duty it shall be to execute the same. The trial by a jury of six shall be granted to all persons claiming it.

ART. 6. A majority of the members of the Company may call a meeting of the company for the transaction of business by giving two days notice of the same.

ART. 7th. Two-thirds of the members of the company may alter or amend the Constitution or By-Laws, by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

ART. 7. The Commanding officer may call a meeting of the company at his discretion.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

NAMES.

J B Witt, Chicago, Ill.; J W Noyes, do do; E H Phetterplace, do do; J N Riley, do do; Oscar N Holcomb, do do; D H Holcomb, do do; Hamilton Barnes, do do; Hiram Burlingame, do do; Jacob Burlingame, do do; Lewis Lafountain, Bedford, Wayne co., Mich.; John B Reed, do do; O O Bigalow, do do; B L King, Dearborn, Wayne co., Mich; Wm Quick, do do; Joseph Pasdegan, do do; Wm Beal, do do; Nathan Travers, do do; Wesley Polk, Cook co., Ill.; Erastus Kelsey, do do, Richard Ness, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L A Smith, Rock Island, Ill; Wm Bell do do; J W Howard, do do; A H Guffy, Moline, Ill.; Loren Dana, Chemung, McHenry co.; Ill.; F Selick, Utica, Mich.; J M Worcester Tichora, Marquette co., Wis.; G W Worcester, do do; A M Orvis, Lake Maria, do do; Robert Palmer, Livonia, Wayne co., Mich.; N P Swan, Oakland, do do; Wm Powers, Burlington, Iowa, Ransom Ecleston, Neville, Clearmont, Ohio; T McMichael, Dodgeville, Iowa; Daniel Klaubery, Burlington, Iowa; S C Tyler, Macomb co., Mich.; David Monfort, do do; Joseph Robson, do do; A Green, do do; Hiram Crippen, Washington, Iowa, Jonas Reed, do do; Layfayette Hard, Wadsworth, Medina co., Ohio; Daniel Fulmer, Sharon, do do; E D Berge, Wabash co., Ind.; Bartley Reeves, do do.; Schuyler Milliman, Detroit, Mich.; Edward T Williams, Detroit, Mich; James Leavitt.

After signing the Constitution, the company proceeded to elect their officers, which resulted in the election of the following persons:

J. B. Witt, Captain; Lewis Lafountain, 1st Lieut.; E. H. Phetterplace, 2d Lieut.; J. W. Worcester, 1st Corporal; J. N. Reiley, 2d Corporal. Executive Committee—J. W. Howard, O. M. Holcomb, B. L. King.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

J. B. WITT, Chairman.
B. F. KING, Sec'y.

The Wisconsin and Iowa Union Company.

The Wisconsin and Iowa Union Company of Emigrants, organized at Winter Quarters, near Council Bluffs, on the 23d of May, 1849, adopted the following Constitution:

We the undersigned emigrants to California, in view of the dangers attending the expedition, and for the security of our lives and property, and for our safe advancement on the journey, adopt the following rules of government.

ART. 1. This company shall be called the Wisconsin and Iowa Union Company.

ART. 2. This company shall be commanded by a Colonel and two subordinate officers to be called Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Colonel to take full control of the company, both judicial and military, to determine upon camping grounds, order halts, and make all other orders necessary to the advancement of the company.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Lieutenant Colonel to assist the Colonel in carrying into effect his orders, and in case of disability of the Colonel by sickness or other cause, he shall take command and exercise all powers conferred on that office.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant to assist the Lieutenant Colonel in all his duties, and to perform the writing of this company.

ART. 6. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Adjutant shall be elected by ballot, and the person having a majority of votes shall be declared duly elected and shall hold their offices for the term of the journey except removed by a vote of a majority of the company. And in case of vacancy of either of the above named officers by removal, resignation or death, the commanding officer shall order an election to fill such vacancy within twenty-four hours from the time of such vacancy.

ART. 7. Each primaty company of which this brigade is composed shall elect one of their number as Captain whose name shall be given to the Lieutenant Colonel, whose duty shall be to see that his company promptly obey orders of commanding officers, and in case of disobedience to report the person or persons to the Lieutenant Colonel or other general officers.

ART. 8. The Captain of the primary companies shall constitute a legislative body to enact By-Laws under this Constitution, to be approved by the Colonel and his assistants.

Art. 9. All teams entering this company single shall form themselves in companies of five teams and shall then be considered as a primary company, and shall elect their captain as required in Art. 7th

ART. 10. All teams and members of this company that have been received, in case of misfortune in loosing teams, or sickness or any other accidental cause, shall be taken by the company as far as the same shall go under this organization—except they shall choose sooner to stop.

ART. 11. An election for the removal of any of the three first named officers may be called at any time by written notices signed by a majority of the Captains of the primary companies, which shall be publicly read to the company by the Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-four hours before the election.

ART. 12. All mock war-whooping and unnecessary firing of guns or pistols after sunset shall be strictly prohibited by the commanding officers.

ART. 13. The members of this company shall observe the Sabbath while upon the journey, so far as to abstain from traveling and secular labor unless under circumstances rendering it absolutely necessary.

ART. 14. The members of this company shall abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and gaming shall not be tolerated in any form.

ART. 15. Each and every one whose names are hereunto subscribed, do solemnly pledge our honor as men, to strictly and promptly obey reasonable orders of the commanding officers and to use our influence in preserving harmony, and discountenancing all rangling in camp or train.

ART. 16. No alteration or addition shall be made to this Constitution unless by a two-thirds vote of the company.

The following persons were chosen officers.

J. S. Kirkpatrick, Colonel; W. W. Ferguson, Lieut. Colonel, A. M. Blackman, Adjutant.

NAMES.

Henry Utt, S. W. McMaster, William R. Riggs, T. B. Cameron, R. W. Long, James P. Stillwell, Thomas Headly, M. Nicholson, Wm. Edwards, David D. Utt, F. H. Chrismon, Daniel Rosse, James DuPui, Wm. McIntire, Thomas C. Nnderwood, W. W. Morran, R. C. Brown, Robert Tucker, John Burris, Robert Turner, Thomas T. Hawley, J. B. Horton, Andre J. Beney, George W. Burr, Nenry Opt, H H. Inman, Israel Inman, W. H. Andrew, David Morell, Stephen Owen, Robert Turner, John Owen, Isaac Franks, John Franks, D. L. Pepper, G. H. Lee, David Stuart, D. Osterbury, J. Vincent, Wm. Bywater, Martin Dreibelbis, John Ryan, Thomas Stuart, D. Riggs, P. H. Inmann, Samuel Love, Robert Stewart, S. Watson, Stephen Pierce, George Peirce, Charles deRo, John Stuart, Henry Robertson, Wm. Nesbit, John Waterworth, Andrew J. Binney, G. B. King, Wm. Morgan, John Mickolson, John J. Robertson, Henry J. R. Robertson, Daniel J. C. Davies, John Osborne, John McGrath, James Mitchell, Isaac Dicholson, Absolam Myers, G. D. Utt, Daniel Bennet, J Southerland, Roderick Southerland, Edward McGinny, P. M. Scott, George Scott, Chamberland, John Glym, Sylvanus Peabody, Thomas C. Parry, James H. Gillham, John McIntrye, B. N. Bonham. John McCamron, James McLaughin, Wm. Benwell.

Badger Company.

The Badger company left here yesterday. We received their Constitution but was too crowded to publish it—it was a good one. The following are the persons attatched to it.

William Abbott John Coad, Isahel Bennett, Amond Ohlson, Harmon Corwin, Wm. Phillips, Jarvis Whitman, Dosson Baldwin, Lyman Arnwell Francis Bedford, William Godwin. Stephen Betts, John C. Murphy, Joseph Ney, T. A. Killer, Wesley Hannan, James Hannan, Joseph B. Coffeen, G. W. Williams, S. S. Williams, N. B. Hand, E. Hand, O. Hand, E. O. Hand, J. P. Lyon, Elias Call, S. Northrop, J. Giess, Lewis Parkhurst, J. Code, S. Phillips, A. B. Ermon, O. C. Wilder, A. C. St. John, Richard Fuller, John Spring, Costellow D. Buck, Clark A. Hough, Samuel Gray, Wm. Jones, F. Parker, F. J. Parker, William Persell, E. Bennett, Wheeler, A. Benson, S. Moony, Thomas Murray, George H. Buck, Richard Shatswell, Andrew J. Siuman, Wm. Roberts, John Roberts Robert Roberts, Moses Hale, Anton Keller, Charles McKile. R. Moody. M. Skinner, Hiram Nordyke, Julius Beach, Wm. N. Keys, John S. Julian, Julius C. Beach, Jacob Nordyke, D. J. Dillay, John L. Clark, Fort Washington, Wis.; F. W. Merritt, do. do.; L. Clark, do. do.; J. R. Atwater, do. do.; J. S. Cochran, do. do., S Dunham, Wm. Daggett, Wm. Souther, D R. Funk, G. Worden, G. W. Harrington, C D Lackey, Coleman Wicks, Walter Hay.

The Johnston, Jackson and Clinton county Companies consisting of Messrs. C. Swan, D. McCormick, McDonald, C. C. Catlett, G. W. Hess, Col. S. Carpenter, J. B. Craig, New Pezen, Levy Bond, W. R. Pearsall, F. J. Parker, J. Adams.

THE STEAMER MONROE.—A letter from Jefferson city, dated on the 11th, gives the following particulars in regard to the mortality of this ill-fated boat:

"The steamer Monroe has stopped about a mile below town. Three persons have been buried from her, who died of cholera—the pilot, engineer, and a Dr. Stephenson, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. The bar keeper and a passenger are lying dead in town—five are dead on the boat. The watchman and steward are on the boat dying. Some eight or ten others are very ill in the town, and all dangerous. No medicine seems to have any effect upon them. The cases are very sudden, and nearly all fatal. It is remarkable, that not a death has occured on the deck of this ill-fated boat. All the sickness, so far, has been confined to the cabin passengers, and some Mormons who occupied the boiler deck.

Not one of our citizens have been attacked, so far.—[St. Louis Republican.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, May 30, 1849.

The market has been entirely unsettled for the past month, prices varying according to the demand, and the demand for flour, bacon, pork, corn, and other articles, which the emigrants for the West require, have commanded very high prices. Flour, week before last varied from five to ten dollars per hundred, but since that time the prices have settled down some, both for flour and bacon: say flour at $3 50 @ $4 50 ℔ hundred pounds; bacon to 6 @ 8c. ℔ lb.

The market will probably be better supplied with breadstuffs and provisions, and prices will consequently decline to medium rates; and we venture to say that flour will decline to $2 50 @ $3 00 ℔ hundred, and remain in that position till harvest The country has been nearly swept clean of provisions and breadstuffs, of all kinds, and there will be barely sufficient remaining to supply our own inhabitants until harvest.

Corn is very scarce and commands 50c. ℔ bush.

Potatoes are plenty, and the market steady at 35c.

Butter does not come in very freely. We quote sales at 8 @ 10c. ℔ lb.

The following are the range of prices:

Flour, per hundred,		$3 00 to $5 00
Beef,	"	$4 00
Pork,	"	$6 00
Bacon, per lb.		7 @ 8c.
Green Hides, per pound,		2½ cts.
Dry do,	"	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,		35 "
Corn,	"	50 "
Wheat,	"	80 "
Flaxseed,	"	35 "
Tallow, per pound,		8 "
Butter,	"	8 "
Cheese,	"	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax	"	16¾ "
Honey, per gallon,		50 "
Eggs, per dozen,		5 "

DIED,

On "Little Pigeon" in this county, on the 15th inst., Mr. Daniel Sinclair, aged 64, formerly from Scotland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION HOTEL.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY

The subscriber having fitted up his house in good order, is now prepared for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, and believes that he can by his personal attention to the business give general satisfaction to all who may patronize the House. He solicits the patronage of the public.

feb7 HIRAM CLARK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the old stand of HORACE BURGESS, situated on Little Pigeon, is now prepared to sell goods in his line: such as dry goods, groceries, &c., a little cheaper than they are sold at any other place in the upper country. Of course, he claims a share of the patronage of a liberal public.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, May 2—3t

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging or themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesvill, and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

C. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. my16

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. my16

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to puachase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather, which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do., Upper Leather, Linin Binding, Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers' Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchange for leather.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by

my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSGN.

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by

my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at

my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by str

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Old Arm Chair.

I love it ! I love it ! and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm-chair ?
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize—
I've bedewed it with tears, and embalmed it with sighs—
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart ;
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would ye learn the spell ? A Mother sat there !
And a sacred thing is that old arm-chair.

In childhood's hour, I linger'd near
The hallowed seat with listening ear ;
And gentle words that mother would give,
To fit me to die, and teach me to live ;
She told me shame would never betide,
With Truth for my creed, and God for my guide ;
She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer,
As I knelt beside the old arm-chair.

I sat and watch'd her many a day,
When her eyes grew dim and her locks were grey,
And I almost worshipp'd her when she smiled
And turned from her bible to bless her child,
Year's roll'd on, but the last one sped,—
My idol was shattered—my earth-star fled ;
I learnt how much the heart can bear,
When I saw her die in the old arm-chair.

'Tis past ! 'Tis past ! but I gaze on it now
With quivering breath and throbbing brow ;
'Twas there she nursed me ! 'twas there she died !
And memory flows with lava tide ;
Say it is folly, and deem me weak,
While tears of affection bedew my cheek,
But I love it ! I love it ! and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's old arm-chair.

From the National Intelligencer of the 14th ult.

COL. FREMONT AND HIS PARTY.

AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

Letters have been received from Colonel FREMONT covering the two months (from the last of November to the 2d of February) that he was not heard of, and giving terrible events of that time.

"I have now the unpleasant task of telling you how I came here. I had much rather speak of the future, (with plans for which I am already occupied,) for the mind turns from the scenes I have witnessed and the sufferings we have endured; but as clear information is due to you, and to your father still more, I will give you the story now, instead of waiting to tell it to you in California; but I write in the great hope that you will not recive this letter. When it reaches Washington you may be on your way to California.

We left the *Upper Pueblo* on the 25th of November, with upwards of one hundred good mules and one hundred and thirty bushels of shelled corn, intended to support our animals in the deep snows of the high mountains, and down to the lower parts of the Grand river tributaries, where usually the snow forms no obstacle to winter traveling. At *Pueblo* I had engaged as a guide an old trapper, well known as "Bill Williams," and who had spent some twenty-five years of his life in trapping in various parts of the Rocky Mountains.

"The error of the expedition was committed in engaging this man. He proved never to have known, or entirely to have forgotten, the whole country through which we were to pass. We occupied (after passing the mountain) more than half a month in making the progress of a few days, blundering along a tortuous course, through deep snow, which already began to choke up the passes, and wasting our time in searching the way. The 11th of December we found ourselves at the mouth of the *Rio del Norte cannon*, where that river issues from the *sierra San Juan*—one of the highest, most rugged and impracticable of all the Rocky mountain ranges, inaccessible to trappers and hunters, even in summer. The cold was extraordinary. At the warmest hours of the day (between one and two) the thermometer (Fahrenheit) stood in the shade, of a tree trunk, at *zero*, and that was a favorable day the sun shining and a moderate breeze. Judge of the nights and the storms!

"We pressed up towards the summit, the snow deepening as we rose, and in four or five days of this struggling and climbing, all on foot we reached the naked ridges which lie above the line of the timbered region, and which form the dividing heights between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Along these naked heights it storms all winter, and the raging winds sweep across them with remorseless fury. On our first attempt to cross we encountered a pouderie—(dry snow driven thick through the air by violent wind, and in which objects are visible only at a short distance)—and were driven back, having some ten or twelve men variously frozen—face, hands, or feet. The guide came near being frozen to death here, and dead mules were already lying about the camp fires. Meantime it snowed steadily. The next day (December—) we renewed the attempt to scale the summit, and were more fortunate as it then seemed. Making mauls, and beating down a road, or trench, through the deep snow, we forced the ascent in defiance of the driving *pouderie*, crossed the crest, decended a little, and encamped immediately below in the edge of the timbered region. The trail showed as if a defeated party had passed by—packs, pack saddles, scattered articles of clothing, and dead mules strewed along. We were encamped about twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea. Westward the country was buried in snow. The storm continued. All movement was paralyzed. To advance with the expedition was impossible: to get back, impossible. Our fate stood revealed. We were overtaken by sudden and inevitable ruin. The poor animals were to go first. The only places where grass could be had were the extreme summits of the *sierra*, where the sweeping winds kept the rocky ground bare, and where the men could not live. Below, in the timbered region, the poor animals could not get about, the snow being deep enough to bury them alive. It was instantly apparent that we should loose every one. I took my resolution immediately, and determined to recross the mountain back to the valley of the *Rio del Norte*, dragging or packing the baggage by men. With great labor the baggage was transported across the crest to the head springs of a little stream leading to the main river. A few days were sufficient to destroy that fine band of mules which you saw me purchase last fall on the frontier of Missouri.

"In this situation I determined to send in a party to the spanish settlements of New Mexico for provisions, and for mules to transport our baggage. With enconomy, and after we should leave the mules, we had not two weeks' provisions in the camp; and these consisted of a reserve of maccaroni, bacon, sugar, &c., intended for the last extremity. It was indispensable to send for relief. I asked for volunteers for the service. From the many that offered I chose. King, Brackenridge, Creutzfeldt, and the guide, Williams, and placed the party under the command of King, with directions to send me an express in case of the least delay at the settlements. It was the day after Christmas that this little party set out for relief.

"The party for relief being gone, we of the camp occupied ourselves in removing the baggage and equipage down the side of the mountain to the river in the valley, which we accomplished in a few days. Now came on the *tedium* of waiting for the relief party. Day after day passed, and no news from them. Snow fell almost incessantly in the mountains. The spirits of the camp grew lower. Life was losing its charm to those who had not reason beyond themselves to live. Proue laid down in the trail and froze to death. In a sunshine day, and having with him the means to make a fire, he threw his blanket down on the trail, laid down upon it, and laid there till he froze to death; We were not then with him.

"Sixteen days passed away, and no tidings from the party sent for relief. I became oppressed with anxiety, weary of delay, and determined to go myself, both in search of the absent party, and in search of relief in the Mexican settlements. I was aware that our troops in New Mexico had been engaged in hostilities with the Spanish Utahs and Apaches, who range in the valley of the Rio del Norte, and the mountains where we were, and became fearful that they (King and his party) had been cut off by these Indians. I could imagine no other accident to them. Leaving the camp employed with the baggage, under command of Vincenthaler, with injunctions to follow me in three days, I set off down the river with a small party, consisting of Godey, his young nephew, Preuss, Saunders (colored servant.) We carried our arms and provisions for two or three days. In the camp (left under the command of Vincenthaler,) the messes only had provisions for a few meals, and a supply of five pounds of sugar for each man. If I failed to meet King my intention was to make the Mexican settlement on the Colorado, a little affluent of the Rio del Norte, about half a degree above Toas, (you will see it on my map,) and thence send back the speediest relief possible to the party under Vincenthaler.

"On the second day after leaving the camp we came upon a fresh trail of Indians—two lodges with a considerable number of animals. This did not lessen our uneasiness for our long-absent people. The Indian trail, where we fell upon it, turned and went down the river, and we followed it. On the fifth day (after leaving the camp) we surprised an Indian on the ice of the river. He proved to be a Utah, son of a Grand River chief whom we had formerly known, and he behaved towards us in a friendly manner. We encamped near them at night. By a present of a rifle, my two blankets, and other promised rewards when we should get in, I prevailed on this Indian to go with us as a guide to the Little Rio Colorado settlement, and to take with him four of his horses to carry our little baggage. The horses were miserably poor, and could only get along at a slow walk.

"On the next day (the sixth of our progress) we left the Indian lodges late and traveled only some six or seven miles. About sunset we discovered a smoke, in a grove of timber, off from the river, and, thinking perhaps it might be our express party (King and his men) on their return, we went to see. This was the twenty-second day since that party had left us, and the sixth since we had left the camp under Vincenthaler. We found them—three of them: Creutzfeldt, Brackenridge, and Williams—the most miserable objects I had ever beheld. I did not recognize Creutzfeldt's features, when Brackenridge brought him up and told me his name. They had been starving! King had starved to death a few days before. His remains were some six or eight miles above, near the river. By aid of the Indian horses we carried these three with us, down to the valley, to the *Pueblo* on the Little Colorado, which we reached the fourth day afterwards, (the tenth after leaving the camp on the mountains,) having traveled through snow, and on foot, one hundred and sixty miles.

"I look upon the feeling which induced me to set out from the camp as an inspiration. Had I remained there, waiting the return of poor King's party, every man of us must have perished.

"The morning after reaching the Little Colorado *Pueblo*, (horses and supplies not being there,) Godey and I rode on to the Rio Hondo, and thence to Toas, about twenty-five miles, where we found what we needed: and the next morning Godey, with four Mexicans, thirty horses or mules, and provisions, sat out on his return to the relief of Vincenthaler's party.

"On the way he received an accession of eight or ten horses, turned over to him by the orders of Major Beall, of the army, commanding officer of this northren district of New Mexico. From him I received the offer of every aid in his power, and such actual assistance as he was able to render. Some horses, which he had just recovered from the Utahs, were loaned to me, and he supplied me from the commisary's department with provisions, which I could not have had nowhere else. I find myself in the midst of friends.

I remain here while Godey goes back; because it was necessary for me to remain and prepare the means of resuming the expedition to California as soon as he returns with the men left behind. I expect him on Wednesday evening, the 31st instant, this being the 17th.

"At the beginning of February (Godey having got back at that time) I shall set out for California, taking the southern route—the old route—by the *Rio Abago*, the *Paso del Norte*, the south side of the *Gila*, entering California by the *Aqua Caliente*, thence to *Los Angeles*, and immediately to San Francisco, expecting to get there in March, and hoping for your arrival in April. It is the first time I have explored an old road, but cannot help it now. I shall move rapidly, taking with me but a part of my party. *The survey* has been uninterrupted up to this point, and I shall carry it on consecutively.* As soon as possible after reaching California I shall go on with it. I shall then be able to draw up a map and report of the whole country, agreeably to our original plan. Your father knows that this is an object of great desire with me. *All my other plans remain entirely unaltered.* A home in California is the first point, and that will be ready for you in April.

"*Evening.*—Mr. St. Vrain and Aubrey, who have just arrived from Sante Fe, called to see me. I had the gratification to learn that St. Vrain sets out from Santa Fe on the 15th of February for St. Louis; So that by him I shall have an early and sure opportunity of sending you my letters—the one I now write, and others after the return of Godey, and up to our departure for California. Lieut. Beale left Santa Fe on his way to California on the 9th of this month. He probably carried on with him any letters that might have been in his care, or at Santa Fe, for me.

"*Monday. January* 29.—I am anxiously waiting to hear from my party, and in much uneasiness as to their fate. My presence keep them together and quiet: my absence may have had a bad effect. When we overtook King's famishing party, Brackenridge said to me '*He felt himself safe.*'"

So far the extracts from the first letter, and they are mournful enough. The next, written after the return of Godey, with the survivors of the party, will be still more so. Though written with rapidity, and confined to events—the mind recoiling from the description of scenes and the details of woe—it is still too much for this night's paper, and must be deferred till our next.

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*With a view, among other great objects, to the Mississippi and Pacific highway.

COL. FREMONT AND HIS PARTY.

FURTHER AND FINAL ACCOUNT.

"TAOS, NEW MEXICO, Feb. 6, 1849.

"After a long delay, which had wearied me to the point of resolving to set out again myself, tidings have at last reached me from my ill-fated party.

"Mr. Vincent Haler came in last night, having the night before reached the little Colorado settlement, with three or four others. Including Mr. King and Mr. Proulx, we have lost eleven of our party.

"Occurrences, since I left them, are briefly these, so far as they came within the knowledge of Mr. Haler: I say briefly, because I am now unwilling to force my mind to dwell upon the details of what has been suffered. I need reprieve from terrible contemplations. I am absolutely astonished at this persistence of misfortune—this succession of calamities which no care or vigilance of mine could foresee or prevent.

"You will remember that I had left the camp (twenty-three men) when I set off with Godey, Pruess, and my servant in search of King and succor, with directions about the baggage, and with occupation sufficient about it to employ them for three or four days; after which they were to follow me down the river. Within that time I expected relief from King's party, if it came at all. They remained seven days, and then started, their scant provisions about exhausted, and the dead mules on the western side of the great *Sierra* buried under snow.

"Manuel—(you remember Manuel—a Christain Indian of the Cosume tribe, in the valley of the San Joaquim)—gave way to a feeling of despair after they had moved about two miles, and begged Vincent Haler, whom I had left in command, to shoot him. Failing to find death in that form, he turned and made his way back to the camp, intending to die there; which he doubtless soon did.

"The party moved on, and at ten miles Wise gave out—threw away his gun and blanket—and a few hundred yards farther, fell over into the snow and died. Two Indian boys, countrymen of Manuel, were behind. They came upon him, rolled him up in his blanket, and buried him in the snow, on the bank of the river.

"No other died that day. None the next.

"Carver raved during the night—his imagination wholly occupied with images of many things which he imagined himself to be eating. In the morning he wandered off, and probably soon died. He was not seen again.

"Sorrel on this day (the fourth from the camp) laid down to die. They built him a fire, and Morin, who was in a dying condition, and snow-blind, remained with him. These two did not probably last till the next morning. That evening (I think it was) Hubbard killed a deer.

"They traveled on, getting here and there a grouse, but nothing else, the deep snow in the valley having driven of the game.

"The state of the party became desperate, and brought Haler to the determination of breaking it up, in order to prevent them from living upon each other. He told them that he had done all he could for them—that they had no other hope remaining than the expected relief—and that the best plan was to scatter, and make the best of their way, each as he could, down the river; that, if he was to be eaten, he would, at all events, be found traveling when he did die. This address had its effect. They accordingly separated.

"With Haler continued five others—Scott, Hubbard, Martin, Bacon, one other, and the two Cosumne Indian boys.

"Rohrer now became despondent and stopped. Haler reminded him of his family, and urged him to try and hold out for their sake. Roused by this appeal to his tenderest affection, the unfortunate man moved forward but feebly, and soon began to fall behind. On a farther appeal he promised to follow, and to overtake them at evening.

"Haler, Scott, Hubbard, and Martin now agreed that if any one of them should give out the others were not to wait for him to die, but to push on, and try and save themselves. Soon this mournful covenant had to be kept. But let me not anticipate events. Sufficient for each day is the sorrow thereof.

"At night Kerne's party encamped a few hundred yards from Haler's with the intention, according to Taplin, to remain where they were until the relief should come, and in the mean time to live upon those who died, and upon the weaker ones as they should die. With this party were the three brothers Kerne, Capt. Cathcart, McKie, Andrews, Stepperfeldt, and Taplin. I do not know that I have got all the names of this party.

"Ferguson and Beadle had remained together behind. In the evening Rohrer came up and remained in Kerne's party. Haler learnt afterwards from some of the party that Rohrer and Andrews wandered off, the next morning and died. They say they saw their bodies.

"Haler's party continued on. After a few hours Hubbard gave out. According to the agreement he was left to die, but with such comfort as could be given him. They built him a fire and gathered him some wood, and then left him—without turning their heads, as Haler says, to look at him as they went off.

"About two miles further Scott—you remember him; he used to shoot birds for you on the frontier—he gave out. He was another of the four who had covenanted against waiting for each other. The survivors did for him as they had done for Hubbard, and passed on.

In the afternoon the two Indian boys went ahead—blessed be these boys!—and before nightfall met Godey with the relief. He had gone on with all speed. The boys gave him the news. He fired signal guns to notify his approach. Haler heard the guns, and knew the crack of our rifles, and felt that relief had come. This night was the first hope and joy. Early in the morning, with the first gray light, Godey was in the trail, and soon met Haler and the wreck of his party, slowly advancing. I hear that they all cried together like children—these men of iron nerves and lion hearts, when dangers were to be faced or hardships to be conquered. They were all children in this moment of melted hearts. Succor was soon dealt out to these few first and Godey with his relief, and accompanied by Haler, who turned back, hurriedly followed the back trail in search of the living and the dead, scattered in the rear. They came to Scott first. He was yet alive, and is saved! They came to Hubbard next; he was dead, but still warm. These were the only ones of Haler's party that had been left.

"From Kerne's party, next met, they learnt the deaths of Andrews and Roher; and, a little further on, met Ferguson, who told them that Beadle had died the night before. All the living were found—and saved—Manuel among them—which looked like a resurrection—and reduces the number of the dead to TEN—one-third of the whole party which a few days before were scaling the mountains with me, and battling with the elements twelve thousand feet in the air.

"Godey had accomplished his mission for the people; a further service had been prescribed him, that of going to the camp on the river, at the base of the great mountain to recover the most valuable of the baggage secreted there. With some Mexicans and pack mules he went on; and this is the last yet heard of him.

Vincent Haler, with Martin and Bacon all on foot, and bringing Scott on horseback have, just arrived at the outside *Pueblo* on the Little Colorado. Provisions for their support, and horses for their transport, were left for the others, who preferred to remain where they were, regaining some strength till Godey should get back. At the latest they would have reached the little Pueblo last night. Haler came on to relieve my anxieties, and did well in so doing; for I was wound up to the point of setting out again. When Godey returns I shall know from him all the circumstances sufficiently in detail to understand clearly everything. But it will not be necessary to tell you anything further. You have the results and sorrow enough in reading them.

"EVENING.—How rapid are changes of life! A few days ago, and I was struggling through snow in the savage wilds of the upper Del Norte—following the course of the frozen river in more than Russian cold—no food—no blanket to cover me in the long freezing nights—(I had sold my two to the Utah for help to my men) uncertain at what moment of the night we might be roused by the Indian rifle—doubtful, very doubtful, whether I should ever see you or friends again. Now I am seated by a comfortable fire, alone—purusing my own thoughts—writing to you in the certainty of reaching you—a French volume of Balzac on the table—a colored print of the landing of Columbus before — me—listening in safety to the raging storm without!

"You will wish to know what effect the scenes I have passed through have had upon me. In person, none. The destruction of my party, and the loss of friends, are causes of grief; but I have not been injured in body or mind. Both have been strained, and severely taxed, but neither hurt. I have seen one or the other, and sometimes both, give way in strong frames, strong minds, and stout hearts; but, as heretofore, I have come out unhurt. I believe that the remembrance of friends sometimes gives us a power of resistance which the desire to save our own lives could never call up.

"I have made my preparations to proceed. I shall have to follow the old Gila road, and shall move rapidly, and expect to be in California in March, and to find letters from home, and a supply of newspapers and documents, more welcome perhaps because these things have a home look about them. The future occupies me. Our home in California—your arrival in April—your good health in that delightful climate—the finishing up of my geographical and astronomical labors—my farming labors and enjoyments. I have written to Messrs. Mahew & Co., agricultural warehouse, New York, requesting them to ship me immediately a threshing machine; to Messrs. Hoe & Co., same city, requesting them to forward to me at San Francisco two runs, or sets of mill stones. The mill irons and the agricultural instruments shipped for me last autumn from New York will be at San Francisco by the time I arrive there.

FEBRUARY 11.—Godey has got back. He did not succeed in recovering any of the baggage or camp furniture. Every thing was lost except some few things which I had brought down to the river. The depth of the snow made it impossible for him to reach the camp at the mountain where the men had left the baggage. Amidst the wreck I had the good fortune to save my large *alforgas*, or traveling trunk—the double one which you packed—and that was about all.

"SANTA FE, FEBRUARY 17, 1849,—In the midst of hurried movements, and in the difficulty endeavor to get a party all started together, I can only write a line to say that I am well, and moving on to California. I will leave Santa Fe this evening.

Gold Seekers Manual.

A King's College Professor having come forward with a seasonable work under the above title, Punch begs leave to enter, against the learned Professor's volume, his own "Directions for the Diggins."

What Class ought to start for the Diggins.—Persons who have nothing to lose except their lives; and it would be as well they should start without these, if it were possible, as they are not unlikely to lose them in California.

Things you should not take with you to the Diggins.—A love of comforts, a taste for civilization, an appetite, a conscience, and a respect for other people's throats, and a value for your own.

Things that you will find useful at the Diggins.—A revolving pistol, some knowledge of treating gun-shot wounds, a toleration for bedfellows, a determination to hold your own, and grab at every body else's, and the power of eating, drinking and wearing gold dust.

The sort of Society you will meet with at the Diggins.—Those for whom the United States are not big enough; those for whom England is too hot; those who come to clean out the gold, and those who come to clean out the gold finders.

What is the best thing to do when you get to the Diggins.—Go back again.

How gold may be best Extracted.—By supplying, at exhorbitant prices, the wants of those who gather it.

What will be the ultimate effect of the Discovery of the Diggins.—To raise prices, to ruin fools, to demoralize a new country first, and settle it afterwards.

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.—We copy what follows from one of our exchanges. The comments of the several papers, at every point of the compass on a beautiful and most touching passage from Scripture are characteristic of our country and its people:

KISSING ALMANAC.—Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept.—[Scripture.

If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—[N. Y. Globe.

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—[N. O. Delta.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure—joy—happiness; it may have been so in Jacob's case.—[Whig.

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again; she was of the opinion, that it was rather dangerous for young ladies and gents to indulge too freely in this angelic diversion.—[Taylor Flag.

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost.—[Age.

The only plausible reason we can see for Jacob's weeping, is that the saucy jade must have bit his lip.—[Memphis Appeal.

No! No! The reason why he wept was because Rachel did not say to him "put that back, sir, where you got it!"—[Mo. Statesman.

The only correct reason was, that Jacob contemplated the long time it would be, before he could get another without stealing it.—[Frontier Guardian.

ADAGE.—Don't touch the lute when drums are resounding. A wise man remains silent while fools are speaking.

Sophistry is like a window-curtain: it pleases as an ornament, but its true use is to keep out the light.

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things are great. Except good small potatoes.

So, so!—If a man may reap "whatsoever he *soweth*," and it *seams* fair that he should, what a harvest of coats and breeches the tailors will have, one of these days!

The Literary Gazette gives from Hamlet a motto for emigrants to California:

"A pick-axe, and a spake, a spade;
Aye, and a winding-sheet."

Dow's Sermon on Debts.

TEXT—"*Owe no man anything*"

Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would the devil. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle tin-ware, do any thing that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet, independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all task masters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of a man's being. It eclipses, the sun, It bolts out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody. It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kindness out of the heart and bearing of man. It takes all the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk. Come not under its accursed dominion. Pass by it as you would pass a leper, or one smitten with the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Finally, I say to each and all, but espicially to you, young men, keep out of debt.

"What have you got there, Joe?" "I've got a ham." "That ain't a ham, its nothing but a shoulder." It's a ham, I tell you but not an *ultra* ham."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.
m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

MILL FOR SALE.

THE well known GRIST MILL belonging to JEROME M. BENSON, situated on "Big Pigeon," about eight miles north of this place, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. There are two run of burrs and a bolt for manufacturing flour of the best kind, now in successful operation. This mill has all the grinding it can do by day and by night, and there is also a fine chance for erecting a Saw Mill on the same dam—part of the timber is now on the bank. Connected with the mill, is a fine little farm of about thirty acres under good fence. If any one wishes a great bargain, please call upon the subscriber on the premises.
JEROME M. BENSON.
Kanesville, March 21—2m

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, queensware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, liquors, dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

Superfine Flour.

FLOUR—1000 barrels superfine flour,
2000 sacks, hundred pounds each, put up in good Osnaburg sacks, expressly for emigrants. For sale at the St. Joseph Steam Flour Mill, by
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.—3m

JOSIAH MERRITT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Having been regularly admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the State of New York, and having been in the practice for many years, believes he can attend to any professional business comitted to his charge with general satisfaction. His office is at the Union Hotel, Kanesville, Iowa. feb7

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Saddlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.
St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the goldin big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business as we have a large brick Warehouse on First street. m7 6m

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be at St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Potawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining county that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 21, 1849—my2 tf

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 10.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
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A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

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LETTER FROM ELDER ADDISON PRATT.

LATE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dear Brother Smith: Having learnt by my wife that you have written me several letters since I left Nauvoo, and notwithstanding I have received none of them, I will write to thank you for your kindness. I suppose that you have been apprized of our proceedings among the Society Islands by way of our letters up to the time I left there for the Paumotu group. This cluster lies between Tahiti and South America, and on account of their being low coral islands, they are very dangerous to sail among, and of course not much known to navigators. Chain Island, or Aua, is the metropolis of that group, the inhabitants of that Island have conquered the whole group, they carried on a war of extermination for more than twenty years, and their mode of warfare was to depopulate every island they could conquer. They not only butchered the inhabitants, but cut down all the cocoanut trees, so that if any two ever get back, they would have nothing to live upon. But now the remnants of the vanquished are permitted to return and plant cocoanut trees and build houses upon their lands, and some of those Islands are now getting tolerably inhabited.

But it is even now distressing to see their "morais" or places of human sacrifice. I visited one that I paced off and found that I could trace it 18 paces when it was lost among the roots of the cocoanut trees. This place was prepared by setting up curb-stones in a trench wide enough to receive a human skull, and in this trench they were deposited touching each other, and were then covered with two or three inches of dirt. Every war chief had one or more of these "morais." And when they went to war with the neighboring Isles, after their battles were fought, they would take off their heads, and take off the under jaw, for then the head can tell no tales—cook and eat the bodies; and the heads they would tie by the hair and string them on to a rope and tie it to the masthead, frequently having enough to fill the rope, these they would carry home, make a feast, have a war dance, offer the heads as a sacrifice to their gods, and then bury them in the trench. It was among those people that I went to assist Br. Grouard, after I left the pleasant Island Tubuai. The reason of my leaving Tubuai, was on account of Br. Grouards starting after me in a native canoe, and was cast away on a small Island called Metia, 60 miles to the north-east of Tahiti. He left there in a French vessel and arrived at Tahiti, and sent for me to meet him there, or he would come after me in his open canoe, when it was repaired, and if he was lost in the attempt his blood should be required at my hands, and as Tubuai is 300 miles south of Tahiti, and no land between I made all possible dispatch to hinder his hazardous undertaking, we left Tahiti, in a French ship, bound on a pearl diving voyage among that group of Islands, which afford the richest pearl fishery that I have heard of in the Pacific. We arrived there in February of 1846. The people were overjoyed to see us, and expressed it by inviting us to every town on the Island, where Br. Grouard had organized branches which were five. They feasted us on cocoanuts, fowls, fish and hogs neatly dressed—and roasted whole.

Those Paumotu Isles have but few vegetables aside from cocoanuts, but these grow in the greatest abundance,—coral reefs seem to be the fittest place for them. After we had visited all around, we were much anoyed by the contentions of the governors of the various villages to see which of them we should live at. I told Br. Grouard, I saw no other way to stop that, but to divide the Island into two circuits, he to take charge of one and I of the other, and then spend a week in a place. We did so and that put an end to all controversy—he took two towns and I took three. Those islands are of a curious formation, are of an oval shape. Aua, or Chain island is some fifteen miles in length, averages about one mile wide, forming an oval circle around a body of water, some six miles wide and thirteen long with various places where the tide ebbs and flows into it. This you see forms a curious inland sea, called Lagoon, and is one of the finest places to take a pleasure ride in a sail boat, and my circuit required much of that exercise, and consequently (as I was a man of dignity) it required a dignitary to wait on me, and one of these war chiefs, who owned one or more islands that he had conquered in the "tau hetene" or times of heathenism, volunteered his services to wait on me, and would not probably have attained to this "honor," had he not owned a new and commodious canoe with an excellent cotton sail, therefore he was permitted to be my boatman. He was a very large and stout man, and as often as we arrived in port on the ebb tide and the canoe could not reach the landing place because of shallow water; you would see him trudging off with me on his back with all the magnificence of his office, and would set me down upon terra-firma with the heartfelt satisfaction that he had [illegible] the people, and in the midst of an anxious multitude who were as anxious to get the first opportunity to shake hands with me, as he was to be the honored bearer of their long looked for guest.

Before Br. Grouard left there to come after me, he had often told them of me, and they would enquire every particular concerning me, and when they found I was an elderly man, they inquired if my teeth were good so that I could live on cocoanuts, for said they, white mens' teeth decay much sooner than natives do. He told them that I had some missing ones, but still he thought there was enough left to grind cocoanuts. And when their canoe was repaired and came to Tahiti, after Br. Grouard, I had got there before them to their great joy. They gathered around me with great curiosity, and as I was busily engaged with them, Br. Grouard was standing a little way off diverting himself with our interview, when all of a sudden he burst out in a loud laughter, and when I asked an explanation, "why, said he, they are looking in your mouth when you laugh, to see if you have teeth enough left to eat cocoanuts."

After we had baptized near 200 more, and had arranged matters on the island, Br. Grouard, took a notion that he could be spared to go on a mission among that group, and that I could take charge in his absence. I told him I had come to help him do the work that he was not able to do alone, and now we had enlarged the field he wished to leave me in charge of the whole! Oh! said he, you have a better faculty to preside than I have, and I like to pioneer better than you do," and after more persuasion I consented. He left me about four months and returned so as to attend the October Conference at Aua. [illegible] should return to America, and get my family and a recruit of elders. They wished for 5 to a 100 sent to them, so that they could have a supply. Br. Grouard, visited some eight or nine islands and baptized in all 116 souls, left some native elders to preside. In November I prepared to leave; I went round, by request, to each town to preach and bid them adieu, and as is customary each town made me a feast, sometimes roasting three or four good sized hogs whole, they are roasted underground, and I think the best way to roast pork I ever saw. It is done by excavating in the earth a cavity large enough to receive the quantity of food they wish to cook, some wood is then laid across the hole, and some stones of a convenient size are laid on the wood, and it set on fire. As the wood burns out, the coals and hot stones fall down together, and with a stick or spade, most of the hot stones are taken out, then some bounded banana stalk is spread over the coals for a two-fold purpose; first, to keep the food out of the ashes; secondly, it affords an abundant supply of well flavored juice, which raises a steam as the food is cooking, on to this is laid a layer of food, perhaps meat, and then a layer of hot stones, then a layer of vegetables, and then of hot stones, and so on in conical pile, till it is all deposited, then it is all matted over with large green leaves that those Isles' produce for the purpose, and then the whole is covered with a thick layer of dirt. Here it remains till it is well cooked, and then it is carefully taken out in the nicest manner. Each parcel is carefully wraped in leaves before it is put in. And I can assure you that food cooked in this way is the sweetest and most delicate you ever tasted.

They also made me many presents of mats, [illegible] hens and cocoanuts. And when I took [illegible] leave of my friends, I obtained passage free of cost, on board of a vessel belonging to some American merchants living at Tahiti, of which Mr. Chapman, American Vice Consul at Tahiti, was one.

I had a pleasant passage to Tahiti, where I found my friends well and in good spirits, for business was brisk and money plenty. There were several men of war lying there; one frigate of 64 guns, several sloops of war and some cutters, under the French flag, one steam frigate, the Salamander, and a cutter under the English flag; one Danish frigate, and a number of English, French and American merchant and whaling vessels. But the war between the French and natives was still raging. But in December of '46 the French conquered and peace was restored, and as there was no vessel bound direct to California, I commenced preaching to the natives on Tahiti, and soon began to baptize. I organized a branch there of 27 members, all natives, and in March, I obtained a passage for San Francisco, where I arrived in June, touching on our way at the Sandwich islands. I staid in California one year, and then started for Salt Lake City. I arrived in the Valley the 28th of September, where I found my family; they had arrived one week before me. To find them all alive and in good health, was a blessing that I felt was from the hand of the Lord. But I will not try to describe the sensations of our meeting, after a separation of five years and four months. But let those that feel curious on that point, try it, and they will then know for themselves. We have spent the winter very pleasantly among our friends here. I devoted a part of it in teaching a Tahitian school, for the benefit of those that expect to be sent on that mission. Among my scholars was your brother John, and he has made good proficiency, and I expect he and his wife will be among the number that will be sent there, and I could gladly wish that you were here to go with us, as I hear such hints dropped, that one of the Twelve, are to be appointed to preside over all missionary operations in the Pacific Ocean. If you were on hand I should have fond expectations it would fall to your lot.

You see that my paper is getting pretty well used up, and I must taper off. My [illegible] to the friends there, I wish to see and here from them.

I, as ever remain your brother
and fellow laborer in Christ
our Elder Brother.
ADDISON PRATT.

From the Times and Seasons.

An Acrostic on the Great Mormon Prohet.

Jehovah's voice let every nation hear!
On mighty winds, his chariot wheels doth roll!!
Sing loud his praise, and let the heathen fear
Earth tremble—heaven inspire the holy soul
Proclaim his will as *now to me* tis' giv'n,
Heaven's last direction in the way to heaven!

The Spirit cries come to my standard, come,
Haste all ye pilgrims, fill our fertile plains
Enlarge our borders,—find with us a home,
Gain Peace and joy, where heavenly pleasure reigns!
Reject the creeds, that long have kept you bound,
Enter our *sanctum, Nauvoo's holy ground.*

Attend ye nations to his great command!
The time is *now* when men must rise or fall,
Proclaim his will—the judgment's near at hand!
Regain *your* freedom and obey *this* call—
On Zion's shore doth hope and virtue dwell,
Peace to the righteous that no tongue can tell!

Hosanna to the Lord who guards our host—
Encamped with gospel armour purely bright,
'Tis with the *sword of truth* we conquer most,
Our *foes* shall *perish*, when they dare to fight.
Fierce bigots with their creeds dare not contend,
They fall beneath the *truth* and find their end.

Hold fast *ye Saints*, and keep your eyes on heav'n—
'Ere long, you'll hear the mighty trumpet sound!
Woe to the men who are not then forgiv'n,
Each cries for pardon, when it can't be found.
See cloud on cloud in august grandeur roll!
To judgment come, to judgment every soul!!

Earth's mighty Mountains then shall disappear,
Rivers and seas to mingled blood shall turn,
Night's awful reign is now approaching near,
Each saint rejoices while the wicked mourn!
[illegible]
In Christ believe and [illegible] who dwells on high;
Repent and pray your sins may be forgiven;
Escape the death that's never doomed to die,
On wings of faith your souls shall soar to heaven—
Farewell to earth—now joys immortal rise,
Sing loud hosannas' as you mount the skies.

Almighty Power! protect our little band,
Increase our faith, our virtue and our love,
Nor let our foes e'er get the upper hand,
To drive our people from their chosen land—
Surround us with a HALO from above.

From the Times and Seasons.

Keys.

This may be thought by some to be rather a singular caption for a religious article, but when duly considered, it is presumed, that persons of candor will reflect upon it as an expression, or as a term, when used in the revelations of God, conveying the meaning of *power, authority, and knowledge:* The symbolical meaning of the word "key" or "keys" pertaining to the priesthood of the Son of God, cannot, or will not be fully defined to the present generation, because the world is unworthy of the information.

The first important passage in the bible, relating to this matter, is found in Isaiah; the which, with some other very curious knowledge unexplained, we will quote:

"And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will call my servant Eliakim the son of Hilkiah:

And I will clothe him with thy robe, and strengthen him with thy girdle, and I will commit thy government into his hand: and he shall be a father to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and to the house of Judah.

And the key of the house of David will I lay upon his shoulder; so he shall open, and none shall shut; and he shall shut, and none shall open.

[illegible] in a sure place; and he shall be for a glorious throne to his father's house.

And they shall hang upon him all the glory of his father's house, the offspring and the issue, all vessels of small quantity, from the vessels of cups, even to all the vessels of flagons.

In that day, saith the Lord of hosts, shall the nail that is fastened in the sure place be removed and be cut down and fall; and the burden that was upon it shall be cut off; for the Lord hath spoken it."

Now, permit us to read our translation of the two first verses from the Hebrew of *Michaelis:* And it shall be in that day that I call unto my servant, through Eliakim, (Hebrew, God raises up) the son of Hilkiah; that I will cause him (my servant) to be clothed with thy robe, (i. e. Isaiah) and to be strengthened with thy girdle, &c., &c., and he (i. e. the servant) shall be a father to Jerusalem and to the house of Judah.

The next verse, the 22nd is fully expounded by John in his Revelations on the Isle of Patmos. And shows that Jesus Christ is the "servant" spoken to in the two previous verses, and that he holds the "key of David."

"The nail fastened in a sure place," remains a mystery to the world, and will, but the wise understand. As to the "*offspring* and *issue* of his father's house" being *appended* to Jesus Christ, the Latter-Day Saints believe *that*—but if any man believes that the 25th verse is a true translation and explanation of the "nail," he is welcome to his opinion; he knows nothing of the key of David, and little about the keys of the kingdom.

As Nephi said, it supposes us that the "keys" of the kingdom of heaven, spoken of in Matthew 16, 19, was a symbolical expression which conveyed to the Saints then an idea similar to the "horns of Joseph;" at any rate, power, authority, knowledge, and the assurance of eternal life, seems to be locked or unlocked by these "keys" as much as the prisons of the dead, or "death or hell" are opened and shut by the keys that are held by the resurrected Savior.

That great phrase—*I have all power in heaven and on earth delivered unto me*, coupled with "follow me," let him [illegible] commandments has often passed through the mouths of holy men, and they have spoke as moved by the Holy Ghost: but unaccountable and mysterious as it may appear to some, the "key" or "keys" come from the Son of God of his own good will and pleasure. For it is written in Jeremiah 1, 5, "Before I formed thee in the belly, I knew thee, &c., and sanctified thee and ordained thee a prophet unto the nations." There are other instances to show that God *ordains* his servants, before they take upon them *flesh*, but let this suffice. The power or keys, conferred by such ordination, is made manifest by the Holy Ghost,—of which, "John was filled from his mother's womb," and went forth in the spirit and power of Elias.

But we have said enough on this subject, and will conclude that in all ages, whenever a messenger or, we will say a prophet of God, has graced the earth, his own works has been the evidence of his power, authority, and knowledge,—*keys*. Abel's offering was accepted.—Enoch was translated. Noah built the ark.—Moses brought the stone tables. Elijah was translated. Jesus showed Peter, James, and John the transfiguration. Joseph Smith brought forth the Book of Mormon: and what was the reception these holy men and many others met with, holding the keys of light and knowledge? With a few exceptions, the answer is MARTYRDOM in the most hellish sense of the word.—And what has been the reception of those who said they were apostles, and were not? They have built cities and towers, and been honored by the world for shedding blood, because the devil loves his own. And even the great *Anti Christ* of the last days, who would feign to make the world believe, (the saints know better) that he is "my servant Branch holding the [illegible] being to place for war." Wisdom will be justified of her children.

Building of the Temple at Jerusalem.

BY A JEW.

If it is asked why has not Judaism preached against Christianity, when Christianity has, for 1800 years, been incessantly preaching against Judaism, the answer is this: Our cause is in greater hands; in good time, the Lord will open the eyes of all who would confer on a mortal the attributes of His divinity; he will give to the world the unmistakable evidence that He alone is the Great Redeemer, and this salvation is alone with Him. Our unwillingness to preach against Christianity grows out of the fact, that in pulling down the land-marks of that faith, we should assail and endanger many of our own cherished principles and doctrines; and although disbelieving the divine attributes claimed for Jesus of Nazareth, we could not deny or reject His principles, for they were our principles, and He always avowed the faith which we avow.

Without wishing to unsettle any of the principles which sustain the Christian religion, we have asked what would be the effect of separating from the character of Jesus of Nazareth the divine characteristics claimed for Him? The world would become Unitarian Christians, and we are the head of the Unitarians; men would openly become converts to that belief with sincerity, as their hearts would be thereby released from harrassing and perplexing doubts; and Christianity would still be Christianity, in all its high moral attributes. There is enough in the character of Jesus to give Him a rank among the highest practical moralists, divested [illegible] faith in His divine attributes; more, much more than in the character of Mahomet, who claimed none of these attributes. Jesus declared that "God was a Spirit, and those who worshipped Him must worship Him in spirit and truth;" we declare no more.

We must watch these changes closely as they occur; whatever doubts may shake the faith of Christianity, those doubts can never reach us—we are now as we ever have been, as we ever hope to be, one God, one faith, one people. We have no mysteries, no revelations which are not natural and reasonable. In this position we have stood for ages, and it is a platform which will endure forever, and on which all religions can stand. We must seek, however, to take advantage of the times and the changes throughout the world, as they may relate to our temporal prosperity. We cannot at this moment tell what important results may grow out of this permission to build a magnificent Synagoge in Jerusalem. One right conferred, one prejudice removed, leads to the enjoyment of other rights, to the removal of other prejudices, and finally the nation begins to lift up its head; education completes the great work; and the Jews of Jerusalem, the great defenders and expounders of the law, become enlightened and liberal citizens, qualified to be intrusted with higher powers.

Let us not believe that, although our faith is admited to have a divine origin, salvation is for the Jews exclusively. Salvation for the Gentiles is equally included; He who made the whole earth will protect all the children in it. We are the altar of the sanctuary, on which it is said, a fire shall burn which never shall be extinct; but that fire shall animate and revive all creation alike—the Gentile shall stand before its light, and rejoice in the warmth which it imparts. Had it not been for Christianity and Mahometanism, which sprung up upon the ruins of our nation, and raised aloft our prostrate banner, Paganism would still have flourished; every god would have been worshipped but the true and living One; the heathen would have triumphed at this very day, and all would have been darkness and desolation. From among a few of our own people God raised up a new sect, which with the descendants of Joshua maintained in part his divine attributes, and did not surrender his divine precepts. This intermediate power, though intolerant and persecuting, has still stood between us and utter destruction, and now eight millions of the chosen people—the same people who were at Sinai, at Babylon, and at Zion, stand forth in the presence of all the earth, the miracle of God's Providence; and Christian and Mussulman will march before them in the great advent of the restoration, surrendering their trust, giving up their guardianship, and crying aloud with our great prophet, "prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God," and this advanced guard will bear on their banner, as they pass beneath the triple walls of Jerusalem, that verse from scripture which has ever been our guide, "Yet I am the Lord thy God from the land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no God but me: *for there is no Savior beside me.*" Oh, children of Israel, you know not the great destiny which is in store for you! Study to deserve it, study to meet it, and to merit it by the practice of many virtues, by toleration and good faith, mercy, charity, and forgiveness.

The world calls us a proud people. If there is a nobility on earth; it pure and unadulterated blood, descending from such ancestors as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Moses, David, and Solomon, which courses through our veins, gives us a claim to a national distinction, we have a right to be proud of such ancestry; but that pride should be limited to imitating their wisdom, and cultivating among ourselves that nationality which alone embraces the elements of our restoration. The designs of the Almighty are brought about by human agency; He inclines the hearts of men to execute his great purposes on earth; wars, revolutions, [illegible] tion of the people, the light of knowledge, the march of science and the triumph of liberal opinions, are all His work, through his inscrutable decrees.

This permission to lay a corner-stone once more in Jerusalem, to erect a magnificent temple to His honor and to His worship, by His ancient and faithful people, and which we are this day called upon to aid, is another great sign of His divine power and will, foreshadowing the great promises hereafter—the assurances that we shall yet be independent, and worship Him on Zion in freedom and tranquility.

But I have often heard my co-religionarians say painfully heard them say, that the promises of restoration, though repeatedly made, are surrounded with many difficulties; that the land so remote would never repay the sacrifices in re-assembling the people from the four quarters of the earth; and that when assembled, bringing them with the languages and usages of many countries, it would be greatly embarrassing to organize the government, and we should be subjected to neighboring wars and internal difficulties—in short, that we were content with our present condition, and required no change. Such sentiments I know do prevail, but not among all; it is the fruit of toleration, of comfort, of ease, of wealth; but there are hearts which are yet to be touched with the pure love of liberty, and hands strong enough and willing enough to strike a blow for that liberty, when the time arrives. But the work is not to be accomplished by us; our will, our wishes, our doubts, and our scruples, are empty and evanescent; there is a higher power, and a stronger arm, which will direct the movements of the great advent, which will shew us the path; [illegible] of His chosen people, has He not passed us, when shadowed beneath his protecting mantle, and punished when we sinned, separated and dispersed us when we forgot His holy ordinances, and do we not await His promises of final national regeneration! How can we doubt the future, in contemplating the past? Has he not said, "I will settle you after your *old estates*, and will *do better* for you than at your *beginning*, and you shall know that I am the Lord!" Has He not said, "for I will take you from among the heathen, and gather you from all countries, and will bring you into your *own* land!" But you shrink from the desolation of Judea, and fear that the land will forever wither under its ancient curse. Even there we have been anticipated by the mercy of divine forgiveness. "I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increase of the field, that ye shall receive *no more* reproach of famine, and they shall say, this land that *was* desolate is become like the garden of Eden; I the Lord have spoken it, and I *will* do it." Shall we ourselves become infidels, and doubt the promises of the Almighty? God forbid. Let us therefore prepare for that great change, which will fill the whole world with wonder and astonishment. Other nations, in breaking the yoke of the oppressors, and becoming rulers in their own land, bring with them their national characteristics. An ignorant people cannot make an enlightened government; but when the trumpet sounds for us on Zion, every country on earth will give up its great men among the Jewish people, and a combination of talent, wealth, enterprise, learning, skill, energy and bravery will be collected in Palestine, with all the lights of science and civiliration, and once more elevate those laws which Moses had consecrated to liberty and republican form of government. Let us commence the great work, an leave its consummation to our great Shepherd and Redeemer.

I hope you will agree with me, that it is a privilege to be permitted to contribute our mite to the erection of this great Synagogue, near the site of the temple, that all Israel should aid in its completion. It will possess one advantage—it will be orthodox. The Jewish religion should never change its original form or type. Reforms create schisms, and promote divisions, beside impairing the unity of our faith. Religion is of the heart; there must be the sent of devotion; forms and ceremonies are all empty without sincere piety.

I must confess that I should like to see some changes in our ritual and ceremonies: while admiring the beauty and sublimity of the Hebrew language, I should still be gratified, if we could introduce in our prayers a portion of the language of the country, in order that we may better comprehend the great responsibilities of our faith. We might also curtail many repetitions, and introduce some beneficial changes; but where are the limitations and boundaries to these reforms, when we once introduce the pruning knife? Where is our authority to change or modify those forms and ceremonies, the native purity of our faith, which we have sustained for four thousand years through the severest sufferings and privations? There are great dangers in all innovations on an established religion; and it is preferable to pursue the plain beaten paths so long adopted by our ancestors, than to venture upon unexplored regions, and carry out reforms, which finally efface the landmarks of our ancient faith. Yet if this is pursued by other congregations, we shall be gratified to know, that there is one congregation in Jerusalem, which will never change its ancient laws and customs: and therefore we can more cheerfully and more liberally extend our aid in the erection of this new Synagogue, under the conviction that it will be founded on a rock which will last for ages. The accommodations to the pious, which a new and extensive place of worship will afford, will attract a greater number of our people to Jerusalem from the surrounding countries. Admonished by the signs of the times, and by the expectation of important events, we find the aged Jews with [illegible] from the means, coming down the Danube, Circassia, journeying toward Jernsalem, there in holy meditation and prayer, to spend the remnant of their days, and to sit under the wall of the temple, and pray for the peace of Israel, and when they die surrounded by the learned and pious, to be buried in the consecrated earth, near the ashes of the great prophets, the sublime psalmist, and the illustrious of our fathers and ancestors. If there is any consolation in the last hours of life among the truly pious of our faith, it is in knowing that they are to be buried under the shadow of Mount Zion; to be near when the trumpet shall arouse the quick and the dead, at the day of Great Atonement. I never hear the name of Jerusalem, without thinking of that mighty man, whose consecrated fingers struck the wires of his ravishing harp, and gave alarm to the hosts of Heaven—that beloved of God, that warrior, poet, king—stern in his friendships, sublime in his orisons, he whose whole heart melted in his love and adoration of the Lord—the good, the great, the illustrious David. Who can read his Psalms without feeling all the pride of religious faith in knowing that he too was a Jew! What a privilege it is to stand by his tomb—what a blessing to lie near him even in death!

I have said that the building of this new Synagogue in Jerusalem would be considered, throughout the world, as a remarkable sign, particularly among a people, who, though separated and dispersed in the four quarters of the world, are united by the most extraordinary bonds of sympathy: like the magnetic shock, it reaches every extremity, like the flash of electricity which conveys intelligence in every direction the Jews will hear of it and will see the hand writing on the wall. We have been [illegible] great and startling events; God's dealing with his people have been most wonderful; we have passed through the promised punishments; shall we not enjoy the promised blessings? When and how this great advent is to be brought about, is still in the heart and hand of that great Spirit, who depresses and raises up, who breaks down thrones and elevates the oppressed and persecuted; as the great French historian has said, "Providence moves through time, as the gods of Homer through space—it makes a step, and ages roll away."—To the Christian world, which has a common origin with us, and still clings to the Jewish nation as the favored and the chosen people of God, this little expressive sign will not be without its impression—it is one blast of that silver trumpet; which at the dawn of day was sounded from the eastern portals of our temple. Here is the church of the Holy Sepulchre, in which Christians offer up their pious orisons to the memory of him, who, while on earth, deserved all that the best feelings of the heart could bestow; there the minarets of the mosque of Omar, built on the site of our temple; and there, in simple grandeur, in one corner of Mount Zion, is the new Synafiogue of the jews—the parent and his children, all were happy on the same spot, all wafting to the orisons to that Heaven where sits in divine majesty the Lord of Hosts and the God of Israel.

It is not the least curious in the erection of this new edifice in Jerusalem, that we can

direct the builders to the spot where all the materials of Herod's temple yet lie in silent grandeur. Beneath the mosque of El Aksa, the great chambers, the immense granite pillars, the magnificent marble columns with exquisitely carved tops and bases, and the richly ornamented gates, the reservoirs still filled with water, in which the Priests and Levites bathed, are at this day to be found, not crumbling in ruins, but erect and majestic, and have been explored within the last two years by one of our people, now a resident of this city, proving, beyond doubt, the error of that prediction, which declared that not one stone of that temple shall stand upon another. At this particular crisis of affairs in Europe, this small sign will arouse the Jews in every direction. They have been busy amid these revolutions. It was not to be expected that a people of their literary, political, and commercial influence—the bankers of Europe, the merchants of England, the statesmen of France, the philosophers of Germany, the agriculturists of Poland, the poets of Italy, the artists, mechanics and soldiers everywhere, could see these mighty events developing themselves on the Continent, without participating actively in their progress and results. They too will hear the distant sound of that trumpet, whose notes will float around the horizon, and will know who is moving in the great work.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new temple will attract an immense number of the faithful to Jerusalem to witness the ceremony; it will not be built as the old one, on the return of our people from Babylon, with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other. The building and the builders will be protected and assisted by all religious denominations. For many years I have cherished the hope that I might have it in my power to visit the Holy City—that my country would enable me to say to my people, with the prophet Isaiah, "Hail to the land shadowing with wings, which lies beyond the ruins of Ethiopia, which sendeth ambassadors by sea in vessels of bulrushes," hail to the house of the Jew as well as the Gentile.

It would be to me the proudest day of my life, if I could be present at laying the corner-stone of the new temple of Jerusalem—if I could realise all the associations which spring from the spot where Daniel and Solomon lived—where Isaiah prophesied, and where Maccabees conquered.

Friends and brethren, will you not contribute a small portion of that wealth which God has blessed you with, to aid in the erection of the new building on Zion? Will you not assist our poor brethren in Jerusalem, who are looking to you for aid in this interesting project? Will you not give a trifle, that you might have the gratification of saying, "I assisted to erect this edifice dedicated to the Most High in his own—his cherished city of Jerusalem?" I know you will: when was an appeal made to the charitable feelings of the Jew to aid his brethren, that it was not cheerfully, liberally responded to? All have an interest, an inheritance in Jerusalem: Jew and Gentile; all expect to unite [illegible] on that day when the mustard is to be gathered together. The honored messenger, now here, the Rabbi Echiel Cohen, who is to convey the fruits of your bounty to the Holy Land, will be, I hope, enabled to say, "I met my people in the western world, with hands that had hearts in them—who felt and who prayed for the peace of Jerusalem, who gave me the gold of Ophir, as we gave Solomon of blessed memory to erect the temple which yet lives in our hearts, and the prayers and blessings of the faithful await them." Send him not away to the banks of the Jordan without purse and without scrip. Let us give our mite, no matter how small. I know full well, my friends, how many claims you have upon your bounty—strong and natural ones; engraft this one upon the rest; you will not feel its pressure; but it will be to you a grateful, pleasing remembrance, that when this contemplated edifice is completed, that you have had an interest in its erection, and your names will be impressed upon the hearts of a people whose lives are devoted to piety, and whose prayers are offered for our temporal happiness and eternal salvation.

EXPEDITION TO THE GREAT SALT LAKE.—We understand, that the expedition for a trigonometrical and nautical survey of the Great Salt and Utah Lakes, and the surrounding country, lying in the nothern portion of Upper California, is now being fitted out in this city. It has been organized by Col. J. J. Abert, of the Topographical Bureau, and the command given to Captain Howard Stansbury, assisted by Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers—a corps which may well be called the *workingmen of the army*.

The point of departure in the special examination of this part of the great and mostly unexplored basin, is Fort Hall, on the Lewis Fork of the Columbia river, and thence directly south, by a new route to the Salt Lake, which forms so remarkable a feature in that interesting valley between the Sierra Nevada and the Wahsatch and Timpanozee Mountains, now chiefly held by the Utah tribes of Indians, and in which the Mormons have made a settlement, on the inner edge of the basin near Utah Lake. The survey will particularly develop the agricultural resources of the country, with a view to supply our Forts and troops stationed in that country, as also to embrace the astronomical, meteorological and other purposes which shall give a complete view of its physical geography; and then explore another new route, on the return of the expedition, by which access may be had to the great basin.

The St. Louis Union says that they are pleased to learn that all of our city Insurance Companies, except two, will meet their liabilities promptly. The two exceptions to which we refer, will pay from fifty to seventy per cent. The foreign agencies are generally prepared to adjust their polices on presentation. This will mitigate the calamity to a considerable extent. Many of our wealthy citizens have promptly tendered houses for the poor, and handsome contributions in money.

The Quincy Bank of Boston was robbed on the 23d, of $5000 in bills of that Bank.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon*.

ATTENTION, SECOND TRAIN!!

Emigrants to go in the last train to the Valley of the Salt Lake with Bros. Smith and Benson, are hereby notified to assemble at the old rendezvous on Buoyo Lake, near Br. Hatches, forthwith, preparatory to an organization for the journey. Come now if you intend going this year.

The Destroyer Already Rideth upon the Face of the Waters.

This is a season of much disaster to our friends that have journied on the great internal thoroughfares of the American waters. Scores of our brethren have fallen by the cholera, one of the plagues and scourges of the last days, a most inveterate enemy of human flesh and blood. This may check the zeal of the naturally timid and fearful about venturing to come to us,—some may almost conclude or fear that God has forsaken his people and given them up to be destroyed: While the sons of perdition, the reprobate, and those who, before, were ordained to a just condemnation, will seize, with eagerness an avidity, this misfortune of the Saints the present year, to tantalize and reproach the church with being rejected of God.

There are certain favors and frowns that are shared alike by all mankind. "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." In time of famine, the people that happen to dwell where it is, suffer most whether saint or sinner. When floods or conflagrations visit any place, they are common evils that must be shared by all classes, whether just or unjust. The cholera is that "desolating sickness that should cover the land," predicted by the prophet, Joseph Smith, on the 9th day of March, 1831, and recorded in the Book of "Doctrine and Covenants," 1st edition, page 129.

In another place, speaking of the plagues, the judgments, and the calamities of the last days the Lord says: "My Saints shall hardly escape." (See Book of D. & C.

Judgment must begin at the house of God, and from thence extend through the world. Since mobocracy began in Jackson county, Missouri against the Saints, it has repeated from time to time, its painful and desolating work upon us, till it became sufficiently skilled in the work of destruction and death to step out from us and visit Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and many other places on a small scale; but at length, it ripened into revolutions of states, kingdoms, and empires. Its bloody wave has swept over the nations of the earth, carrying away thrones and royalty on its crimsoned flood, [illegible] things that are coming on the earth, papal throne is shaken, and the HOLY SEE disgraced. These great and important movements are destined to open and prepare the way for the kingdom of Heaven to be established on earth. Lift up your heads and rejoice then, ye way-worn pilgrims in Zion's cause whose locks are bleached by the frosts and storms of many a winter's exposure. Although you suffered by mobocracy at an early day, yet that will be over-ruled for your good.

This cruel agent, which knows no mercy, and which is destined to overthrow all earthly powers and governments, was introduced through you to your pain and sorrow in these times, yet to your everlasting joy will the honor and glory, to be achieved by the introduction of the kingdom of God, rest on your storm beaten brows as a reward of your suffering, toil, exposure and pain. The chastening rod of the Great Ruler, under the strokes of which the Saints have mourned, repented and wept, while wicked and apostate spirits have jeered, tantalized and reproached, will, like Aarons' rod, bud and blossom with blushing wreaths and unfading laurels in the mansions of our God and our King.

But the voice of wisdom would say to the Saints while journeying to this place, when the cholera or "destroyer" is riding with such sway on the turbid waters of the Missouri River. Venture not in large numbers on any craft that may attempt to ascend its impetuous current. Flee back into the country and do the best you can until this scourge has spent its violence. Keep off the rivers while the "Destroyer" rides upon their face. See Revelation given through Joseph, the prophet, in August, 1831, contained in Book of "Doctrine and Covenants, 1st edition, page 200. The following is an extract. The Missouri river is the waters particularly referred to.

"Behold I the Lord in the beginning, blessed the waters, but in the last days by the mouth of my servant John, I cursed the waters: wherefore, the days will come that no flesh shall be safe upon the waters, and it shall be said in days to come, that none is able to go up to the land of Zion, upon the waters, but he that is upright in heart. And as I the Lord in the beginning cursed the land, even so in the last days have I blessed it, in its time, for the use of my Saints, that they may partake the fatness thereof. And now I give unto you a commandment, and what I say unto one I say unto all, that you shall forewarn your brethren concerning these waters, that they come not in journeying upon them, lest their faith fail and they are caught in her snares. I the Lord have decreed, and the destroyer rideth upon the face thereof, and I revoke not the decree.

Imposition.

We are told that certain persons have been abroad through the country, representing great quantities of Gold in the Bluffs here, and have tried to raise money on the strength of it in order to work the mine.

If there was gold here in the Bluffs, this would be a sufficient guarantee to captalists near by us, to make all necessary investments. There is no native gold here that we know of, and the pretence is all a hoax, and the source from whence that deception came, cannot be responsible for a dollar in our opinion.

Br. W. I. Appleby and his family arrived here safe on the 9th inst., alive and well. The report of his death by the Cholera we are glad proves to be untrue..

To the Friends and Patrons of the Guardian.

Will our friends abroad, to whom the Guardian has been sent without their particular request, be so good as to signify their wishes to continue the paper, (if such be the case,) by forwarding to us, so soon as consistent, the amount of their desired subscriptions.

We now wish to lay in our stock of paper, ink, &c., for the year, that we may not be under the necessity of stopping the Guardian for want of materials to continue it, at a time perhaps when fall or winter has closed up the communication between this place and St. Louis. A little help now would be very acceptable. We feel resolved to do our part so far as our abilities will allow us, towards the continuation of the Guardian; and if our friends at home and abroad will do their duty towards its continuance, according to their ability, we trust they will not be the losers by their investments, but gain the credit of sustaining a news paper on the extreme western borders of our wide-spread Republic.

We have a good supply of the back numbers on hand, and every emigrant to the Valley of the Salt Lake should provide himself with a number of regular files from the beginning. Almost every citizen there would readily pay for them if he could get them; and if you will take along several volumes each, you will gratify the friends in the Valley, and obtain no loss yourselves, and materially aid the establishment.

MARRIAGE.

Among all the other duties that man is brought under obligation to perform, is that of taking to himself a wife at an age when youth is ripening into manhood—when the warmest sympathies and affections of the heart, uncorrupted by time, naturally reach forward after the very object that nature's God has created for that very purpose. By a longer delay, the brilliancy and lustre of the souls' soft and tender emotions become tarnished, neutralized, or deprived of their charms. Many argue, we know, that it is better for young people to postpone marriage to a more advanced age in order to acquire an experience suitable for that union. But Father Adam and Mother Eve had but a very short experience before they were blest or married, and commanded to multiply and replenish the earth. They were married before they sinned and fell, and thrice blissful would be the marriage union of their children if they would honorably marry before the monster sin had thrust his poisonous and too fatal sting to their hearts.

How often is it the case that men prefer a single life to the married life! Some neglect to marry because they love their money better than they do a woman. Men possessing this vitiated taste, are in the right not to marry; for they are unworthy of a wife. They are worse than blanks in creation—drones in the hive of nature: not linked in the the great chain of existence; but are broken disconnected fragments that are passively thrust aside like so many drossy scales from under the smith's refining hammer.

Others more criminal, neglect to marry because they wish to come under no restriction—but indulge in sensuality, without the cares and responsibilities of a family. Such men are incurring a fearful obligation. They are closing up the avenues of mercy to them—corrupting their own ways before God and man, and inviting the wrath of an [illegible] protected These ill [illegible] sount—their sins and forgetfulness of those who are victims to their unbridled passions. Let such beware lest they burn in torment and afterwards be forced to go through another state of probation in the African slave, or in some other way equally degrading, before they can begin to ascend towards the celestial gates.

Others neglect marriage because they are fearful that they may come to want, or that they may not be able to supply themselves with the necessaries and comforts of life. This is foolishly distrusting the kind care of a wise and merciful Providence whose will it is to provide for those who fear his name and honor and respect his ordinances. In the line of duty there is no real cause of fear; but out of it, there is fear, torment and a snare.

We would therefore say to all men that may feel to place any confidence in our counsel, that it is your duty to marry, if you have not already done so, and thereby get honor to yourselves—become the partner and protector of her whom the Great Ruler of all has made dependant on your more rugged, hardy and athelctic form. Bend all your energies towards her support and honorable maintenance,—lessen the amount of crime, dry up the fountain wretchedness—check the tributaries of infamy; and let it be your constant aim to fill the measure and purpose of your creation in all things, and glorify God with your body and your spirit which are his

Progress of the truth.

We learn from Elder Felt of St. Louis that great accessions are made to the church there in the midst of fire, cholera and death. From Bro. Bird near Cleveland, Ohio, that he is all the time preaching and baptizing; from Elder Woodruff, Presiding Elder of the Church in the Eastern States, that the work in that quarter is decidedly looking up. Elder Woodruff complains much about the imposition practised by Sidney Roberts.

Roberts has proven himself a grand rogue. He has never been sent by [illegible] means for the poor. By dint of craft he has procured the names of some honorable men in and about Iowa city to his publication: but he is not entitled to a particle of confidence by such as know him.

If he will be saved, let him come here and go to work with his hands, and pay the widow and orphan that which he has meanly wronged them out of. Till he does this, let no member of our church nor anybody else who is a friend to goodness, virtue, honesty and truth, harbor or countenance him for a moment: for he is a base impostor, a corrupt and wicked man. We have the vouchers for this, and our own eyes and ears have convinced us that what we state is true. He has some friends in the church of respectability. We are sorry for their sake, that he disgraces himself thus, and mortifies his friends.

Emigrants will eat about one pound of bread stuff per day on the road to the Salt Lake, besides milk, butter, beans, dried fruit, bacon and various other little comforts if they can get them. Say one hundred pounds of bread stuffs for one person, old or young, on the road, and two hundred pounds to a person after he gets there, to last him six months. In all, three hundred pounds of best breadstuff to a peron to start from here with, besides all the cows he can take, and as many little necessaries and comforts as he can procure and haul.

Br. Orson Spencer's company left here last week for the Salt Lake. Messrs. Kinkade & Livingston with a large stock of goods left about the same time. They are destined for the Valley.

What is to be Done!

There is a detention of the mail at High Creek, near Linden, one week, between this town and St. Joseph, Mo. This has caused us to send our Eastern mail by private conveyance to St. Joseph in order to avoid this detention of a week which would throw us a week behind the time. This is a disadvantage that we also labor under in receiving our mail. It is a week behind the time. This is occasioned by the upper and lower routes not meeting at High Creek at the proper hour.

We signed a petition to the department sometime since, praying for an alteration in the arrangements, so that the mail could come directly through without this delay, but we have not heard from it since.

The wants of the country require a direct line of mail from this place to St. Joseph, and it should be carried in a coach, or under cover. The travel between this place and St. Joseph, is great for a new country, and it is increasing every day. The mail is now carried on horseback on this line, and it would require one pack horse to carry out the mail from the Guardian office—alone. The government has not bags nor facilities for taking half our mail out; we are therefore under the necessity of sending it to St. Joseph by private conveyance for this reason and to avoid the detention.

Elder Nathaniel H. Felt of St Louis is our general agent. Any deposits of money made with him in our favor will be duly acknowledged by us, and faithfully accounted. [illegible] money will be a sufficient voucher.

If subscribers leave St. Louis for this place, before the amount of their subscription expires, an order from Br. Felt for the remainder of the term for which they have subscribed, will be required to insure the delivery of the papers here.

Our traveling agents, or any other agents, or individual persons will be safe in making any deposits with Elder Felt for the Guardian, by taking his receipt therefor.

The steamers St. Croix and Mustang were at our landing on Sunday last with frieght and passengers for this place. Thanks to their clerks for late papers.

We have just received a letter from Elder Gibson of Philadelphia, containing five dollars cash, in which he says: "On the 16th of October last, I sent you thirteen dollars for the Guardian and marvel that we have not received the paper." The letter containing this amount, never reached us. This is another proof among the many, that some postmasters are theives and robbers. We have had about as many such testimony as we care to have.

Henceforth, all monies sent to us by mail must be at the risk of those who send it. We can only be responsible for the money that reaches us. We will be responsible for any monies paid to our agents whose names are in this paper, and they will send it by safe private conveyance, or retain it in their hands subject to our order. Most of the money sent to us comes safely. Elder Felt of St. Louis is our General Agent where any deposits can be made. Agents will please forward the names and address of subscribers as early as possible. Persons in this county by whom money has been sent to us would do well to call and pay it over before they see their names in the Guardian. We know who they are.

Mails.

Much complaint is being made by some of the citizens in relation to mails, letters, &c. The great complaint is that some hundreds of dollars sent by the mail from the Eastern country to persons residing in this county has never reached the persons to whom it was sent.

Is every post-office conducted according to law? Is every person sworn that is permitted to handle letters before they are delivered to the owners? Is the mail opened in private according to law? We have suffered more than any others that we have heard of in the loss of letters and money. Complaints are coming in to us almost daily in regard to these delinquencies. If the department would send some agent through in cog. to see how things are managed, and find out if possible where the evil is, it might be a good thing.

We would like to have our postmaster state in what order his mails come in, and how they are sent out. There is an evil somewhere which must be remedied, or the people will do something. We feel charged with indignation, but we know not where to direct our fire. Our columns are open for reasonable complaint, and also for any apology, defence, or justification. There must be intentional wrong or unpardonable neglect on the part of some postmasters between this and St. Louis. Frequently our most valuable exchanges are detained, and finally not come at all, and we do know and can prove that they are regularly mailed at St. Louis. Won't the department *turn out* a little on the route from St. Louis here, particularly if it can ascertain who the delinquents are?

Early Rising.

This is the season of labor, industry and toil; and every person that does not like to be pinched with want, should rise with the sun, if he or she is in health, and earn their breakfasts before they eat it. How pleasant it is to hear the notes of the feathered songsters greet the ear, as the king of day bursts from his Eastern temple and throws his radiance over the [illegible] makes labor most agreeable and easy at that hour. Try it. If you have nothing to do, let your inventive genius plan some business that will aid yourself or somebody else. Never be idle, for the idle person, with him that wastes his time unnecessarily in bed, cannot have the spirit of religion, and consequently cannot be saved, though he be rich in in this world's goods. The faithful laborer shall have his storehouse filled, while the sluggard must feed on chaff, husks and air.

School.

We are glad to hear that our old and tried schoolmaster, friend Grant, is about to engage again in our town. We shall expect something done now. The way he tutors his scholars is the right way. He does not whip much, but makes them mind—makes them learn, and keeps them in order. We heartily wish him success in his undertaking, believing him worthy of a liberal support. We understand that he commenced on Monday last.

We hear that an express has gone on to Fort Childs for the purpose of having Hickman arrested for the alleged crime of killing an Indian. This is right, and it would have been equally right also if some measures had been taken to demand the surrender of the Indians that shot Weatherbee, and also those who drove off a lot of our cattle from the camp on the Horn last year, and killed one of our men and wounded another while they were attempting to recover the cattle.

Equal rights and equal protection; we ask no more.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Cedat Qui Vult.

The stomach is the throne of life, the great centre from which the vital energy is generated. While the stomach retains its power it continues to generate the vital energy, necessary to sustain healthy action throughout the system. The stomach is the fire place of the system, and food is the fuel that furnishes the heat upon which life and motion depend.

During the prevalence of Cholera some years since, in those attacked with it, the digestive functions were so completely prostrated in many cases, that the patients died without any re-action—continuing cold and cramped from the commencement of the disease to its termination in these violent cases—the functions of calorification and enervation, or the power of generating heat and nervous energy were suspended. The treatment that proved most effectual in curing this fatal disease was the application of the vapor bath, emetics of the third preparation of lobelia and the free use of cayenne and other powerful stimulants. This same plan of treatment is adapted to the cure of all violent attacks of disease, as it constitutes the most effectual means for sustaining the vital energies and for evacuating the stomach of undigested food and other morbific matter, and restoring its lost power.

Exposure of the feet to dampness and cold is a very common source of disease. Dampness operates as a conducting medium by which the caloric vous fluid escapes, not only fro. the lower extremities but from the stomach, and all the viscera of the abdomen through the medium of the nerves, which form a connected chain of conductors or channels throughout the system. When the nervous fluid escapes faster than it is generated in the system, the vital functions over which it has control become enfeebled or deranged.

The treatment should consist first in the use of the vapor bath, medicated with relaxing herbs, such as spearmint, catnep, or even lobelia if necessary, injections of the same with cayenne or ginger, and friction of the surface with stimulants. Teas of composition, spearmint; peppermint, or some other diffusive stimulant must be given weak and in small quantities during the steaming. They will generally be rejected at first, especially if they are strong or given in large quantities but give them as above directed, and persevere till relief is obtained. Sometimes it is necessary to keep the patient on the cot bath from four to six hours together.

L. JOHNSON.

Home Regulations.

It is our intention hereafter to put up and send subscribers' papers to the following places in this county, viz: To Jonathan Browning's on Mosquito Creek—to Trading Point—to Council Point—to Benson's Mill—to Cooley's Mill—to Downs' Mill—to the Indian Mill—to Rocky Ford—to Harris' Grove—to Highland Grove—to Springville Branch—to Ferryville—to the Old Agency Branch—to Carterville—to David Maggard's and to Davis' camp; and if there are any other places to which papers should be directed, we will attend to it if we are informed.

All such as are interested in these various places should agree together and designate some man to be your neighborhood Postmaster to receive the papers for you. There are complaints made by some that they do not get their papers, and we have been up the mail, [illegible] possible for us to remember all these little particulars, and we have therefore recommended the above course. Hereafter, when you call for papers, tell us where you wish them sent, as we are making a new Mail Book, and we will try to accommodate you.

Counsel.

As there are some emigrants that are disposed to take poor persons with them to the Valley in order to assist them on the road in driving teams, cooking, and in general assistance; and so soon as they get there, they want to turn these poor persons off on to the hands of some others. This is wrong, and cannot be suffered. The people in the Valley have all they can do to sustain themselves without being burdened by an influx of poor thrown upon their hands after the more wealthy have availed themselves of their services on the road. We therefore say to all concerned, that whoever takes the poor to the Valley, shall support them there till their way is honorably opened to get a support otherways.

This counsel will henceforth be enforced upon all that emigrate to this county. We say to the rich abroad, bring all the poor that you please, but you must situate them yourselves to live after you bring them here, and not throw them upon the hands of others for a support and pay no further attention to them. Do not think to cast your burdens upon other men when you are more able yourselves to bear them than they.

A BAD SIGN.—When you see a man offering an extravagant per cent for the use of money, particularly when he is not in a heavy or responsible business, you may calculate, in a general way, that he does not intend to pay it again. If he is in a heavy business, you may look out for him to fail soon. A close and wise calculator who intends to meet his liabilities, is not anxious to borrow money at a

The first number of the Minesota Register, published at St. Paul, in that new Territory, by A. Randall & Co. is now on our table. It is certainly a very neatly executed sheet. It appears to be devoted to the settlement and general improvement of that nothern country. We wish it success, and regret that we cannot allow ourselves the pleasure of a visit to the falls of Saint Anthony on the 4th of July next.

PLOT OF SALT LAKE CITY.—We were shown a plot of Salt Lake City, the other day, which was brought on by the express. The city is laid out in squares, each square contains ten acres, and divided into eight lots, each lot faces on a street, and no lot faces another. The streets are all straight and laid out eight rods wide. The longest street is four miles in length.

In the case of Layton Hatch, for killing McVaugh, some *knowing* writer from this place has said that Hatch was being tried before a Mormon Bishop, and represented that it would be covered up, and Mormon authority screen the murderer. This writer is either a base and intentional misrepresenter, or a stupid ignoramus.

Hatch was arrested, or rather, gave himself up. He was tried before Esq. Browning. The case was argued by able attorney's on both sides. The result was that Hatch was acquitted. He was then brought up before the branch of the church of which he was a member, and excluded from fellowship for the rash, and probably unnecessary deed.

On our first page we publish a very interesting letter from Elder Addison Pratt, who has been on a mission to the Sandwich and Tahitian Islands, for nearly five years. It gives a glowing description of the progress of the work of the Lord in the Pacific Isles. His letter was written from the Salt Lake City, to Geo. A. Smith, (one of the Twelve,) of this place. Elder Pratt returned to get his family, and a recruit of laborers, so that they might carry the work on with greater vigor.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., Josiah Merritt, Esq., Silas Conduit, Dr. G. H. Hoyt and Mr. Bartlett, were cut off from the church by the High Council, for intemperance and for suspicious conduct about a grocery or two in town.

Wm. A. Hickman was cut off at the same time for unnecessarily and hastily shooting an Indian as it was believed. He fled from the country immediately after the deed was done. Mrs. VanOlstine was also excluded from the church at the same time. Miss Rachel Kingsley is also excluded from the church.

Elder Appleby complains bitterly against the ungentlemanly—barbarous and threatened savage conduct of Capt. Brooks of the steamer Lightfoot. Our friends can probably find another boat to travel on.

LARGE FIRE AT MILWAUKIE.—The Milwaukie Wisconsin, says that nearly two blocks of buildings were consumed on the night of the 16th ult. Loss estimated at $30,000.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—L. Pickering formerly [illegible] money from dif[illegible]isiana, obtaining large sum[illegible] and then went on board of a steamboat and for[illegible] come on shore again. Officers were sent in pu[illegible] to remind him of what he had been doing.

FIRE.—An attempt has been made to destroy the city of Peoria, Ill., by setting buildings on fire in several places at the same time.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, June 13, 1849.

The market for all kinds of provisions and breadstuffs has declined. There has been large quantities of Bacon and Flour shipped from below. We quote flour at $2 50@ $3 00 ₩ hundred. Market dull.

GROCERIES.—The market has been very poorly supplied and prices very high. Sugar—Common sells 10@ 12 cents, and very scarce. Coffee—we quote at 10@ 12, for common. Salt has been scarce, and the last that arrived sold readily at $4 ₩ sack. And we quote other groceries in active demand and high rates.

The market for all other articles remains as we quote below.

Flour, per hundred,	$2 50 to $3 50
Beef, "	$4 00
Pork, "	$6 00
Bacon, per lb.	5@ 6c.
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Potatoes, per bushel,	35 "
Corn, "	50 "
Wheat, "	80 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16½ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "
Eggs, per dozen,	5 "

DIED,

On Sunday the 3d inst., near St. Francis, ELIZABETH EMMA infant daughter of Lyman and Elizabeth Corey, aged 1 month and 19 days.

M fully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

IRON—On consignment, a large lot of the most sizable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, wagon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

SPLENDID assortment of Kip Skins and Upper Leather for sale by GEO. SHEFFIELD, j13 at Needham & Fergusons.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

MELVIN WILBUR—keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Family Medicines, a few rods north of the Printing Office. Mr. M. keeps on hand Essences, Tinctures, Liniments, Salves and Ointments, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Wintergreen, Annice, Sassafrass, Nerve and Bone Liniment, British Oil Essence of Life, Tincture of Life and Godfreys cordial Balesmans Drops, Bone Liniment and Bilious Pills, &c. The above articles can be had cheap for cash, beef, pork, corn, wheat, potatoes, barley, butter, cheese, eggs, good paper and Kirtland Safety fund not refused. j13

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors. I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. C. M JOHNSON.
Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.

IS now prepared to attend to getting Land Warrants, Pensions, Extra Pay, and will give the highest price in cash for Extra Pay until the 15th July, next. Office at the Post Office, Savannah, Missouri. j13

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip ers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slip pers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans;
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House, and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money;

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Missisippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If [illegible] could let us know a day [illegible] before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These safely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and our receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

From the St Louis Union.

Tremendous Conflagration!!

23 STEAMBOATS BURNED!

SEVERAL SQUARES IN ASHES.

Loss of Life!!

Three Millions of Property Destroyed!!!

About ten o'clock Thursday night, May 9th, the steamer White Cloud, lying near the head of the levee, was discovered to be on fire. At the time, there was a stiff breeze blowing from the north east, which soon carried the flames across to the Edward Bates, the next boat below, the heat from these, set fire to the Eudora, lying above them; the Belle Isle next below the Bates, then caught fire. By this time, one or two boats below were dropping down, leaving a vacancy between those on fire and the boats below them.

At this time the Edward Bates being about half burned up, was cast loose and went floating down the levee, setting fire to those boats still lying at the levee, as she approached them, in the following order:—Sam. Julia—but slightly injured. The Bates but barely touched these boats, being those immediately below her. The following steamboats, with a large number of wood-boats, barges, &c., &c., were entirely consumed:—

BOAT.	VALUE	INS.	VALUE OF CARGO.
Taglionia, -	$20,000	insured.	
Boreas No. 3, -	13,000	$11,500	
Alice, - - -	18,000	12,000	
Am. Eagle - -	11,000	8,000	
Sarah, - - -	30,000	20,000	$10,000
Montauk, - - -	16,000	——	20,000
Kit Carson, - -	14,000	——	3,000
Timour, - - -	23,000	18,000	
Acadia, - - -	4,000	4,000	6,000
Mameluke, - -	30,000	20,000	
Prairie State -	26,000	20,000	
White Cloud - -	3,000	——	
Ed. Bates, - -	20,000	15,000	
Eudora, - - -	16,000	10,500	
St. Peters, - -	12,000	9,000	
Red Wing, - -	6,000	5,000	
Alex. Hamilton, -	15,000	10,000	
Martha, - - -	9,000	9,000	35,000
Eliza Stewart, -	10,000	10,000	
Vandan, - -	12,000	10,000	
Belle Isle, - -	10,000	8,000	
Gen. Brooke, - -	1,500	——	
Frolic, - - -	1,500	——	
Estimated value of Steamboat stock -			$318,000
do do cargoes - -			150,000
do do produce destroyed on landing - - - - -			50,000
			$518,000

The Sarah was insured in Cincinnati for $20,000; the American Eagle for $3000 in Pittsburg; the Mameluke $8000 in Louisville; and the others, we believe, were all insured by offices and agencies in this city.

Value of Burnt Buildings.

The President of the Board of Assessors yesterday submitted to the Mayor the following report of the loss in buildings, sustained in the late disastrous fire. It is generally admitted to be a very accurate estimate, though it is [illegible] that it is to be regarded as the *cash* valuation:

To the Honorable James G. Barry, Mayor of the city of Saint Louis.

SIR:—By your direction, I respectfully submit the following report of the losses sustained by our citizens by the late disastrous conflagration.

3d Ward. Block. Number 8 Buildings Burnt,			$31,900
" " 9 "			76,100
" " 10 "			72,600
" " 11 "			29,900
" " 30 east ½ "			36,900
" " 31 "			66,000
" " 33 "			68,100
" " 32 "			49,000
" " 34 N. part "			17,000
Total in 3d Ward, - - - - - - -			$447,000
4th Ward, Block No. 12, - - - - - - -			1,200
22d Ward. Block 5 Buildings Burnt,		$9,200	
" " 35 "		4,200	
" " 36 "		23,740	
" " 37 "		7,750	
" " 56 "		8,700	53,590
Total Buildings Burnt, - - - -			$502,290

JAMES MAGEHAN,
President of the Board of Assessors.

In addition to property enumerated, there was a great quantity of all kinds of Merchandise, goods, mechanical tools &c., in the buildings. Also a vast amount of grain in sacks, hemp, bacon, &c., &c., on the levee, which caught from the heat sent off by the boats, and was destroyed and unfortunately, on one pile of hemp which was covered by a tarpaulin, it is said, four persons were sleeping, and all were destroyed. We saw the body of one of them, a boy, which was carried into the Police Office. There were a number of kegs of powder on board the various boats, and as the fire reached them they caught and exploded with a terrific crash, scattering the burning fragments in wild confusion into the upper air.

By one of these explosions one man standing on the levee was killed by being struck with a fragment blown from the burning wreck of the Martha; another was shocking lacerated in different parts of the body; but how many poor wretches have fallen victims to these devouring flames as they have gone sweeping in wild grandeur from boat to boat, and from house to house, and from street to street, no man can ever tell.

One of the wildest and most heart-rending spectacles ever witnessed in our city was exhibited last night. From Duncan's Island, extending perhaps a half or three-fourth of a mile in a continuous line up the river, the burning wreck of boat met boat, and rolled their united clouds of deep black smoke, and lurid flame in wild confusion into upper air; on the other hand the long lofty range of stores fronting the river, sent up a cloud of sparks and sheets of dazzling flames, which threw a red and glaring light far away into the darkness of the night, which hung upon our western borders. Here and there were seen half frantic men, running in bewilderment [illegible] where, or staggering from their burning homes under a load of their most precious property, followed by a weeping wife and her tender babe.

Since writing the above, we have taken another walk through the burning district, which now, at a quarter before three o'clock, already extends from the levee, west, to Second street, and from Locust, south to Elm street. This entire space is not burned over, but much of it is, and much more will be before the flames are extinguished.

We cannot pretend to particularize the buildings burnt, but will mention the Telegraph Office, the United States Hotel, the Reveille Office, Republican Office, the Organ Office and the New Era Office. These comprise all the English daily papers in the city, except our own; we being on the north side of Locust above Main street, have, fortunately, escaped. We can form no estimate of the loss by this fire—it may probably be put down at five millions of dollars.

[From Friday Evening's Edition.]

In our morning edition, we gave what of interest we were able to collect, relative to the conflagration which has laid in ashes a large portion of St. Louis. We also promised to give our readers, in our evening issue, as detailed an account as it was possible to collect; but, to get at anything like a full and accurate statement of the amount of property destroyed, or number of lives lost, is not within the range of possibility. We can only follow the general range of the fire, without going into details. We begin by stating that the point at which the fire first started on shore, was at the corner of Locust street and the Levee—the corner house, and three buildings above it, fronting the Levee, were destroyed; the flames then, (one exception,) in the blocks fronting the Levee and Main street, and extending from Locust street southward to Chesnut street, a distance of three squares. At Chesnut street, it turned up and crossed over to the next block south, at the junction of Commercial Alley with this street, and from the Alley to Main, and down to Market street, burning all except two buildings at the corner of Market street and Com. Alley. At the junction of Market and Main streets, the flames crossed diagonally to the Market Street House, and followed both sides of Market street, up to Second street. Then crossing Main street, the flames again swept every building from Locust to Market, except a row of four four-story fire proof brick buildings, just below Locust street.

Passing up Pine, Chesnut and Market streets, the devouring element consumed every house in the two blocks intervening between the streets mentioned, and Main and Second streets, and those on nearly half of the block north of Olive.

Here its ravages were stayed in this part of the city. Before the progress of the flames could be arrested it was found necessary to blow up one or two houses near the corner of Market and Second streets, and in doing so, at least three persons were killed. The fragments of one of their bodies were found on the opposite side of the street, one near Walnut, on Second street, and the thigh bone and a foot belonging to another, near the foot of Walnut street, some two or three squares from where the houses were blown up. These, with the body of the boy burnt on the levee, make four that are now at the police office. The military, firemen, and citizens, are to form a procession, and bury them sometime during the day.

We will now [illegible] on Elm street, where the fire made another lodgement, and spreading diagonally through this block, it swept up to Main, and down to Spruce street, a distance north and south of two squares, and crossing Main, it carried nearly every thing before it, up very nearly to Third street, three squares to the west of its starting point. At Main street, the flames crossed Elm, and consumed one-fourth of the block north of Elm and west of Main streets. From the foot of Elm, up its southern side to Second street, a distance of two squares, not a house is standing. By this dire calamity, hundreds of families are made homeless, and many who were in affluence, are reduced to poverty.

South Market, and the Town Hall were on fire at one time, but by great exertions of a few persons present, they were saved.

Nearly every pane of glass in the windows for half a square distant from the corner of Market and Second street, were broken by the concussion at the time of the blowing up of the building at that point.

The police arrested and confined in the jail and calaboose nearly fifty persons for stealing at the fire.

There are various rumors afloat relative to the loss of different persons, but many of them without foundation; and yet two or three of our old and valued citizens we believe have lost their lives; and no doubt many are lost who will never be enquired after, or thought of—strangers, of whom there were many on the boats and in our city.

The extent of the conflagration, from its beginning to its termination, takes in almost the whole of two blocks, which would be about one mile in length, by two in width. The streets of our city, laid out originally very narrow, are literally choked up with fallen walls of houses and destroyed property of various kinds. We did not see either New York or Pittsburg after the great conflagration there, but we are informed that our city present an aspect of greater desolation than either of those places. In regard to the loss, comparatively, we know not from any data in our possession which is the greatest. Our recollection however, is, that in neither New York nor Pittsburg, did the loss exceed five millions of dollars. If this be true, St. Louis has suffered more than either of those cities by fire.

We have not room to give the list of sufferers, but we give as extended an account as our columns will allow. And the St. Louis Union in speaking of the fire says:

No pen can depict the desolate ruin this morning presented on the levee, and on the path trodden by this awful destroyer. Nothing like it can be imagined, and the whole population are in consternation and dismay at the dismal scene. A meeting is called by the Mayor for this evening to consider what is most necessary to be done for our population in this emergency. Thousands are houseless—homeless—penniless; and demand, by the common ties of humanity, immediate aid. This of course will be given them as early as possible, by those that are still left unscathed.

For a time this fire must, with its other evils, be a serious injury to the business of our city. Transactions of a mercantile character, will for a period be almost entirely abandoned to attend to the pressing demands of humanity suffering every where around. Yet we trust it cannot last long; for our people and our resources are sufficient to overcome even greater calamities than this dreadful conflagration.

We received the St. Louis Republican and Organ in a shape that bespoke of their loss—but they ask the indulgence of only a few days, when they say they will be prepared to serve their readers in new and improved dresses.

The papers suggest the propriety of widening the streets and other important improvements which will add to the appearance of the city.

Most of the persons owning property in the burnt district, are either men of wealth, or men who have credit; and it is most likely that the portion of the city which has been destroyed will be rebuilt immediately.

From the New York Tribune.

The Tragedy of Nations.

There is War in almost every quarter of Europe. In Italy the Austrians have destroyed Brescia, the blood of her inhabitants staining the ruins of their churches and their homes. Genoa has been bombarded for twenty-four hours by the Piedmontese troops for revolt and Republicanism. In Spain the old quarrel has resulted in a new [illegible] no great principle to shed luster on the gloom. Denmark is defeated by Germany, and defeated where she has hitherto been the victor—on the sea. In Hungary the Austrians are more decidedly losers than ever. Thirteen hundred of their dead strew a single field; Puchner has fled to Russian protection in Wallachia, and Bem is master of Transylvania. The King of Prussia refuses the German Crown, and all there is uncertainty. France still plays the part of a spectator, her Government making her false, abroad, while by attempts to suppress Thought shackle the Press and gag Speech at home, they make ready the new Revolution.

Thus in doubt, struggle, suffering unspeakable, dies the Old Order that the New may rise from its ashes. Terrible, incomprehensible is the process; but let us believe that the result will be worth the pain.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the Prospectus of a new paper to be started in Washington by Messrs. ALEX. C. BULLITT and JOHN O. SARGEANT. The Republic will give to the principles upon which the administration of Gen. Taylor came into power a cordial, zealous, and constant support. Success to it.

WEATHER.—The weather has improved some since our last publication, and has been good for all kinds of crops. Wheat looks well and the prospect is good for a rich harvest.

A new disease, almost equal to the "Tyler Grip," called "the *Fitz*," is said to be prevailing among the locofoco Postmasters of the country about these days. It is said to afflict the most seriously those who have been political bawlers, and made themselves conspicious in the late Presidential election. Meny have been already removed from a political state of existence, and the epidemic threatens more of [illegible] their [illegible] in some principal topic of the locofoco papers. It is indeed a salty—a briny—a crying time with them. —[Quincy Whig.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

John B. Crowell, A. B. Crowell, C. A. Bodwell and William Bell, from Hartford, Conn., arrived at this place four weeks since. They are bound for Salt Lake City in company with Messrs. Kinkade & Livingston.

Noah Norton, Adrian, Mich.; Abraham Mills, do do; Dr. Graham, do do; Mr. White, do do; the above are attached to the Mormon train, to go by the way of Salt Lake to the gold regions.

CHOLERA VS. FIRE.—The St. Louis Union says: It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that, since the fire, there has not occurred a single case of cholera, within our personal knowledge. In other parts of the city, cases may have occurred; but it would appear that around the burnt district, the fire has acted as a disinfecting agent; or, it may be the people have so much else to think about, and attend to, near the district where the fire occurred, that they have not time to either talk about or catch the cholera. It is said that the great plague in London, was stayed in its ravages, and totally disappeared, by a remarkably destructive fire that occurred at the time. This, we believe, is an accredited historical fact; and it therefore is not without probability that our fire may, to a great extent, expel the dreaded cholera.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B. May 25th,—4 P. M.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Halifax at 7 1-2 o'clock last evening. Your express left at eight, and arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steamer brings 50,000 pounds sterling in specie.

In England, the bill for the modification of the navigation laws was carried in the House of Lords by the majority of ten, in favor of the ministry. This result has given the Whig ministry a new tenure of office.

In the House of Parliament, the oath bill having for its object the removal of the Jewish disabilities, has been read a second time, by a much larger majority than before.

Mr. Roebuck was about bringing before Parliament his plan for the better government, of the colonies. It has been also moved, that a committee be appointed to ascertain the amount of the debt due from foreign governments to the British subjects.

The arguments on the writ of error, in the cases of O'Brien and McManus, have been read before the House of Lords. Without hearing the counsel for the Crown, the law lords and judges unanimously directed that the errors assigned by the plaintiffs could not be maintained. The argument and judgement of the Queen's Court of Ireland, therefore stands affirmed, and the transportation would probably be made the 1st of June. It is rumored that the prosecution of Duffee has been abandoned.

The quarrel between the Parliament throughout Germany and the respective provinces, has reached its highest pitch.

A conflict has already taken place in Saxony, and decided in favor of the people, who fought the regular troops seven hours, sustaining great loss of life.

The railways have been displaced to prevent the arrival of troops from Berlin. Fortunately, however, previous to this, sufficient of Russian force arrived, who came most opportunely to secure momentary tranquility. The fight was renewed on the next day, and the cannonading kept up until the night of the 7th. The battle was again renewed on the succeeding morning, and a deadly warfare was going on in the streets at the latest advices.

Intelligence from Dresden to the 8th, says hostilities raged between the royalists and the people, and were being continued without any immediate prospect of termination. A reward had been offered for the members of the provincial government.

At Leipsig a disturbance had broken out between the military and the people. A short struggle ensued, when the people were suppressed.

Accounts from Berlin state that an insurrection had broken out at Breslau, on the 6th, and that the troops and people were fighting in the streets.

It is rumored that an insurrection had broken out at Coblentz, and while these convulsions were occurring, the Austrian Government was in danger of dissolution by [illegible]

Hungarian accounts represent the [illegible] ment as at its highest pitch, and that it would take more than Russia and Austria combined to quell them.

Endeavors are being made to create a revolution in Gallatia. In fact, from Poesen to Pesth the whole country is involved or on the brink of hostilities.

England and France disapprove of the Russian interference with Austria and Hungary.

The French troops have been stopped in their progresss towards Rome, by the Republicans, with the loss of Capt. Oudinot, 180 killed and 400 wounded.

The Danish war continues. The quarrel between Napoleon and his cousin grows still more fierce.

The above highly important intelligence we find in the Telegraphic dispatches. And proves conclusively that this is the day of great revolutions and change, preparatory to the coming of the Son of Man.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Washington Good, a colored man, convicted of murder, was hung at Boston this morning. He attempted to committ suicide last night, and was so weak in consequence that he had to be carried to the scaffold upon a chair. He protested his innocence to the last.

James Tower, injured at the fireman's riot in this city, on Wednesday night, died suddenly at the hospital, last night. Henry Smithers, Alias Brown, has been arrested upon a charge of striking Tower upon the head with a spanner, during said riot, thereby causing his death.

[illegible] NEW YORK, May 25.

[illegible] vered from the wreck of steamer Empire, sunk near Newberg. The wreck has not yet been entirely raised.

Letters received in this city, state that there was a tremendous earthquake at Maricaibo, on the 12th of April, doing immense damage. Morcago is still acting as president. It is expected that Paez would soon be selected to fill that office.

BOSTON, May 25.

Insurance was yesterday effected upon $250,000 in gold, which is coming by the California steamer.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The Circuit Court has confirmed the verdict of the Criminal Court in the case of Tom Hand, convicted of stealing the government jewels. He will consequently get three years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.

The Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have resolved that it would be inexpedient, and peculiarly improper, for that body to propose or attempt any measure in the work of emancipation.

NEWBURG, May 18—8½ A. M.

The [illegible] beautiful steamer Empire, of Troy, while on her passage up last evening, was run into by the schooner Noah Brown, at half past 10, opposite this place, and sunk to her promenade deck, before assistance could be rendered. The steamer Rip Van Winkle, fortunately on her upward trip, came to her assistance, and rescued the lives of one or two hundred of her passengers. It is impossible, as yet, to give a correct number of lives lost. A small boat has just come ashore, with the bodies of three ladies, who were taken from the wreck.

The number of bodies found up to 8 A. M, is eleven. They have just pumped the water from the boilers of the Empire, and the body of another, a young lady, has come to light.

Among the persons drowned by the sinking of the Empire last night, and whose bodies have been recovered, the following have been recognised:

Isabella Carson, aged 17 years.

George L. Buckland, aged 2 years.

Mrs Noble, of Troy, (sister of Gen. Ross.)

One body, not recognised, is lying at Fiskkill.

A large number are missing, but it is impossible to say how many.

The steamer Empire is still submerged in water to the promenade deck. She lies on one of the flats of Newburg. Her cabins are supposed to contain dead bodies, which have not yet been reached.

The whole number of persons drowned, is estimated to be between twenty and thirty.

Seven bodies have been found on the wreck, four of which have been identified—all taken from the upper tier of berths in the ladies saloon. The lower berths and gentlemen's cabin are supposed to contain 25 or 30 of the unfortunate passengers. A coroner's inquest sits here on three of the bodies. Another sits to morrow, at Fishkill landing. It is intended to raise the boat to-morrow, when the true number of the dead can be ascertained.

From the Metropolitan of the 15th.

Cholera in Jefferson City.

During the past week we have had Cholera, in its most malignant form, in this city. On Thursday last, the S. B. *Monroe*, a vessel belonging to the southern trade, and a stranger in our river, landed at our wharf, having on board a number of cases of Cholera. We have not been able to ascertain the number of passengers, but understand that they consisted principally of a company of California emigrants from Jeffersonville, Indiana, numbering about thirty, and a number of Mormons on their way to join their brethren in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake. Soon after the Monroe landed, the sick were removed, some to the Virginia Hotel, and others to various vacant houses in the city, where many of our citizens vied with each other in attentions to their wants. It pains us to say, that we have never witnessed such a fearful mortality, in any given number of cases, as has taken place since the arrival of this ill-fated steamer. All who have been attached with this "scourge of God," with comparatively few exceptions, have fallen victims. We have not been able to ascertain precisely the number of the dead, but from the most reliable information we have, we think we may safely say that upwards [illegible] women and children have [illegible] cholera on Thursday last. Our Physicians have been active and constantly in attendance, and for their vigilance and exposure, night and day deserve the public gratitude; but the malignant type of the disease has thus far baffled medical skill in a large majority of the cases subjected to the treatment of our excellent Physicians. But three of the California Company alluded to now survive—some of them died before reaching this place—and the fatality has been little less alarming and terrible among the Mormon emigrants. The heart sickens at the contemplation of this awful dispensation of Providence—of whole families stricken down in a common grave, and of helpless little children bereft of father and mother and cast upon the charities of the world—and all this desolation the result only a few hours! Heaven shower blessings on the heads of those who have generously stepped forward, not only to smoothe the pillow of the dying, and to bury the dead, but to console the bereft widow, and to feed and clothe, and have a mother's care for the little orphan.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Thirty-seven interments were reported to the City Register, as having occurred on Wednesday; of which twenty-four died of cholera. The rest were, one each of debility, dysentery, congestion of brain, diarrhœa, apoplexy, consumption, decline, inflammation of bowels, mania a potu, typhoid fever, *starvation*, and two unknown. The case of starvation occurred on Biddle street. The victim was a child, about two years of age, of a person who had been but a short time in the city, and who had not made his wants known to the authorities. The rest of the family were in a destitute condition, but have been provided for.—[St. [illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [my 3m] ABEL LAMB.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the old stand of HORACE BURGESS, situated on Little Pigeon, is now prepared to sell goods in his line: such as dry goods, groceries, &c., a little cheaper than they are sold at any other place in the upper country. Of course, he claims a share of the patronage of a liberal public.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, May 2—3t

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. my16

THE FORGE.

W. F. CARTER, would inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all orders for BLACKSMITHING. The emigrating public will find at his place, superior articles on hand, such as cowbells; hoes and edge tools. He will make any thing in his line on demand, and may be found at his shop opposite the Post Office. my16

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

such as [illegible]; alpaccas; Paramette chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blanket coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn; &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax; [illegible] for goods. SMITH AND TOOTLE.

feb7 6m

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Jeosph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against me, are requested to file them with James Sloan, District Clerk of Pottawatomie County; whom I have appointed my agent, and who will at the earliest period, be furnished with means to close my accounts.

June 12th—3t WILLIAM PICKETT.

WANTED—A few bushels of lime wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid. Also brick wanted immediately. Apply at this office. [my 16 1t] JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS,** &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune.

LISETTE.

BY MRS. H. E. G. ABEY.

There's a voice of sweet-toned waters
Forever on her ear,
And the South-land's fairy daughters
Awake their notes of cheer;
But she sits in pining sadness,
Regardless of their call,
And their ringing notes of gladness
But bid the tear-drops fall.

There are birds unrivaled winging
Thro' the perfumed orange bowers,
With a gush of music, singing
Their love-songs to the flowers;
And the harp and lute are blending—
But she heedeth not their tone,
For her charmed ear is bending
To the sea-shells' plaintive moan.

"Sweet, sorrwing lute of Ocean,
O tell me of the wave
That rolls with gentle motion
Above my William's grave!
Have the wond'ring mermaids borne him
To some sweet coral grove?
Do they sit in groups and mourn him
With their looks of earnest love?

"Say, where the pearl-shells glisten
In thy native ocean cave,
I know 't was thine to listen
To the last sweet thought he gave;
And they who his couch are wreathing
Have sent thee from the sea,
That thou mightst be ever breathing
His parting words to me.

"I must seek his cold, damp pillow,
And thou shalt be my guide,
Afar through the foaming billow—
For I am his chosen bride.
I have heard the sea-maids' weeping
In their bowers beneath the wave,
And I'll join the watch they're keeping
Above my blest and brave."

There's a voice of sweet-toned waters
Forever on her ear,
And the South-land's fairy daughters
Awake their notes of cheer;
But she sits in sadness pining,
Where the Lime its shadow flings,
And an orange wreath she's twining
For the sea-shell as she sings.

MISCELLANY.

The following satire upon some of the popular literature of the day is pretty good. The style of some of our well known prolific writers will be recognized in it.

From the Salem (Mass.) Advertiser.

A NINETEEN CENT PRIZE TALE.

THE MAIDEN'S ADVENTURE; Or, the Desperado of Cat Island!

BY JACK JASPER.

Author of "The Strange Fish," "Caverns of the Mighty Deep," etc, etc.

CHAP. I.

"Oh! what a nice place for the cows"—Shaks.

Cat Island lay bathed in moonlight! [illegible] of Salem harbor [illegible] Salem lay in the distance. Sally heaved a sigh, and wished she was up there.

CHAP. II.

"'Twas werry like a whale."—Tom Moore.

Tom Stongaketchus was alone upon the waters. The breeze gently filled his sails; the bow of his bark was towards Cat Island. His heart was sad, for he was alone upon the great deep. Suddenly, Tom thought he heard a voice—'twas Sally Slaco upon the rocks!

CHAP. III.

"Wot an hunfortunate hindiwidual I is."—Scott.

The soft notes of Sally came borne o'er the silent bosom of the waters. Tom thought he had never heard such music—so he listened with all his might. Sally was meditating at midnight, and these were the solemn words she uttered:

"Oh dear! oh dear! oh dear!
"I'm sure it's the plague o my life,
That nobod-y
Ever axes me
To be their loving wife."

CHAP. IV.

"To help a female when in need,
Is the greatest bliss indeed."—Byron.

Tom sighed when Sally's voice was still. for Tom had a sensitive heart.

"I'll go and console with her," said Tom.

So he eased off his sheets and put his helm a' weather. His boat soon struck the shore, and Tom immediately tied her to a big rock.

CHAP. V.

"She sat upon the cold rock, while her heart was far away o'er the waters."—Milton.

Sally was thinking of the past; she heeded not the approaching footsteps of Tom Stongaketchus; [illegible] hands, Tom thought he saw a tear trickling through her fingers.—Bending on one knee, Tom lightly touched the weeping maiden, and whispered softly—"Fair lady, can a stranger do aught to relieve thy cruel distress?"

CHAP. VI.

Her first surprise being o'er, she scanned the youth,
And felt her heart give way before the truth."—Pope.

Sally started, and would have screamed, but Tom begged her not to.

"Who are you, sir!" said she.

"One who adores you," said he:

"But you may be a villain," said Sally.

"But I aint," said Tom.

"What is your name," said she.

"Tom Stongaketchus, is the name I was christened by," said he.

"Do you really love me?" said she.

"I don't do nothing else," said he.

"Where do you live?" asked she.

"On Tinker's sweet isle I reside all alone;
Come thou, sweet maiden, for to bless my home."
sang he.

"But do you know who I am?" said she.

"I shall if you tell me," said he.

"Well, then, sit down, and I'll tell you," said she. So Tom sat down.

CHAP. VII.

"Herpale she told with such a winning grace.
Sure ne'er looked I on so fair a face."—*Dryden.*

"I was born in Salem," said Sally, "and my name is Sally Slaco. Last year my uncle Hiram brought me down here to tend his house, while he catched lobsters and went a clamming, and here he keeps me all the time; and I dont hardly ever see any body, and I never saw any body to love till you came here to-night, but I won't stay here any longer, I won't—

"I'll go to Tinker's isle with you, my dear,
And there we'll pass the happy year."

CHAP. VIII.

"There's a sweet little island just over the sea,
——Let's go and live on that.—Dante.

"Bless you for that!" cried Tom.

And now we seal our love with one sweet kiss,
Then away for Tinker's isle and—bliss!

The two gentle beings entwined their arms around each other, and the rocks soon after echoed back the pledges that sealed the happiest hour of their existence.

"Now," said Sally, "let us make haste before uncle Hiram gets back."

"Come along, then," said Tom—

My boat is on the shore,
And Hiram's on the sea,
So never, never more
Shall we two parted be.

CHAP. IX.

A sail! the pirate cried, now men be true,
The woman mine, the gold I give to you.—Bulwer.

Tom handed Sally into the White Cap, (for that was the name of his boat) and then getting in himself, shoved off, and was soon underweigh. The wind blew fresh, and the White Cap moved swiftly over the waters. Suddenly Tom heard a hail—

"Sail, ho!"

"Oh! gracious!" said Sally, "that's Hiram's voice, what shall we do?"

"Get down into the bottom of the boat," said Tom, "and perhaps he won't see you."

"Heave to, or I'll sink you!" cried uncle Hiram.

But Tom kept on; and the next minute, "bang" went a gun from Hiram, the Desperado of Cat Island.

CHAP. X.

"Oh! horrid deed! Oh! execrable crime!
No loss, I'm sure is equal now to mine."—*Watts.*

Sally was sitting in the bottom of the boat when the gun was fired. She looked up on hearing the report, and poor Tom was falling on the thwart. With a scream she fell on his neck, but he was dead. The ball of the desperado had killed poor Tom.

CHAP. XI.

"So smiled the ruffian as he grimly gazed.
Upon the features he had so defaced."—Johnson.

When Tom fell, he let go the tiller, and the White Cap soon came up in the wind, and the boat of Hiram came alongside. Tom was lying dead in the bottom of the boat, and Sally was lying insensible with her arms around his neck. Hiram stepped on board the White Cap, and laughed as he looked upon his work! He stooped and raised Sally from the body, and sat her in his own boat; then tying the body to one of the thwarts of Tom's boat he knocked a hole in her bottom and sunk her.

CHAP. XII.

"The waves closed o'er him, and the wild waves sung,
A requiem o'er the man that should have been hung."

As Hiram stepped [illegible] scuttling the White Cap, Sally around herself, and demanded in thrilling accents where Tom was. Hiram calmly pointed to the White Cap, which was slowly sinking beneath the waves. With a wild shriek of despair, Sally rushed to the boat's edge, as if about to throw herself overboard, when Hiram seized her. Quick as the lightning's flash, she turned, and snatching a pistol from his belt, darted to the cabin. Hiram rushed after her, but he was too late—a flash—an explosion! Sally had blown up the vessel of Hiram! The Desperado of Cat Island had gone with his victim to a watery grave!

EPILOGUE.

Reader! our tale is told! Our pen that hath so faithfully delineated these thrilling truths, will be shortly laid aside; but, reader! if you are a friend of justice, of bleeding, suffering, crushed humanity, let not, I implore you, the eventful scenes of this heart rending narrative be too soon obliterated from your memory; but let **them** be stamped on your heart in bold relief; let them be enshrined on your bosom's tablet, that to your children; and children's children, the story may be transmitted, as a warning to those who live on secluded islands, and as an affectionate memento of our warm-hearted heroine—the generous SALLY SLACO the unfortunate victim—of the

DESPERADO OF CAT ISLAND!!

THE END.

The Holland Custom of placing looking glasses ontside the windows so as to see who is passing the street without the observer being seen, has been introduced in our city at the New York Hotel, and also at the Irving House. It is a much more modest way of gratifying [illegible] hotel stoop, and with eye glass impertinently scanning passers by.—[N. Y. Sun,

It would no doubt exert a moral influence upon the inner world of Gotham, as upon some other cities we wot of, if the looking glasses were so arranged that people in the streets could see what was going on in their houses.

THE RASCAL.—A London cockney has lately definned love to be "an insane desire to pay a young woman's board."

HARD LUCK FOR CALIFORNIANS.—A correspondent of the London *Mining Journal* declares that he has found out a process, by which he can change any quantity of iron into gold. Before three months are over he says, we shall hear more of this marvel. He promises to produce gold in tons—in short, in any quantity.

A Washingtonian says that while in the habit of drinking to excess, he could never persuade himself, when intoxicated, of the reality of his situation, until one night he found himself endeavoring to light his cigar in the moonlight, as it streamed through the key hole.

The very latest case of "ruined modesty" that we have seen an account of in the papers, is that of a lady who went into "conniption fits" on being told that male and female strawberries frequently occupied the same bed!

A still later case is that of a lady in this city, who "wont venture out any more, because the auctioneers sell naked horses in the street!"—[Quincy Herald.

The Yankee's Fox Skin.

BY YANKEE HILL.

"Mornin,' Squire! said" "down east," giving a nod and a wink to Lyman & Towle, as those gents stood in their store one morning, up and dressed, for business.

"How are you, sir?" said the merchants.

"Pooty well, *con*-siderin the state of things in ginerawl. I say, yeou buy skins here, don't yeou?"

"We do occasionally." was the response.

"Well, so I calkelated; buy Fox skins teou, I reckon?"

"Sometimes. Why, have you got some for sale?"

"Some. Yes, guess I hev *one;* It's *some* teou I tell yeou."

"Let's look at it," says one of the merchants. The owner of the skin tugged at the capacious pocket of his old yaller overcut, a few minutes, out came a pretty considerable, sizable *bang-up* of a venerable reynard.

"There it is, a perfect bewty it is too.—Ain't it?"

"Seen many finer ones," says Towle.

"Praps yeou hev and praps yeou hain't; but I deou think it's rael bewty, [illegible] and shiny as a bran new hat.

"When did you get this skin?" says the merchant.

"When did I git it?" Why when I killed the darn'd critter of cours.'

"Yes we know, but was it in the fall or summer, or when?"

"Oh! yes; well, I recokon, 'twant fur from Fourth of July, any way fur I'd jest clean'd my old shootin' piece, fur p'rade on the glorious anniversity, and along comes the old critter and I just giv him a rip in the gizzard, and settled his hash, mighty sudden I tell yeou."

"Fox skins," said the merchants, "are not very good in hot weather, the fur and hair is thin and not fit for much in summer."

"Well, neow I reckon, since I come to think it over, 'tworn't hot weather when I shot the critter; no, I'll be darn'd if it was; made a thunderin mistake 'beout that fur 'twas nigh on Christmas, was by jolly, fur I and Seth Peurkins wur goin to a frolic, I remember it like a book, cold as sixty, snowin awful, was, by ginger!"

"Well, said the merchant was the fox very fat?"

"Fa-t! Oh! Molly, warnt it fat? Never did see such a fat feller in all my beorn days. Why yeou, fa-t came clear through the critter's hide, run down his legs, till the very airth was greasy where the darn'd varmint crawled around. Did by Peurkins!"

"Too fat then, we guess to be good," said Towle. Fat skins, sir are not so good as those taken from an animal not more than ordinary fat."

"Well guess warnt so darn'd fat nuther; come to think about it, 'twas anuther fox our Siah shot last fall; this old critter warn't so darn'd fat, not overly fat, fact I guess, *it was ruther poor; kind of* [illegible] survavation; nivver did see [illegible] darn'd animal starved, lean, lank, famished live critter, on the Lord's airth before!"

"Very poor, eh?" says Lyman.

"Very poor? I guess it was; so almighty poor that the old critter's bones stuck clean eout, almost threoug the skin, hadn't kill it jest when I did it would died afore it got ten rods further along. Fact! by Golly!"

"Ah! well." says the merchants, 'we see the skin is poor; the fur is thin and loose and would not suit us."

"Wunt suit yeou," says the yankee, folding up his *versatile* skin, 'I dunt kind o' like such dealings as that, no heow, and I'll be darn'd to darnation, ef yeou catch me tradin fox skins with *yeou* agin, there aint no lumber in the State of Maine."

And *holder* of the skins vamoused!—[Aurora Borealis.

I Wish I had a Wife.

By Jove, I throw myself away,
And linger on from day to day,
And find no joys in life,
I'm all alone, without a friend,
No one my trouserloons to mend,
I wish I had a wife.

So heavily my hours do roll,
They almost crush my sickly soul,
My days with ills are rife.
My coat is minus, short a skirt,
I have no buttons on my shirt—
Where can I get a wife?

Some scape-grace, a few days ago, stole every shirt but one, from a "jour" printer in the Keokuk Dispatch office. The scamp that would steal from a printer, wouldn't scruple to do anything else. By the way, it doesn't appear yet how typo came by more than one shirt?—[Quincy Herald.

PRETTY GOOD.—Somebody has perpetrated the following, which is pretty good in its [illegible] dent, that all men are endowed with inalienable rights,"—except poor men.— All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps—except those who cheat on a large scale. "All men are born free and equal,"—except negroes. All men are sinners—except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and act freely—except those who work for a living.

Among the eminent travellers who are proceeding to California, is James Arago, a brother of the astronomer, and a blind man. He has a large fortune in France, but goes out to ascertain the physical character of the country.

DEFENCE OF ROMPS.—Never find fault with girls, young girls in particular, if they are decided romps; but be thankful that they have the health and spirits necessary for romping. Better a romp than have a narrow chest, or a hectic flush on the cheek. Better wild as a hawk than tame as a dove. Better pay the butcher and the shoemaker than the physician and the undertaker.—[Chicago Journal.

The death of Mrs. Maria Smith, wife of the Hon. Truman Smith, U. S. Senator of Connecticut, is announced in the Philadelphia papers, as having occurred recently, at the residence of Charles Treichel, Esq. near that city. Mrs. S. had been long ill of a pulmonary affection.

News Crowded out of our Last Number.

From the New York Journal of Commerce April 27

The Montreal Riot.

Some additional particulars have been received by Telegraph. As soon as it was known, in the afternoon of the 25th, that the bill to indemnify the parties who had sustained losses consequent upon the means used for suppression of the rebellion, was among those sanctioned by Lord Elgin, the mob gathered round the Parliament House, awaiting the Governor General's exit therefrom in a state of intense excitement. His appearance was the signal for groans and hisses, speedily succeeded by still ruder demonstrations of disapprobation, in the shape of missiles of dirt, eggs, &c., which continued to pour upon the Governor's party, occasionally with effect, till they succeeded in getting beyond the reach of violence. Notwithstanding this experience of the temper and disposition of the people, no precautionary force appears to have been organized sufficiently effective to resist any subsequent turbulent movements. Every thing indicated that the excitement was increasing. Parties were hurrying to and fro, and gathering in crowds; inflammatory appeals were placarded in public places, and on carriages driven furiously through the streets, sum[illegible] in the Champ de Mars at night; and to increase the confusion, and still further to stimulate the madness of the multitude, the fire bells of the city were rung. The meeting assembled at eight in the evening. About two thousand were present. The speeches addressed to them, and the resolutions adopted, were characterized by intemperance and vindictiveness, and constituted a fitting preparation for the scenes of violence and disorder which they were to be called on to enact. Suddenly the cry arose, "To the Paliament Buildings," and with one simultaneous motion the rush took that direction. From two to three thousand men were permitted, without molestation, to attack the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, break up the sitting, and burn down the halls of legislation, with all the rich treasures of literature and art, and with the colonial achives and records that had accumulated and been carefully preserved for a century. The military, it is said, were finally called out, but only in time to be, like the firemen, passive spectators of the conflagration.

Important from Canada.

Serious Riots—Parliament Building Burned—Arrest for high treason.

The Philadelphia North American of the 27th has the following more detailed account of the great riot at Montreal, briefly noticed under our telegraphic head of a recent date

MONTREAL, April 23.

The Governor came down to the Legislative Chamber yesterday, and gave the royal assent to the bill for indemnifying losses sustained during the rebellion. On leaving the Parliament House he was pelted by a [illegible] the Orangemen—and forced to re[illegible] last night while the assembly was engaged on the judiciary bill, loud shouts gave evidence that a riot was fomenting outside; and before a moment elapsed, a number of stones were thrown through the windows. The members rushed behind the speakers chair, while stones continued to be thrown incessantly.

A slight cessation occurring, several members entered the house from the lobby; but the rioters recommenced the attack from all sides, the house was again cleared—not one solitary member left—missiles still continuing to enter through the shattered windows.

At last a cry was raised from the library end of the building, "they come." Immediately after, about a dozen persons entered the assembly hall, armed with sticks. One walked up to Mr. Stevens, and seated himself in the speaker's chair.

Another looked around the hall, and muttered something about desolving Parliament. Others commenced destroying all before them. One of them visited the front row of members' benches on both sides of the House, striking all papers to the floor with sticks.

After him, another, more determined on destruction, tore the benches up, and jumping upon or breaking them. The splendid mace of the assembly caught the eye of one, who speedily marched off with it.

The Sergeant-at-arms, witnessed the daring act, and as the fellow passed out caught hold of the crown and nearly succeeded in rescuing it. Two or three of the party came to the rescue and struck at the sergeant with clubs and forced him to relinquish his hold.

Having destroyed as much as they could, they left the assembly hall. The members having entered from the rear of the speaker's [illegible] chair, the ministers contented themselves with [illegible] ertions of Guan and Robinson, the former of whom ejected a fellow in a blanket-coat, about to demolish the clerk's table, they would not have left a single piece of furniture.

One fellow had arrived with the rod of office of the sergeant-at-arms, and went striking at every article in the rear of the speaker. He was obliged to seek escape, as the house had been fired at the McGill street end, and the building was in flames. A cry was got up to save the library.

Sir Allen McNab used every exertion to effect this; but all seemed bent on making their escape from the fire. Sir Allen McNab and Mr. Badgley went to the library and attempted to save a few volumes, but were unable to get them out, and to save their lives were compelled to descend by means of a ladder.

The Parliament house and others are totally destroyed.

Many arrests have been made this morning, Sir George Moffat has been arrested, charged with high treason. To day all is quiet.

Out-breaks were occurring daily in which houses were mobed and burned, and large meetings were held, and resolutions passed which were characterized by intemperance and vindictiveness. Also resolutions were passed for the recall of Lord Elgin.—[Ed.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 28.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The Government has armed five hundred Special Constables, but afterwards disbanded them, in consequence of their getting into a street fight with some English gentlemen, which caused a general out burst of indignation. Cannon were planted in the streets and the Garrison were under arms. Towards evening quiet was restored, but out-breaks are reported at Kingston and Toronto.

SOUTH CAROLINA "COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.—We learn, by the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph, that the Disunionists of the Palmetto State, have formed a "Committee of Safety and Correspondence" throughout the commonwealth, to plot against the rights, liberties, and free institutions of the entire country. These local committees of the different Districts, are to meet in State Convention at the Capitol on the first Monday in May, for the purpose of perfecting a through organization to communicate their designs. These Safety Committees refuse to publish their proceedings, and the great mass of the Southern people are left in the dark as to their character. Some of the South Carolina papers state that they meditate on proposals of non-intercourse with the North.—[Ex.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*Sailor on the Passengers—Arrest on Suspicion, &c.*—The bark Tiberius, with dates from Buenos Ayres to the 17th of July, arrived at Boston on the 24th ult. She reports having left eighteen American sail of vessels in port. Exchange on the United States was worth 4 per cent; doubloons highest 3, 46, lowest 3 40.

By this arrival we learn the melancholy intelligence of the death, by starvation, of five of the passengers of the British brig Jane, while on her passage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres.

The commander of the English steamer Gorgon had been arrested, charged with abstracting the mail while on its way to Valparaiso. The mail was found sunk by cannon balls.

The ship Mount Wollaston has arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, and brings $20,000 in gold dust, the property of Mr. B. D. Washburn, a passenger, who obtained the same in one season at the dry diggings in California.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF CALIFORNIA.—Up to this time, our means of information on these subjects have been extremely vague and scanty. With the exception of Mr. Dana, who, during the exploring expedition of 1841, passed along the valleys of the Tlamath and the Sacramento, and who has recently, in Silliman's Journal, published the notes of his observations, no voyager has attempted a systematic inquiry into the formations of California. And yet, from the multitudes of accounts we have, ther must be abundance there to stimulate and gratify the keenest as well as the most obtuse sense of scientific research.

But how they occur, to what extent they are reliable, and in what degree their probable avail will influence the existing commercial relations of the world, are points that yet wait to be ascertained and discussed. We are, therefore, especially gratified on being able to announce that one of our citizens, Mr. Philp T. Tyson, a naturalist of well known talent and learning, has just sailed from New York for San Francisco, via Chagres and Panama, in the view of devoting himself to a scientific exploration of Upper California. Mr. Tyson's remarkable accuracy as a mineralogist, fact in analytic chemistry, and practised skill as a geological observer, render his undertaking of the highest interest, and warrant us, if his life and health should be spared, in looking for results from researches, both reliable and profound.—[Sun.

FOR THE SALT LAKE.—John J. Intfeld, M. F. Tiernan, Wm. C. Brent, David Williamson, Sam'l. Loewi, and Joseph T. Intfeld, left on yesterday for the Salt Lake. These gentlemen take with them goods of different kinds, for the purpose of trading with the Mormons at that place. If the good wishes of a whole community can do these young gentlemen any good, we feel confident they will meet with abundant success. For ourself we hope to see them return to this place with an [illegible] fortune.—St. Joseph Gazette.

There are 3,000 artists, and students resident in Paris.

The St. Louis Republican says: General John Wilson arrived in that city on Sunday evening, April 29th. We have already announced the appointment of Gen. Wilson to be Indian Agent. He is now making his preparations to enter upon the duties assigned to him by the President, and will soon be on his way, with his family, to the seat of the agency. General Wilson, while his headquarters will be at the city of the Salt Lake, is also the agent of the Government for all the Indian tribes in California. In the performance of his duty, he will be authorized and required to visit all the Indian tribes in the territory, to gather statistics as to their population, resources, locality, &c., and generally such information as may be useful to the government, in the new relations which must grow up between them and their white neighbors. Such information will be of great service to the government, in future legislation over the territory which they may acquire from the Indians, if they have not already acquired jurisdiction by the treaty of peace with Mexico. The office is an important one, but it may be safely entrusted to the hands of Gen. Wilson.

The same gentleman is, we have understood, appointed Navy Agent at San Francisco, California.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz:, revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.
m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

FERRY.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.
St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskeys.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

LAW NOTICE.

G. C. MATLACK, ATTORNEY AND CONNSELLOR AT LAW. Will be prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession by the first day of July next. His office will be in St. Francis, and will attend all the courts in Pottawatamie county; The Supreme Court of Iowa; the Circuit Court, of the county of Atchison, Mo., and the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. All business intrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to. apr5 tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machines will be [illegible] by steam day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to puachase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather, which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do., Upper Leather, Linin Binding, Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers' Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchange for leather.
Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSGN.

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by
my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 11.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

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From the Times and Seasons.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GOD.

The government of the Almighty, has always been very dissimilar to the government of men;-whether we refer to his religious government, or to the government of nations. The government of God has always tended to promote peace, unity, harmony, strength and happiness; while that of man has been productive of confusion, disorder, weakness and misery. The greatest acts of the mighty men have been depopulate nations, and to overthrow kingdoms; and whilst they have exalted themselves and become glorious, it has been at the expense of the lives of the innocent—the blood of the oppressed—the moans of the widow, and the tears of the orphan. Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Persia, Carthage, Rome—each were raised to dignity amid the clash of arms, and the roar of war; and whilst their triumphant leaders led forth their victorious armies to glory and victory, their ears were saluted with the groans of the dying, and the misery and distress of the human family: before them the earth was a paradise, and behind them a desolate wilderness; their kingdoms were founded in carnage and bloodshed, and sustained by oppression, tyranny and despotism. The designs of God, on the other hand, have been to promote the universal good, of the universal world; to establish peace and good will among men; to promote the principles of eternal truth; to bring about a state of things that shall unite man to his fellow man—cause the world to "beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks"—make the nations of the earth dwell in peace; and to bring about the millenial glory—when "the earth shall yield its increase, resume its paradisean glory, and become as the garden of the Lord."

The great and wise of ancient days have failed in all their attempts to promote eternal power, peace, and happiness. Their nations have crumbled to pieces; their thrones have been cast down in their turn; and their cities, and their mightiest works of art, have been annihilated; or their dilapidated towers, or time worn monuments have left us but feeble traits of their former magnificence, and ancient grandeur. They proclaim aloud with a voice of thunder, those imperishable truths—that man's strength is weakness, his wisdom is folly, his glory is his shame.

Monarchical, aristocratic, and republican forms of government, of their various kinds and grades, have in their turn been raised to dignity and prostrated in the dust. The plans of the greatest politicians, the wisest senators, and most profound statesmen have been exploded; and the proceedings of the greatest chieftains, the bravest generals, and the wisest kings have fallen to the ground. Nation has succeded nation, and we have inherited nothing, but their folly. History records their puerile plans, their short lived sway, their feeble intellect, and their ignoble deeds.

Have we increased in knowledge or intelligence? where is there a man that can step forth and alter the destiny of nations, and promote the happiness of the world? Or where is there a kingdom or nation, that can promote the universal happiness of its own subjects, or even their general well being? Our nation, which possesses greater resources than any other, is rent from center to circumference, with party strife, political intrigue, and sectional interest; our counsellors are panic stuck, our legislators are astonished, and our senators are confounded; our merchants are paralized, our tradesmen are disheartened, our mechanics out of employ, our farmers distressed, and our poor crying for bread. Our banks are broken, our credit ruined, and our states overwhelmed in debt; yet we are, and have been in peace. What is the matter? Are we alone in this thing? Verily, no. With all our boasted we are better situated than any other nation. Let Egypt, Turkey, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Germany, England, China, and every other nation speak, and tell the tale of their trouble—their perplexity, and distress, and we should find that their cup was full, and that they were preparing to drink the dregs of sorrow. England, that boasts of her literature, her science, commerce, &c., has her hands reeking with the blood of the innocent, abroad; and she is saluted with the cries of the oppressed, at home. Chartism, O'Connelism, and Radicalism are gnawing her vitals at home; and Ireland, Scotland, Canada, and the East, are threatening her destruction abroad. France is rent to the core—intrigue, treachery, and treason lurk in the dark; and murder, and assassination stalk forth at noon-day. Turkey, once the glory of European nations, has been shorn of her strength—has dwindled into her dotage, and has been obliged to ask her allies to her tributary terms of peace: and Russia, and Egypt are each of them opening their jaws to devour her. Spain has been the theatre of bloodshed, of misery and woe, for years past. Syria is now convulsed with war and bloodshed. The great and powerful empire of China, which has for centuries resisted the attacks of barbarians, has become tributary to a foreign foe; her batteries thrown down; many of her cities destroyed, and her villages deserted. We might mention the Eastern rajahs; the miseries and oppressions of the Irish; the convulsed state of Central America; the situation of Texas and Mexico; the state of Greece, Switzerland, and Poland—nay, the world itself presents one great theatre of misery, woe, and "distress of nations with perplexity." All, all speak with a voice of hundreds, that man is not able to govern himself—to legislate for himself—to protect himself—to promote his good, nor the good of the world.

It has been the design of Jehovah, from the commencement of the world, and is his purpose now, to regulate the affairs of the world in his own time; to stand as head of the universe, and take the reigns of government into his own hand. When that is done judgment will be administered in righteousness, anarchy and confusion will be destroyed, and "nations will learn war no more." It is for want of this great governing principle that all this confusion has existed; "for it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps;" this we have fully shewn.

If there was anything great or good in the world it came from God. The construction of the first vessel was given to Noah by revelation. The design of the ark was given by God, "a pattern of heavenly things." The learning of the Egyptians, and their knowledge of astronomy was no doubt taught them by Abraham and Joseph, as their records testify who received it from the Lord. The art of working in brass, silver, gold, and precious stones, was taught by revelation in the wilderness. The architectural designs of the Temple at Jerusalem, together with its ornament and beauty was given of God. Wisdom to govern the house of Israel was given to Solomon, and to the judges of Israel; and if he had always been their king, and they subject to his mandate, and obedient to his laws, they would still have been a great and mighty people; the rulers of the universe—and the wonder of the world. If Nebuchadnezzar, or Darius, or Cyrus, or any other king possessed knowledge or power it was from the same source, as the scriptures abudantly testify. If then, God puts up one and sets down another at his pleasure—and made instruments of kings unknown to themselves to fulfill his prophecies, how much more was he able, if man would have been subject to his mandate, to regulate the affairs of this world, and promote peace and happiness among the human family.

The Lord has at various times commenced this kind of government, and tendered his services to the human family. He selected Enoch, whom he directed and gave his law unto and to the people who were with him; and when the world in general would not obey the commands of God, after walking with God, he translated Enoch and his church, and the priesthood or government of heaven, was taken away.

Abraham was guided in all his family affairs by the Lord; was told where to go and when to stop; was conversed with by angels and by the Lord; and prospered exceedingly in all that he put his hand unto; it was because he and his family obeyed the counsel of the Lord. When Egypt was under the superintendence of Joseph, it prospered, because he was taught of God; when they oppressed the Israelites destruction came upon them. When the children of Israel were chosen, with Moses at their head, they were to be a peculiar people, among whom God should place his name; their motto was "The Lord is our lawgiver; the Lord is our judge; the Lord is our king, and he shall reign over us." While in this state they might truly say, "happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Their government was a theocracy; they had God to make their laws, and men chosen by him to administer them; he was their God, and they were his people. Moses received the word of the Lord from God himself; he was the mouth of God to Aaron, and Aaron taught the people in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs; they were both one; there was no distinction; so will it be when the purposes of God shall be accomplished; when "The Lord shall be king over the whole earth" and "Jerusalem his throne." "The law shall go forth from Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

This is the only thing that can bring about the "restitution of all things, spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world was"—"the dispensation of the fulness of times, when GOD shall gather together all things in one." Other attempts to promote universal peace and happiness in the human family have proven abortive; every effort has failed, every plan and design has fallen to the ground; it needs the wisdom of God, the intelligence of God, and the power of God to accomplish this. The world has had a fair trial for six thousand years; the Lord will try the seventh thousand himself; "he whose right it is, will possess the kingdom, and reign until he has put all things under his feet;" iniquity will hide its houry head, Satan will be bound, and the works of darkness destroyed; righteousness will be put to the line, and judgment to the plummet, and he that fears the Lord will alone be exalted, in that day." To bring about this state of things there must of necessity be great confusion among the nations of the earth; distress of nations with perplexity." Am I asked what is the cause of the present distress? I would answer: "Shall there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it," The earth is groaning under corruption, oppression, tyrranny and bloodshed; and God is coming out of his hiding place, as he said he would do, to vex the nations of the earth. Daniel, in his vision, saw convulsion upon convulsion; he "saw till thrones were cast down, and the ancient of days did sit; and one was brought before him like unto the Son of man! and all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, did serve and obey him." It is for us to be righteous that we may be wise and understand, for "none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." As a church, and a people speaks chooves us to be wise, and to seek to know the will of God, and then be willing to do it; for "blessed is he that heareth the word of the Lord and keepeth it," says the scriptures. "Watch and pray always," says our Savior, "that ye may be accounted worthy to escape the things that are coming on the earth, and to stand before the Son of man." If Enoch, Abraham, Moses, the children of Israel, and all God's people were saved by keeping the commandments of God, we, if saved at all, shall be saved upon the same principle. As God governed Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as families and the children of Israel as a nation, so we, as a church, must be under his guidance if we are prospered, preserved and sustained. Our only confidence can be in God; our only wisdom obtained from him; and he alone must be our protector and safeguard, spiritually and temporally, or we fall.

We have been chastened by the hand of God heretofore for not obeying his commands, although we never violated any human law, or transgressed any human precept; yet we have treated lightly his commands, and departed from his ordinances, and the Lord has chastened us sore, and we have felt his arm, and kissed the rod: let us be wise in time to come, and ever remember that "to obey is better than sacrifice; and to hearken than the fat of rams." The Lord has told us to build the temple, and the Nauvoo House, and that command is as binding upon us as any other; and that man who engages not in these things is as much a transgressor as though he broke any other command—he is not a doer of God's will, nor a fulfiller of his laws.

In regard to the building up of Zion it has to be done by the counsel of Jehovah; by the revelations of heaven, and we should feel to say "if the Lord go not with us, carry us not up hence." We would say to the saints that come here, we have laid the foundation for the gathering of God's people to this place, and expect that when the saints do come they will be under the counsel of those that God has appointed. The Twelve are set apart to counsel the saints pertaining to this matter; and we expect that those who come here will send before them their wise men according to revelation; or if not practicable, be subject to the counsel that God has given or they cannot receive an inheritance among the saints, or be considered as God's people; and they will be dealt with as transgressors of the laws of God; we are trying here to to gird up our loins, and purge from our midst the workers of iniquity; and we hope that when our brethren arrive from abroad, they will assist us to roll forth this good work, and to accomplish this great design; that "Zion may be built up in righteousness; and all nations flock to her standard;" that as God's people, under his direction, and obedient to his law, we may grow up in righteousness and truth; that when his purposes shall be accomplished, we may receive an inheritance among those that are sanctified.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense.

Who is the wisest man in the world? He that lays up his treasures in heaven; where rust does not corrupt, and thieves do not break through and steal.

Nauvoo Temple.

We stated in our last that the walls of this edifice had been purchased by Mons. Cabet for the use of his association of French Communists. We learn from a gentleman who resides in Nauvoo that Cabet paid $3,000 and the citizens $1,000 for the Temple and arsenal, together with about eleven acres of ground—the title being vested solely in Mons. Cabet. He has commenced rebuilding the Temple, and employs the labor of three hundred men upon the work. Much of the interest that has hitherto attached to this edifice will now be dissipated, for it will no longer wear the proud name of "TEMPLE," but in future it will be known as the "Monster Boarding House." The basement story is to be laid off into kitchens, the first floor will be converted into a dining room capable of accommodating a thousand persons, and the remainder of the building will be fitted up for school rooms, offices, and sleeping apartments for five hundred people. *Sic transit gloria Templi!*—[Oquawka Spectator.

Apple trees have been known to exist for centuries, and if we calculate the amount of fruit which a tree, two hundred years old, may be supposed to bear annually, we can but think with astonishment upon the prodigious fecundity of a single pippin, which would be sufficient to furnish the whole of Europe with fruit of that kind.

THE PLOUGH.—Its one share in the bank of earth is worth ten in the bank of paper.

Night of Martyrdom.

The following article, on the night of the Prophet's and Patriarch's Martyrdom, are inserted in order to perpetuate the memories of the "just," and render to the heavens a tribute of gratitude for their manifest interest in the tried condition of Saints on earth:

Twenty-seventh of June, 1844. Eventful period in the calender of the 19th century! That awful night!! I remember it well—I shall never forget it! Thousands and tens of thousands will never forget it! A solemn thrill—a melancholy awe comes o'er my spirit! The memorable scene is fresh before me! It requires no art of the pencil, no retrospection of history to portray it. The impression of the Almighty Spirit on that occasion will run parallel with eternity! The scene was not portrayed by earthquake, or thundrings and lightnings, and tempest; but the majesty and sovereignty of Jehovah was felt far more impressively in the still small voice of that significant hour, than the roaring of many waters; or the artillery of many thunders, when the spirit of Joseph was driven back to the bosom of God, by an ungrateful and blood-guilty world. There was an unspeakable something, a portentous significancy in the firmament and among the inhabitants of the earth. Multitudes felt the whisperings of woe and grief, and the forebodings of tribulation and sorow that they will never forget, though the tongue of man can never utter it. The Saints of God, whether near the scene of blood, or even a thousand miles distant, felt at the very moment the prophet lay in royal gore, that an awful deed was perpetrated. O, the repulsive chill! the melancholy vibrations of the very air, as the prince of darkness receded in hopeful triumph from the scene of slaughter! That night could not the Saints sleep, though uninformed by man of what had passed with the Seer and Patriarch, and far, far remote from the scene; yet to them sleep refused a visitation—the eyelids refused to close—the hearts of many sighed deeply in secret, and enquired why am I thus.

One of the Twelve Apostles, while traveling a hundred miles from the scene of assassination, and totally ignorant of what was done, was so unaccountably sad, and filled with such unspeakable anguish of heart without knowing the cause, that he was constrained to turn aside from the road and give utterance to his feelings in tears and supplications to God. Another Apostle, twelve hundred miles distant, while standing in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, with many others, was similarly affected, and obliged to turn aside to hide the big tears that gushed thick and long from his eyes. Another, president of the high priests, while in the distant state of Kentucky, in the solitude of midnight, being marvelously disquieted, God condescended to show him, in a vision, the mangled bodies of the two murdered worthies, all dripping in purple gore, who said to him, we are murdered by a faithless state and cruel mob.

Shall I attempt to describe the scene at Nauvoo on that memorable evening? If I could, surely you would weep, whatever may be your faith or scepticism, if the feelings of humanity are lodged in your bosom; all prejudice and mirth would slumber, till the eye of pity had bedewed the bier, and the heart had found relief in lamentation. Before another day dawned, the messenger bore the tidings into the afflicted city; the picquet guards of the city heard the whisper of murder in silent amazement, as the messenger passed into the city. There the pale muslin signal for gathering the troops hung its drooping folds from the temple spire (as if partaking of nature's sadness), and made tremulous utterance to the humble soldiery to muster immediately. As the dawn made the signal visible, and the base tone of the great drum confirmed the call, fathers, husbands, and minor sons all seized the broken fragment of a dodger, or a scanty bone, for the service that might be long and arduous before their return, or swallowed some thickened milk (as might be the case) and fled to the muster ground; the suspicious mother and children followed to the door and window, anxious to see the gathering host emerge from their watch-posts and firesides, where rest and food were scanted to the utmost endurance. The troops continued to arrive, and stood in martial order, with a compressed lip and a quick ear. They waited with deathly but composed silence, to hear the intelligence that *mournful spirits* had saddened their hearts with during the night. The speaker stood up in the midst, not of an uniform soldiery of hirelings, for they had no wages; their clothing was the workmanship of the diligent domestic—the product of wife and daughters' arduous toil; their rations were drawn from the precarious supplies, earned in the intervals between preaching to the states and nations of the earth, and watching against the intrusions and violence of mobs. The speaker announced the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch, and paused under the heavy burden of the intelligence. ...

But here I must pause; my pen shall touch lightly, as it must feebly, that hallowed—that solemn and ever memorable hour! The towering indignation; the holy and immutable principle of retribution for crime that dwells eternally in the bosom of God, insensibly impelled the right hand almost to draw the glittering sword, and feel the sharpness of the bayonet's point and its fixedness to the musket's mouth. But the well planted principle of self-command, and also of observing the order of Heaven and the council of the priesthood, soon returned the deadly steel to the scabbard; and the victorious triumph of loyalty to God, in committing evil doers to him that judgeth righteously, and who hath said, "vengeance is mine and I will repay," prevailed over the billows of passion; and in the transit of a fleeting moment the holy serenity of the soldiery, depicted by an occasional tear, showed to angels and men, that the tempest of passion was hushed, and wholly under the control of the spirit of wisdom and of God. It was the most unearthly and morally sublime scene that I ever witnessed. Contemplate a city and community of 20,000 people, whose love for their leader, the Prophet of the Lord, was warm and abiding as the love of David and Jonathan, in an evil moment betrayed by a sovereign State! Under his instructions they had been taught the ways of truth and salvation---they had been gathered from remote parts, even distant islands and continents, that they might hear the word of the Lord from his lips; and build up a city where *gambling*, and *lewdness*, *theft* and *drunkenness* should have no admittance! And the life of Joseph was considered so necesary to the work of God and the welfare of the human family, that many thousands could readily have died in his stead, if that could have preserved his life. But the Governor of Illinois, the Commander-in-Chief of 80,000 organized militia, threatened the speedy demolition of the whole city of Nauvoo, if Joseph was not delivered up to him for trial on the *antiquated charge* of treason! He made the most solemn assurance, and pledged the sacred faith of the State, that he should be kept safe and unharmed until he could have a fair and impartial trial. But oh! the cruel perfidy of that modern Nero, the governor! and the bloody butchery of the soldiery (some of whom had been disbanded and others had not), that could deliberately murder innocent and helpless men, that had surrendered at discretion, after all the strongest assurances of protection! The soldiery in Nauvoo numbered near four thousand, while those in alliance with the bloody perpetrators in the country, were not more than one-half the number. They would have been an easy prey to the merited revenge of the outraged force at Nauvoo; but that force bore the outrages with coolness and wisdom that has never been equalled by uninspired men. They governed themselves under circumstances the most extraordinary, and hearkened calmly to the voice of wisdom, when their pain and grief were almost insupportable. The soldiery on the Temple square heard, but felt that there was no adequate victim for vengeance in the county, or even in the destruction of the whole State. Some, least tender in their hearts, found relief in tears. In the houses of the Saints, aside from the soldiery, females, less competent to bear the news than husband and fathers, in some instances lost their sanity of mind for a season; but as the sun arose and the people congregated on the green, after being exhorted to give their enemies into the hands of Him that judgeth righteously, tranquility and order ensued. But not so with the mob. During all the bloody night their houses were hastily deserted by men, women, and children. So great was the consternation and so precipitate the flight, that even females fled in their night-clothes, almost naked, and continued their flight amid imprecations and shrieks for the distance of even fifty miles, where, exhausted and frightened, they alarmed villages, and the city of Quincy to the ringing of bells, and the speedy gathering of every person that could bear arms for their defence; but no man pursued, though "the wicked fled."

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Sermon Manufacture in England.

In England there are persons—generally deposed clergymen or superannuated schoolmasters—who make a business of writing sermons for ministers of the Episcopal Church, who thereby save themselves this labor and gain time for hunting, attending race courses, &c.—A good composer can command about five English shillings per sermon, and the Rector can well afford this, as his living comes, by thiths, out of the public. Some sermon makers earn about twenty or thirty pounds per year by the business. No matter what are their private doctrines or characters, be they infidels or knaves, if they can but write sermons conforming to the standard doctrines of the Church, and they are tolerable well written, so as to be read without difficulty, they are sure to find clerical purchasers. Rev. Dr. Trusler made quite a fortune a good many years ago by having a fac-simile of a sermon composed by him engraved on a copper plate from which he took a great many impressions and sold them all over the kingdom to clergymen who preached them to their congregations as their own.

The eccentric but pious Rev. Rowland Hill tells, in his Village Dialogues, (vol. II. p. 137,) a pretty anecdote illustrative of the danger of too many clergymen purchasing copies of the same sermon for delivery. It is as follows:

"An egregious blunder once happened even in the famous University of Cambridge at what is commonly called the Sound Church: Dr. Trusler has a notable sermon on these words, "See that ye fall not out by the way." And so it fell out that it was preached by different ministers, in the same Sound Church, three Sundays running. The clerk on the fourth Sunday admonished the preacher not to give them a fourth edition of "See that ye fall not in by the way," for that parish was all very peaceable.

The reply was, that he had no other in his pocket, so that the people must hear that or none. The reader would not dispute the probability of this anecdote if he knew after what sort of a fashion the Churches in and about the neighbornood of the English Universities are unfortunately served.

PROVERBS.—Three things are an abomination to the Saints: a slanderer, a tatler, and a hypocrite: but a drunkard, a thief, and gambler are a disgrace to themselves—and the whole too often end with murder.

Effects of Drunkenness.

The great Lord Chancellor Bacon's opinion of drunkenness was, that "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness."

Some go so far as to say there are no advantages to be obtained from drunkenness, but let such read the following twenty-one attainments which are the invariable offspring of that delectable practice, and say are they not advantages.

1. If you wish to render yourself unfit for rational enjoyments and rational intercourse; become a drunkard, and that will fully accomplish the end.

2. If you wish to become a fool, be a drunkard, for that will soon destroy your understanding.

3. If you wish your prospects in life to become dark and cloudy, be a drunkard, and they will become dark and cloudy enough.

4. If you would destroy your bodily health, be a drunkard, for drunkenness is the mother of vice.

5. If you would ruin your soul, be a drunkard, for the drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven.

6. If you would be a suicide, be a drunkard, for thousands have brought themselves to a premature grave by drunkenness.

7. If you would expose your secrets, as well as your folly, be a drunkard; for they will run out as the brandy runs in.

8. If you are plagued with robust health and a strong bodily constitution, be a drunkard; and you will reduce both to debility and disease.

9. If you would get rid of your money and wealth without the trouble of knowing how, be a drunkard; and they will insensibly vanish from you.

10. If, when you are unable to labor, you would have no resource but that of a work house, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any other.

11. If you are anxious to expel all harmony and happiness from your domestic circle, be a drunkard; and discord with all her train of evils will assuredly follow.

12. If you would always have yourself under public suspicion, be a drunkard; for little as you may think it, almost all agree that those who rob themselves and families would also rob another.

13. If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a drunkard; and you will have reason to skulk out of the public way and betake yourself to by-paths, or remain within doors.

14. If you would be a dead weight on the community, "a cumberer of the ground," be a drunkard; for that will render you useless, helpless, burdensome and expensive.

15. If you are fond of the amusement of court conscience, be a drunkard; and ten to one you shall be fully gratified.

16. If you would be a nuisance in society, be a drunkard; for the breath of the drunkard is like a pestilential vapor, his appearance slovenly, idiotic and ridiculous, and his example, in word or action, hateful and pernicious.

17. If you would be odious to your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will certainly become so.

18. If you would be a pest to society, be a drunkard; and you will be avoided by every good and virtuous person as if tainted with some deadly infection.

19. If you dredd remonstrance, and if you feel a horror of being reclaimed, be a drunkard; and that will render you impervous to every salutary admonition.

20. If you would smash windows and lamps, break the peace of society, and your homes also—tumble under carts, off horses, off buildings, out of railroad cars, be locked up in the watch house, dungeons, &c., be a drunkard; and it is strange if you do not succeed.

21. Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a drunkard; and you will find that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.—[Olive Leaf.

NOTHING IS LOST.—The drop that mingles with the flood—the sand dropped on the seashore—the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt, till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to return to their homes and produce the same effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad word may arouse the indignation of a whole neighborhood; It may spread like wild-fire, to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost—be careful how you speak—speak right—speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of kindness, by words dropping among the young and the old, is incalculable. It will not cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but will be felt, wider and still wider, as year after year passes away. Who then, will not exert himself for the welfare of millions!—[Olive Branch.

CATERPILLARS.—An English agricultural paper gives the following method to destroy caterpillars, which was accidentally discovered, and is practised by a gardener near Glasgow.

A piece of woolen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush and when taken out was found to be covered by the leaf-devouring insect. Taking the hint, he immediately placed pieces of woolen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found the next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.

Do not evil to get good by it, which never yet happened to any.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Brighamites and Hydeites.

We have been unwillingly forced to bestow a thought upon the above expressions, because there are some who have pretty freely made them: But where this language prevails the Spirit of the Lord does not. Who is Hyde or who is Brigham but your humble servants and brethren in Christ Jesus, our Lord? Those who are saved, are the disciples and followers of Christ. He is the Great Head of the church, and after his name are the sanctified called. Brigham is the man to receive the word of the Lord for the Saints—the legitimate channel through which it comes; and Hyde is the man to carry out that word according to his best ability. How many disciples has Christ in Pottawatmie county that will receive His word through this channel? *Every one will do it.*

But if any man is strenuous, contentious or zealous to show particular respect to Br. Brigham, or is jealous of his honor, (and every *true* friend of his ought to be) we hope they will manifest it in some way that will show and prove that their devotion to him is not in word only. We want such persons to come forward and raise a little cash to help liquidate some of the liabilities of the Presidency if they wish to manifest so much good feeling. If they will not do this, let them own the truth and shame the Devil once; that they care as little about Brigham as about any other man, and complain most loudly that he oppresses them. But because we have spoken boldly against certain crimes such as standing god father or sponsor for a bogus press, the half brothers, cousins, second cousins friends and familiar acquaintances wish to say or do something to grind us pretty hard because the sweep of our pen probably drew a right or an obtuse angle across some of their paths; and because we employed a man that could move in the elements of either fish or fowl to search out the hidden monster, disclose its actual being and whereabouts, they are greedy to ascribe to us the cruelty of the shark and the rapacity of the eagle. The former, relating to the discovery, we own to, but the latter we disclaim.

That we may not be misunderstood by reason of some who would seek occasion against us, we say again, that every person who can procure a proper outfit, according to the spirit and tenor of the late Epistle of the Presidency in the Valley, should by all means, repair there this season. This is the counsel,—it has been the counsel, and those who say to the contrary, say that which they know to be false, if they know anything about it.

Who is it that is up late and early to counsel, advise and help off the emigrants—to provide ways and means? Who is it that appears on the banks of the river to meet the emigrants that arrive on the boats amid cholera, death and mourning, to point out homes for the poor, &c. Who is it that helps provide for the widow and fatherless, who have been made so by the ravages of the cholera? Is it those who in their hearts and by the words of their mouth, have rejected the council and authorities here, who have placed their veto upon our military manœuvres last July—and reprobated our political course? No! No!! It is none of these. There are men, however, that bear the burdens of the whole, that are generally found where they are needed; and will not throw down their load though an enemy, with the smile of a friend, pierce them with a thorn. Through blindness, better men may sympathize with these spirits, but they will find ere long that their faith, spirit, and influence have run out in the same channel with their sympathy, and if they do not see it themselves, the people will tell them of it.

We are frequently asked if we are going to the Valley this year. We answer not, because we were appointed to stay here, and that appointment has not been revoked, but continued, as it will be seen in another place.

We like to stay here because we feel that we are doing more good here than we could do anywhere else. But when our superiors want us in another place, we think that we shall be as ready to obey as the man who declares himself to be a Brighamite. But while we do stay here, we are resolved to discharge our duty, the Lord being our helper, fearless of threats, regardless of fears or the petty whinings of such as stealthily and privately forward papers of complaint to the Presidency of the church in the Valley.

But we forbear; the weakness and folly of human nature is potent enough to resist the strongest reasons, and will only become wise by the things which it suffers. We ask the prayers of the upright that we may be able, like the tried anchor and iron cable, to hold the ship secure in the most violent storm.

Some few disaffected spirits that have little character to lose, and less that they hope or expect to gain, have tried to circulate a report that Bros. Geo. A Smith, Ezra T. Benson and ourself were divided in our feelings, views, and in our counsel, &c. These persons, let them be whomsoever they may, do not speak the truth, but do lie. But if they loved honest industry as well as they love a false heart and a mischief making tongue, they would do themselves and community some good.

In Saint Louis, this report was made by some persons that hoped, wished, and desired to create a division between us. But the seed fell on stony places, and it soon withered and died. Since we have been associated together, it is our pride and joy to say that not a discordant note or jarring string has ever trembled between us.

We have been *one* and united *in every single movement and principle*, and we only regret that Brothers Smith and Benson are going to leave us to emigrate to the Valley. The church here loses two wise and able counsellors, and none can feel their loss more sensibly than your humble servant that is destined to be left here; for he knows their worth better than any others. But the will of Heaven be done, and we will be content and do the best we can when they are gone.

A communication from Bros. Geo. A. Smith and E. T. Benson upon this subject will probably appear in our next.

To Our Patrons.

We began the publication of the Guardian under quite discouraging circumstances: or rather, our prospects for a sufficient support in our undertaking, were not very flattering. We are located far up the river in the north, where mails and steamboats "are few," and too often, "far between;" and to insure success, or a continuance of our business, we thought it best to begin with a semi-monthly paper at the rate of two dollars a year to subscribers. The test, trial or experiment has now been made, and the result has been more favorable than we confidently expected. We intend therefore, so soon as we can make the arrangement, and the regularity or uniformity of the mails will justify the move, to issue the Guardian weekly, making no difference in the terms of subscription.

Two dollars a year in advance for a semi-monthly paper is rather high we know; but two dollars a year for a weekly paper, situated as we are, is rather low, and we shall require our subscription list considerably enlarged to justify us in the undertaking. But we feel confident enough, from our past experience, to hazard the undertaking, and to issue the Guardian weekly at the same rate, just so soon as a good and sufficient mail is established between this and St. Joseph, on a scale large enough to carry off our papers.

If our friends have had to pay rather high for the Guardian in the start, they have the credit of helping us to get under headway in our business, for which we tender to them our hearty thanks; and as we intend to devote our personal attention and services to the Editorial department of this paper, sparing no pains to make it interesting to all classes, it is hoped that a liberal support will be given to this *sentinel* on the Western Frontier.

By the following letter from the Presidency of the Church, it will be seen that tithing, donations, &c., are desired in the Valley to build up the place, and to make such improvements as may be necessary. Any person that may be friendly disposed towards the Saints, who may have a heart and a purse to aid them in that lonely Valley to improve it, and to make it a desirable place, can forward to us their tithing, gifts, donations, &c., &c., for those purposes. This is the place to pay your tithing and to bring your gifts and offerings for the benefit of the church in the Valley. Elder Woodruff has a similar appointment in the Eastern States, and Elder Orson Pratt a similar one in England. We know of none others that have such an appointment on the East side of the Rocky mountains.

To all persons interested:

This letter certifies that Elder Orson Hyde is a duly appointed and authorized agent of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to receive, solicit and gather tithing and donations in the United States, and he is hereby instructed to keep a detailed account of all such receipts, specifying the amount, name and residence of each individual making remittances, and forward the same to us by some faithful brother, or appropriate the same to our order. And should Elder Hyde leave the States, he is instructed, to countersign and transfer this letter to some faithful brother whom he shall select as agent in his stead, and this letter thus countersigned shall be good authority for said agent to transact the above business as though Elder Hyde had done it himself.

Given under our hands and seal at Great Salt Lake City, Great Basin, North America, this 9th day of April, 1849, for and in behalf of said Church.

{seal.}

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
WILLARD RICHARDS.
Presidency of said Church.

Appointments for two Days' Meetings.

In Kanesville and at Highland Grove on the first Saturday and Sunday in each month. On the second Saturday and Sunday in each month, at Council Point, Springville Branch and at Harris' Grove. On the 3d Saturday and Sunday at Carterville and at Rocky Ford. On the 4th Saturday and Sunday at the new Tabernacle on Big Pigeon and at Unionville Branch on Keg Creek.

These meetings will be conducted under the presidency of one or more of the following ministers: Joseph Young, Lyman Stoddard, Jerome M. Benson, Daniel D. Hunt, Lebbius T. Coons, and Charles M. Johnson.

Our Subscribers.

It will be borne in mind that this is the Eleventh number of the Guardian. The thirteenth number will close the first six months. Those subscribers whose subscription expires at that time, and wish to receive the paper will please signify it by forwarding to us their subscription for the next six months, or for a longer term if they wish. They can pay the money over to any of our agents, and we will be responsible for it: or they may forward it by mail, or by private conveyance at their own risk. We can only be responsible for the money that is actually received by us, or paid into the hands of our authorized agents whose names are constantly in the Guardian. For your own benefit and ours also, your early attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

Roads.

The Roads in Pottawatamie county are so completely blockaded by fences that there is hardly room enough left for a passage to Heaven. It is proposed that a committee of three persons be appointed, one from Carterville, one from Kanesville, and one from Big Pigeon, to examine and determine the most feasable route for a public road leading from the prairie south of Carterville through the latter place, passing through or near Kanesville and extending up the Tabernacle Hollow to Little and Big Pigeon. Joseph Kelley, of Carterville, Henry Miller, of Kanesville, and Alvah Benson of Big Pigeon are appointed that committee by a number of citizens from all these places. This is destined to be one of the great thoroughfares threw this county, and calls for energetic measures in relation to it; and this committee are the very men to enter into such measures; and after the work is done, the commissioners will probably sanction it. But it requires to be opened sooner than it can be done by petition. We expect that every public spirited man will be on hand, up and doing while it is called to-day.

Trading Point.—The Missouri has washed away rising one hundred yards of the banks at that place. And it is feared that the Point will be washed away entirely. They have been obliged to move many buildings back a considerable distance from the river

Weather.—The weather for the past two weeks has been pleasant with occasional showers. Crops look well.

We have lately received a letter or two asking us to explain certain objections brought up by Mr. Strang. We have not the time, the patience, nor the disposition to gratify Mr. Strang, nor any that may be willingly entangled by his wicked devices.

His mysterious plates were undoubtedly made of an old brass kettle—a long shanked auger used to bore slantingly under the roots of a tree—the dirt nicely removed, and the plates forced into the hole. Then an angel appears and tells him that the plates were there. He dreams it three nights in succession, perhaps,—then takes witnesses and goes and digs up the plates from their bed. This has been told us by those who know the history of that affair. But if Bro. S. Harris don,t believe this, let him follow Mr. Strang till he gets a phosphorus endowment, then he may, in the light which that will afford him, see that he has been a dupe to the craft of a wicked man.

If a man will be ignorant after Mr. Strang has been cut off from the church for many years,—his wicked schemes exposed and published to the four winds, they must remain ignorant. We have long since done our duty and the whole of it in relation to that affair; and we do not wish to defile our columns with it; and henceforth we shall take no notice of letters or communications upon that subject: for men that will be troubled by that imposter, have not enough of the spirit of the Lord to live with us, and they had better not undertake it. We have no time to explain Mr. Strangs objections, neither Satan's. The hail has not destroyed the wheat crop, but it will sweep away the refuge of all such lies.

When Peter was endeavoring to walk upon the waters, to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he got half through, he would have been fifty feet under water.

By a letter from Dr. Coulson, dated Fort Kearney, May 27th, we learn that upwards of 3000 wagons had then passed the fort destined for the Gold country. He says that the emigrants are selling off and throwing away on the road almost every thing that can be thought of to lighten their loads. He bought a set of Blacksmith's tools for about one-half what they would cost in St. Louis.

The Doctor says that there have been some cases of Cholera among the emigrants, and some deaths in sight of the Fort, but none at the Fort. From certain other reliable sources, we learn that some fifteen or twenty deaths have occurred among the Indians opposite us from cholera and small pox. We have heard of no cases of cholera or small pox on the northern, or Mormon route.

Who has force and enterprise enough to run a good four horse team weekly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo? The mail contract might be obtained in connection, which would do much towards suporting the line of public conveyance. When passengers cannot be had, load up with freight. It will always pay. The mail must be carried on wheels. There is too much to be packed on horseback.

We will puff and blow for any responsible man that will lead out in the enterprize. When we have seen passengers lying about, waiting for a chance to go below, we have been almost tempted to undertake it ourself. But we have about as many irons in the fire already as we can attend to. Come on now, ye business men that have a little capital, and start some good horse teams on this route. Look out and get the contract for carrying the mail also. This is a consideration that should not be forgotten.

Is there a man in our community by the name of Parker who married a lady by the name of Sally Beedle or Sally Bedell, formerly of Dutchess county, New York? If there is such a person or such persons, they may hear something to their advantage by calling at this office.

Death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith.—It is five years ago to-day since the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by the hands of a wicked mob while they had the pledged faith of the State of Illinois for their protection. We publish an article on our first page in relation to their death which will be read with interest.

A Mistake.—The St. Louis Union says that "Lyman White the leader of the Mormons in the Valley had been repudiated." Lyman White never was in the Valley of the Salt Lake; but was located in Texas, and rejected by the Church here and also in the Valley of the Salt Lake, and another has been appointed in his place. His circular betrayed a spirit and principles that the Church here and in the Valley would not cherish.

Foreign News.—We give to our readers the news by the steamers in as condensed a form as possible. It will be read with deep interest by our friends in Pottawatamie.

The particular attention of our trading community who often go below to purchase various articles, is directed to Mr. Nuckols, of Linden, whose advertisement in this paper seems to hold out strong inducements. As you pass, you will do well to call on him and see. The heavy run of trade here, and the moderate prices at which goods have been sold in Kanesville, have combined to clear this part of the country of almost every kind of merchandise, particularly groceries. If about fifty tons of sugar and coffee were brought up here, it would meet with a pretty ready sale, besides our Yankee folks want a great deal of molasses, and plates to eat it on.

As Mr. Mulholland complains very much because a certain house and lot in this place, once his and John M. Beideman's, have, by some curious transfers, fallen into our hands; we propose in our next, to tell the whole story. We think it might be quite as well for Mr. Mulholland not to deal quite so liberally in bloody threats, for he does not always discover the real character of the man to whom he speaks. A man by the name of G—— will probably attend to his case quite as soon as he will be ready for it. If it is not the case, we are mistaken in the spirit of one of the parties.

Gen. Gaines.—The telegraph announces the death of Gen. Gaines after an illness of one hour and sixteen minutes. Supposed to be of cholera.

Kanesville Band.—The Kanesville Band gave a serenade to Br. Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson, on Friday evening last, on the occasion of their departure for the mountains.

River.—The river has been very high at this point the past week. It was higher than it has been since 1844. It is receding at this time. The water has destroyed crops and other property on the low bottoms.

New Orleans.—A great portion of the city was inundated at last accounts, by several large crevasses made in the Levee, occasioned by the high water of the Mississippi.

18 DAYS LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Three men arrived here on Friday last from the Valley, bringing news from thence to the 6th of May. The health of the settlements was good—spring crops looked remarkably well. Winter wheat did not look quite so prosperous as could be desired, yet it looked very well. They had a fine rain all over the Valley on the 1st of May. Crickets were not one quarter so distructive as last year. They begin to learn how to manage them better. Many men would leave the Valley to go to dig gold in opposition to the counsel of the church. So great was their desire for gold that quite a company left the Valley to go after the god of this world. When they get it, look out for the moulton calf.

These three men were robbed by the Crow Indians of eight or ten horses, saddles, provisions, clothing guns and ammunition, and were turned loose on the prairie to eat grass or die. But they happened to be not so easily discouraged as some, and managed to get through. Dr. Burnhyson and his company may be looked for in about three days. Met 1st California emigrants at Fort Laramie on the 22d May. There health was good, and their teams in good condition.

First met the cholera at the South fork of the Platte. One company had lost 14 men and encamped and lying by in consequence of being disabled, and many were sick. From where they met the cholera they passed many fresh graves by the road side all the way to where the Independence road strikes the Council R., the road 12 miles east of Fort Kearney, formerly Fort Childs.

The troops under Cols. Loring and Backenstos were met at the South Fork of the Platte in good health and prosperous condition. Egan and his company with our express was met at the same place also; all well, and no accident had occurred on the road, and their teams were in fine condition.

A company set out to Fort Childs with Government cattle, and were robbed by the Indians of their clothing and provisions, but they saved their cattle.

They report a great number of emigrants returning on the Southern route, having seen the elephant at various points out on the Plains. Several fights had taken place among the emigrants. Some were split open with an axe, some cut and mangled with hatches—some shot dead and were left, while others shot back, and the balance shot ahead.

One lot of wagons was met, six abreast, about two thousands in number, all rushing and cracking to get the first chance through a certain pass. "Oh!" said a wag, on hearing that, "How I should hate to have been an off side ox in that crowd under the cut and sting of a darkey's cracker."

They report the number of wagons that had passed Fort Childs up to the 15th inst., to be 7436 and like the ice at the breaking up of the Missouri, still coming. In addition to this number large numbers were seen to pass up on the north side of the Plate on the Mormon route. The upper route emigrants had no cholera or sickness among them.

Gen. Wilson and suite were met 40 miles west of old Fort Kearney, on his way to the seat of his agency at Salt Lake—all well.

Grass abundant all the way. Plenty of rain in the mountains.

Lines on the death of Elder William Anderson, killed at the battle of Nauvoo, September 11, 1846.

See the battle now is raging.
Hear the heavy cannon's roar,'
See the wicked mob are waging
On the Saints their dreadful war.

Hear the helpless orphan's crying,
See the widows weep and mourn,
And the Saints in terror flying,
Driven from a peaceful home.

Foremost in the ranks of battle,
Fearlessly our brother stood,
Till the hand of cruel mobbers,
Forced his spirit back to God.

He has died a faithful martyr,
To the glorious cause of Christ,
And has gone to rest forever,
In the mansions of the blest.

Farewell brother we shall meet,
In the resurrection mourn,
With delight, and transport greet thee,
When thou shalt to earth return.

Clothed with God's celestial priesthood,
Thou has passed behind the veil,
Their to rest with all the martyrs,
Who for their religion fell

Farewell brother thou wert faithful.
For the Saints thy life was given,
And for thee, and all the martyrs,
Is laid up a crown in heaven.

Mountain Boat.—The Amelia passed this point on Sunday last, loaded with freight for the mountains.

Another Riot in New York.—They have had another serious riot occurred in New York, at the Astor House Place, occasioned by the appearance of Mr. Mcready on the stage. The troops were called out and fired several times upon the rioters who had assembled; and before it was entirely quelled they had to bring out the field pieces charged with grape The soldiers were pelted constantly by stones. There were between twenty and thirty killed and more than treble that number were wounded in the affray. At the latest accounts the riots had been quelled. Mr. McCready left the next morning for Boston. He was going to sail in the next steamer for his native country never to return again.

The Mayor had issued a proclamation and says that he should preserve the peace at all hazards.

Cholera.—We observe by the papers that the cholera is on the increase in St. Louis and at towns on the river. In St. Louis on June 8th there were reported thirty-four interments of which twenty were of cholera.

The Last Train.—The first wagons of this train commenced crossing the river to-day. There will be between 300 and 400 wagons going in this train.

Eecution at Boston.—Washington Goode, a colored man, and a native of Baltimore, was hung at Boston on Friday, for the murder of Thomas Harding. He made a desperate attempt the night previous to commit suicide by cutting the veins of his arm with glass, and swallowing tobacco and tarred rope. Goode was only twenty years of age, and was with Gen. Taylor through all the Florida war. He protested his innocence to the last. The Times says:

But very few colored persons were seen near the place of execution. In one case, a citizen, opposed to the execution, closed his place of business and placed a placard, saying: "No business to day—a brother to be hung."

No manner of speaking is so offensive as giving praise and closing it with an exception.

4TH OF JULY.

Our friends, Messrs Brim & Bishop, we learn are to prepare a dinner in or near the Tabernacle on the 4th July. Some speechification may be expected, and probably a little powder burned on the occasion. Our young folks and old ones likewise are respectfully invited to attend.

Dinner Tickets may be had at the Union Hotel at 50 cents each.

Every body that feels interested enough to turn out with axes—teams—wagons &c., on Saturday to prepare an arbor for the accommodation of the people on the 4th are requested to do so to a man.

In this extremely hot weather, hurried season of the year—in cholera times, one day only can be devoted to pleasure and recreation. Be moderate in your recreation—temperate in eating and drinking, preserve the spirit of the Lord in your hearts, and keep his fear before your eyes. Let it be your prayer that the day may bring a blessing to you and to the nation whose birth we celebrate. We hope the ice will not be forgotten.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Dear Sir—When leaving the Eastern States last spring, I was requested by several of my friends to write them from time to time, informing them of our progress, welfare, &c. And inasmuch as I have neglected it, owing to sickness and unavoidable causes, I take this method of informing them, which will answer for all who take the Guardian.

I left Philadelphia on the 12th day of April last for this place, with a company of about 70 souls—and arrived with my family and a portion of the company at Council Bluffs on the 12th of June. We all enjoyed good health until the 29th of May, when near Louisville, one of our number, Elder Malin, was attacked by the cholera, but by every attention being paid to him, he survived until we got to St. Louis, where he died. On our way from St. Louis for the Bluffs, the cholera commenced its ravages on the steamer Monroe. Among the first that were attacked were some of the Californians and officers of the boat—but its ravages were not confined to those only—shortly five or six of our friends were attacked, all proving fatal. When the boat reached Jefferson city she was obliged to lay up, and while there several more of our friends died, and out of thirty Californians only three escaped from the cholera. And to add to the horrid spectacle were the graves, side by side—beds and pillows half burned up—peices of tents, broken cups, bowls, pillows, matrasses, &c., lined as it were the banks of the river, near the boat; while blankets, mattrasses, beds, &c., on which the sick had died came floating down the river; while in town, nothing could be seen scarcely but carts and hearses loaded with rough coffins (chiefly). Physicians riding to and fro—citizens congregated together—some locking up their houses, and fleeing into the country, and fear and consternation depicted on every countenance, mingled with the groans of the sick and dying from the hotels, churches and houses, all added to the general and prevailing gloom. And up to the 13th, when the disease appeared to abate, no less than twenty of our company—all the Californians but three or four, besides those on board the boat—amounting in all to some sixty persons, had died.

I here insert the names as far as I could ascertain of those of our company that died:

Mr. W. Hand, wife and adopted child of New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Hampton and child, Philadelphia; Br. Adams wife and two children, do.; Sister Hammar and child, do.; Br. Lamb, do.; Sister Batchelor, do.; Sister Eaby and child, Lancaster co., Pa.; Sisters Boswell, Granger, Brown, and Hodges, of St. Louis.

After May 13th the disease seemed to lose its malignity, and some few that were sick appeared to be recovering. On the 18th the balance were taken on the steamer Lightfoot, while on her way there were four or five more deaths occurred among Elder Scovill's company, which numbered about 130 Saints from England. Owing to the inability of the boat to stem the current of the river, it was with much difficulty we reached Iowa Point. Here the boat lay for several days unable to proceed. Capt. Brooks, (of whom I shall have something to say here after in another communication, whom I pronounce a base swindler—without any refinement,—more fit for a wood raft than Captain of a steamboat,) determined to drop down to Savannah Landing, and put all the passengers and their freight ashore which was carried into execution.

I feel thankful to our Heavenly Father for deliverance, for he has protected me and mine, and I give him all the glory.

The people of Jefferson city for the the most part were kind, and administered to our wants,—may the Lord reward those that kindly stepped forward to our aid, while the destroyer was laying us low, with disinterested motives.

It was thought the disease on board the Monroe was superinduced by the effects of the lead inhaled by the passengers from the newly painted Cabin: as the disease was chiefly confined to the Cabin passengers,—

Thus I have given you a brief account of our journey and I do not feel discouraged, but feel to persevere and go ahead. I expect to leave in a few days if the Lord will for the Salt Lake City—with my family in company with my brethen whom I love,—I would say to all the Eastern Saints let not the fear or dread of the destroyer deter you from gathering with the Saints, obtain the Crown, if you fall martyrs by the way—the road is narrow and straight, and perhaps it will grow narrower still.

W. I. APPLEBY.

Kanesville June 25th, 1849.

Emigrants for the Salt Lake should get over the Missouri at any point where they can, the lateness of the season and the danger of being caught in the snows of the mountains, should admonish every one to be awake, and ferry day and night.

We are not very good judges of the state of the market, but we hear that ink is at a *stand*, and "dander is riz."

The following are the names of the members of the Rollin Enterprise California company, which arrived here June 19th.

H. McGee, Thomas Kealy, Wm. Smith, Francis Brobks, Adna Lull, John Adams, H. M. Bell, O. P. Foster, Charles H. Erickson.

Counterfeit Five Franc Pieces have made their appearance in great abundance, in the city and vicinity of Keokuk, Iowa The Dispatch thinks they come from an agency well supplied with the article, and that the aid of one of the old fashioned vigilance committees may be required to find out the scoundrels.

Mortality of Emigrants on Steamboats.

A late number of the Memphis Eagle has an editorial upon the large number of emigrants who are dying on steamboats, which so fully coincides with our views on this subject, that we give it entire:

In the last three or four days but very few boats and yet an immense number of emigrants have passed this point bound north. The America reported 389; the Marshal Ney (we believe) 460; and the Winfield Scott, 400. In the last week, 2000 European emigrants have passed up the river. Every boat had them in droves of hundreds, crowded and penned up like cattle; and nearly every boat buries from 15 to 20 between this place and New Orleans. In every case cholera has had the credit of sweeping off the emigrants, and the whole country from New Orleans to Boston has been, or shortly will be filled with horrible reports of the ravages of cholera upon the Mississippi.

Now cholera, when it does come, is bad enough in its terrors and works. With no disease or epidemic is the scythe of death whetted more keenly. But we submit to the common sense of the public, if there is any necessity of attributing three or four hundred deaths which have taken place upon the river, between New Orleans and Memphis, in the last seven days, to Cholera, or to any contagious or epidemic disease. We submit it to common sense, if it is not wonderful that so few emigrants die, when one recollects the manner in which they are crowded and packed away behind the engines of a boat, in a limited space, some thirty by forty feet, where scarcely a breath of air can reach them over the hot boilers of the vessels. We have had the curiosity to visit the place in which deck passengers are packed, on some few of the boats touching at this point, and we can only express our extreme disgust at the manner in which the unfortunate emigrants are treated. We have done our share of the rough work in this world, and we do not think we are over nice in the matter of steamboats comfort or elegance; but we must say that both our heart and stomach have grown sick when we have stood in the close pen of some steamboats in which some hundreds of emigrants were miserably crowded together—the air rank and reeking with effluvium, and the sick gasping for fresh air, and trampled upon by the jostling throng. It is a mystery to us how the larger number of the emigrants thus crowded together, find room th sleep in; and it is a yet greater mystery to us how any of them survive such terrible and unwholesome confinement—men, women, boys, girls and even infants, heaped together in an uncomfortable and unhealthy 'litter.'

The whole system of transporting emigrants on the Mississippi river, as at present carried on, is an unmitigated and indefensible cruelty. It is almost as bad as that practiced in the Black Hole of Calcutta, and has not even the justification of revengeful war. It is based upon a spirit of sordid speculation, and should promptly and sternly meet with the interference of the laws. The officers of boats now receive deck passenger after deck passenger, looking always to the amount of passage money, and never once thinking of the cruel risk and waste of life which must ensue from an immensly over-crowded deck. The unfortunate emigrant, never having travelled upon our rivers, knows nothing of the probable number on board, nor of the serious inconveniences to be encountered. We say the law should and must sternly interfere to check this course of things, and to protect human life. At present steamboat competition is recklessly gambling with human life, and humanity demands the prohibitory action of the law. We know steamboat men well. They are as noble-hearted a class of men as there is in the world—as quick in generous, as lively in sympathetic impulses, when a case of distress is before them. But the fever of competition blinds them to the view of probable results; and they recklessly persue the practice of a criminal system, to which valuable lives are daily sacrificed. Through this system the banks of the Mississippi are being lined with graves. The poor emigrant, who comes tither to seek a home, fortune and happiness, escapes the dangers of the ocean only to risk desperately the noisome and deadly confinement of the after-deck of a Mississippi steamer. Lives are unnecessarily, wantonly sacrificed—families are broken up, and children orphaned in a strange land. This is all wrong—dreadfully wrong. The press should speak out, and, in the name of humanity check, by the operation of the laws, one of the most terrible and destructive practices that ever disgraced the commerce of a civilized people.

Russia.—We are apt to think Russia much stronger than it really is, owing to its immense standing army, which is 900,000 effective men. But these troops are scattered over every part of her vast empire; and she could not bring more than one-third of them to bear upon any point. France, single handed, is much more powerful than Russia, and is well able to prevent her encroaching upon the rest of Europe. Russia has got nothing behind her army, and no nation can accomplish anything in war at the present day, which relies solely upon a standing army. The strength of France consists in her National Guards,—the troops of which are nearly as well drilled as those of the line. Several times a year she has three or four millions of troops under arms, which could be brought into service in a few weeks. Russia does not dare to trust so many men with arms in their hands. Her troops are not better drilled than those of France or Germany.

During the past one hundred and fifty years, the Russians have made wonderful progress in agriculture, commerce, the arts, and every branch of civilization. Their court is the most splendid in the world. In illustration of the rudeness of manners in the time of the Empress Ann, it is related that in order to punish one of her courtiers, she had a nest built in the palace, where the unfortunate trangressor was obliged to sit for several days, and cackle like a goose.—[Dr. Baird.

NEW GOODS
AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise, which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are Cash or Trade in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE

S. F. NUCKOLLS

Linden, Mo., June, 1849.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60 sacks best Rio coffee;
6000 lbs N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls S. H. molasses;
3 " vinegar;
100 " Cinn. whisky;
50 " Kanawha salt;
110 sks G. A. salt;
80 bush dried apples;
20 bxs soap;
10 " raisins;
10 " candles;
10 " G. P. and Imperial teas;
16 " tobacco;
10 kegs powder;
15 " nails;
600 lbs cotton batting;
3 coils manilla rope;
1 box clothes pins;
1 cask log chains;
10 Jewett plows;
12 grindestones, &c.

S. F. NUCKOLLS

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Fisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

We have taken some pains to prepare from the Foreign News brought by the steamer America, an account of the convulsions on the Eastern continent.

Ireland.—Duffy is set free. Ireland is quiet at present. Some of the Irish Journals speak loudly against the Government.

France.—It appears, from the accounts from Paris, that the Government have determined to send an army of 14,000 to Rome to assist the Pope. Gen. Oudinot to command.

The president of the Council says that care will be taken to secure a free and liberal Government to the Roman people.

The Cholera is largely on the increase in Paris, and up to the 19th there have been 1,762 cases, of which 1,022 had proved fatal.

Germany.—Germany is still in a state of great confusion.

The Prussian Government is said to have obtained the assent of the few small States, such as Hesse, Cassel, Brunswick and Vienna, to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the King; but these are only a small part of the States of Germany.

Austria is of course violently opposed to a plan which would transfer the Imperial dignity from the House of Hapsburg to that of Brandenburg; and Bavaria, the third state in Germany by population and influence, is scarcely less so.

Also, France and Russia are strangely opposed to the change. All these difficulties might perhaps be got over if the smaller States of Germany were unanimous in favor of the union with Prussia. But this is not the fact.

Hanover, whose consent is necessary to the carrying out of the scheme, is not likely to give it.

Austria.—The relations of Austria are assuming a warlike appearance, and however desirous the German Court may be to keep on good terms with the Olmutz Cabinet, public opinion is too unanimous and strong in this case to allow of the popular demands being disregarded.

Denmark and Germany.—On the 8th the Danish Minister of War published the following order of the day:

"Kings and Sovereign are daily sending troops into the Duchies to second the efforts of the rebels against their legitimate Sovereigns. The contests which daily take place against superior forces produce only an effusion of blood without decisive results. The army will await until it will be possible to attack the enemy man to man."

The letters from Pesth and Vienna in the German papers confirm the accounts of the success of the Hungarians at Wistzen, and of the destruction which threatens the Imperial Army before Comorn.

It is stated in a letter from Vienna, of the 13th, that the bombarbment of Comorn had ceased, and that the Austrians intended to try and take it by famine.

A correspondent writes on the 5th from Cernowitz to the New Rhenish Gazette: "It is decided that 50,000 Russians shall occupy Gallicia. Baron de Kaunerstein is about to march into Hungary with twenty-five battalions, and artillery in proportion. The whole of Transylvania is barricaded. Bem has under his orders 100,000 men, 10,000 of whom belong to the Polish Legion, a legion of the students of Vienna and of proletaires. The Buckowine is expecting a new invasion of troops.

Northern Italy.—Genoa is restored to order, and with the promise of enjoying a tranquillity unknown here for many months past.

Gen. Haynau summoned Venice to surrender. In answer Manin sent him the decree of the assembly, that Venice would defend herself at all extremities. The rich have given eight millions to their country. Two considerable families have given all they possess to the State. The public service is provided for to December next.

Rome.—Letters from Rome state that 9,000 guns have been received, which have been manufactured in France for the Republican Government. By order of the Triumvirs, every citizen is bound to sell his arms to the government within four days. Count Codrouchi has been arrested at Rome. The buildings of the inquisition have been changed into lodgings for the poor. On the 2d about 1,800 Neapolitans, with half a battery, and protected by three gun-boats on Lake Frodi, attacked the fort of the Epitaffio, belonging to the Romans, but soon retired.

The Republican troops on the Neapolitan frontiers are to be concentrated at Terni, under the orders of Gen. Ferrari. They are said to amount to about 40,000 men.

Sicily.—On the 7th a Neapolitan squadron of 15 vessels appeared before Syracuse, summoning it to surrender which was done without firing a shot.

THE SACKING OF CATANIA.—Accounts from Catania state that on the morning of the 5th of April the Neapolitan squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, steamers, frigates and gun-boats, took up a position to bombard the City of Catania. The firing lasted all day with much damage to the city, and but little to the vessels. The following morning a simultaneous attack was made by sea and by land. The Swiss, to the number of 2,500 led the van, and were supported by two regiments of cavalry, and followed by an army of 16,000 men, with 40 pieces cannon. After a brief but obstinate resistance the Catanese were overpowered, and the troops of King Ferdinand entered the city, which then became the real field of battle. As the troops advanced the resistance became more obstinate. The assailants were fired on from windows, housetops and baricades.

On the 8th the greater part of the principal inhabitants and the garrison abandoned the city and fled to the mountains. Filangieri (the Neapolitan General) then gave up the city to sack and fire. At the latest accounts it was still in flames in many parts; while the soldiers were prowling about, plundering houses, violating women, and stabbing or shooting all who opposed them. The Morning Herald contains the following accounts of the events in Catania, from an eye-witness: "The Sicilians fought bravely and well all the night of Good Friday, till nine o'clock on Saturday morning. After the battle, we landed, and such a scene of carnage and cruelty I never witnessed. The dead and the dying were crowded on each other. The Neapolitans had buried their own dead, but in rushing through the streets, seemed to find a demoniac pleasure in mutilating the senseless clay around them.

I saw three soldiers strike their bayonets into a poor fellow breathing his last, and numberless were they who lay headless in the streets, the victims of more than canine ferocity.

The Sicilian dead lie unburied—the Neapolitans even kick them as the pass, plunge into the midst of the nearly deserted town, rob, plunder and destroy, and commit every possible atrocity on helpless innocence or decrepid old age.

The latest accounts from Palermo state that the courage of the inhabitants rises in proportion to the desperate character of their cause. It is a confirmed fact that ladies of all classes, including Princesses, Countesses, and other women of rank, have been working in the trenches and on the fortifications. The enthusiasm was of the most exalted nature, and each man and woman bore themselves as if the success of their cause depended upon a single arm.

Palmero was well supplied with efficient ordnance and excellent ammunition, and *nil desperandum* was their motto.

Denmark.—Accounts from Schleswig state that on the 13th the important entrenchments of the Duppler heights were stormed. The Danish superiority in weight of metal exposed the Germans to considerable loss. About 10 A. M., two columns of Bavarians and Saxons were formed to assault the heights. They moved rapidly and steadily up the steep and broken ascent, the summit of which was crowned with breastworks and cannon. Notwithstanding the incessant firing made lanes through their ranks, they carried their point.

The retreat of the Danes was effected in utter disorder. They and their conquerors rolled in one confused mass toward the bridge of boats which connects Alsen with the main. To prevent Alsen being carried also by storm the Danes fired upon their own troops. This occasioned the taking of a great number of prisoners by the victors, but added considerably to the loss by killed and wounded on both sides.

The combined German and Schleswig-Holstein troops did not exceed 45,000 men, and the Danes posted in the strong position on the Duppeler heights numbered 40,000.

Russia.—The Russians were armed with vigor. Their forces in the Danubian principalities amount to 97,000 men, and a Vienna journal says that the Russian Minister had demanded from the Porte that the period fixed for the evacuation of the principalities by the Russians, should be prolonged to the 1st of May.

India.—The bi-monthly mail has not brought intelligence of any great interest beyond the details of the victory gained by Lord Gough. On the 20th, Lord Gough's army, amounting to about 25,000 men, with 100 guns, advancing within four miles of the enemy, and encamped for the night. The Sikhs, in all numbering about 60,000—with 60 guns, of which 56 were eight-pounders and under, lay encamped around Goojerat, with their flanks well protected by deep water-courses.

On the morning of the 21st the British army moved out to the attack; its line extended about three miles in length; the object was to penetrate the Sikh center, and turn their position. The action began with a heavy cannonade, the infantry being kept out of the reach of the fire, our heavy eighteen-pounders speedily silenced the seven and eight pounders of the enemy, and all our artillery pushed on rapidly. The infantry then advanced, and drove the enemy before them, capturing all the villages between, and securing the town of Goojerat. The cavalry division was sent in pursuit, and continued to hang on the rear of the flying foe for ten miles from the field, when darkness prevented farther operations.

Of 60 guns brought into action that morning, 53 remained in our camp. The camp furniture and the baggage, and baggage-cattle, with an enormous amount of ammunition, fell into our hands. Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh are both reported as among the wounded! One of the sons of Dost Mahomed was also wounded, and fled with the remnant of his auxiliary forces across the Jehelum and toward Attock, while another son, who had invaded Bunnoo, has evacuated that Province, and returned to Peshawur. Our loss was 5 officers and 22 men killed, with 24 officers and 682 men wounded. That of the enemy must have been at least four times this number.

Turkey.—They are aiming and preparing for war—all Mussulmen liable for service are called upon to proceed to Constantinople within fourteen days.

ADDITIONAL AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We select from the papers the following additional Foreign News brought by the Caledonia, Niagara and Europa.

Events on the continent of Europe threaten a protracted interruption to the peace of the world. Germany "shines o'er with civil swords," while Russia on the east, and France on the west, are operating to make "confusion worse confounded," by hostile intervention in favor of Austria and the the Pope.

Russia talks very loud of her powers and prowess. We clip the following item of her intentions from the steamer's news:

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the independence of the French Republic, and simultaneously therewith issued a mantfesto, announcing his determiuation to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel. In this manifesto, he speaks of his "God-preserved nation," and in the name of "the Almighty leader of battles, and Lord of victories," commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men,

There has already marched into Gallacia, *en route* for Hungary, to the assistance of the Austrians, 120,000 Russians with 350 cannon and 25,000 horse. Gen. Beru is well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there must be warm work before it is over.

The following shows the result of the battle in Austria between the Hungarians and Russians, we copy from the telegraphic dispatches the following intelligence.

The Constitutional Zeitung publishes the proclamation which N. Rossuth issued at Debraczin, in which he asserts that the Russians had been defeated by Gen. Beru. It is asserted that six thousand Russians surrendered themselves at Kraiveu, and above thirty thousand followed their example at Assa. Their arms, cannon, and horses fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

A rumor was current at Raab, that the Russians had entered Hungary, near Duhla, but suffered a total defeat from the troops of Deubeuski.

The news of the defeat of the Russians, by Beru, is confirmed, though we still want authentic details of that important action.

The London Times contains a confirmation of the victory gained by the Hungarians over the Russians, at Presburg.

Positive news was received of the surrender of Ofen, at the discretion of the Hungarians. The booty of the Hungarians consisted of a military chet, 20,000 muskets 10 batteries and communication, and 1,400 wagons.

The Duchie of Georgez addressed a communication to the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians, calling upon him to treat the prisoners with humanity. The communication adds, "that all Hungarians found in arms against their countrymen will be put to death."

The following items show the prospects of the Old World in her tangled alliances. The clouds which overhang the destinies of their kingdoms look dark and gloomy. "Coming events cast their shadows before them." The whole of Europe is groaning under the stroke of either revolution, war or famine.

Ireland is quiet, but starvation and cholera are making their havoes among the poorer classes, and the dead are left unburied to be devoured by dogs and hogs.

France is at war in Italy—for the Pope—having for an avowed purpose of replacing him on the throne. The recent elections have resulted in favor of the Socialists and Red Republicans. They will muster about 240 members against 300.

The war between the Danes and the Prussians continued without any decisive result.

In the Roman States there has been no material change since the date of the previous advices. Neither the French or Neapolitans have as yet, entered Rome, and the Republican government succeeds in maintaining its ground at every point, against the combined forces of France, Naples and Spain.

In Germany, insurrections and commotion exist every where. The Hungarians, in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibited no want of courage, and are evidently preparing for a desperate struggle.

In Sicily the Neapolitan army has been again defeated, and, Sicily is in a state of insurrection.

Germany—There have been renewed disturbances in all parts of the country.

Rome.—Pope Pius the IX, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans to the French troops, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot to induce them to retire.

The enthusiasm of the Romans, will cause a vast amount of blood-shed before they will be able to replace the Pope.

The following spirited remarks we find in the Boston Atlas of the 2d inst:

"The Springfield Republican has done good service in completely annihilating tht charges of dishonesty brought by certain Locofocos against Fitz Henry Warren, Esq. We have never known a more dastardly political persecution of an honorable man, or a more complete and triumphant defence. The vipers have gnawed a file this time."

The cut worm is committing fearful ravages among the corn crops in this county. Many fields are almost wholly destroyed.—[Missouri Statesman.

MINISTER FROM THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.—Felix Foresti, resident of New York city for apout 10 years, has just received the appointment of Minister for the Republic of Rome at the United States.

ARMY WORM.—The St. Joseph Adventure says: "These devouring insects have appeared in this (Buchanan) county in several places and have destroyed many wheat fields within a few days past.

We are informed by persons acquainted with the army worm that a farm may be protected from their ravages by plowing a deep furrow or trench, with steep sides, between the field and the worm as they approach; they will fall into the trench and may be easily destroyed by burning them with straw.

ORDINANCE DEPOT IN OREGON.—In an army order of the 16th instant, abolishing the ordnanee depots at Galveston and Point Isabel, and making necessary transfer of arms, munitions, officers, &c., the following occurs:

An ordnance depot will be established, under the direction of the commanding General of the Pacific Division, at some convenient point on the Columbia river in Oregon, which will be supplied with ordnance and stores, and placed in charge of an officer of the army, to be temporarily assigned to that duty by the commanding officer of the Pacific Division.

Appointment by the President.

Orlando Brown, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of Indian Affairs, from and after 30th June next, vice William Medill, removed.

A dispatch dated Boston June 9th says: A letter has just been received stating that the ship Florida, bound from New Orleans for California, was lost off the River La Platte. Two hundred and fifty passengers perished. Only four of the crew were saved,

We only make the following extracts from the very long speech made by Col. Benton at Jefferson City, appealing from the instructions of the recent State Legislature, to the people of Missouri.

"I therefore appeal from the instructions I have received, because they are in conflict with instructions already received and obeyed—because they did not emanate from any known desire, or understood will, of the people—because they contain unconstitutional expositions of the constitution which I am sworn to support—because they require me to promote disunion—because they pledge the State to co-operate with other States in eventual civil war—because they are copied from the resolutions hatched from great mischief, which I have a right to oppose, and did oppose in my place of Senator in the Senate of the United States, and which I cannot cease opposing without personal disgrace and official dereliction of public duty—and because I think it due to the people to give them an opportunity to consider of proceeding so gravely affected them, and on which they have not been consulted.

I appeal to the people—the whole body of the people. It is a question above party; and should be kept above it. I mean to keep it there.

The day of passing the resolutions was too late, for the purpose of instructing me how to vote at Washington. It was too late for that; but was early enough for the summer campaign at home; and, therefore, they were passed! and now I have them. I mean the ploters: and between them, and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise, no caucus with them. Nor does it require any boldness, on my part, to give them defiance. There are only about a dozen of them—a baker's dozen perhaps—and half of them outside of the Legislature. Wo to judges if any such there are in this work!

"My opinions." They are wanted.—Heretofore the public acts of public men, have stood for their opinions; it has been only the new men unknown by their acts, that have been subjected by political catechism! Thirty years, almost, I have been in the Senate; and during that time have always been a voter, and often a speaker on this subject of slavery; and commenced with it in my own state. I was politically born out of a slave agitation—out of Missouri restriction controversy and have acted an open part on it from the time it began to the present day. My writings had some influence on the formation of the constitution of this State. They were pretty well known then, though forgotten now. They contributed to keep off restriction; and to insert the clause in the constitution for the sanction of slavery. I urged the putting it in constitution. for the express purpose of giving security to property, and preventing agitation. I wanted peace from the question at home, and contributed to provide for it, by contributing to put that clause in the constitution: and now it is hard that we should have an agitation imported, or transported upon us, to harrass us about slavery when we have taken such care to keep out of agitation. My votes in Congress have been consistent with my conduct at home—non-interference, no agitation—security to property—and tranquility to the people. In thirty years I have not given a vote that has been complained of. I have voted thirty years, avoiding all extremes, and giving satisfaction.

But you want public declarations of personal sentiments: very good: you shall have them. My personal sentiments then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the U. States, I should oppose its coming into the United States: as there is none in New Mexico or California I am against sending it to these territories, and could not vote for such a measure:—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there, without the exercise of the right. No one asks for a law for the exercise of the right, and cannot ask it in the face of the *dogma* which denies the power to grant it. States do as they please. These are not my principles; and they reduce the difference between Mr. Calhoun and myself to the difference between refusing, and not asking. And for this the Union is to be subverted!

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, June 13, 1849.

There has been no change in the price of flour or bacon since our last. We quote flour at $2 50 @ $3 00. The market is steady.

GROCERIES.—We quote N O sugar, good article, at 8½ @ 9c. ℔ 100 lbs., and 10 cents at retail. Coffee by the sack sells at 8½ to 9c., and retails at 10c ℔ lb. Molasses—none in market. G. A. Salt $3 50 per sack, and retails at 4c. ℔ pound. Rice, retails at 8c. ℔ pound. Dried apples at $1 25 ℔ bush. Dried Peaches $2 00.

The market for butter and eggs has been active, but poorly supplied

Other articles remain as last quoted.

Flour, per hundred,	$2 50 to $3 00
Beef, "	$4 00
Pork, "	$6 00
Bacon, per lb.	5@ 7c.
Green Hides, per pound,	2½ cts.
Dry do, "	4½ "
Iron, (tire,) per pound,	6 cts.
" assorted, per pound,	6½ cts.
Potatoes, per bushel,	35 "
Corn, "	50 "
Wheat, "	60 "
Flaxseed, "	35 "
Tallow, per pound,	8 "
Butter, "	8 "
Cheese, "	6¼ to 8 "
Beeswax "	16¾ "
Honey, per gallon,	50 "
Eggs, per dozen,	5 "

From the St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 9th.

HEMP.—From the Levee $122 @ $128 ℔ ton an advance on fine qualities.

LEAD.—Sales at $4 15.

FLOUR.—Dull, and has declined to $4 for country brands.

WHEAT.—Inactive, sale at 57 @ 87c., according to quality.

CORN—Has met with a decline and sells at 28 @ 43c. ℔ bush.

OATS—Active, sell for 36 @ 37½c. sks, included.

GROCERIES.—Nothing of consequence has been done, and prices are about as last quoted. For sugar we now quote—say for common 4c; fair and medium 4¼ @ 4½c.; good and prime, 4¾ @ 5c. ℔ lb. Rio Coffee we quote at—say for common 7c.; fair to good, 7¼ @ 7¾c; prime, 7½c. Molasses—We quote for N. O sugar house, 31 @ 32c.; good and prime plantation, 20 @ 22c. St. Louis sugar house, 35 @ 36c. ℔ gallon. Salt—sales from store at $1 30 ℔ sack. Rice, 3½ @ 3¾c. per lb

PROVISIONS—We quote pork at 5@ 5½c.; bacon, shoulders at 3 @ 3½c.; hams 4 @ 4¾c.; sides at 4c.

SUNDRIES—Butter sells at 8c. Dried Apples from Levee at 72½c. ℔ bush. Potatoes sell at 85c. Flaxseed at 85c.; Beeswax at 17c. Dry Hides at 7¾c. @ 7½c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA PAY TO MORMON BATTALION.

TEN DOLLARS will be given until further notice, to each private of the Mormon Battalion, for their claims to "three months' Extra Pay"—who have not already applied therefor—on application, with the necessary proofs, at SMITH & STUTSMANS store.

Forms of proof furnished each applicant

Kanesville, June 26th, 1849.—1t*

GUARDIAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

We have made arrangements for a **Book and Job Office**, in connection with our paper, and are respectfully inform our friends and the public that we are prepared to do all kinds of **Book and Job work**, which will be executed on entire new type, and done in the most approved Eastern style, under the supervision of a skillful workman. All work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to printing Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Circulars Blanks of every kind, &c., &c. feb 7.

SPLENDID assortment of Kip Skins and Upper Leather for sale by GEO. SHEFFIELD, at Needham & Fergusons. j13

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware; &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days; we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Jeosph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd broguns
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Breguns;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to puachase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather, which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do., Upper Leather, Lining, Binding, Pat Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers' Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchange for leather.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by

my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FISH—Mackeral, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SMITH & BEDFORD

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business, as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, through at the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

IRON—On consignment, a large lot of the most suitable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, wagon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors, I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. C. M JOHNSON.

Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

IS now prepared to attend to getting Land Warrants, Pensions, Extra Pay, and will give the highest price in cash for Extra Pay until the 15th July, next. Office at the Post Office, Savannah, Missouri. j13

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries, hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

California and Salt Lake Emigrants, Look to your Interest.

H. V. SOMERVILLE,

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving, opening and selling at reduced prices his large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Sadlery, &c.

Among which will be found every article adapted to the California and Salt Lake trade.

I would invite the attention of all persons wanting goods of the above kinds to my stock, and think they would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. H. V. SOMERVILLE.

St. Joseph, March 7th, 1849.—3m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c.,** all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

SONG.

Sung at the Printers Festival in Boston.

TUNE—"Lovely Mae."

Let monarchs revel while they may,
And drain their goblets bright;
No hearts so free, or gay as we,
On this our festal night:
We need no regal pageant here,
No banners wreathed with fame—
For brighter far, our trophies are,
—Our history and name!

CHORUS.

Come, brothers—come!
And with us now rejoice;
For Right and Might have joined to-night,
In one harmonious voice!

Each Printer lives himself a King,
A monarch in his might,
And Throne and Crown must topple down,
When He is in the Right:
And o'er the world his banner wares,
Where Freedom's sung or told,
The PRINTED PAGE—The Truths of Age,
And glorious Songs of old!

High honor to the noble Art!
By far the brightest gem
That ever threw its lustrous hue
From Freedom's diadem!
E'en now it gleams the guiding star,
Far distant o'er the wave,
Where millions fight, to gain the right,
Of Freedom, or a grave!

Then, brothers, let our Daily Toil
Be sung in festal strains!
While bards shall sing, or weapons ring
On earth's wide battle-plains,
Or while one Tyrant's throne is left
For Truth to trample down,
Our mystic Art will bear its part
Of glory and renown!

Forgiveness.

"How beautifully
Falls from human lips that blessed word
Forgive! Forgiveness, 'tis an attribute
Of God—a sound that opens Heaven—
Renews on earth lost Eden's faded bloom,
And throws again hope's halycon halo o'er
The waste of life. Thrice happy he whose heart
Has been so school'd in the meek lessons of
Humanity, that he can give it utterance—
It imparts celestial grandeur to the
Human soul, and maketh man an angel—
It turns the roughness of the world aside
And fills the heart with joy."

MISCELLANY.

Taking the Starch Out of 'em.

A COLD WATER SKETCH.

A knot of idlers stood upon the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson river, in one of the small towns near Albany a few days ago, amusing themselves with hurling stones into the broad stream, each vieing with his neighbor in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the furthest distance from the shore, when a tall, rugged Vermonter, direct from the Green Hills, suddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong-looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and giving it a jerk it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat, a loud "bravo!" went up from a half dozen voices around him.

It was a cold, clear day in October, and the men, determined not to be out-done, renewed their attempts; but the Vermonter without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far out into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller right straight out o' the woods, no how;" and sidling up to the stranger, he determined to make his acquaintance.

"Where do you come from, neighbor?" inquired the other.

"*Me*! Wal, I hails from Vermont, jes' now, friend."

"Haint been in these parts long, I reckon."

"Wal—no. Not edzactly, *yere*—but up and daown, sorter."

"Yes—so I 'spposed."

"Yaas," continued the green 'un, carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the shore, in the water.

"You're a little strength in your arms, neighbor."

"*Some* 'pum'kins'—is them flippers, stranger. Up, in aour taown, more'n a munth ago, I driv them are knuckles rite strut thru a board more'n a ninch 'naff thick!"

"Haw—haw!" shouted his hearers, the man in the green jacket laughing loudest.

"May-be you don't b'lieve it."

"Not much," answered the crowd.

"We aint *very* green down herein York, we aint," said the fellow in the green jacket; "we've been about, you see."

"Wal, jes yeu look yere, friend," continued the Vermonter, in the most plausible manner; "up in our country, we've a purty big river, considerin'—Inyun River, it's called, and may be you've hearn on it—Wal, I hove a man clean across that river t'other day, and he came daown fair and square on t'other side!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled his auditors.

"Wal, naow, yeu may laff, but I kin deu it agin."

"Do what?" said the green jacket, quickly.

"I kin take and heave yeu across that river yender, jest like open and shet!"

"Bet you ten dollars on it."

"Done!" said the yankee; and drawing forth a X (upon a broken down-east bank!) he covered the bragger's shin-plaster.

"Kin yeu swim, feller?"

"Like a duck," said green jacket—and without further parley, the Vermonter seized the knowing Yorker stoutly by the nap of the neck and the seat of his pants, jerked him from his foothold, and with an almost superhuman effort, dashed the bully heels over head, from the end of the dock—some ten yards out into the Hudson river.

A terrific shout rang through the crowd, as he floundered in the water, and, amidst the jeers and screams of his companions, the ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled up to the bank, half frozen by this sudden and involuntary cold bath.

"I'll take the ten-spot, if you please," said the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stakeholder. "You took *us* for green horns, eh? "We'll show you how *we* do things down here in York," and the fellow claimed the twenty dollars.

"Wal, I reck'n you wunt take no ten spots jes' yet, cap'n."

"Why, you've lost the bet."

"Not edzackly. I didn't calkilate on deuin it the fust time; but I tell yeu, I kin *deu* it," and again, in spite of the loafer's utmost efforts to escape him, he seized him by the scruff and the seat of his over-alls, and pitched him three yards further into the river than upon the first trial.

"Again the bully returned, amidst the shouts of his mates, who enjoyed the sport immensely.

"Third time never fails," said the Yankee, stripping of his coat; "I ken *deu* it, I tell ye."

"Hold on!" said the almost petrified victim—

"And I *will* deu it, ef I try to-morrow mornin'."

"I give it up!" shouted the sufferer, between his teeth, which now chattered like a mad badger's; "take the money."

The Vermonter very coolly pocketed the ten spot, and as he turned away, remarked:

"We aint much acquainted with you smart folks daoun here'n York, but we sometimes take the starch aout of 'em up our way, and p'raps you wunt try it on to strangers agen, I *reck'n* yeu wunt," he continued, and putting on a broad grin of good humor, he left the company to their reflections.—[Flag of our Union.

To Those Who Will Understand.

TO PAY, or NOT to pay! That is the question:
Whether 'tis noble in the man to suffer
The duns and black-lists of outrageous Editors,
Or take heels against a sea of debts,
And by absconding end them! To fly to Texas,
And by our flight to say we end the heart-ache—
The rude shocks from Sheriffs, which subscribers'
Poor flesh is heir to: 'tis a consummation
Devout'y to be wished. To ASQUATULATE—
Perchance be caught! ay, there's the rub!
For in the "GRIP" of law what griefs may come,
When we are shuffled into durance vile,
Must give us—FITS! There's the respect
Subscribers owe themselves, gone to pot!
But who would bear the warning paragraph,
The 'devil's' duns, the scorns of punctual men?
The insolence of Typos, and the spurns
That honest folks of such worthies take?
When he himself might his elopement make
Between two days? Who would pay the printer,
Then groan and sweat to get more funds,
But for the dread of something black hereafter
* * puzzles the will,
And makes us willing rather to FORK OVER,
Punctually year by year, in advance, at that,
Than to fly to dungeons that we know not of.

STRONG WIND.—A Western paper says that, in a late gale, the birds were seen hopping about the ground, with all their feathers blown off. We have heard of gales at sea where it required four men to hold the captain' whiskers on.

SPRING STYLE OF PANTALOONS.—The hue is a cross between that of pea-soup and dirty water, with a stray touch of the green scum of a frog pond; and the proud wearers go up and down Chesnut street, like so many bull frogs out on a pleasure excursion.

A wag says—"Transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of physological irrefragibility, connected with conscientient redemption of incolumient spirituality and etheralised contention of subultory connection."

Some sentimental village loafer thus certifies to the intensity of his devotion to his true love:

"I sing her praise in poetry,
For her at morn and eve,
I cries whole pints of bitter tears.
And vipes them with my sleve."

The droll editor of the Yankee Blade thus transcendantly gives his reasons for not going to California:

"The reasons why we don't go to California are: firstly, we don' want to go; secondly, we can't go; thirdly, if we wanted to go we couldn't; fourthly, if we could go, we wouldn't; fifthly, we don't know the way; and sixthly, we are not going."

Did you ever sit down to tea where skim milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream, sir?"

MEDICAL.—A man who has a large score at his grocers, complained of suffering from the "tick-dollar-owe."

Somebody says "phpsicians are the nut-crackers used by angels to get our souls out of the shell which surrounds them.

The fruits of the European revolutions, is the abolition of capital punishment in France and Germany.

Two gentlemen were lately examining the beam of a plough on a stall in a market place.

"I'll bet you a guinea," said one, "you don't know what this is for."

"Done" said the other, "It's for sale."

The bet was won and the wager paid.

Dodds says that the only difference he can discover between a general and a captain, is, that one says "come on," and the other "go on;" one gathers cypress, and the other laurels. The Captains become candidates for the grave—the generals for the Presidency.

HOW TO CLEAN POTS AND BOILERS.—As soon as soups, boiled milk, gravies, &c. are taken out of your boilers, pour into them some hot water, which, even if you cannot then stop to clean them, will save a vast deal of time and trouble that must be spent if they are left to become cold, with the gravy, or whatever else, hardened on them.

HOW TO REMOVE INK SPOTS FROM LINEN.—Take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen therein. It may then be washed, and the spots will disappear, without injuring the linen.

HOW TO RESTORE COLORS TO CLOTH.—An ox gall, it is said, will set any color, in silk, cotton, or wool.

BUG POISON.—An ounce of quicksilver, beat up with the white of two eggs, and applied to the bedstead, with a feather, it is believed is the cleanest, safest, and surest bug remedy known.

HOW TO REMOVE WHITE SPOTS IN FURNITURE.—A warming pan or shovel of coals held over varnished furniture, it is stated, will take out white spots. The spots should be rubbed with flannel while the furniture is warm.

From the National Intelligencer, May 3d.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Lady Franklin's Letter to President Taylor.

BEDFORD-PLACE, LONDON, April 4, 1849.

SIR: I address myself to you as the head of a great nation, whose power to help me I cannot doubt, and in whose disposition to do so I have a confidence which I trust you will not deem presumptuous.

The name of my husband, Sir John Franklin, is probably not unknown to you. It is intimately connected with the northern part of that continent of which the American Republic forms so vast and conspicuous a portion. When I visited the United States, three years ago, among the many proofs I received of respect and courtesy, there was none which touched and even surprised me more than the appreciation every where expressed to me of his former services in geographical discovery, and the interest felt in the enterprise in which he was then known to be engaged.

The expedition fitted out by our Government for the discovery of the North-west Passage (that question which for 300 years has engaged the interest and baffled the energies of the man of science and the navigator) sailed under my husband's command in May, 1845. The two ships, "Erebus" and "Terror," containing 138 men (officers and crews,) and were victualed for three years. They were not expected home, unless success had early rewarded their efforts, or some casualty hastened their return, before the close of 1847; nor where any tidings expected from them in the interval. But when the Autumn of 1847 arrived, without any intelligence of the ships, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was directed to the necessity of searching for and conveying relief to them, in case of their being imprisoned in ice or wrecked, and in want of provisions and means of transport. For this purpose an expedition, in three divisions, was fitted out in the early part of last year, directed to three different quarters simultaneously, viz:

First, to that by which, in case of success, the ships would come out of the Polar Sea to the westward, (or Behring's Strait.)

Second, to that by which they entered on their course of discovery, on the eastern side, (or Davis's Strait.)

And, third, to an intervening portion of the Arctic shore, approachable by land from the Hudson Bay Company's settlements, on which it was supposed the crews, if obliged to abandon their ships, might be found.

This last division of the expedition was placed under the command of my husband's faithful friend, the companion of his former travels, Dr. Sir John Richardson, who landed at New-York in April of last year, and hastened to join his men and boats, which were already in advance toward the Arctic shore. Of this portion of the expedition I may briefly say, that the absence of any intelligence from Sir John Richardson, at this season, proves that he has been unsuccessful in the object of his search. The expedition intended for Behring's Strait has hitherto been a complete failure. It consisted of a single ship, the Plover, which, owing to her setting off too late and to her bad sailing properties, did not even approach her destination last year. The remaining and most important portion of the searching expedition consists of two ships, under the command of Sir James Ross, which sailed last May for Davis's Strait, but did not succeed, owing to the state of the ice, in getting into Lancaster Sound till the season for operations had nearly closed. These ships are now wintering in the ice, and a store-ship is about to be dispatched hence with provisions and fuel to enable them to stay out another year; but one of these vessels is, in a great degree, withdrawn from active search, by the necessity of watching at the entrance of Lancaster Sound for the arrival of intelligence and instructions from England by the whalers.

I have entered into these details with a view of proving that, though the British Government has not forgotten the duty it owes to the brave men whom it has sent on a perilous service, and has spent a very large sum in providing the means for their rescue, yet that, owing to various causes, the means actually in operation for this purpose are quite inadequate to meet the extreme exigency of the case; for it must be remembered that the missing ships were victualed for three years only, and that nearly four years have now elapsed, so that the survivors of so many winters in the ice must be at the last extremity; and also it must be borne in mind that the channels by which the ships may have attempted to force a passage to the west-ward, or which they may have been compelled by adverse cirumstances to take, are very numerous and complicated, and that one or two ships cannot possibly, in the course of the next short Summer, explore them all

The Board of Admiralty, under a conviction of this fact, has been induced to offer a reward of £20,000 sterling to any ship or ships of any country, or to any exploring party whatever, which shall render efficient assistance to the missing ships, or their crews, or to any portion of them. This announcement, which, even if the sum had been doubled or trebled, would have met with public approbation, comes, however, too late for our whalers, which had unfortunately sailed before it was issued, and which, even if the news should overtake them at their fishing-grounds, are totally unfitted for any prolonged adventure, having only a few months provisions on board and no additonal clothing. To the American whalers, both in the Atlantic and Pacific, I look with more hope as competitors for the prize, being well aware of their numbers and strength, their thorough equipment, and the bold spirit of enterprise which animates their crews. But I venture to look even beyond these. I am not without hope that you will deem it not unworthy of a great and kindred nation to take up the cause of humanity, which I plead in a national spirit, and thus generously make it your own.

I must here in gratitude adduce the example of the Imperial Russian Government, which, as I am led to hope by his excellency the Russian Ambassador in London, who forwarded a memorial on the subject, will send out exploring parties this summer from the Asiatic side of Behring's Strait, northward in search of the lost vessels. It would be a noble spectacle to the world if three great nations, possessed of the widest empires on the face of the globe, were thus to unite their efforts in the truly Christain work of saving their perishing fellow men from destruction.

It is not for me to suggest the mode in which such benevolent efforts might best be made. I will only say, however, that if the conceptions of my own mind, to which I do not venture to give utterance, were realized, and that in the noble competition which followed American seamen had the good fortune to wrest from us the glory, as might be the case, of solving the problem of the unsound passage, or the still greater glory of saving our adventurous navigators from a lingering fate which the mind sickens to dwell on, though I should in either case regret that it was not my own brave countrymen in those seas whose devotion was thus rewarded, yet I should rejoice that it was to *America* we owed our restored happiness, and should be forever bound to her by ties of affectionate gratitude.

I am not without some misgivings while I thus address you. The intense anxieties of a wife and of a daughter may have led me to press too earnestly on your notice the trial under which we are suffering, (yet not *we* only but hundreds of others,) and to presume too much on the sympathy which we are assured is felt beyond the limits of our own land. Yet, if you deem this to be the case, you will still find, I am sure, even in that personal intensity of feeling, an excuse for the fearlessness with which I have thrown myself on your generosity, and will pardon the homage I thus pay to your own high character and to that of the people over whom you have the high distinction to preside.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JANE FRANKLIN.

To this letter Lady Franklin appends an explanatory notice of the plan of her husband's expedition, and of the routes taken by those who are in search of him—We have not space for it to-day, but give instead Mr. Clayton's answer to the application of Lady Franklin:

Department of State, Washington, April 25, 1849.

MADAM: Your letter to the President of the United States, dated April 4, 1849, has been received by him, and he has instructed me to make to you the following reply:

The appeal made, in the letter with which you have honored him, is such as would strongly enlist the sympathy of the Rulers and the People of any portion of the civilized world.

To the citizens of the United States, who share so largely in the emotions which agitate the public mind of your own country, the name of Sir John Franklin has been endeared by his heroic virtues, and the suffering and sacrifices which he has encountered for the benefit of mankind. The appeal of his Wife and Daughter in their distress has been borne across the waters, asking the assistance of a kindred people to save the brave men who embarked in his unfortunate expedition; and the people of the United States, who have watched with the deepest interest that hazardous enterprise, will now respond to that appeal by the expression of their united wishes that every proper effort may be made by this Government for the rescue of your husband and his companions.

To accomplish the object you have in view, the attention of American navigators, and especially of our whalers, will be immediately invoked. All the information in the possession of this Government, to enable them to aid in discovering the missing ships, relieving their crews, and restoring them to their families, shall be spread far and wide among our people; and all that the Executive Government of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, can effect to meet this requisition on American enterprise, skill and bravery, will be promptly undertaken.

The hearts of the American People will be deeply touched by your eloquent address to their Chief Magistrate, and they will join with you in an earnest prayer to Him whose spirit is on the waters that your husband and his companions may yet be restored to their country and their friends.

I have the honor to be your Ladyship's friend and obedient servant,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Lady Jane Franklin, Bedford-place, London.

SHOE PEGS.—The following sketch of a factory where 1,000 bushels of pegs are made annually, at Vienna Village, Kennebec county, is from the Maine Farmer:

The logs are sawed into blocks of a suitable length for the pegs, and the ends are planed smooth. Grooves are then cut on the ends of these blocks, crossing each other at right angles, and these form the points of the pegs. They are then separated by splitting the blocks—a knife being introduced between each row of points, corresponding with the grooving. All these operations are performed by the machinery with the utmost precision and celerity. The pegs are then bleached, dried and prepared for market. Mr. T. C. Norris, the proprietor of this factory, informed us that since September last he has sent 127 barrels of shoe pegs, and pins for cabinet work, to Manchester, England. He had further orders from the same place.

IMMENSE PIECE OF ARCHITECTURE.—The great ceiling of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is just finished. Its span is 75 feet. The arch is turned with hollow tiles, which weighed 600 tons, 1,400 tons less than if it had been constructed of solid brick.

Depopulation of Prince Edward's Islands—Movements for California.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 10—P. M.

Halifax papers of the 5th have come to hand. They state that the inhabitans of Prince Edward's Island were building three vessels to convey a portion of them to Australia. Others will emigrate to Canada and the States. This depopulation is caused by dissatisfaction in regard to the tenure system.

SALEM, Monday, APRIL, 30.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST FROM AFRICA.—The bark Chusan has arrived at this port from Africa, with large quantities of Gold Dust.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A cabinet maker in Charleston, S. C., advertises "Cradles and Coffins," with all necessary *intermediate* furniture.

Revolution and Bloodshed.

The political sky of Europe is by no means clearing up, if we may form a judgement on the prospects of that region from the accounts just received. Every movement that has been made since the previous advices, appears to have had a tendency to involve and complicate more deeply the tangled thread of continental politics. There is not a State of Central Europe that stands firm, and clearly understands its relations with the neighboring powers. The fear of change has fallen upon all, and coming events cast dark shadows of doubt and apprehension before them in every quarter.

The invasion of Italy by the French will strike every one as a criticle movement. The ostensible purpose is said to be the restoration of the Pope. We shall be much surprised if the avowed object turns out to be the real one. Neither the French government nor the French people care anything about the Pope. They would as soon undertake a crusade in behalf of the Cubo Sama of Japan as for Pius IX. The true motive of the intervention is pretty plainly indicated in the announcement of the Ministry, that it is necessary to maintain the legitimate influence which France has long possessed in Italy. In fact it could never be supposed that the French would sit still and see their old hereditary enemy, Austria, riding rough-shod overthe whole of Italy. That the French would march troops into this country we had not the smallest doubt from the beginning of the troubles there. But it will be a strange sight to see Republican France and Imperial Austria shoulder to shoulder putting down popular government in Italy. Both powers, doubtless, make professions of a desire to establish good governments in Rome and Tuscany. It will be somewhat difficult, we imagine, for them to agree how to settle the affairs of these two revolutionized States. Even should the present French government unite with Austria in the policy of crushing the rising spirit of liberalism in the peninsula, it is to be supposed that the French people will sustain them in the attempt? We hardly think the popular spirit has undergone such a change in France.

History has told ptetty much the same tale for centuries. France and Austria have seldom or never met in Italy but as enemies. France has always looked with suspicion and uneasiness at the progress of Austrian influence in that quarter; and the old rivalry and jealousies are by no means extinct. France, we think, is just now very little in the humor to indulge a romantic feeling of neighborly kindness by helping Austria to get rid of a troublesome customer. When she moves, it will be for something that will help herself. Whether putting down the Roman and Tuscan republics will help France is a problem for the Cabinet of Louis Napolcon. To the mass of the nation the matter will not be at all problematical. They did not elevate him to the head of the government to make war in support of legitimacy.—[Boston Courier, May 12th.

Facts in Physiology.

A man is larger in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.—The human brain is the 28th of the body; but in the horse only the 400th. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 30, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Ritcher enumerates 600 distinct species of diseases in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute; at puberty 80; and at 60 only 60. Dr. Letton ascirbed health and wealth to water, happiness to small bear, and diseases and crime to spirits.

Elephants live 200, 300, and even 400 years. Bats in India, are called flying foxes, and measures six feet from tip to tip of their wings.

Sheep, in wild pasture, practice self defence by an array, to which rams stand foremost in concert with ewes and lambs in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with 300 lbs., fifteen miles in a day.—One pair of pigs will increase in six years 119, 160 taking the increase of fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64. A single house fly produces 30,087,327 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

Cultivation of Trees.

Few persons have a correct idea of the rapidity of the growth of well cultivated trees, and many are deterred from planting them, by the consideration, selfish at the best, that they shall not live to reap the fruits of their labors.

Such persons may derive encouragement from the statement of a few facts. In the spring of 1836, I set out, in front of my office, in Chester, two elm-trees. They were then so small that I could easily carry them, with the full top upon my shoulder, and were, perhaps, two inches in diameter. I measured them carefully in the fall of 1847, and found them of equal size, and each measuring forty-five inches in circumference. They stand about eighteen feet apart, and some twelve feet from the building, for which they form a perfect protection from the summer's sun, their branches being already interlaced. The elm is in that neighborhood of more rapid growth than the rock maple, or indeed more than any other forest tree.

An apple orchard may be brought to commence bearing in four years from transplanting from the nursery, which should be the second or third year from the time of budding. By the eighth or tenth year, your orchard, well managed, will pay you annually for all your trouble and expense in planting it, and will continue productive as long as you have any right to expect to live Peach-trees usually bear the third year from the stone, and the second year from the bud.—[Hill's Monthly Visitor

"My dear madam," said a doctor to his patient, "I am truly gratified to see you yet in life. At my last visit yesterday, you know I told you had but six hours to live." "Yes, doctor, you did, but I did not take the dose you left for me."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, a few rods west of the Printing Office, well finished, suitable for a tavern or store, with three-fourths of an acre of land; on one side there is running water, and a well of good water near the house. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber on the premises. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the old stand of HORACE BURGESS, situated on Little Pigeon, is now prepared to sell goods in his line: such as dry goods, groceries, &c., a little cheaper than they are sold at any other place in the upper country. Of course, he claims a share of the patronage of a liberal public.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, May 2—3t

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Parametto chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS.

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigrating seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

PROVISION STORE.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his old customers in Kanesville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage the past season. He still solicits a continuance of the same; as he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of PROVISION, especially **Meat and Flour** of different kinds. He has also made arrangements from down the river, for any quantity of good superfine flour, that may be wanted by emigrants going West this season, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [m7 3m] ABEL LAMB.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned has fitted up a shop a few doors West of the Printing Office, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in the shape of Blacksmithing. Persons wishing blacksmithing done will please give him a call, and he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. All work entrusted to my care will be executed promptly and in good order. SIMON C. DOLTEN.

Kanesville, March 20, 1849—tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, OBSTETRICS and SURGERY, and avails himself of the present opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the most liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit the same by a close application to his profession. OFFICE—a few doors West of the Printing Office. my16

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek. half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 12.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
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PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

ACT I. SCENE I.—*Lord Aimwell's Castle.—Dr. Clamour, sitting in the Breakfast Parlor.—Enter Lord Aimwell.*

Lord Aimwell.—Good morning, my dear Doctor, I am delighted to see you; but I confess I am as much surprised as delighted. You said on parting, last night, that our breakfast hour would interfere with your Sabbath duties, in the performance of which, you said you were very punctual, and therefore we would not be favored with your company this morning.

Doctor Clamour.—Oh! my lord, you'll not have heard; she's not well.

L. A.—Who's not well? you perplex me. You're not married—you have no sister. Dear doctor, do tell me quickly, who's not well?

Dr. C.—The fact is, my lord, my congregation consists of my clerk, the sexton, and the sexton's wife; now the sexton's wife is a woman of delicate health, and when she cannot come out, we cannot muster the number required by the Rubric, and, of course, we have no sermon on those days. I walked over this morning, and found the good woman suffering from head-ache; and as I had breakfasted but slightly, I thought I might as well come back to your lordship's regular breakfast.

L. A.—(*Musingly.*)—I am sorry to confess I have hitherto bestowed too little consideration on matters of religion; your present explanation has opened to my mind a wide field for reflection. And this is our State Church! A church which costs the nation so many millions sterling a-year to support her! There must be something remarkably wrong, either in the system itself, or its workings. Dear doctor, do you believe a church like this worthy of a revolution and civil war every ten years?

Dr. C.—My lord, you astonish me! your words seem scarcely to betoken a true son of mother church. Worthy of a revolution and civil war every ten years! Between ourselves, what would become of the higher ranks of society without our State Church? If keeping the great mass of the people in subjection, and subservient to the will of a few, be worth anything—if keeping the aristocracy in quiet possession of all their posts, pensions, sinecures, and estates, be worth anything—if preserving "our glorious constitution," (the wonder and admiration of the world,) free from innovation, be worth anything—then not only every ten years, but every ten days, yea, every ten hours, she is worthy of such a contest as would sweep off our serfs by the thousand, and drench our nation in seas of blood, if necessary.

L. A.—(*Aside.*)—And this from a minister of the Gospel of Peace!—(*To the doctor.*)—But, doctor, you have left one consideration in the back ground, which, if brought forward, would tend mightily to strengthen your argument.

Dr. C.—What is it, my lord? what is it? if any point of importance has escaped my memory, do let me hear it?

L. A.—You have forgotten to include in your long list, the inexhaustible sinecures and emoluments of the clerical profession, by which priestcraft is supported, and of which you, yourself, are enjoying the sweet fruits.

Dr. C.—Thank you, my lord, thank you; I perceive you are perfectly able to do it for me.

L. A.—I beg your pardon, my dear doctor, I assure you, I have no wish to offend; my object is to illicit truth, come in what shape it may. I feel my need of enlightenment on such subjects; and, I confess, the remarks you have already made have struck me as being foreign from the sentiments which a minister of the Gospel of Peace should entertain. I love and venerate the religion of Jesus Christ; but surely it was never intended to be used as a cat's-paw in the hands of power for the enslavement of mankind! I love my Queen and country; and as I have been, I hope I shall still continue to be a useful subject, doing all my power to effect the perfect freedom, both in mind and body, of my countrymen. And I think that religion, instead of being set up as a barricade to hinder the emancipation of mankind, should be used as the only weapon to effect such a glorious object. But as we will be favored with your company throughout the whole of this day, I think we could not do better than pursue this interesting subject; in the mean time, as the family are stirring, we had better prepare for breakfast.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE II.—*Liverpool Harbor.—H. C. Kimball, Solus.*

And these are Britain's shores. And this is Liverpool. Here, in this busy harbor, are ships from every nation under heaven, importing and exporting merchandise of almost every description. Here, man from every corner of the world meets his brother man of different clime and color. And he who, by the most polished address, can best deceive and cheat his fellow, boasts of most civilization. Here 'midst this busy hum of trade and commerce, I stand a homeless, friendless stranger. Amongst all these living masses, moving to and fro, I recognize no friendly face to bid me welcome. I almost feel as if I were a being of another world. A being of another world did I say! It is true I am so in a certain sense, I am an ambassador from God to man. I am the bearer of a commission from him who is "King of kings and Lord of lords," to all the kings, governors, rulers and people of this lower world; and in obedience to this commission I am come to Britain. It is true I am a stranger and in poverty—what then; my master, who protected me, and paid my charges through the continent of America, and across the great waste of waters, will not desert me now; I have faith that he will not, and faith like mine must bring me meat, drink, and lodgings, and a rich harvest of souls into the bargain.

Enter G. D. Watt, walking musingly along, at last he casts his eyes on H. C. Kimball, and starts back in astonishment.

G. D. Watt.—Gracious heavens! 'tis he! 'tis the very identical person I saw in my vision of yesternight!—his countenance—his dress—his gait—all—all are the same! they are imprinted on my memory in such a manner that I cannot be mistaken, yes, sure enough—he is a stranger, and as such should claim the sympathy of every feeling heart. I'll speak to him forthwith.

(*Addressing H. C. Kimball.*)—Good morning, sir; you appear to be a stranger in these parts!

H. C. K.—Good morning, sir; that I am a stranger you may learn from the fact, that you're the first of British blood I've yet exchanged words with. And 'tis not many minutes since I first set foot on British ground. I have traveled many thousand miles by the command of God, to preach the gospel, and cry repentance to the inhabitants of this land; and thanks be to God, I am thus far in safety, though without money or friends.

G. D. Watt.—Without money you may be, but you have at least one friend you may rely on, sir; I love to deal plainly with all men, and, perhaps, you'll be surprised to learn, I left my home this morning purposely to meet you here. Last night my sleep went from me, and I lay musing on the signs of the times, when suddenly there shone a light around me, above the brightness of the sun, clear, pure and transparent; I marvelled at the sudden change, and looking around, I saw the figure of a man, advancing from the farthest corner of the room towards my bedside, I marked the figure well, and 'twas yourself, sir; every feature of your face is the same, and the very same dress from head to foot, I even marked your walk so well, I feel assured I could have known you by it. Advancing to my bedside, with mild benignity of countenance, you informed me of your present journey to this country, and that you would land in this harbor this morning, and requested me to meet you here about this time. You then smiled upon me with a smile so sweet, I think I feel its influence now, and turned and walked away. The light receded in the same degree, until I was left in total darkness. Wherefore I have not been disobedient to the heavenly vision, for such I feel assured it was; and now let us retire from the crowded bustle of this place, to the nearest house where we can procure refreshment, of which you must stand much in need, and I shall then learn in what manner I can best serve you.

H. C. K.—Blessed, for ever blessed, be our God, whose protecting power is so marvellously put forth in behalf of his servants! and may the choicest blessings of God rest upon you, whom he has so richly favored with a revelation of his will. I am ready to follow where you lead; let it be to some retired situation, where we can pour out our souls in thankfulness to God.

G. D. W.—Here, just at hand, is a temperance hotel, in which I am acquainted I perceive by the flag suspended over the door, there is a meeting of the order, but I doubt not we shall be accommodated with a private room. Let us enter.

H. C. K.—Stay; let us examine the inscription upon this flag.—(*Reads.*)—"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND MUST PREVAIL." Why, my guardian angel, we are rich in omens of success this morning. Yes, blessed be God, truth is mighty and must prevail, until the false and rotten systems of men are crumbled into dust, and the kingdom of God is firmly established on their ruins. From henceforth I adopt this inscription as my motto, and under this auspicious flag let us enter, and mature our future plans.

SCENE III.—*A beautiful Lawn in front of Tythington Manse.—Dr. Clamour, Solus.*

'Tis strange, that while all nature's lulled in sweet repose, and not a breath of evil stirs the world, my couch I cannot keep. I'm likela demon—a haunted demon, who runs a race in reckless desperation, pursued by phantoms of his own creation. Reflect, I dare not; much I fear, reflection, instead of closing up these wounds already made would burst them up a-fresh, with force incurable. Something must be done, to soothe my feelings, and calm my troubled soul! What shall it be; shall I turn a traitor to the cause I have so long espoused, and boldly stand forth for the truth and God? Alas! I fear I cannot; already I am idolized as the champion of the church, and how should I darę to meet the censures of that body and the world! and, above all, how could I leave the titles, dignities, and wealth by which I am surrounded, and go forth like him I now impiously dare to call my master, without a place to lay my head?

Or, shall I still go on as I've begun, in spite of my convictions, to batter down all who come in opposition to the views of mother church.

Nay, even here I am not safe. A strange, restless, enquiring spirit begins to creep into the very highest of our aristocracy; and this spirit, aided by the light diffused from Mormon doctrines, spreading through the land, bids fair, at no distant date, to hurl about my ears that fabric I so fondly lean on, and with it, all my reputation and my wealth. When such men as Lord Aimwell begins to challenge priestcraft, and can so well define the uses that it is basely put to, then farewell to priestly honors. But I will—will—(*Enter a boy with a packet.*) What's this you've brought, my boy, something of importance, surely?

Boy.—Ant please your reverence you'll give me something for rising sae early.

Dr. C.—(*Throwing down a penny.*)—There's a penny for you, pick it up, and be gone.

Boy—(*Looking disdainfully at the penny.*)—Aye, Aye, i'ts nae lee to say, "As cauld's charity at a priest's door." Ye'll better pick it up yoursel, sir; it'll soon kittle anither in ye're black coat pouch. [*Exit boy.*

Dr. C.—Our order, once so venerated, is now of low repute, when boys like that can openly deride it. But now for the packet, we shall see what it contains. (*Opens and reads.*)

Rev. Sir,—We are truly sorry you were prevented by indisposition from attending our meeting last night. We hope you will quickly recover, and live long to aid our cause on the earth. I am requested to give you the particulars which transpired at said meeting. You are aware that our good bishop called a secret meeting of the clergy within his diocese, to concert such measures as would effectually put down that new set of impostors, risen up under the name of Mormons, who are at present committing such havoc amongst our congregations. There was a full attendance of our rev. ministers, and most alarming were the accounts brought in from all quarters, of the progress of the impostors. It is said, that one of their number, styled an Apostle, landed in England, and immediately commenced preaching and baptizing all who believed. And such miraculous power followed, that many, upon coming out of the water, commenced preaching likewise, by which means, they have spread over the land like an inundation. And what is more marvellous still, they say, that great signs follow the believer, insomuch that the blind see, the sick are healed, and the lame walk. Some of the clergy testified to several miracles of this kind, which came unner their own observation. We dare not enquire from whence cometh this power, but must just pronounce it from the devil. These doctrines, so destructive to our system, are spreading with such rapidity, that, in some instances, whole congregations, clerk, sexton, and all, have been taken from us; and it is evident, if we let them thus alone, all men will believe on them, and the craft from whence we obtain all our wealth will be destroyed. But, alas; the worst remains to be told. We could come to no certain conclusion as to what can be done. We much fear we have been too long in setting ourselves to work. Time was when we could have persecuted them, even to the death, but now, that cursed law, liberty of conscience, prevents us only in an underhanded way. Public discussion has been found to be rather injurious than otherwise. They are such profound scriptorians, and speak with such certainty and power, there is no coming against them with effect. There is but one method left us to attempt, and even that is doubtful. Their preachers are generally, with but few exceptions, low, ignorant, illiterate men, and such as are liable to the sneers of the learned. We can, on this score, hold them in derision, and never spare plenty of ridicule; raise the hue and cry of false prophets, impostors, deceivers of the people, &c., and hire such characters as are willing to annoy them in every possible way, and bring them into trouble with the authorities. By such means, we hope to keep, at least the respectable and wealthy portion of the community from joining them. We leave these hints for you to act upon as you see fit. We feel assured you will do all things for the best, the case is one of pressing urgency. We would only hint further, that you can, in your capacity of magistrate, do yourself ample justice when opportunity offers. No more from, dear sir, yours, &c.,

THEOPHILUS THUNDERCLOUD, A. M.

And can it be that matters are come to this, no use now in halting between two opinions. My mind is made up. From henceforth I am the bitter and determined enemy of Mormonism, and shall show Lord Aimwell, and the world, my bitter enmity to all delusion. (*Tears the letter and stamps upon it.*) Oh, that I had the power so to tear and stamp upon this most accursed sect. But no—let me go about the task in the true spirit of dissimulation. There's honest Saunders Snoddem, a true born Scot, and staunch supporter of the presbyterian order, to him will I go, and sound his feelings in a subtle way; I hope to gain his co-operation, and then for the campaign.

SCENE IV.—*A neat rural Cottage.—Saunders Snoddem and his wife Janet in earnest conversation, the latter with a new Testament on her lap.*

Saun.—It's a gay while sin the scriptures has gitten sic an o'erturn, as we hae gien them this morning. And now, Janet, sin we hae made up our mind to lea' the religion o' our forefathers and become saints by name, as weel as principle, we wad do weel to consider the effect it may hae on our wardly interests.

Janet.—It's weel upon threty years now, sin we first linked our fate thegether, and I think that's the daftest word I've heard you say in a' that time. We hae aye lean'd on religion for the love o' itsel, without letting our wardly interests rule the choice, and I hope we'll do that still.

Saun.—True enough, Janet, true enough, but an alteration o' circumstances whiles alters cases; our former form o' religion had aye a large share o' popularity, and being in fashion, it brought nae persecution after it, for ye ken, the devil aye likes his ain. But ye'll fin an act now lass, ye maun lay ye're accounts to hae ye're name cast out as evil, and a manner o' slanderous reports 'll be raised againsts us to the detriment o' our character; maybe, to the turning us out o' house and ha,' and the loss o' the wark that's gi'en us a comfortable bit o' bread.

Janet.—Weel, weel, this might a' be sae, though there's some o't no very likely. I dinna think his lordship (God bless 'im) has a paticle o' a persecuting spirit in 'im. He has been a kind master to us, and likes weel to reward industry, without asking what ye're religion is. It was but yesterday he came spanking in here, set himsel down at the fire, and cracked wi' me as if he had been ane o' ourscls. I did na think there was as mudkle guid sense in a' the nobility put thegither. I dinna ken what for, but my heart warms to him, and I dinna believe he wad be guilty o' a dirty action. But though the warst should come to the warst, tho' we should be turned into the wide warld to beg our bread, we wad be unworthy o' the name we're gaun to take on us, if we loot a thought o't come between us and our salvation.

Saun.—I dinna ken, Janet. I hope the best, but I think it right to fear the warst. And oh, its awful to think on the possibility o' turnin' back "like a dog to his vomit," or "like a sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."

Janet.—I used aye to rejoice o'er the firm determination o' character ye used to evince on every occasion, and I think, as far as I ken mysel, ye hae nae right to fear flinching in me. We should aye mind that great scripture truth, "No man putting his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

Saun.—Janet, ye hae aye been dear to me, and mony happy days we've spent thegether; but never were ye as dear, and never was I as happy as at this moment. Yes, I fin now, that through the assistance o' the Holy Speerit, we'll come off victorious.—(*Lobking through the window.*)—But wha's this coming up the avenue at this early hour? as sure's am leevin, its his reverence, Dr. Clamour, and he's comin straight up to the door, I canna unerstan what he can be wantin we us.

Janet.—I'll lay my lug tae a bawbee, he'll hae heard ye were at the meetin yestreen, and he'll be comin up to joke ye about it. If he be, I wadna miss 'im.

Saun.—It's no likely that 'ill be his errand. But we'll see; whilst, he's at the door.

Enter Dr. Clamour.

Dr. C.—Peace be here this morning. I am afraid my early unusual visit has disturbed you in your devotional exercises.

Saun.—No a bit, sir, no a bit; our morning prayers have been offered up this hour and half back; and sin that, we have been instructing oursels frae the scripture in some o' the fundamental principles o' the religion o' Jesus.

Dr. C.—I am rejoiced to see you so usefully employed, especially in times like these, when doctrines so subversive of our holy religion are afloat in the world. You'll have heard of this new set of impostors, risen under the name of Mormons.

Saun.—Deed hae I, sir, deed hae I. We had a very stirring discourse frae a minister o' that body yestreen.

Dr. C.—Last night! and you heard them! You amaze me! Where was it?

Saun.—In Tythington, no that far awa.

Dr. C.—Indeed! and are they come under our very noses. I never heard of it till this moment. Now tell me seriously, Saunders, what did you think of the stuff you heard, you would no doubt think it very absurd.

Saun.—Weel, sir, as ye appear to be curious, ye's get it a' in few words. I had heard a heap about their delusion; and when I heard o' the meeting, I thought there was nae use in takin the thing second hand, I would just step o'er and hear for mysel.

Janet.—Ye'll do well to try that plan o't yersel, sir.

(*To be continued.*)

SMITHFIELD MARTYRS.—During a recent excavation near the market in Smithfield, England, about three feet below the surface the workmen came to a heap of blackened stones, covered with bones and ashes, partially consumed and charred. They are supposed to be the remains of martyrs.

The industrious are seldom criminal, but most of those who yield to guilty enticements, may trace their lapse from rectitude to habits of idleness

TRUE.—A contemporary justly observes: "Almost the very worst thing that can be said of a man is, that he has no enemies. Let any one undertake to speak the truth, but for a single day, and his enemies will multiply like the dew drops of the morning.

RETURN OF THE PIONEERS.

Lines with which Miss Eliza R. Snow, on her way from Winter Quarters to the Valley of the Salt Lake in company with a large number of emigrants, hailed the Pioneers on the Western Plains, as they met them returning home from their explorations, headed by Bro. Brigham Young, in the fall of 1847.

Hail, ye chosen men of Israel,
Who the hiding place have found;
The Eternal God has blessed you,
You have stood on holy ground.

CHORUS—Praise the Lord, we are glad to meet you,
Welcome, welcome, on the way;
Yes, O yes, with songs we greet you,
Pioneers of Latter Day.

A choice land, of old appointed,
For the house of Israel's rest,
You have found and consecrated—
Through your blessings we are blest.

CHORUS—Praise the Lord, &c.

Holy, free and unpolluted
Will that land for us remain;
While the sacred laws of Justice,
There the Saints of God maintain.

CHORUS—Praise the Lord, &c.

Go, return to winter quarters,
Go in peace and safety too—
Where the purest hearts are beating,
Warm with hopes of seeing you.

CHORUS—Praise the Lord, &c.

We will onward to the valley,
Speed your way, make haste and come;
That, ere long with joy and gladness,
We may bid you welcome home.

CHORUS—Praise the Lord, &c

From the North American Review.

The Supreme Power.

BY EDWARD EVERETT.

"It has been as beautifully as truly said, that the undevout astronomer is made." The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the undevout geologist. Of all the absurdities ever started, none more extravagant can be named, than that the grand and far-reaching researches and discoveries of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the inquirer, step by step, into the more immediate presence of that tremendous Power, which could alone produce and can alone account for the primitive convulsions of the globe, of which the proofs are graven in eternal characters, on the side of its bare and cold-piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface, and which are also day by day and hour by hour, at work, to feed the fires of the volcano, to pour forth its molten tides, or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains, which spring in a thousand valleys. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret and reciprocal influences, the bewildering conceptions of their distances. Sense and science are at war.

The sparkling gem that glitters on the brow of night, is converted by science into a mighty orb—the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet which lingers in the western sky, when the sun has gone down, or heralds the approach of morning—whose mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquility, not unmixed with sadness, nor far removed from devotion, the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it—is, in the contemplation of science, a cloud-wrapt sphere; a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps. We study, we reason, we calculate. We climb the giddy scaffold of induction up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of the boldest analysis and flee to the uppermost parts of creation, and then, shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vault of night, the well instructed mind sees opening before it in mental vision, the stupendous mechanism of the heavens. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns, and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them.

The banks of Orion are loosed, and the sparkling rays which cross each other on his belt, are resolved into floods of light, streaming from system to system, across the illimitable pathway of the outer heavens. The conclusions which we reach are oppressively grand and sublime; the imagination sinks under them; the truth is too vast, too remote from the premises from which it is deducted; and man, poor frail man, sinks back to the earth, and sighs to worship again, with the innocence of a child or Chaldean shepherd, the quiet and beautiful stars, as he sees them in the simplicity of sense.

But in the province of geology, there are some subjects in which the senses seem, as it were, led up into the laboratory of divine power. Let a man fix his eyes upon one of the marble columns in the Capitol at Washington. He sees a condition of the earth's surface, when the pebbles of every size and form and material, which compose this singular species of stone, were held suspended in the medium in which they are imbedded, then a liquid sea of marble, which was hardened into the solid, lustrous, and variegated mass before his eye, in the very substance of which he beholds a record of a convulsion of the globe.

Let him go and stand upon the sides of the crater of Vesuvius, in the ordinary state of its eruptions, and contemplate the glazy stream of molten rocks, that oozes quietly at his feet, encasing the surface of the mountain as it cools with a most black and stygian crust, or lighting up its sides at night with streaks of lurid fire. Let him consider the volcanic island, which arose a few years since in the neighborhood of Malta, spouting flames from the depth of the sea; or accompany one of our own navigators from Nantucket to American ocean, who finding the centre of a small island, to which he was in the habit of resorting, sunk in the interval of two of his voyages, sailed through an opening in its sides where the ocean had found its way, and moored his ship in the smouldering crater of a recently extinguished volcano. Or finally, let him survey the striking phenomenon which our author has described, and which has led us to this train of remark, a mineral fountain of salubrious qualities, of a temperature greatly above that of the surface of the earth in the region where it is found, compounded with numerous ingredients in a constant proportion, and known to have been flowing from its secret springs, as at the present day, at least for eight hundred years, unchanged, unexhausted. The religions of the elder world in an early stage of civilization, placed a genius of a divinity by the side of every spring which gush from the rocks, or flowed from the bosom of the earth. Surely it would be no weaknes for a thoughtful man, who should resort for the renovation of a wasted frame, to one of those salubrious mineral fountains, if he drank in their healing waters a gift from the outstretched, though invisible hand, of an everywhere present and benignant Power.

The Mountain Standard.

BY P. P. PRATT.

Lo the gentile chain is broken;
Freedom's banner waves on high,
List ye nations! By this token,
Know that your Redeemer's nigh.

CHORUS: For we are the true born sons of Zion,
None with us who can compare;
We are the root and branch of Joseph,
The bright and the glorious morning star,
For we are the true born sons of Zion.

See, on yonder distant mountain,
Zion's Standard wide unfurled,
Far above Missouri's Fountain,
Lo! it waves for all the world.

CHORUS: For we are, &c.

Freedom, peace, and full salvation,
Are the blessings guaranteed;
Liberty to every nation,
Every tongue and every creed.

CHORUS: For we are, &c.

Come ye christain, sect, and Pagan,
Pope, and protestant, and priest,
Worshippers of God, or Dagon,
Come ye to fair freedom's feast.

CHORUS: For we are, &c.

Cease to butcher one another,
Join the covenant of peace,
Be to all a friend, a brother,
This will bring the world release.

CHORUS: For we are, &c.

Lo! our King! the great Messiah,
Prince of peace, shall come to reign,
Sound again ye heavenly choir,
Peace on earth, good will to men.

CHORUS: For we are, &c.

Mormon Proverbs.

The globe lamp, suspenped in the heavens is the best and cheapest light in the world.

A wise man will prefer it to any other; but a fool will sleep while the morning sun shines, and light a lamp when it goes down.

This is like cutting cloth from one end of a peace, and sewing it on the other to make it longer.

He that sleeps when the sun shines, and lights his lamp when it does not, despises the lamp of the Lord, and taxes his eyes and purse for nought.

Industry goes hand in hand with godliness. It is an honor to be an agriculturist, for such was our Father in heaven. He performed the first planting on this earth.

It is good also to be a tailor, for our father in heaven was the first tailor on this planet. He made coats for Adam and Eve, when they were young and inexperienced, and thus clothed them.

It is good also, to write, for our Father in heaven was a writer. He wrote with his own finger on the tables of stone.

To build ships, temples and houses, is also godliness, for God was a master workman in all these branches of industry. He gave the pattern of the first ship to Noah; and he was the architect of the tabernacle of Moses, and of the temple of Solomon.

A wise man will pattern after his order; but fools will erect synagogues after the imagination of their own heart.

Great is the mystery of iniquity, and error; but all truth is simple, and easy to be understood.

"Truth is a knowledge of things as they are and were, and are to come."

All truth is independent in its own sphere. Its laws are omnipotent, eternal, and unchangeable.

"Intelligence, or the light of truth never was created, neither indeed can be."

Truth is light—light is spirit—spirit is life. Truth, light, spirit, is the law of life and motion, by which all things are governed, and by which they move and have a being.

Truth will justify.

Truth will sanctify.

Truth will purify.

Truth will exalt man to the throne of heaven and crown him with eternal life and dominion in the presence of Jehovah.

The truth comes to man by means of high-intelligences; by the voice of God—by the ministering of angels, and by the Holy Spirit of prophecy and revelation.

In all your gettings, get truth, for this will give you everlasting life, and crown you with riches and honors, which shall never fade away.

A CORRECT IDEA OF LIBERTY.—Burke's idea of liberty. He says, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good, in preference to the flattery of knaves. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon the will and appetite is placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be of it without. It is ordained, in the eternal constitution of things, that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Passions forge their fetters.

The early hours of sleep are the most sweet and refreshing.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

Swindling.

A certain house and lot, in this town owned by James H. Mulholland and John M. Beideman were, by Mulholland, transferred to Doct. Hoyt—not for any valuable consideration as we have understood, yet a consideration was duly acknowledged, and also that the sale and transfer to Hoyt were acknowledged *bona fide.* We heard that Mulholland did this to cheat a creditor at Keokuk out of his just dues. The agent of this creditor, Mr. William O. Clark was here and ready to levy or seize upon the house and lot, or any thing else that belonged to Mulholland. Mr. Hickman said that Mulholland employed him to smuggle a few hundred dollars worth of goods from the Upper Ferry down to Kanesville to keep them out of the way of Clark, and agreed to pay him fifty dollars for his services. Hickman undertook the job and was successful, and brought down the goods privately and left them at Kelting's in this town. However, by some means, Clark got on track of them and it was thought prudent to remove the goods from Kelting's to the Point; but strange indeed, the goods were found, seized and sold. Hickman might have been under the impression that it was right to help all men, and consequently might have helped both sides and thereby helped himself. Hoyt & Company thought it would be more safe to have another transfer made of the house and lot, so it was accordingly transferred to William A. Hickman, who, they then, supposed to be a true and faithful member of the *Mint* Company; but they now regard him as a bad man—a wolf in sheep's clothing, a traitor; and because we had some agency to cause him to spy out their liberty and to keep us informed of the state of their church; he having preached for them several times, was well qualified to inform us, they are now giving us many compliments over the left shoulder, and are anxious to ascribe to us every act of Hickman's however bad it may have been. Any man that has once belonged to the Church and has lately been cut off, and is railing against us, and ascribing every bad act of Hickman's to us, you may be tolerably safe in drawing the conclusion that he is a disappointed member of the mint company who wants to get revenge on us in some way.

When the house and lot were placed in Hickman's hands, we told him to hold on upon the property till he got his fifty dollars for smuggling the goods, according to contract. He did so, and as he had all the title there was to the premises, when he left, we bought the property of him and gave him his money, fifty dollars. We have since sold that property for one hundred dollars, and in the operation have cleared fifty dollars which we receive in part pay for our trouble in ranging over the prairies last winter, hunting up Mulholland's bogus press, or in scaring it out of the county, or running it into the ground, or driving it into the cottonwoods.

We told Mulholland and his former partner, but a short time since that if they got off with the loss of the old shell of a house, they might think themselves well off indeed. This is about the history of our swindling operation here. We ask pardon, however, of our readers for troubling them with such trash.

Salt Lake Emigrants

Will not forget that we have counselled them to take three hundred pounds of best bread stuff to a person, old or young, when they start from here. They will find this advice in the 10th number of the Guardian.

Some have said, take only enough to last on the journey; others have said, take 150 or 200 pounds to a person: But we have not said it, neither shall we say it to accommodate any man's condition or circumstances: Yet if any man is disposed to venture without the full amount of 300 pounds to the person, let not that person complain of us, nor of the authorities in Valley, but let him take the entire responsibility of suffering or starving on his own hook, and murmur not in pinching times. If you have not the requisite amount of provisions, nor cannot procure it, neither team sufficient to haul it, you can stay in Pottawatamie County till you can go with a proper outfit. Men and Angel's shall know that we have spoken plainly, and warned faithfully; and our garments, in this respect, are clean.

War! War!!—The Bentonians and anti-Bentonians are waging a spirited and apparently a successful war upon each other through the newspapers in Missouri. They both appear to have a fair show of justification or *nullification.* The Col. is lecturing the people and denouncing the Legislature. He is down upon Mr. Calhoun like a "*thousand of brick.*"

Mr. Van Buren split his party and fell through the cavity. Look out Mr. Benton that you dont make for yourself a similar opening.

We have received a number of the Literary American, published in New York, by C. P. Quackenbos, Esq., it is a very valuable and interesting paper. We commend it to our readers. See advertisement in another column.

The Editor of the Quincy Whig sued the editor of the Quincy Herald for libel, and recovered $150 damages and costs of court. This is "paying rather dear for the whistle."

Health.—Our county continues very healthy—we seldom hear of any person being sick for any length of time. We hear of no cases of cholera in the county. And we render all praise to Him who holds the destinies of the world in his hand, for the blessing of health.

Crops.—Some of our farmers have commenced harvesting their wheat—the crop is very heavy. Corn and other vegetation has grown finely for the past three weeks—the lateness of the Spring and the corn in most cases having to be planted two or three time over, has kept our farmers very busy. We hope they will receive full reward for their labor.

Bacon.

Mr. Benoist of St. Francis, has a fine lot of choice bacon for sale, at 6¼ cents per pound.

4TH OF JULY.

Our God—Our Country.—*Motto of the day.*

The celebration of our National Independance went off in good style. The day was fine.

Friend Carter's large anvil saluted the earliest dawn, and continued in rapid succession to break the silence with its heavy roar until 12 o'clock M. The people then repaired to the tabernacle to listen to the orators of the day, and we are free to confess that our sides are hardly got over being sore in consequence of laughing at the wit, humor, good sense and oratory displayed by Mr George A. Smith. He entertained us for about an hour with the most musical and instructing discourse that we ever listened to. It was rich, flowery and simple. Our friends that heard it will never forget it. Several others held forth with much interest and profit.

At half past 2 o'clock P. M. Messrs Brim & Bishop had an excellent dinner served up in good style, under a beautiful bowery, at which many were seated and joyfully and thankfully partook of the fruits of their own industry and toil—closed with many patriotic and appropriate toasts, seconded by the loud response of the anvil, the only big gun we could raise, but friend carter did ample justice to this department, who with his brother, did justice to the music also.

We listened to one toast particularly, because it seemed to touch our case: "*The Frontier Guardian.*—May it ever live to *guard* and defend American principles and American freedom—stand by the Union and the principles that our fathers fought and bled to establish."—*Gooch.*

From another quarter we heard: "*The United States of America*—May she never lack a Washington, a Jackson, and last but not least, a Taylor to lead her armies to sure and certain victory and conquest." From another quarter we heard: "*Sham-pagne* to our friends, but real *pain* to our foes."

The day is over and gone. Go to now and gather the harvest home. The rich reward with which a merciful Providence has crowned your labor.

More Money Stolen.

We give below a quotation from a letter from Elder Martin L. Benson, Dated, Batavia, N. Y., April 24th, 1849. "I have obtained subscription money for the Guardian from different individuals and forwarded the same in letters, mailed as follows: Nov. 25th, $5 00, Dec. 29th, $7 00, January 20th a certificate of deposit for $35 00 and $5 00 in cash."

The letter mailed Nov. 25th, containing $5 00 we received and forwarded five copies of the Guardian for six months. We have never received any other, and this last letter containing $1 00, came by private conveyance.

We have only one fault to find with the Post-office Department at Washington; and that is, because they do not turn out more than they do.

It is not a little singular that but one number of the Guardian has ever reached Hannegon Postoffice, Mo., as we were told the other day by a subscriber from that place, when they have been regularly mailed and sent from this office. We were also told that one or two heavy mails that left this place while the California Emigrants were here, never reached Hannegon Postoffice. Strong suspicions rest upon one office on the route, but we will not name it now. We are trying to bring facts and circumstances together, and if they are of a complexion that will justify us in giving them publicity, we shall do it. We are sorry to hear so many complaints from mail subscribers that they do not get their papers. We feel urged and almost compelled to present our peculiar compliments to those Postmasters, and to those only, who have been so kind as to purloin our money and to suppress our papers or detain them intentionally from our subscribers, or who shall hereafter do it. Go forth, thou Guardian of the Frontier, and drive health, prosperity and the son of peace away from that habitation or office where thou art suppressed or destroyed intentionally. Tell those accursed thieves that steal our money, that a Mormon malediction is upon them, and it shall follow them like the mark of God's displeasure did Cain of old; and tell them it shall follow them if they steal any body's else money, or intentionally suppress any other papers.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Fourth of July—Dinner at Allreds' Branch.

Mr. Editor—Sir: The citizens began to assemble about 10 o'clock, A. M. Several salutes were fired in honor of the day, by direction of Capt. Joseph Taylor. The committee which had been previously chosen, had found a shade, under which a long table was soon constructed, and our ladies (God Bless them,) soon had it covered with white linen, and then the way the cakes, pies and chicken fixens was displayed along the table was enough to make a man's mouth water—in fact there was a splendid feast. Such as would vie with an old settled country, each family bringing with them enough for a half a dozen more. The cloth being removed, Col Jesse Haven was called on for a speech; he soon mounted the stand and made a short but very eloquent address, at the close of which the Washington Song was sung by Capt. Wm. M. Allred and lady. Another salute was then fired in honor of our Venerable President, Gen. Zachary Taylor, followed by tremendous cheering. No spiritous liquors were on the ground, but a barrel of good beer, manufactured by our friend, John Walker, Esq., was tapped to good advantage. Not a discordant note was heard. Captains G. B. Gardner and Taggart gave us a rich treat of excellent music.

By order of Committee,

THOMAS DODSON, Clerk.

The Mustang arrived here yesterday bringing large quantities of goods for our merchants.

Sow Wheat.

Now is the time to prepare your ground for fall wheat. Every man, particularly every farmer, should sow a good supply of fall wheat. It is a sure crop generally, and will always bring cash at a fair price on this western frontier. Be spirited in this work.

Sow Turnips.

It will soon be time to sow the above, most excellent vegetable. They are good for both man and beast, and should not be neglected by any farmer.

Cut Hay.

Now is the time, also, to cut and lay it up for winter. A large quantity should be laid up in store. Remember the severity of last winter, and the scarcity of hay last spring. The prairies are now covered with the most luxuriant grass.

If you have nothing else to do, cut and lay up hay. The country should be kept full of food for both man and beast.

An expedition has been fitted out by the Government, under the command of Capt. Pope, of the topographical engineers, to make an examination of the country west of the Mississippi, and north of the St. Peters.

Camp near Bovoy Lake, Pottawatamie County Iowa, July 3d, 1849.

Col. C. M. Johnson: Your favor of [illegible] was thankfully received. And I was much [illegible] and interested with the report of your short [illegible] view with President Taylor. It will no doubt result in good to Israel through the overruling hand of Providence and by the voice of the majority of the people he is placed at the head of this mighty Republic, at a time when corruption, disunion, mobocracy and party jealousy, smothered for the moment by his overwhelming majority are almost ripe and ready to burst with reckless fury upon the devoted head of a nation stained with the blood of prophets, Apostles, and Saints, who have bled as martyrs of Jesus, and whose murderers, their aiders and abettors are stalking abroad reveling in high places, in legislative assemblys, senatorial chairs, and executive seats. And under such circumstances it can hardly be expected that Gen. Taylor could do much towards saving such a mass of corruption from ruin. However noble the constitution of the United States may be, all its benefits may be lost in an hour through the negligence of its keepers—the people—to carry out its precepts.

You informed me that some evil disposed persons were industriously circulating the report that Elder Orson Hyde, and myself are in opposition to each other and raising seperate parties, to those acquainted with our course I need make no reply. But for the benefit of those who may be ignorant of it, I would say, that since I have been associated with him and Elder Ezra T. Benson in council, we have acted as one, we have met together and investigated all sides of every important question and decided on the best policy to be pursued according to the wisdom given us. And I take pleasure in saying that we have been one, no jarring or difference existing between us. And I feel a confidence in recommending the saints to listen to his council, advice, and instruction, as he will be a great blessing unto them. And to those few who are afraid that the Lord has appointed the wrong man to preside over the affairs of the Church in this country, I would advise that they should repent of all their sins, jealousies, evil surmissings against their brethren—purify their hearts and get the spirit of the Lord to enlighten their understandings, and they will then learn that it is vain to speak evil of the servants of the Lord, and expect to be saved through the priesthood they hold. I wish to return my thanks to the saints for their kindness to me and I should take the greatest of pleasure in remaining with them if I was not called to another field. My associations with Elder Hyde, the High council, the different quorums, and the Saints in general, have been of the most agreeable kind, and to leave them is like parting with my nearest relatives. I hope dear Col. that you will favor me with a letter at every convenient opportunity as a few lines from a friend at a distance will be a great consolation to me when I shall find myself in a low valley walled up by the everlasting hills of Joseph's land. With sentiments of high consideration, and esteem, I subscribe myself, your friend, and brother.

GEO. A. SMITH.

We return our thanks to the editors of the St Joseph Adventure and Gazette, for late papers, brought to us by Mr. Candland.

Early Start.—Several of our exchanges have nominated Thos. H. Benton, alias *Old Bullion,* as candidate for the Presidency of the U. States in 1852.

Foreign News.—The foreign news does not seem to loose any of its interest. The clouds hang low, and the whole of Europe seems to be just on the verge of being submerged with Revolution and bloodshed. See foreign news published in another column.

Arrived from the Valley.—Dr. Burnhisel has arrived from the Valley of the Salt Lake. He is on his way to Washington with a petition from the people of that place for a Territorial Government. Success to him. He brings no later news than that previously received.

Weather.—The weather has been excessively warm for the past few days—scarcely any air stirring.

Council Bluffs Agency, June 25, 1849.

Orson Hyde—Sir: Reports have reached my ears that Mr. Brophy, Townsend myself and some other individuals must die by the hands of some of your people. Now sir, permit me to assure you that you shall be held personally responsible for the lives of any or all of my friends. If citizens of the Pottawatamie purchase violate the laws of the State, they are amenable, not to the laws of the Danite Band or Gideantines, directed by the High Council or the President of the Church at Winter Quarters, and be assured sir, that Gentile blood will be only atoned for by double the amount from the veins of those high in power in the church of Latter-day Saints.

Respectfully, M. H. CLARK.

The above letter was put into our hands on Monday morning last. We know not Mr. Clark nor Mr. Brophy. Mr. Townsend we once saw, but have no acquaintance with him. We know nothing more of the threats to which he refers than he appears to know (judging from the spirit of his letter,) about good breeding or kind and gentlemanly treatment. What connecting link is there between this man and Mulholland? perhaps a Mrs. R. through whom the letter was forwarded. Mr. Clark may be the mouthpiece of Mulholland, but his *terrible bloody words* are just about as popular with us as though they had been coined directly in Mulholland's Mint. Don't be scared Mr. Clark before you are hurt. We wont let the Moon fall on you, nor turn your ill gotten ferry over the River "Styx." With this notice, we will let you; yes, we will let you alone in your glory. You can manufacture just as many threats or reports of threats as you please with a Mulholland to help you, but you will not excite our nerves, nor gain immortal fame or honors to yourself in the operation, nor crown democracy with imperishable laurels. We are not ignorant of the spirit and drift of many things. We will venture an opinion to close with, that Mr. Clark cannot produce one tangible reason for believing a syllable of the above letter. If he can, our columns are open to him,—if he cannot, our course is marked out in relation to his dastardly insult. The man or men who have threatened him, he may say have gone to the Valley or elsewhere. If Mr. Clark wants to create an excitement let him wait till he has some just grounds for it, or else that excitement will recoil upon his own head. We may have occasion to say something more of Mr. Clark, and the Bird that has flown.

A new Postoffice has been established at St. Francis in this county, called "Nebraska." Joseph T. Pendleton, appointed Postmaster.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian.

From the Plains.

May 19th, 1849.

Bro. Orson Hyde—Dear Bro: According to promise I write to you a short sketch of my travels. This morning Br. Nathaniel Jones came up with us accompanied by two of his brothers with their families, with three wagons, and two young men, late from Baltimore, John Stewart and Charles Snow.

May 21st. A few miles east of Salt Creek, met three wagons on their way back to Nodaway county, Missouri, reported that a number of their company had the measels; the old man said that one of his sons was then very sick in his wagon. They left their company 15 miles west of Salt Creek which is sixty-five miles from the Missouri river.

About two miles west of Salt creek past a company, most of them from Gentry county, Missouri, had five cases of cholera, a Mr. George Thompson, of Atchison county, Mo., died on the 22d, the other four are said to be recovering.

May 23d. This morning Br. Winchester and family came up with us about 90 miles from the Missouri river, with four wagons, accompanied by two young men John Shackham and James Dimond. This evening we came up with the Nodaway company; the Captain, Robert Patten, of Nodaway county, Mo., is very sick with the Cholera, and a young man by the name of Thomas O'Flowel of same county, died last night with cholera, five miles east of the Platte river.

Our company now number 57 souls; 22 wagons; 46 yoke of cattle; 21 cows; 6 horses; 5 mules; 3 young cattle; 21 fowls; 6 dogs; 1 cat.

We are traveling at the rate of about 15 miles a day, feed is good, the weather very cool and our cattle are doing well.

We hear various reports concerning the Pittsburgh company which crossed at St. Joseph, we heard that they quarreled amongst themselves and killed eight of their company.

May 27th. Ten miles west of the Pawnee village, heard that the Pittsburgh company killed only one man, and were heaving out sugar, coffee, and tools of all kinds, and breaking up in small companies.

May 29th. Last night Alfred Campbell, of the Nodaway company, late of Gentry county, Mo., and formerly from Indiana, died with the measels, forty-five miles east of Fort Kearney at Grand Island. We met a lieutenant from the Fort yesterday: He reports that a great many belonging to the companies from Independence has had the cholera: he said that sixty had died between Independence and Grand Island.

May 31. Eight miles east of the head of Grand Island; to-day we have passed where the St. Joseph and Independence road intersect this road; there is one continual string of wagons as far as the eye can extend, both before and behind us; all seem to be moving on peaceably and quiet. They reported a great deal of sickness in the different companies for the first two or three weeks; but now mostly are enjoying good health, and our cattle are gaining. If the Platte river is low enough I think I shall cross over to the North side when I get above the head of Grand Island, in order to get out of the crowd, that I may have more sea room. This evening there is twenty-nine camps in sight, numbering from fifteen to forty wagons in a company.

June 1st. We arrived at Fort Kearney about noon to-day; I ascertained that there had 4151 wagons passed here up to the last of May, and there is probably about two thousand behind us. It is reported that there is 2000 wagons at the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte, awaiting as the river is so high that they cannot cross. There is some of the companies selling their wagons and packing from this place; wagons which cost $125 dollars in the States have sold for $10 to $20 dollars, bacon has been sold for one cent per pound, flour from one to two dollars per hundred, and other articles in proportion.

Captain Robert Patten of the Nodaway company who was left by his company 80 miles east from this place, died on the 29th, a few men with two wagons were left with him, part of them returned and part of them came on.

It seems morally impossible for all the wagons which are on the road to get over the mountains this season; those who start from the Bluffs in July will get along better than those who start earlier, as the feed will have a chance to start before they get in the mountains. I remain yours truly,

H. EGAN.

Bloomington.—This flourishing town in Iowa, is destined to flourish by that name no more; a decree of the Court, thereto properly authorized, has directed that it shall be henceforth known as *Muscatine.* It is located in the county of that name, and is certain to grow with the increase of population and wealth which is flowing to that Territory.

The new government of Rome, it has been announced, have sent a minister to this country; but it does not appear whether he has been recognized by our government. It has always been the declared policy of the United States to admit and recognize the ambassadors and agents of all governments de facto, without making a question of the right of the foreign government. And this for the best of reasons, because the latter course would involve us in the disputes and civil dissensions of other nations.

A Postoffice has been established at the city of Sacramento, California—according to the latest accounts—and a paper to be entitled the "Placer Times," was shortly to be commenced at the same place.

Cholera.—This terrible disease is spreading its ravages over the whole Union. Cases have occured in Philadelphia, also in Jersey City, Newark and other points in New Jersey:—it also prevails in Brooklin, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Richmond, Va., and other smaller towns in different States. It does not appear to be so violent as yet in any of the above places as in St. Louis.

Mortality.—The most fearful instance of mortality caused by the cholera, that has ever come to our knowledge, says the Natchez Courier, occurred on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, Waterproof, La., during the past few days. We have been credibly informed that *thirty-nine* out of *forty* negroes on the plantation have died.

Frightful Accident at a Church.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that while the corner stone of a Catholic Church was being laid at Manyunk, on Sunday June 3d, the girders on the first floor gave way, and some 200 persons were precipitated into the basement. About fifty persons were injured more or less; from twelve to fifteen badly. A number of the sufferers had limbs broken, and it is feared cannot survive. One of the officiating clergymen was considerably injured. At 10 o'clock it was reported that one of the injured persons had died.

We publish Bro. Felt's letter to-day, not because we endorse its suggestions, but because we have a great respect for the writer. Bro. Felt manifests much charity and good feeling towards Col. Benton. This we are glad to see, because it is a proof that the writer is not vindictive. But we have expressed our views in this matter in a few words in another place. We hope Bro. Felt will take no exceptions at our publishing a private letter. We have our reasons for doing it.

St. Louis, June 19th, 1849.

Dear Bro. Hyde: Seeing among the news from the Valley, that Dr. Burnhisel was appointed to carry the petition for Territorial government, etc. I take this liberty of laying before you, certain impressions upon my mind in relation to that subject, leaving them to your greater experience and wisdom to use or not, as may seem to you best.

It is said that Thos. H. Benton, in 1832 or three made the remark that "the Mormons must be exterminated," now many suppose this to have proceeded from a settled animosity to the church, but I should view it differently.

It is generally admitted, I believe, that as a statesman, Mr. Benton is as comprehensive in his views of State Policy as perhaps any of our modern statesmen. Now it seems to me, standing as he did, in his relations to the United States, and particularly to this State. With almost prophetic view into the future, he saw that "little stone," &c., and to him there was but the alternative. But after the lapse of years, the scene is changed. He sees already the pillars of that temple in which he has worshipped years, tottering to the base. Would it be surprising then, that a man of his penetration, should be looking around him, for a place of security, ere he is buried in the fallen ruins.

Thus we find him laying plans for the future. Carefully withdrawing Missouri from the coming conflict between the North and South, while pushing his son out into the western wilds, to gather new laurels and familiarize his name along the Pacific shores. And to make the foundation still more secure, he offers to cement the great Mississippi Valley, and the rich provinces of Upper California and Oregon together, with a "Great National Road." Now he finds the pivot upon which all this grand machinery rests, is the "little stone."

I remarked before, after the lapse of years the scene is changed. There is a community that fifteen years ago "must be exterminated." Now, in the face of all obstacles, its numbers swelled into importance, and locating itself in the Grand Central Depot of all this shifting scenery.

Thus it would not be surprising if he had concluded that it was too late for extermination, and not too early to commence negociations of Peace.

Of course I do not suppose that all the ramifications of the above are, or have been, clearly defined in his mind. But enough, no doubt, to turn his mind with some degree of interest in that direction.

But I will now endeavor to give my reasons for inflicting so long an epistle upon you. It is, whether under these circumstances, or appearances, you would consider it wisdom to suggest to Dr. H. to call upon Col. Benton before going to Washington, and thus perhaps obtain a more ready access, and possibly a powerful and willing advocate in the Halls of Congress.

Excuse me for seeming to be thus officious, in that which, perhaps, I have no business, but feeling assured that if it done no good, it could do no great harm. I have taken this method to forward these broken ideas to you before the arrival of Dr. B. at Kanesville.

Receive my kind love to yourself and family, and, remember me also to all our friends in Kanesville.

Respectfully yours in the gospel,

NATHANIEL H. FELT.

The Cholera still rages fearfully in St. Louis. The total number of interments during Saturday and Sunday last was 159, of which 130 are reported having died of cholera. For the week ending Sunday June 24st, the total number of interments was 402, of which 402 died of Cholera. These reports are not full, therefore we may safely set down the number of deaths per day at about one hundred. Our latest dates from New Orleans are to the 8th inst. There had been one hundred and twenty deaths reported for the week ending on the 6th, sixty-nine of which were of Cholera. Three cemeteries, however, sent in no reports. On the 17th there were, in New York, 42 new cases of Cholera and 26 deaths. The average number of cases in Cincinnati was about 30 daily; deaths 7. Deaths of Cholera are reported in all the eastern cities.

Cholera in St. Louis.—Still Later.

The Cholera is raging in St. Louis more than at any previous time. We insert the official report, which we copy from the St. Louis Republican of June 28th:

The official report of interments for the week ending Monday June 25th and including all the Cemeteries in the neighborhood of the city, shows the total number for that period to be 763, of which 164 were children of the age of five years and under. The deaths from cholera for the same period are reported at 589.

On Wednesday June 27th, there were 127 deaths, 99 of which were of cholera. On Thursday the 28th, 114 deaths, 94 of cholera.

The whole number of deaths by cholera from April 2d, 1849, to the week ending June 27th, was 1813 as officially reported. Add to these the number that is buried in family Cemeteries, will bring it up to 2,000.

The St Louis Reveille estimates the number that died the week ending June 25th, to be 900.

Private letters fully confirm the above accounts.

We hear the most heart-rending accounts of extreme suffering—some are found in a state of actual starvation—children left without any protector—persons in the last agony of death, with no one to administer to their wants—others found dead, without any knowing it—persons fleeing from their friends—and other things which makes the heart sicken to contemplate.

The Inundation of New Orleans.—The Delta of the 3d inst., contains a map on which the extent of the district submerged is marked through Lafayette and New Orleans.

The following is the estimate it gives of the number of squares and tenements inundated in the First and Second Municipalities:

Inhabited squares inundated,	160.
Tenements do,	1,600.
Persons dwelling in the same,	8,000.

Mr O'Reilly has issued a circular in which he states his determination to extend the magnetic telegraph to the Pacific as soon as Congress shall give him aid. Mr. Sandford J. Smith is immediately to traverse the route to Fort Leavenworth, to arrange with the citizens of the various towns which may be desired to be included on the telegraph line to the Missouri frontier—to be completed this summer.

Cholera.—We learn that the Indians are dying off very fast of the cholera at Bellevue, on the opposite side of the river, so much so that they have left their dead unburied. We did not learn the number that had died.

California Emigrants.—Up to the 19th ult., 309 vessels had sailed from the Atlantic ports, says the New York Herald, for California, with an aggregate of 19,717 passengers.

The Rollin California Enterprize Company was organized at Winter Quarters, June 20th, 1849. Judge Thos. H. Owen was chosen captain, from Hancock co., Ill.; Thomas Kealy, First Lieutenant, from Lawrence co., Mich.; Ridley Benter, Second Lieutenant and clerk, Wyoming county, N. Y. The company consisted of 79 persons. There were several families in this company, who intend making California their future home. They intend to cultivate the soil. We received the Constitution and by-laws—the crowded state of our columns prevented us from publishing it.

Murder.—Joshph R. Ross, killed Dr. George M. Wright, of Ottumwa, Iowa. A dispute about some land sales, and other previous difficulties are said to be the cause of this rash act. He was shot with a six shooter. Dr. Wright it is said, was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MARRIED,

In this town by the Editor on Sunday, the 1st inst., Mr. DANIEL SHEARER of Council Point, to Mrs. MARY HARD, late of Detroit, Mich.

The Printer Boys say that the cake was excellent, and indeed, so it was. It was neither *Hard* nor *cut,* but whole, sweet, and united, just as we hope this couple may ever remain.

At Council Point on Sunday the 1st inst., by Elder William Snow, Mr. JAMES W. WEBB to Mrs. SARAH C. BOTSFORD, all of Council Point.

We saw the boys luxuriating on the fine loaf that was received, all covered with *hearts* and *kisses*; we could not resist the temptation, but turned in and lent them a hand. Most unbounded happiness was wished the devoted couple. Those who thus remember the printers cannot fail to enjoy *connubia felicitas.*

DIED,

At St. Joseph, Mo., May 29th, CLARKSON CHASE, Son of Lissom and Dorothy Chase, aged 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849.

FOUND.

AT MILLVILLE, near the mouth of Mosquito, one pair of boots—one brace of pistols, one pair bullet moulds and bowie knife. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, or they will be sold for charges, apply to

NATHAN MUIR.

Millville, July 11th, 1849—1t*

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

EXTRA PAY TO MORMON BATTALION.

TEN DOLLARS will be given until further notice, to each private of the Mormon Battalion, for their claims to "three months' Extra Pay"—who have not already applied therefor—on application, with the necessary proofs, at SMITH & STUTSMANS store.

Forms of proof furnished each applicant.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849—1t*

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Milinery,** and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—1t

LIEUTENANT MAYNE REID'S GREAT ROMANCE

FOUNDED on his adventures in the late Mexican War, entitled WAR LIFE! or, THE ADVENTURES OF A LIGHT INFANTRY OFFICER, has been procured at a great expense by the Editor of the

New York Literary American,

And will be published in that paper of May 5th, and the succeeding weeks. In the course of the work the storming of Vera Cruz, several Battles, and the Triumphal Entry into the City of Mexico are faithfully described. It is the most remarkable and interesting work that has appeared in the New York Press, and will be copyrighted for the Literary American. Back numbers furnished at the office.

TERMS.—Served every week in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and all the neighboring places, for six cents a week.

To Mail Subscribers, One copy - - - $3 00
Two copies - - - 5 00
Six copies - - - 14 00
Ten copies - - - 20 00

per annum, in advance.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

☞ Send in your names and money at once, by mail or otherwise, to the Literary American Office.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Editor.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Notice.**—We should be glad to accommodate our friends with the GUARDIAN on time, but our circumstances require ready pay. We have established this rule as the one most likely to ensure the continuance of our paper. Let no one feel slighted therefore, if he does not receive his paper in due course, unless he has first deposited with us the amount of his subscription.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, to Pisga, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These nicely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

From the St. Louis Republicans' Telegraphic Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 15.

The express from Halifax announced the arrival of the steamer Cambria at that place on Wednesday at noon.

There has been no further debate in Parliament in reference to the Canadian affairs.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin.

It had been determined to pardon the State Prisoners now under sentence of death.

Intense misery and suffering pervaded Ireland. In one District a corpse was washed ashore, which was no sooner discovered than eaten by the starving inhabitants.

The cholera had broken out in London, and prevailed in many parts of the country.

The French army had not entered Rome. The French troops show evident signs of sympathy with the Roman people.

The negotiations by the French ambassador had failed, the Romans refusing to admit the French either as enemies or friends.

Oudinot's army was exposed to malaria, and his troops were becoming more and more disaffected.

The old French Assembly was dissolved on the 27th, and the New Assembly convened on the 28th of May.

A scene of terrible confusion grew out of an imputation made by the President that the Assembly was in danger of being invaded by a mob, in consequence of the intrigues of Ledru Rollin. This imputation was resented. Four Secretaries resigned and a number of members were about quitting the Chamber. The explosion that was anticipated was only averted by the president apologising and retracting his offensive remarks.

The ultra-Radicals have from 210 to 240 members.

A motion for a general amnesty was offered in the old Assembly, but was lost by five votes.

A vote of thanks was passed to the army in Algeria.

Duke D'Aumale, elected to the new Assembly, being under sentance of exile, cannot be allowed to take his seat.

The Neapolitans have withdrawn from Rome.

The Austrians are also inactive in Italy.

The Danish war continues without any speedy prospect of peace.

The town of Tredica has been taken by the Prussian division.

A Russian fleet has appeared in Danish water.

There is little of interest from Germany. Commotions continue to prevail.

In Hungary nothing decisive has yet transpired. Vast armies of Austrians and Russians continue to pass into the country, and the Hungarians were retiring into the fastnesses of the country, where their chances of success will be much better. The city of Budois is in their hands, and it is said they treacherously massacred five or six hundred of its inhabitants. The alleged victories of the Hungarians over the Prussians have not been confirmed.

It is said the Russian force employed against Magyars reached 170,000.

After a bloody fight, in which several hundred were killed, Baden fell into the hands of the Hungarians.

On the morning of the 21st ult. All the officers of the Croats were cut down without quarter. The loss of the Hungarians is estimated at 150 men and 40 officers.

Offen has been captured, and the Georgians, numbering 30,000 persons, heretofore captured, have been set free.

It is said that the Magyars, have again utterly defeated the Imperial forces in the neighborhood of Ollenburgh.

Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what has become of them. Probably Bem and Dembrinsky could furnish some information on the subject.

A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the Prussians and Magyars, near Ralbi, the victory of which is claimed on both sides.

It appears from a Magyar pay list of military in service, that there are new about 180,000 men in the field, one sixth of whom hold that the Hungary Republic has been proclaimed at Kaschaw.

Accounts from Vienna announce that the fortress of Buda was taken by assault on the 21st by the Hungarians.

Dentiniski has defeated the Prussian on the confines of Galatia.

Pariezel had addressed a note to the Prussian government, informing it of the establishment of a Republic in Hungary, and refusing any token of friendly understanding.

All the roads in Hungary were described to be covered with crowds of new recruits, all of whom are going to Debrezien for the purpose of being drilled, armed and incorporated in the army.

The fanaticism was even more intense and the general feeling of the people in behalf of the Republic greater than ever, now that a certainty of an invasion by the Russians is known.

Intelligence from Rome says the French have approached nearer and surrounded the city. The adjacent heights have been taken possession of by a detachment recently stationed at Cevita Vechia. The French seemed determind to enter the city, but, if possible without the effusion of blood. It is said that the service in which they are engaged is extremely distatsteful to the French troops.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the constituent assembly having essentially rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the triumvirate to treat again. The triumvirate then proposed to the French Plenipotentiary, the following conditions:

1st. That the people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrages.

2d. That the Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spainards, shall all immediately evacuate the territory and Republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under preference of foreign arms.

3d. That the French troops move away from Rome; the Republic, always generous and paternal, will grant them for a garrison a place exempt from fever, where they shall meet mutually to settle the adoption of that courtesy which is due to each other by Republican brethren. They shall remain their friends, but not their protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself, without foreign interference.

It is also understood that a deputation will be sent to Gaeta with proposals to the Pope, inviting him to return under limited temporal rule, and with the total exclusion of Cardinals from all political voices.

LAND WARRANTS.—The whole number of land warrants issued up to the 1st of May, was 55,000 of 160 acre warrants, and 1,000 of 40 acre warrants. A close estimate of the whole amount issued, and to be issued, is 85,000 160 acre warrants, and 5,000 40 acre warrants, leaving 30,000 of the former, and 4,000 of the latter, yet to be issued. There are about 9,500 applications before the Department. The new applications average 40 per day, and the issues about 140 per day.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

DETROIT, June 16.

The steamer New Orleans was lost on her way to Chicago. She struck a reef of rocks near Sugar Island on Thursday evening. The boat is a total loss. The passengers were saved in fishermens' boats,

LOUISVILLE, June 16.

A reconter took place to-day in Madison county, at a public speaking, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner. Both parties drew pistols, which were snapped without effect. They then attacked each other with bowie knives, and Mr. Clay was stabbed through the heart, and instantly died. Mr. Turner was severely wounded in the abdomen and groins, from the effects of which he has since died.

By a later dispatch we learn that Mr. Clay is still living, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.

The intelligence from Nashville, to the 14th, says, that Ex-President Polk was not expected to live through the night.

We have since learned that Ex-President Polk is no more, it is reported that he died of Chronic Diarrhœa.

NEW YORK, June 16.

By an arrival at Boston, we learn that Montazas, President of Venezuela, has been obliged to seek safety by flight, to save himself from the hatred of his people.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.

The steamer Crescent City arrived yesterday from Charges, bringing nearly a million of dollars in gold dust and 126 passengers. Among the passengers are Gov. Mason and Captain Forbes, who arrived at Panama by the mail steamer California. They confirm all previous statements of the abundance of the precious metals; indeed, they state the representations are far short of the reality.

The steamers Oregon and California had sailed from Panama for San Francisco, taking all the passengers that were waiting at that point.

Nothing has been done towards establishing a provisional government for California.

The advices from California are highly favorable. The markets appear overstocked with everything else but provisions. Sixty vessels were in the harbor of San Francisco, principally from the United States and South America.

BOSTON, June 16.

The steamer Zanobia, from Baltimore was captured by an English sloop of war on the coast of Africa, having on board 550 slaves, 33 of whom were women. Some of them were branded on the breast with hot irons.

Memphis was visited by a tremenduous storm of wind and rain, last Sunday night week. It did great damage. Houses were blown down, others unroofed, and trees torn up by the roots. The tornado was also very severe at Fort Pickering. No lives were lost, so far as known.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The ship Lexington arrived at this port yesterday, from San Francisco, with a quarter million dollars in gold dust. There were ten deaths from cholera yesterday.

The News from Europe—Danger of a General War.

We received by our last mail the papers containing full accounts of the News brought by the Europa.

The full accounts are calculated to increase the apprehensions which the telegraph reports excited, that a general war in Europe is pending.

In the French Chamber, on the 22d of May, the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia was made the subject of debate, and the force of opinion, even by those who are regarded as among the most moderate, was very decidedly that the manifesto was calculated to provoke a war. In order that our readers may understand in what respects this manifesto is objectionable, we copy it entire:

"By the grace of God, We, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of the Russias, &c., declare to the nation, having, by our manifesto of the 24th March, 1848, informed our subjects of the miseries which afflicted western Europe, we at the same time made known how we were ready to meet our enemies wherever they might show themselves, and that we should, without sparing ourselves, in conjunction indissoluble with our sacred Russia, defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our frontiers.

"The commotions and rebellions of the west have not since then ceased. Guilty delusion, enticing the thoughtless crowd with visionary dreams of that prosperity which can never be the fruit of wilfulness and obstinacy, has entered the East and the dominions contiguous to us, subjects of the Turkish Empire, viz: Moldavia and Wallachia. Only by the presence of our troops, together with those of Turkey, has order been restored and maintained; but in Hungary and Transylvania the efforts of Austrian government, distracted already by another war with foreign and domestic enemies in Italy, have not yet been able to triumph over rebellion. On the contrary, strengthening itself by hordes of our Polish traitors of 1831, and of other foreigners, outcasts, runaways, and vagrants, the rebellion has developed itself there to a most threatening degree.

"In the midst of these unfortunate events, the Emperor of Austria has addressed himself to us with the wish for our assistance against our common enemies. We shall not refuse him

"Having called to the assistance of this righteous enterprise, the Almighty Leader of Battles and Lord of Victories, we have commanded our armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and the destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men, who endeavor to disturb the peace of our dominions also.

"Let God be with us, and who shall be against us?

"So—we are convinced of it—so feels, so hopes, so aspires our God preserved nation, every Russian, every true subject of ours, and Russia will fulfil her mission.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 26th day of April, in the year from the birth of Christ, 1849, and the 24th of our reign.

[signed] "NICHOLAS I."

In the French Chamber this manifesto was denounced by the Red Republicans, as a declaration of war against the late revolution in France, and as calling for some decisive action on the part of the Chamber. The following resolution was proposed by M. Joley:

The National Assembly, considering that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties concluded between Russia, Prussia and Austria, are an encroachment on the principles of public right, proclaimed by the French revolution, and sanctioned by the order of the day of the 24th of May, 1849; and protesting, in the name of the French people, against this new coalition which menaces the liberty of Europe; enjoins on the Government to take the most energetic measures to cause the principle of the liberty and independence of nations to be respected; and passes to the order of the day.

Cries on the left: Supported!

Several voices on the left: The recognition of the Roman Republic should be added.

M. Joley modified his order of the day, and handed it to the President.

The President read the order of the day with the following modification: "The National Assembly invites the government to take energetic measures to cause the independence and nationality of the Roman Republic to be respected" [interruption on the left.]

Gen. Cavaignac opposed the adoption of the order in this form, and said:

The rejection of the order of the day which has been presented, and against which I shall vote, should not be interpreted as a proof that the National Assembly is indifferent to what is taking place in Europe, which, on the part of Russia, "completely changes the state of affairs in Europe, and consequently the attitude of France towards foreign powers." I think that attitude may, I fear that it will "become the cause of war in Europe," but I would not that the Assembly should seperate, and let an idea be entertained that it was indifferent to these facts.

He then proposed the following substitute:

"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the government to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the Republic, recommends the government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection."

The substitute was warmly opposed by M. Joley, Ledru Rollin, and others. Ledru Rollin denounced the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, as a "declaration of war against the French Republic," and that it ought to be met by a counter-declaration.

The debate was adjourned to the next day, when M. Bastide said that it was desirable that the vote should be as unanimous as possible, he and M. Joley had decided on uniting with the order of the day of Gen. Cavaignac, with a slight change, which merely consisted in adding the words at the end, "and to protect the independence and nationality of all people."

M. Gustave de Beaumont said he feared there was something concealed beneath the apparent unanimity, and it was inconsistent with the previous declarations of men whose cry had yesterday been for war.

General Cavaignac said, that to put an end to any equivocation or doubt, he should insist on his proposition without any addition.

M. G. de Beaumont said he was satified with the explanation of the gallant General, and would now vote for his proposition without any addition (Loud exclamations on the left.)

The President: I shall now proceed to put the propositon of Gen. Cavaignac to the vote, and afterwards the proposed addition. A division will afterwards take place on the *ensemble*.

The order of the day, as drawn up by Gen. Cavaignac, was then put to the vote, and adopted almost unanimously.

The President: I shall now put the second part to the vote, containing the addition of M. Joley, and M. Bastide.

A division being demanded, that course was proceeded with, when the addition was rejected.

The *ensemble* of the order of the day of General Cavaignac was when put to the vote, and adopted by 436 to 134.

This unanimity, not less than the proceeding itself, is most significant of what part France will take, if the Emperor of Russia has attempted to carry out the declarations of his manifesto.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We find several terrific accidents in our late papers that have occurred upon the waters: Surely the "destroyer rideth upon the face thereof:"

LOUISVILLE, June 11.

The steamer *Embassey*, collapsed both flues of the starboard boiler, on Saturday last, when just below the mouth of Green river. Many of the crew and several of the deck passengers were killed, and many others thrown overboard. Twenty-eight were severely scalded. Many of the wounded lie in a critical situation. The *Embassey* was from Pittsburg, and bound for St Louis.

ANOTHER.—*Tornado.—Steamer Memphis Wrecked.—Loss of Life.*

The steamer *Memphis*, when about ten miles above New Madrid, coming up, was struck by a tornado, about 11 o'clock P. M. June 22d, on the larboard side. She careened very much, but righted, and the wind apparently rebounding, threw off the hurricane deck on the side from which came the wind, completely unroofing the whole cabin and a number of state-rooms. All except the engineer, carpenter, and two more, sleeping on the larboard side, were lost. These persons came up among the peices of the Texas, immediately, at the side of the guard, upon which they climed. The second clerk, Mr. Short, and the barkeeper, Mr. W. C. Wilcox, were taking down the sign at the time. Mr. W. was blown overboard and lost, and the clerk thrown to the after part of the boat. The commander, Capt. Mann, standing on the boiler deck, was hurled to the bow, where he struck a wagon, which alone prevented him from going overboard. He was bruised, but not seriously injured. Two cabin passengers were missing—one a young man from Memphis, and the other Mr. Briggs, from New Orleans. About twelve are known to be lost.

STILL ANOTHER.—We learn from an extra of the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser of the 31st ult., that a most appalling explosion, took place in that city on the 27th ult. The steamboat Emily burst a boiler as she was leaving the wharf. The number of killed and missing were seven.

The Hungarian revolution is carried on with great determination and bravery. It is not strictly true, perhaps, to call it a revolution. It was not a revolt; but a movement of defence against an attack of their neighbors of Croatia. The nobility of Hungary, or the great landholders, it seems, had lately made over to the tenants of their lands, the laboring peasantry, *in fee*, a large part of the lands held by the former and cultivated by the latter as vassals; and also voluntarily gave up their privilege of exemption from taxation which was guaranteed to them by the old constitution; and submitted to be taxed. The Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, approved of the changes in his public official capacity; but it is said, secretly stirred up the Croatians's to hostility against them. Kossuth, the present commander of the Hungarian army, went from place to place, addressing the people, who became excited to such a degree upon listening to his appeals, that they demanded often to be led forthwith against the enemy. The most vigorous measures were taken by the oppressed and fiery Huns. Kossuth was appointed their leader; the women shouldered the musket and took their place in the ranks. The contests were marked with determined obstinacy, and in some cases, crowned with decisive victory. Russia has offered her assistance to Austria in subduing the Hungarians. It is said that Hungary can bring into the field an army of 100,000. And it is probable that the Poles may assist the Hungarians with half that number. If such a combination of forces, made of such metal, are to be subdued, it will only be through a long succession of the most terrible and bloody conflicts.—[St. Louis Union.

THE CUT WORM.—Complaints come up from our farmers thick and fast of the ravages of the cut worm. In every part of the county so far as we have learned, and in all the counties adjoining, but especially upon the praires, they have been very destructive. The coldness of the spring, and the worm together have caused some of our farmers to replant their corn as often as four times. The worm is confined chiefly to the corn crop. In all the western and southern States—in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., &c.,—the army worm and cut worm, in conjunction are laying waste the corn, cotton, and grass fields. Crops everywhere are reported as unpromising.—[Missouri Statesmen.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—MORE GOLD—"DIAMONDS AS BIG AS HEN'S EGGS."—A dispatch dated New York, 30th ult., has the following:

Mr. Parrot, U. S. consul, left Mazatlan on the 10th of April, and arrived in this city yesterday. He brought with him $40,000 in gold dust. He estimates that at least $30,000,000 in gold dust will be taken from the different placers during the present year. Three or four new quicksilver and two silver mines have been discovered. Platinum does not exist in considerable quantity. Diamonds nearly the size of hen's eggs have been found in the Sacramento Valley. The finder of one demands $180,000 for it.

A New York volunteer has built himself a small frame house, which was offered for rent to Gen. Smith at $18,000 a year; he gave him a day to consider the proposal.

The crews of the Oregon and California receive $100 per month, and the cooks $150.

From the London Times, May 10th.

THE THREE GREAT EVENTS IN EUROPE.—Three great events claim at the present moment, our chief attention—the advance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between the existing governments of Germany and large masses of the people, already pledged to risk everything in defence of national unity and democratic institutions. We believe, that, in this country, these events are unanimously regarded by men of all parties with serious apprehensions and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe or to the times we live in. They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. But, as the tempest blackens day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any rational compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquility of society and the authority of government, either by the force of military despotism or by the license of unlimited democracy.

A fire occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, June 1st, destroying the large warehouse of Barry & Waring, containing 10,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of corn. The building was valued at $10,000, and fully insured. The grain was partly insurad.

Foreign Postages.

Considerable difficulty having occurred in different parts of the country, especially in places remote from the large cities, in ascertaining correctly the rates of postage under the new postal treaty with Great Britain, the New York Courier has obtained from the Post Office Department the following schedule of the various rates, which will be found of importance and convenient to all having occasion to correspond with parties in Great Britain or on the continent:

Letters by the British or American steamers to England, Ireland and Scotland, twenty-four cents a single rate, to be pre-paid or not. Newspapers two cents each, to be pre-paid.

To the continent of Europe, by the British steamers, five cents a single rate, and newspapers two cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters by the American steamers to Portugal, France, Spain, Belgium, Holland and Italy, twenty-four cents a single rate, must be pre-paid, with the inland postage to New York to be added. Newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters by the American steamers, to other places on the continent of Europe, not mentioned above, can be paid or not, postage to New York to be added. Newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

Letters must be pre-paid to Havanna, twelve and a half cents. Chagres twenty cents. Panama, thirty cents a single rate.

Letters to California from any part of the United States, can be pre-paid or not, forty cents a single rate. Trancient newspapers three cents each, to be pre-paid.

By single rate, is meant letters weighing a half ounce or less.

The Postmaster General has decided that the British West India steamers do not come within the provisions of the postal treaty, and letters sent to them hence, must have the inland postage pre-paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

IRON—On consignment, a large lot of the most sizable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, wagon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors. I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. C. M. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

SPLENDID assortment of Kip Skins and Upper Leather for sale by GEO. SHEFFIELD,
j13 at Needham & Fergusons.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against me, are requested to file them with James Sloan, District Clerk of Pottawatomie County, whom I have appointed my agent, and who will at the earli st period, be furnished with means to close my accounts.

June 12th—3t WILLIAM PICKETT.

To Oregon Emigrants California, Salt Lake munit. the Trading Com-

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce to their old friends that they are now receiving at their old stand, that they are STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the MANufactories in the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, as well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1839.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60	sacks best Rio coffee;	10	" G. P. and Imperial tea;
6000	lbs N. O. Sugar;	16	" tobacco;
6	bbls S. H. molasses;	10	kegs powder;
3	" vinegar;	15	" nails;
100	" Cinn. whisky;	600	lbs cotton batting;
50	" Kanawha salt;	3	coils manilla rope;
110	sks G. A. salt;	1	box clothes pins;
80	bush dried apples;	1	cask log chains;
20	bxs soap;	10	Jewett plows;
10	" raisins;	12	grindestones, &c.
10	" candles;		

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

SMITH & BEDFORD,

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in dry goods; groceries; hardware; cutlery; queensware; boots and shoes; hats and caps; liquors; dye stuffs, &c., &c. Particular attention given to outfitting California and Oregon emigrants. m7 6m

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;		" do Cloth buskins;	
" Light do		" do Monroe boots;	
" Black Kid Slippers;		Gentlemen's Calf Boots,	
" Fancy do do;		" pump-sole do;	
" Black Kid Welt Ties;		" gaiter do;	
" do do Buskins;		" Monroe slippers;	
" Phil. Polka Slippers;		Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans	
" do Gaiter Boots;		" do Pumps	
" do Grane do;		" seal do;	
" half Gaiters;		" kip do;	
		Boys' calf Brogans;	
		" kip do	
		" do Slippers;	

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 18, 1849.

The Frontier G...man.

P...RY.

From the Literary American.

GRATITUDE TO GOD,

EXCITED BY A CONTEMPLATION OF HIS WORKS.

AFTER ROUSSEAU, BY LEILLA.

The starry heavens instruct the earth
Their mighty Author to revere;
A great Creator shineth forth
In every burning, rolling sphere.
What a sublime, a heavenly song,
Bursts forth from that celestial choir!
What swelling music rolls along
From every sweet seraphic lyre,
Blending in one full harmony,
Almighty King, in praise to thee!

Oh Lord, Thy might, Thy wondrous glory,
Each fair thing in Creation tells;
Day unto day repeats the story,
And night unto the night reveals.
Not Man's the language, faint and weak,
Obscurely falling on the ear;
Not thus doth mighty Nature speak—
Her voice is loud, her tones are clear;
She readeth from an open book,
And all who hear may turn and look.

How grand Thy works, Thou gracious Lord,
Thy blessings boundless, great, and free:
How rich, how sweet, the full reward,
Of creatures faithful unto Thee!
In humble love, in holy fear,
The weakest spirit dwells secure;
Here springeth light to warm, to cheer,
To strengthen, to inspire, assure;
And kindle in the feebiest mind
Bright gleams of wisdom, clear, refined.

Remember, Lord, my trembling faith,
And fill me with a watchful fear,
To fly the works of sin and death;
To see thy law in letters clear.
Thy blessed law of light and truth,
In all its force to me unfold;
And let its precepts guide my youth,
More precious far than gems and gold.
More sweet that holy Law to me,
Than honied treasures to the bee.

Without those beams of sacred light
Thy Spirit and Thy Word impart,
Ah! who can tell the depth of night
That broods upon his inmost heart?
Oh, lend me one pure, burning ray,
My own dark spirit to explore,
To fright mine inward foes away:
And, that it may return no more,
Lord, let it gleam forever there,
Expelling darkness and despair.

If thus, dear Lord, thou deign to bless
My soul with Thy reviving smile,
To fill me with Thy righteousness,
And keep my wandering feet from guile,
My grateful soul shall draw supplies
From thy pure fountain, full and free;
And upward evermore shall rise
The glory and the praise to Thee.
For all who see the change divine,
Shall own the work, great God for Thine.

MISCELLANY.

A Yankee Trick on a Hoosier Landlord.

In a quiet little Ohio village, many years ago, there was a tavern where the stages always *changed*, and the passengers *expected* to get breakfast. The landlord of said Hotel was noted for his tricks upon travelers, who were allowed to get fairly seated at the table, when, the driver would blow his horn (after taking his "horns") and sing out, "Stage ready, gentlemen," whereupon the passengers were obliged to hurry out and take their seats, leaving a scarcely tasted breakfast behind them, for which, however, they had to fork over fifty cents! One day when the stage was approaching the house of this obliging host, a passenger said that he had often heard of the landlord's trick, and he was afraid they would not be able to get any breakfast.

"What! how? No breakfast!" exclaimed the rest.

"Exactly so gents, and you may as well keep your seats and tin."

"Don't they expect passengers to breakfast?"

"Oh, yes! they expect you to it, but not to eat it. I am under the impression, that there is an understanding between the landlord and driver, that, for sundry and various drinks, etc., the latter starts before you can scarcely commence eating."

"Why, wot on airth air yew talkin' 'bout? Ef you calkerlate I'm goin' to pay fourninepenses, fur my breakfuss and not git the valee on't you are mistakin'!" said a voice from the back seat, one Hezekiah Spaulding—though "tew hum" they call him "Hez," for short. "I'm goin' tew git my breakfuss yere, and not pay 'nary red, till I dew."

"Then you'll be left."

"Not as yew knows on, I wont!"

"Well, we'll see," said the other, as the stage drove to the door, and the landlord, ready to "do the hospitable," says—

"Breakfast just ready, gents? Here's water, basins, towels, and soap."

After performing their ablutions, they all proceeded to the dining-room, commenced a fierce onslaught upon the edibles, though "Hez" took his time. Scarcely had they tasted their coffee, when they heard the unwelcome sound of the horn, and the driver exclaim "Stage ready!" Up rise eight grumbling passengers, pay their 50 cents, and take their seats.

"All aboard, gents?" inquires the host.

"One missing, said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds Hez very cooly helping himself to an immense piece of steak, the "size of a horse's lip."

"You'll be left, sir! Stage is going to start!"

"Wal, I haint got nothin' tew say agin it!" draw's out Hez.

"Can't wait, sir, better take your seat."

"I'll be gaul-darned ef I dew, nuther, till I've got my breakfuss! I paid for it, and I'm goin' to git the vallee on't! and ef yew calkalate I ain't, yew air mistaken."

So the stage did start; and left Hez who continued his attack of the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, steaks, &c., &c., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

"Say, Squire, them there cakes is *'bout East*; fetch us nuther grist on 'em. You," (to the waiter,) "nuther cup ov that air coffee. Pass them eggs. Raise yew're own pork, Squire?—this is mazin' nice ham. Land 'bout yeare tolerable cheap, Squire! Hain't got much maple timber in thes e parts, hev ye! Dewin' right smart trade, Squire? I callate, Don't lay yew're own eggs, dew ye?" and thus Hez kept quizzing the landlord, until he had made a hearty meal.

Say, Squire, now I'm 'bout tew conclude payin' my devowers tew this ere table, but ef yew'd jist give us a bowl o'bread and milk tew sorter top off with, I'd be much obleeged tew ye."

So out goes landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk and bread, and set them before Hez. Spewn, tew, ef you please!"

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty of silver ones laying on the table when the stage stopped.

"Say yew! dew you think them passengers is going to pay yew for a breakfuss and not git *no compensashun!*"

"Ah! what! Do you think any of the passengers took them!"

"Dew I THINK? No I don't think, but I'm sartin. Ef they air all as green as yew 'bout here, I'm goin' tew locate immediately and tew wonst."

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man off after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the Hotel, Hez comes out to take his seat, and says—

"Heow air yew' gents? I'm rotten glad tew see yew!"

Can you point out the man you think has the spoons!" asked the landlord.

"Pint him out? Sartinly, I ken. Say, Squire! I paid you four ninepences fur a breakfuss, and I callate I GOT THE VALLEE ON'T! You'll find them spoons in the coffee-pot!"

Go ahead, ALL ABOARD, driver!—[Spirit of the Times.

The marriage customs of the natives of New Holland are rather more curious than agreeable. Before a girl is given to her husband, her two front teeth are knocked out. The lover then throws a kangaroo skin over her shoulders, spits in her face several times, marks her with stripes of different colors, orders her to march to his hut with his provision bag, and if she does not go fast enough to please him, he gives her a few kicks by the way. These savages generally steal wives from some tribe with whom they are at enmity; and frequently, when they observe a girl without any protector, rush upon her, stupify her with blows of a club, and drag her through the woods with the utmost violence. Her tribe retaliate merely by committing a similar outrage. There are no other wedding ceremonies.

The salary of the President of France is $110,000 per year, with a furnished palace.

Carpenters, for the most part speak PLANELY—but they will CHISEL when they can get a chance. Not unfrequently they are BORES, and often times annoy one with their "old saws!"

Many women are beloved without knowing it, but more women think they are beloved when then are not. They generally dsicover their mistake after marriage.

Light and Vegitation.

Light has a peculiar influence upon all things here below, but especially is its effects perceived, apart from common observation, on the flowers and herbs of the field. The vegetable world in many respects resembles the animal. Life, death, decay, and reproduction, are properties belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and are observable in the countless varieties of branch, leaf, and flower. Yet although vegetation exhibits herself in innumerable forms, her elementary constituents are indeed but few. The gases nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, combined in different proportions, form the different compounds which constitute the vegetable structure. The plants derive their food from the soil, and require for their existence air, heat, and light. The roots drink in moisture from the soil, and that moisture is impregnated with different salts conveyed to the extremeties of branch and leaf through curious hollow tubes. The upper surfaces of leaves are covered with innumerable pores through which large quantities of vapor are exhaled during daylight. A single sunflower plant will exhale, it is computed, "thirteen thousand grains in one day." On the other hand, there are pores on the underside of leaves that inhale carbonic acid gas, and the sap thus charged with carbonic gas and relieved of a portion of its oxygen and hydrogen, serves to produce new vegetable matter and add to the thickness of the branches. If light be witheld from plants, they become unhealthy. Like the prisoner in his dungeon they pine away and die. The reason of this is, that when the light is absent carbonic acid gas is given out and oxygen inhaled. It is owing to the carbon mingling its dark color with the yellow of the plant which produces the fine deep healthy green color, and therefore sickly plants are always pale. Grass that springs up under a board is not green, and flowers grown in a mine removed from the influence of light, are always of a pale appearance. An eminent chemist is of the opinion that the sap of plants is never green, but has a green appearance, owing to a little chlorophyle reflecting green light. There can be no boubt but the chemical action of the ray of light affecting the compositions of vegetable stricture, is the cause of the varieties of color in flowers. It has been found that flowers of a yellow color contain a greater proportion of sugar, oils, gum, and wax, than those of other colors. Red flowers contain the greatest quantity of acids; blue, green, and violet, the greatest quantity of alkali. Still no data can be laid down upon these facts, as some flowers contain every variety of color and shade. In the majority of flowers the centre is yellow, and therefore contains the most sugar and wax, and well does the industrious bee know this as it dives into the little cell and quaffs the pellucid nectar. Watery infusions of blue flowers are changed to red by adding a very small portion of acid, and red infusions are changed to blue by adding a small portion of alkali. If a single drop of acid is put into an ounce of water, and a blue hyacinth immersed in it, the flower will soon change to a red color, and so small is the quantity of acid taken up by the flower, that it does not exceed the one hundred thousandth part of a grain. In this case the chemical influence of light acts like electricity; it composes and decomposes the substances that form the structure of the vegetable kingdom. The sap of plants and flowers is singularly sensitive in photography. The juice of poppy, or infusion of Brazil wood, answer for making photographic paper. Common paper, washed with a decoction of Brazil wood, and exposed to light beneath an engraving gives a negative picture, thus showing the influence of light upon vegetable substances in a wonderful clear manner. Without light the green field and the lovely flower would be unknown, but all the vegetable world presents beautiful evidences of the adaptedness and collocations of vegetation to draw out our admiration and devotion towards the great Creator—Him who is designated "Light," to bespeak his effulgent glory, and the "Rose of Sharon" and "Lilly of the Valley," and cold and stoical must the heart of that man be who sees no splendor in the sun and no beauty in the flower.

Rousseau says, "The empire of the woman is an empire of softness, of address, of complacency. Her commands are caresses, her menaces are tears."

Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true gold, will redouble its efforts when the friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy; and prove that interest only moves. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interests and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power, who have ever loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others; and, in return, they receive the reward of their love, by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

From the Literary American.

The Wages of Sin is Death.

The sentences and judgments of Holy Writ are positive and unmistakable. This being the case, it is strange that so many are able to deceive themselves into the belief that God's mercy will triumph over his justice, vnd that they may persevere in their wickedness with impunity. There is an element in each individual which persuades him that he will be an exception to the general rule, and that though to some the consequences of sin may be heavy, yet he, through the clemency of God, or by a late repentance, may escape. What consistency is there in this? Are we not to believe the express assertions of the Holy One? "Hath He said it, and shall He not do it?" These flattering whisperings of the soul, these serpent-like suggestions, are in themselves blasphemous, for the make GOD A LIAR!

"The wages of sin is Death." It is true literally and figuratively. When the first sin was committed in Paradise, man was disinherited of eternal life; with that fatal disobedience "came *Death* into the world, and all our woe." Death is the ultimate, though not the immediate punishment of sin. Ananias, it is true, fell dead even in the midst of his transgression; yet more iniquitous than he have escaped. The Death referred to in this passage is punishment, and it is declared that either here or hearafter punishment must follow sin. Often an interval of impunity occurs; all sinners are not, like Gehazi, on the instant clothed as to the surface, with the leprous scales that deform their souls; and this fact often leads the sinner to think he will altogether escape. The voice of the serpent is heard with his wily insinuations—"Thou shalt not surely die!"—and men yield it a credence which their inclinations, but not their convictions, warrant. The evil day may be put off for a season, but come it *must*, at last. Will He falter, who doomed bright Lucifer to eternal woe? Will He who banished Adam from Eden, exempt thee from the penalty? Nay—nay! True, thou mayest enjoy the sunshine for awhile, and forget thy amenity in vicious pursuits and pleasures, but when the evening comes, and the Almighty's voice shall say in accent speaking terror to thy conscience—"Where art thou?" then wilt thou be afraid and hide thyself; for then wilt thou recollect awful as the sentence is—"the wages of Sin is DEATH!

Here, then, we have a positive assertion of our Lord, an assertion which it is blasphemy to call in question. He, therefore, who, thus warned, commits sin, does thereby make out and sign his own death-warrant. There is no peradventure—it is a solemn warning—a heavenly voice. Let us remember, then, when temptation would lure us when Satan whispers, "ye shall not surely die"—let us remember God hath said, THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH.

Model Houses.

The exporting of Model Houses to foreign countries has been the fashion lately. They take to pieces and put together again like a Chinese puzzle. They have likewise the advantage of being packed in a very small compass. A gentleman who went to California this year assured us he had his drawing room in his truuk, the parlor in his portmanteau, the attic in his carpet bag, the kitchen in his hat-box, and the scullery in his coat-pocket. A contractor has sent us the following specifications:

A MODEL LODGING HOUSE.—This has been arranged upon the plan of the lodging-houses in cities. The house is made to contain as many rooms as possible. Cupboards are fitted up as bedrooms, and beds are ingeniously concealed in piano fortes, side-boards, and chests of drawers. Two keys have been sent to every lock—one for the use of the lodger, and the other for the landlady. The pantry is small, as it has been found that nothing ever keeps in a lodging-house pantry longer than a day. A large pump is also fitted up in the cellar. The most singular thing is, that for the number of rooms in this Model House there is only one bell, which communicates with the drawing-room; the other rooms have bells, only all the wires are broken. One mustard-pot, one coal-scuttle, one dish-cover, one teapot, one pair of sugar-tongs, have been sent out as the furniture. A long list of "extras," as charged here, has also been sent out. It includes boot-cleaning, attendance, towels and the use of a Britannia fork and spoon. A big cat accompanies this Model House; it has a very broad back, so as to be able to bear all the broken things that, in a lodging-house, are always put upon it.

A MODEL THEATRE.—This theatre is like most theatres, half the seats being so uncomfortably arranged that the spectator cannot see, and the other half that he cannot hear. A French Dictionary, and a complete set of "La France Dramatique," have been sent out with the Model.—[Punch.

From Lamartine's Pilgrimage.

Ancient Tyre.

We parted from Kanta an hour before daybreak, and ascended several barren and rocky hills, stretching into the sea. From the summit of the last and most elevated of these ascents, Tyre is beheld, appearing at the extremity of a vast and barren elevation. Between the sea and the last heights of Lebanon, which here rapidly diminish, extends a naked barren plain of about twenty miles in length, and four or five in breadth, of a yellow tint, covered only with thorny shrubs, browsed by the camels of the caravan on their passage. Tyre is built on a peninsula stretching into the sea, and connected with the continent by a narrow neck of land covered with a golden sand, wafted by the wind from Egypt. This city, at present called Sour, by the Arabs, is situated at the farthest extremity of the above-mentioned peninsula, and seems to rise out of the waves. At a distance, you would still imagine it to be a new, beautiful, white, and animated city; but it is nothing more than a fine shadow, which vanishes on approaching it. A few hundreds of falling houses, in which the Arabs fold large flocks of sheep, and black goats, with hanging ears, which defiled before us on the plain, are all that remains of Tyre! She has no longer a port on the sea, no longer roads upon land: the prophecies respecting her have been long since accomplished.

We traveled on in silence, occupied by the thoughts of this desolation, and of the dust of an empire which we trod under our feet. Passing along the paths between the ruins and the gray and naked hills of Lebanon, which here descend to the plain we arrived at the city, now flanked by a sand-bank, which seems its only existing rampart, but which will doubtless, ere long, bury the town under its mass. I thought of the prophecies, and endeavored to bring to my recollection some of those eloquent warnings with which the divine spirit inspired Ezekiel. I could not recall the words, but I discovered the meaning in the deplorable waste before my eyes.

I had now before me the "black" Lebanon; but I said to myself, my imagination has decieved me; I see neither the eagles nor the vultures which, according to the prophecies, were to descend unceasingly from the mountains to despoil even the remains of the city, accursed of God, and the enemy of his people. At the moment I made these reflections, something huge, grotesque and motionless, appeared at our left, on the summit of a pointed rock, which advanced into the plain not far distant, close to the route of the caravans; it looked to me like five statutes of black stone, placed on the rock as on a pedestal; but from certain motions, almost imperceptible, of these colossal figures, we fancied, on approaching nearer, that they were five Bedouin Arabs, clothed in their sacks of black goat's hair, who were looking at us as we passed.

When, however, we came at a distance of fifty paces from the rock, we saw one of the five figures display an immence pair of wings, which flapped with a noise resembling that of a sail shaking in the breeze, and it now became clear that the figures were those of five eagles, of the largest kind I have ever seen in the Alps or menageries of our cities. They did not take flight, but remained unmoved at our approach. Seated like kings of the desert, they seemed to regard Tyre as their proper prey.

I could not cease from contemplating this prophecy in action—this wonderful fulfilment of the divine menaces, of which chance had rendered us witnesses. Never had anything more supernatural struck my eyes or riveted my mind; and it required an effort of reason, not to see behind these five gigantic eagles, the great and terrible figure of the poet of vengeance—of Ezekiel—rising above them, and pointing out to them, with eye and hand, the city which God had given to them for a prey.

I now found that my poetical imagination had exhibited to me the eagles of Tyre less faithfully, less impressively, less supernaturally than the fact warranted.

We arrived at noon, after a march of seven hours, in the midst of the plain of Tyre, at a place called the wells of Solomon. All travelers have described these wells: they consist of three reservoirs of limpid, running water, which issue, as it were by enchantment, from a low, dry, and barren soil, at the distance of two miles from Tyre. Each of these reservoirs, raised artificially about twenty feet above the level of the plain, is full to the brim, and is indeed continually running over. The excess of the fluid is employed to turn the wheels of mills, and the water is conveyed to Tyre by aqueducts, half ancient, half modren, which have a beautiful effect, seen on the horizon. It is said that Solomon ordered these wells to be made, to recompense Tyre and its King Hiram for the services he had received from that monarch's navy and its artists, during the building of the Temple.

These immense wells are each from seventy to eighty feet in circumference; their depth is unknown, and indeed is said to be bottomless. No one has ever been able to learn by what mysterious channels the waters from the mountains arrive, and there is at least every reason to believe that they are immense Artesian wells, constructed thousands of years before the discovery by the moderns.

TO DRY A COW OF HER MILK.—Circumstances frequently render it necessary to stop the lactescent action in cows, and when this occurs, all that is absolutely required is, to make a liquor by pouring into a fresh rennet bag two quarts of pure well, spring, or rain water; reduce the quantity of the liquid, by boiling briskly, to about one quart and strain it. Then let it cool to a lukewarm temperament, and give it as a drink to the cow. In forty-eight hours, she will be dry. For some days, her food should be dry and unsucculent, no water being allowed.

A man in Vermont has applied for a divorce from his wife, on charge of cowardice. It appears she was engaged in breaking a pair of steers, and showed signs of timidity which reflected on her as a lady of courage;

Newspaper Philosophy.

A writer, more philosophical than popular, in some periodical recently proposed the theory of educating men for the editorial profession systematically; deeming it as important to have qualified persons in the charge of the public press, as at the bar, in the pulpit, or the sick room. Although the project is not altogether practicable at this moment, still the time may come when it will be expedient to require such preparation; and with a view to aid the editoral tyro, the following manuel or catechism is submitted.

Question. "What is a daily newspaper?"

Answer. "It is a diurnal compendium of general intelligence."

Q. "What are the principal ingredients of a newspaper?

A. "Fancy, Fiction and fact."

Q. "How are those materials arranged?"

A. "That portion which comes under the head of *Fancy* is the editorial department (properly so called) embodying the editor's various favorite theories, chimerical, reformatory, political and otherwise, together with cogitations upon miscellaneous subjects—all of which are proposed as germs of public opinion. The ingredient of *Fiction* is that which treats of horrible murders, dreadful conflagrations, terrible catastrophes, births, deaths and marriages, commendation of arts and sciences, inventions and medicines, and general scandal, filled out with numerous incidental topics of great interest to nobody. The portion allotted to *Fact* embraces the advertisements, usually with such expansive and comprehensive ardor, as to occupy seven-eights of the entire sheet.

Q. "What is an editor?"

A. "An editor is an imaginary character supposed to preside over the general arrangments, and assume the responsibility, as well as praise or odium of all articles not otherwise provided for."

Q. "What is a subscriber?"

A. "A subscriber is a party contracting with the publishers, who agrees to find in the paper *quid pro quo* for his money invested."

Q. "What rights have subscribers?

A. "Subscribers are entitled to receive their paper regularly,, and, if advertisers, to have their notices promptly published, and to pay their bills when duly presented."

Q. "What other privileges do subscribers enjoy?"

A. "None.

Q. "What others do they demand?"

A. "Many expect, besides what they are entitled to, that the editor will conform himself in all respects to the peculiar views of each individual, no matter how diverse their sentiments may be and force of argument, the favorite theories of each—in short, to sell himself, heart and soul, body and mind to the fanaticism or idiocy of each subscriber, for the amount per annum technically called *subscription*, under peril of stopping their paper."

Q. "What course do subscribers pursue to subdue the contumacy of editors?"

A. "Stop the paper."

Q. "What is the result of this step?

A. Nothing."

Q. "What is the usual remedy in such cases?

A. "To resume the paper and be satisfied with it as it is."

Q. "What is a good editor?"

A. "One who minds his own business and expresses honest opinions."

Q. "What is a good subscriber."

A. "One who is satisfied with his own opinion when it does not coincide with that of the editor."

Q. "What is a good newspaper?"

A. "One with a paying circulation of ten thousand copies.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

RULE FOR WEARING RINGS. When a lady is not engaged, she wears a ring on her first finger; if engaged, on her second; if married, on her third, and if she intends to remain unmarried, she wears the ring upon her fourth finger. This is the rule laid down in the latest work upon female proprieties that we have seen, and it appears to be generally recognized among the sex as one that should be scrupulously observed.

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS.—A class of conceited, touchy people, who stop a newspaper on account of any petty paragraph that displeases them; are cleverly ridiculed by an exchange as follows. The parable should be kept before the people:

"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble stone and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and active self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily. With imperturable gravity, he looked to see "the vast globe itself dissolved" and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article appears in the newspaper touching him in a weak place, and straightway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency, he looks on to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures, to no extent, any one but himself.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—The locomotive, the only good *motive* that can be given for *riding* a man on *a rail*.

WASHINGTON ON SWEARING.—August 3, 1776.—That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue which they have gone through, the General excuses them from fatigue duty on the Sabbath, except at the ship yards, or on special occasions, until further orders. The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in the American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that they can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms, if we insult Him by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849.

LOOK AND READ!
CHEAP CASH STORE,

THE subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity of returning thanks to their numerous customers and the public in general for their liberal patronage, and hope by close attention to business to have a continuance of the same. We have on hand a large and splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

among which may be found British and American prints; ginghams; Oregon plaids; de laines; alpaccas; Paramatta chintz; Salisbury flannels; white and red do. Also, satinetts; jeans; linseys; blankets; coatings; brown, blue and bleached drilling. The best brands of domestics; hickory stripe; cotton yarn, &c., &c. Also

GROCERIES,

such as coffee; tea; sugar; molasses; saleratus, indigo; madder; alum; logwood; sulphur; brimstone; chalk; paints; oils; turpentine; paint and clothes brushes; medicines; spice; pepper; ginger, and in short a complete stock in that line. We have on hand a large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is offered at unusually low rates. The stock of

HARDWARE,

consists in part of knives and forks; table and tea spoons; butts and screws; augers; files; saws; knobs; locks; chest and cupboard do; latches; shears and scissors; brass and japan candlesticks; nails; iron; castings, &c. &c. We invite the attention to our

STATIONERY,

which consists of School Books of every description. Paper; pens; ink; memorandum books; ledgers; primers, &c., &c. In the selection of our

BOOTS AND SHOES,

we studied the interest of our friends by selecting good articles. Our stock is large and offered low. We can say the same of our

HATS AND CAPS.

And having a great many on hand we will give to purchasers a rare opportunity of getting a bargain

TO EMIGRANTS,

All persons intending to emigrate West will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before going elsewhere. Our stock being purchased for cash in the Eastern cities, therefore, we can and will sell lower than any other establishment in this place.

Our motto is, Cash Sales and Small Profits.

The emigrant may depend in the emigratiag seasons to find at this establishment all things needed for his outfit. SMITH & TOOTLE.

N. B. Cash; gold dust; dry hides; beeswax, furs and peltries, taken in exchange for goods.

feb7 6m SMITH AND TOOTLE.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens' and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

ROPE MAKING.

REUBEN W. ALLRED, has erected an extensive Rope-walk at **Council Point**, directly on the river, near the *emigrant landing*; and is prepared to supply merchants, citizens, and emigrants with all kinds of rope and cordage, from a fish line to a cable. Rope of various kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. He solicits the patronage of a generous and liberal public. m21 3m

WANTED—Any quantity of good fresh butter, in exchange for goods by my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange for goods, at its value at the Mint, by my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

SMITH & BEDFORD

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, St. Joseph, Mo.

OUR personal attention will be given to forwarding merchandize intrusted to our care. Our facilities are very good for doing that business as we have a large brick Warehouse on Front street. m7 6m

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and Califonia emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to puachase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

MR. GEORGE SHEFFIELD has just arrived from St. Louis with an assortment of leather, which he is now opening for sale at the store of Needham & Ferguson. The stock comprises Morocco, Calf Skins, Kip do., Upper Leather, Linin Binding, Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Harness and Bridle Leather and Shoe Makers' Findings.

N. B. Any quantity of hides taken in exchang for leather.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - - 25
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

Elder ISAAC BULLOCK, is our authorized traveling agent through the United States.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. [illegible] COLLINS, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
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Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
DAVID WHITMER, Richmond, Mo.
DAVID JUDY, Mackinaw, Tazwell county Illinois.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Saun.—And I was determined, if anything was advanced contrary to the sacred book, I would oppose them to the teeth. But never was a man mair disappointed in his expectations, if sound, solid reasoning, backed up by an inexhaustible torrent of scripture, be matter of excellence, then a more excellent resonable discourse never fell from the lips of man: the whole being wound up by an appeal to reason, so earnest and so pathetic, it must hae been a flinty heart, indeed, could hae refused a torrent of tears; for myself, I sat rivetted to the seat in silent astonishment, and when he prayed for the light of truth to dawn on benighted Britain, I cried Amen as loud and as hearty as any of them.

Dr. C.—Hum,—hum,—I—I—I. Hum,—hum,—hum,—Saunders! you are not serious, surely!

Saun.—(*Hastily.*)—I'm no what, sir? D'ye think I could tamper wi you or any man, on matters o' this kind. Na, na, sir, that may be your heart, but its no mine.

Dr. C.—I'm sorry, indeed, that a man of your knowledge and experience, can be so grossly deceived.

Saun.—Be unco cautious sir, be unco cautious, and hae a care the delusion dinna be on your ain side.—(*Lifts the book from Janet's lap.*)—For instance, where's your authority for denying the supernatural gifts of the spirit, when Paul says expressly—

Dr. C.—(*Interrupting him.*)—I have no time now to enter into controversy, but must tell you once for all, I pity your ignorance.

Saun.—And I, sir, maun just use the same freedom to tell you, that you and your systems are a disgrace to humanity and a stink in the nostrils of Jehovah. And as ye hae shown the white feather, in stannin' the test o' scripture, ye hae shown yersell unworthy o' the name ye bear. But ye ken, sir, the hireling flees when he sin's the sheep in danger. I doubt ye wad understand better how to follow the hounds at the sound o' the bugle, than to o'erturn the work o' God.

Dr. C.—What do you say, sir; do you think that because I'm a minister, I should never spend a day in hunting!

Saun.—Deed, sir, if my humble advice was sought, I would advise ye never to do ought else.

Dr. C.—(*In a rage.*)—Sir, you shall suffer for your insolence.—(*Stamps with his foot.*)—Sir, you shall hear of it, and that in a way which will surprise you. (*Exeunt.*)

Saun.—(*Smiling.*)—There's the first o't; truly he has the spirit o' his maister to perfection this morning. What think ye o't now, Janet!

Janet.—Mair than ever. My certy, ye did not miss him. I just fin' mysell in the state o' yan wha has a bright light thurst in on them after being a lang time in black darkness.

Saun.—It's an apt illustration: but it's amaist time I was at my wark. Let us kneel down and return thanks for sic a signal victory.

SCENE V.—*A beautiful secluded Glen, at the foot of Lord Aimwell's pleasure grounds. Enter Lady Emily Aimwell and Lucy Lappet.*

Emily.—I think this is about the place mentioned in my note. Don't you think so, Lucy!

Lucy.—Yes, an' please your ladyship, I think it is the very spot. But would it not be better to retire into yonder arbor; it would be more free from observation?

Emily.—No, we shall remain here, our presence will show him where to come. You know he is a stranger. Lucy, I am in a strange state of mind this morning. Do you think the disguise in which we went to the meeting last night, will be found out?

Lucy.—Your lady has no occasion to be afraid of that, I believe there was not one about Tythington but who took us for girls who had just left the byre. And I can assure you, our presence was never missed from the castle. So, my dear lady, keep your mind easy. I assure you there is no danger.

Emily.—Oh! it's not about that I'm uneasy, I only regret having disguised myself for such a purpose. I had heard so much from Dr. Clamour against them, that really I was afraid to be seen, but now I feel that they alone have the words of eternal life. I have no doubt the preacher was gifted with the spirit of inspiration. Do you not feel so, Lucy!

Lucy.—Why, my lady, I am very ignorant in matters of religion; but I assure you I thought it very true, and should like much to be better instructed in it.

Emily.—I have a long list of scripture proofs taken down from last night's discourse. We shall commence and take these as the foundation of scripture lessons for the evenings.

Lucy.—La! my lady, how I should like this. But see! there comes the strange minister.

Emily.—I see him; but how am I to meet him? What am I to say? My heart palpitates strangely. But we must try to meet him as composedly as possible.

Enter H. C. Kimball.

H. C. K.—All hail. May the peace of God that passeth understanding be upon you, my sisters. I received a note to meet some one here at this time. Judging from your appearance here that it was you, may I enquire for what purpose we are here?

Emily.—Most Revd. sir, it was, indeed, we who requested this interview. We heard you preach last night, and believe you sent from God for the regeneration of the world. We feel interested in your welfare, and would like to know a little of your history.

H. C. K.—I assure you I shall feel much pleasure in giving you every information in my power; let me request you to throw off all reserve, and use the same freedom you would do with a brother. Allow me to ask, is it my own individual history you want to be instructed in, or the history of the church to which I belong?

Emily.—Oh! it is of yourself we want to be informed, and I hope we shall have more knowledge of your religion by and by.

H. C. K.—My name is Heber C. Kimball, I am an American by birth, and an Apostle in the Church of Jesus Christ. When our beloved president and prophet, Joseph Smith, received a revelation that we (the Twelve) should disperse ourselves amongst the nations of the earth, to open the kingdom of God to the nations by proclaiming faith, repentance, and baptism for the remission of sins, it fell to my lot to visit Britain.

Emily.—You gave us some interesting information of this nature last night. It must have been at a vast expense that you have traveled so many thousand miles by sea and land to reach this country. May I ask how you are remunerated for such great labor, and how are the funds raised from which you are paid?

H. C. K.—My dear lady, we are not amongst those who preach for hire and divine for money. The curse of my master rests upon those who make merchandise of the gospel of the Son of God. Like the primitive apostles we go forth without purse or scrip, relying wholly upon the liberality of those amongst whom we go, for if we minister to them of our heavenly things, it is but a little matter if they minister to us of their earthly things, so saith God.

Emily.—And truly it is so, and in it I see the order of the kingdom, as revealed in scripture. But I fear the same effects will flow from it now as did anciently, viz., poverty and tribulation, and their consequent attendants, persecution and reproach. Pray, sir, have you not found it so?

H. C. K.—I left my home in the wilderness of America, without a farthing in my pocket, and were I to detail all my privations and persecutions to which I have been exposed, and all the perils and dangers from which I have escaped, you would be astonished. These things are not suited for such delicate ears; to myself they are nothing, knowing they are not greater than the sufferings of my master before me, and you know "The servant must not be above his master," and Paul has said, "All who live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution."

Emily.—My God! What self-devotedness in the cause of truth, and with what sufferings is it recompensed! You mentioned a home in the wilderness,—are you married? have you left behind you a wife and little ones! and, if so, how have you left them!

H. C. K.—(*With emotion.*)—Alas! my lady, you have touched the only chord by which my heart can be moved. I have a wife and pretty little babes, whom I love dearer than myself: as for myself, I am ready to be sacrificed for the gospel of Christ, but when I reflect upon the probable fate of my wife and little ones, I am sometimes like to be overcome; in such moments as these, I recommend them to God in earnest prayer, and I receive such answers in their behalf as restores me to myself again. Yes, I know that God will protect them, till we meet again in joy.

Emily.—(*Bathed in tears.*)—Surely this is more than mortal. O God! protect them all in health and safety till they meet again; (*Lucy.*) Amen.

H. C. K.—(*Embracing them.*)—My dear sisters, (for such indeed ye are,) God has heard your prayers, and they are recorded in the archives of heaven for your benefit, as well as mine.

Emily.—(*Putting a note into his hand.*—Accept, sir, of this small token of esteem, 'tis a mere trifle, but we hope to see you soon again.

H. C. K.—(*Looks at the note.*)—Fifty pounds.—(*Offers it back.*)—Surely my lady, you are mistaken!

Emily.—No mistake I assure you; I beg you to put it up without further remark or compliment, and inform us how long you remain here.

H. C. K.—At the earnest desire of the people we preach again in Tythington to night; we then go to visit other cities which are yet without the knowledge of the truth. But we hope soon to be back again, and spend a night of rejoicing over the progress of the work in this region. But before I go, it would afford me much pleasure to know who my guardian angels are, who have given me such consolation this morning.

Emily.—(*Smiling.*)—I suppose we must introduce ourselves, I am Emily Aimwell, sister of Lord Aimwell, who owns that castle and these lands, and this is Lucy Lappet my maid. When you come again, be so kind, as to drop me a note, and I shall see you, at present it must be in private. Oh, that my brother might hear and obey the gospel, then could we receive you into the castle, and entertain you in a way more suited to your merits.

H. C. K.—God has commanded me to tell you that your prayer is heard. The time is at hand when your brother and you shall together rejoice in the light of the gospel.

Emily.—Oh! how I rejoice in this news from heaven, and shall cherish it as food to support me in your absence.—(*Looking at her watch.*)—Lucy, our time is up, we must return to the castle.

H. C. K.—(*Taking them by the hand.*)—Since I parted with my dear wife and family, I have never with so much regret said farewell. May the choicest blessings of the daughters of Israel rest upon you till we meet again.—[*Exeunt.*]

(*To be continued.*)

The Assassination of Gen's Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, First Presidents of the Church of Latter-Day Saints; who were Massacred by a Mob, in Carthage, Hancock County, Ill., on the 27th June, 1844.

BY MISS ELIZA R. SNOW.

"And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar, the souls of them that were slain for the word of God, and for the testimony which they held:

And they cried with a loud voice, saying, How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?

And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow servants also, and their brethren, that should be killed as they were, should be fulfilled."—Rev. 6:—9, 10, 11.

Ye heaven's attend! Let all the earth give ear!
Let Gods and seraphs, men and angels hear—
The worlds on high—the universe shall know
What awful scenes are acted here below!
Had nature's self a heart, her heart would bleed;
For never, since the Son of God was slain
Has blood so noble, flow'd from human vein
As that which now, on God for vengeance calls
From "freedom's ground"—from Carthage prison walls!

Oh! Illinois! thy soil has drank the blood
Of Prophets martyr'd for the truth of God!
Once lov'd America! what can atone
For the pure blood of innocence, thou'st sown?
Were all thy streams in teary torrents shed
To mourn the fate of those illustrious dead;
How vain the tribute, for the noblest worth
That grac'd thy surface, O degraded Earth!

Oh wretched murd'rers! fierce for human blood!
You've slain the prophets of the living God,
Who've borne oppression from their early youth.
To plant on earth, the principles of truth.

Shades of our patriotic fathers! Can it be,
Beneath your blood-stain'd flag of liberty;
The firm supporters of our country's cause,
Are butcher'd while submissive to her laws?

Yes, blameless men, defam'd by hellish lies
Have thus been offer'd as a sacrifice
T' appease the ragings of a brutish clan.
That has defied the laws of God and man!
'Twas not for crime or guilt of theirs, they fell—
Against the laws they never did rebel.
True to their country, yet her plighted faith
Has prov'd an instrument of cruel death!

Where are thy far-fam'd laws—Columbia! where
Thy boasted freedom—thy protecting care?
Is this a land of rights? Stern-FACTS shall say
If legal justice here maintains its sway,
The official pow'rs of State are sheer pretence
When they're exerted in the Saint's defence.

Great men have fall'n and mighty men have died—
Nations have mourn'd their fav'rites and their pride;
But two, so wise, so virtuous, great and good,
Before on earth, at once, have never stood
Since the creation—men whom God ordain'd
To publish truth where error long had reigned:
Of whom the world, itself unworthy prov'd
It KNEW THEM NOT; but men with hatred mov'd
And with infernal spirits have combin'd
Against the best, the noblest of mankind!

Oh, persecution! shall thy purple hand
Spread utter destruction through the land?
Shall freedom's banner be no more unfurled?
Has peace indeed, been taken from the world?

Thou God of Jacob, in this trying hour
Help us to trust in thy almighty pow'r;
Support thy Saints beneath this awful stroke—
Make bare thine arm to break oppression's yoke.
We mourn thy Prophet, from whose lips have flow'd
The words of life, thy spirit has bestow'd—
A depth of thought, no human art could reach
From time to time, roll'd in sublimest speech,
From the celestial fountain, through his mind,
To purify and elevate mankind:
The rich intelligence by him brought forth,
Is like the sun-beam, spreading o'er the earth.

Now Zion mourns—she mourns an earthly head:
The Prophet and the Patriarch are dead!
The blackest deed that men or devils know
Since Calv'ry's scene, has laid the brothers low!
One in their life, and one in death—they prov'd
How strong their friendship—how they truly lov'd:
True to their mission, until death, they stood,
Then seal'd their testimony with their blood.
All hearts with sorrow bleed, and ev'ry eye
Is bath'd in tears—each bosom heaves a sigh—
Heart broken widows' agonizing groans
Are mingled with the helpless orphans' moans!

Ye Saints! be still, and know that God is just—
With steadfast purpose in his promise trust:
Girded with sackcloth, own his mighty hand,
And wait his judgments on this guilty land!
The noble martyrs now have gone to move
The cause of Zion in the courts above.

Nauvoo, July 1, 1844.

LOVE OF PRAISE.—How prevalent is this disease among mankind! It engrosses their better nature, and, like the jaundice, colors the actions of all around them with its own sickly hue. Goldsmith, speaking of one of these victims, says:

"Of praise of mere glutton, he swallowed what came,—
And the puff of a dunce, he mistook it for fame;
Till his relish, grown callous, almost to disease,
Who peppered the highest, was surest to please."

From the Millennial Star.

Letter to Mr. D——, Merchant, Liverpool.

Dear Sir: Since I called upon you, I have meditated upon your objections, arguments, and assertions; and I most freely own the interview has confirmed me in my belief—that the Church of Jesus Christ of these the Latter-days, is of a truth, the Church and kingdom of God,—and that I have a good foundation to build my faith upon, I think must appear evident, from the following review of our conversation.

I would first remark, your desire to evade conversation on our doctrines and ordinances, or rather the doctrines of Christ and of the Bible, is not less remarkable than common; almost all men, especially those commonly called *preachers*, purposly avoid these, and prefer haranguing for hours on the practises [illegible] "The life that we now lead in the flesh"—The character of Joseph Smith, of whom they know nothing, but manifest a credulity in newspaper stories so great, that I am led to enquire; have they so entertained the seducing spirit that they are given over "*to believe a lie*" rather than the truth?

You think the Saints act as "*hypocrites*"—if they take any medicine, because they believe these promises—"They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."—"Are any among you sick? let him send for the Elders, who shall annoint him with oil, and pray over him, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord will raise him up."

I believe the best of the Saints "pray when they are afflicted, and sing spiritual songs when they are merry." They also *know* that "the prayer of faith avails much." But I also commend those who "cleanse their stomachs, bowels, and blood, with mild herbs, administered by the hands of a friend." If I should partake of any infusion or decoction for this purpose, say of senna, rhubarb or sarsaparilla, and these preparations had been made by a druggist, if he has added any drugs or poisons to make this medicine more effective, and should I partake of the same, ignorant of the addition of poison, would this harm me? Most assuredly, no. Else there is no truth in the promise of God. "If ye drink any deadly poison, it shall not harm you." Let the Saints know in all such cases when these herbal purifiers are not made by themselves, ask the spirit and blessing of God to rest upon them—that this and all His promises to His children may be realized by them. We have in our churches, those who like Luke the physician, have forsaken the arts of men, in the exhibition of medicines, that they may minister the word and the spirit; having been called and set apart to this more acceptable work; and from these, a preference to others, if I required it, I would take the herbs, leaves, decoctions, and infusions of woods and roots that God has so abundantly provided for cleansing the blood, and causing the wheels of life to move more freely on. Again you would limit the liberty of the Saints, "you must not wash in mineral waters for the cleansing of the diseased skin—no, no, only the laying on of the hands." For my own part, if I required to cleanse my skin, I would wash either in the waters of Harrowgate, Cheltenham, Saratoga, or of the Great Salt Lake, and if wisdom dictated, imbibe them also; and with God's blessing on medicines of his own preparing, not only consider myself safe, but have great—much greater faith in this, than I possibly could in any prepared by the degenerate wisdom of apostate man.

You ask, "have not our chemists, druggists, and doctors acquired much useful knowledge from schools, books, and practical observations?" I suppose they have; but tell me, if you can, how many more they have killed than they have cured? Have they not "sought out many inventions?" Have they not speculated, theorised, and experimented on the body of man? Have they not dug deep in the human body, lacerated and defaced that which is the image of God, and hid their works in the dark? They have, and I hesitate not to say, with them God is not well pleased; indeed the dissecting room and its indescribable indecencies which I have occasionally witnessed are an offence, an abomination, and a stink in the nostrils of the great God. If he had intended that man should by his own invention discover various modes of curing sickness, would he ever have set an ordinance in his church for the healing of the sick? No! Again, if a man's work is done on the earth, and "there is an appointed time to man upon the earth," can the medicine or wisdom of man, preserve or prolong the days of such a one? No! Or if sickness lay hold on him whose work is not yet done on earth, can the destroying angel or death cut short his days? No! What so simple and effective in such a case for the speedy removal of the disease, as the ordinance of God "lay hands on the sick, and *they* SHALL RECOVER."

I would here pause and compare the wisdom and power of God as revealed unto us in the Gospel,—and the folly and weakness of fallen man, so abundantly manifest in his innumerable inventions to save sinners and heal the sick. To me, the simplicity of God's plans shows forth in majestic grandeur His almighty power. When man asks what he must do to be saved, God replies, "Repent and be baptized *every one of you*, FOR THE REMISSION OF YOUR SINS, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands."—but the tedious, drivelling, expensive, guady, and innumerable inventions of man purposely to receive and confer these blessings, appear to me as foolish as they are in vain. Were I to proceed and show what, in the wisdom of man, is considered necessary for salvation—the essentials and non-essentials, the orthodox and heterodox, my object in this letter would not be attained; their forms, ordinances, doctrines, creeds, and sects are as the number of a man—666! God's scheme is simple, noble, and like himself. "Arise and wash away thy sins."—Again, the sick are commanded to call for the Elders, who are to lay hands on them, pray over them, annointing them with holy oil, and the Lord will save and heal them—how simple! and who doubts the ability of God thus to heal? Compare with this the nostrums, unintelligible, and as innumerable as the minerals, poisons, drugs, and systems of cure invented by man. The called and sent of God go forth to administer for the remission of sins and the healing of the sick in the name of the Lord, without purse, without price; but, alas! alas! how different is it with men and their systems, "no pay, no cure," neither can their salvation be obtained by the living, or for the dead unless these hirelings are well paid for—what? nothing, and worse than this—*the displeasure of God.*

Am I not at liberty to have my teeth and gums cleaned and attended to by the dentist, as I am to have my clothes made by a tailor? Certainly I am, or is the practical skill of the surgeon altogether to be laid aside, because of the erroneous theories of Physicians? No! In certain cases of broken bones, &c., under the directions of the priesthood, the skillful manipulation of a practical surgeon, accompanied with the ordinances God has set in His church are commendable, and a speedy cure to the faithful will follow. If matter has collected from cold and inflammation of weak parts, say a gum boil Is this sickness? I think not. Shall I then take my own knife—perhaps not very clean or the cleaner lancet of my brother, if he has one, and who can see this better than I can, or of a surgeon and thus get quit of my pain sooner? Or shall I continue to suffer till nature throw off this painful matter? Let others do this that will, I should prefer the former course, and who can condemn me? The law of God does not. So then you perceive the Saints of God have "the liberty of the sons of God," and use it in this, as well as in other matters, and are not be judged by the world. "Know ye not that the Saints shall judge the world." We pretend to have received the spirit of God, and the gift of the Holy Ghost, the comforter that leads into all truth, and so long as we are guided by this heavenly intelligence, we are not likely to err—and surely they who are much if not altogether in error—in "gross darkness and under a thick cloud," are not well calculated to judge, however much they may be inclined to condemn us.

I now proceed to another subject in our conversation—"that the Lord should ever have a righteous seed on the earth." If there were present with Jesus some, or even one that should not taste of death,—if he would that they should remain on the earth till he came again,—it these words of the Savior were fulfilled, and I think you would find it difficult to prove that John the beloved disciple ever died, then there has been a righteous seed on the earth; you seem to be under the impression that the above quotation is from the bible; I do not at present remember that it is, and I am unwilling to say that it is not; nor have I time at present to examine whether it is; but I think I can clearly prove from the same record that an apostacy—a great falling away was to take place in the last days, a time when men would not endure sound doctrine, when *the gospel* would not be on the earth; "Now the spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils; speaking lies in hypocrisy; having their conscience seared with a hot iron; forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats." (1 Timothy iv, 1, 2, 3.) "This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, truce-breakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof; from such turn away." (2 Tim. iii, 1—5.

John saw an angel bringing the gospel to the earth; had it been on the earth at this time, is at all likely that God would send it again? No. The sending of it, and that too, by a holy angel, proves that it was not on the earth that no man held it, or had the authority of God—*the priesthood*, to minister in its ordinances; if he had he could have confirmed the priesthood on his fellow, by revelation, as Moses did to and upon Aaron; but no, the gospel had to be brought back from heaven, and that too by one who held the Melchisdec Priesthood, which is after the order of the Son of God; who could confer it upon one on the earth: further, it is evident, whenever God had faithful and obedient sons on the earth, he communicated his will to them, by sending holy messengers, or by the revelations of his spirit, Rom. i, 16, 17, and those men have always held the *power of God* in earthern vessels; hence it is also evident that God has not had a church—His church on the earth; for the churches of men have had no revelations—no ministering angels—no power; they have in some instances had the form; but they most strenuously "*deny the power*," or the necessity for such a power as the power of God; they emphatically say—if not in as many words,—we admit there has been no revelations, no ministering of angels, and no power of God; "these are all done away, and no longer needed!" Oh, what delusion! Have these not received strong delusion, that they might believe a lie and be damned? Paul says, "The gospel of Jesus was, and it always is *the power of God* unto salvation."

Let this forever stand true, and let all others that hold for aught else, have the portion of the liars unless they repent; that whenever God has a church and people on the earth he REVEALS *his mind an will to his people, and they believe and obey him* in all things; and his church will always be built upon and by apostles, prophets, evangelists; &c.; and *never without these*. From this also you may decide, whether any of the sects for ages, or now are His church. They are not. See, what is their foundation? a pope and cardinals from the foundation of one; a king and bishops of another, Mahommed of a third, Knox, Calvin, Luther, Wickliff, Wesley, Whitfield, &c., &c.; all form foundations for different parts of the same rotten and tottering edifice, that soon must fall; for it is not built upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone. There is much brawling and crying aloud about Jesus and about their bodiless God; but he answers them as the prophets of Baal were answered, when the power of God was made manifest, when the faithful Elijah offered his offering [illegible] Some of the sectarians of modern [illegible] louder and louder to their God, tell him to come down in their midst and make manifest his power! but fortunately for them he hears them not; could they endure or abide his presence? No. Indeed they do not believe in revelation, and how then could they expect to get it?

If you say we have a priesthood legally called and ordained, I reply let us examine it: you refer no doubt to the laying on of hands of the Presbytery practiced still in John Knox's church. Has this any power in it? Is there any conveyed? Have they any who impose their hands? NO. If so, what are its effects? Where did these get it? Did they obtain it from Knox, or the German reformers, or the English? If from any of these, whence came *their* calling and ordination? From the Church of Rome. Is this a pure fountain? What do all sectarians—her own daughters—say on this subject? That she is the MOTHER OF—HARLOTS! This places the daughters in a position neither to be envied nor mistaken, and their name! Do they, indeed, deserve it? Suppose for a moment however that the Church of Rome was a pure fountain: are not all her descendants by their schism and secession cut off? They are. Had she the power to do this? Certainly she had; for the apostolic power conferred was to bind on earth and it should be bound in heaven, to loose or cut off on the earth and it would be loosed in heaven: and what she imparted in the name of Jesus she could withdraw. But if you reply she herself had become an impure apostate, then I ask whence have your ordinations come? From an impure fountain? certainly, for you do not believe in revelation, and none of the above weak foundations ever claimed, having received their gospel or ordination from any one on the earth, then holding the Priesthood of God in purity, or from any angel or heavenly power. You will at once admit that the antiquity of any system or church is no proof of its being genuine, or the true church of God; or all others must give place to the Romish, and the dissenters to the Church of England, &c.

There is another point I would draw your attention to: In the Church of Jesus Christ established in these the latter days—the *fulness of the everlasting gospel* is preached and practised—whereas among the sects you find only the broken fragments scattered, each having a small portion, some more and some less; in one you find some of the ordinances that were and are in the Church of Christ; in another, ordinances altogether disregarded; in one, faith and repentance alone are taught as necessary to salvation, in another grace is obtained solely by good works; in one the salvation of the living only attended to; in another, the dead are not forgotten, but a great price is paid for their pretended deliverance; in one, plain dress seems to form a marked portion of their religion, in another the work of God is all unseen, and in the heart; the outward man being only—

A heavy clog and burden of clay, for the
Dissolution of which they long and pray,
That their spirits may speedily flee away,
To bask and sing, in everlasting day!

Each holding for and advocating that form approved by the founders of his sect, and its propagators; but ALL "*denying* the power of God." In the Church of Jesus Christ, you have the fulness of the everlasting gospel, which is the power of God unto and upon all them that believe and obey—you have faith, repentance and baptism by the living, and for the dead—you have the form of God-likeness, also the power, and administered by men, in the order of God, who hold his power.

How is it that you and most others, clergy and laymen, prefer declamation to argument—heap, and repeat innumerable newspaper stories, but decline comparing your doctrines and theirs with those of the Saints, with those in the bible? Is it a consciousness that all is not right in your state? It is. We have suffered much from slander; all manner of evil has been spoken against us falsely for the truth's sake. Surely the promised blessings will be ours one day. Amen.

Allow me, dear sir, before I close to show you if possible, that these are the calamitous times of the last days so often spoken of. Have not *perilous* times come? Are not men's hearts failing them for fear, looking for the things that are coming on the earth? Have there not been signs in the sun and moon, and great distress of and among nations? Have not pestilence and faming been stalking through the earth and wasting the inhabitants thereof at noon-day? Doth not the earth waste away as well as the inhabitants thereof? Has not the earth lost power to bring forth roots that were too man as the staff of life? Have not thrones been cast down? Do not others totter to falling? and who by the wisdom of man can tell when and where these things shall end? Look well and mark our social, political, and commercial condition in this kingdom, whither have peace, union, and

prosperity fled? they are measurably gone! Did not the angel that John saw coming from the heavens, and bringing back the gospel to the earth, cry aloud, "the hour of his judgments is come, fear God and give him glory"—that is, become his sons by obedience. Solomon says, the crown and glory of an old man are his children. Are his judgments over? surely no. Who shall abide the yet father-pouring out of the vials of his wrath, and the day of his coming! Only those who enter into an everlasting covenant with Him, by obedience, and who flee from the wrath to come, for the refuge that is set before them in the gospel—even those who gather to the land blessed for the gathering of the sons of Zion—Israel's seed—the pure in heart.

Oh! say you, I can do very well with your doctrines, inasmuch as they are scriptural; but this *gathering* and *Joseph Smith*, I cannot do with at all. Could you not as well begin to build churches in this country and teach those correct scriptural principles in them; and are not some of every nation to be saved?" John saw those that had been saved "*out of*," not "*in*," but "*out of* every nation, kindred, and people," &c. We dare not disobey God, neither the teachings of his priesthood and spirit, all these cry aloud, "come ye out of her my people"—Yes, come out of Babylon or confusion. And regarding Joseph Smith, let Christ declare to

Here springeth

he who now despise, but will when he comes "*wonder and perish*," why he chose a young man, weak and illiterate—a man "despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," and caused him to be ordained as a Prophet, Revelator, and Restorer to his church again on the earth; for my own part, I can wait this public defence of a man much beloved in the heavens, and much abused, as all his brethren the prophets have been, on the earth, for I already know him to be sent of God, through whom a dispensation of *the gospel* of power has been committed again to this earth.

Should you, sir, be convinced that we are the church of God, how great your trials to enter and become one of us, and how much greater after you have received the spirit of God! to descend from an honorable position among the sons of men, and commingle with the despised poor, endure the scoffs and sneers of your rich compeers and former companions, the disobedience, frowns, disapprobation, and partial rebellion of your wife, clerks, brothers, sisters, and friends, and the possible loss in a measure of your business and connexion. Alas! how hard it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God, and to endure and be saved therein! how many apostate fashions, customs, and luxuries of "*civilized life*" have to be given up! But, sir, reflect for a moment, do these confer and increase the real happiness or enjoyments of men? no; they often add to his sorrows and bring misery, ruin, and pain. And "what will not a man give in exchange for the salvation of his soul!" Were not the ancient, patriarchal, pastoral enjoyments of the sons of God far more conducive to peace, health, and happiness, than the artificial, collected, civilised chicanery of this *enlightened* age! most assuredly they were.

That you may be led and guided by the Truth to the obedience of Faith, and share in the salvation, blessings, and enjoyments of the sons of God in His kingdom is my earnest prayer in the name of the Lord. Amen.

T. D. BROWN.

Liverpool, March 18, 1849.

Predictions.

Some of the newspapers are publishing the following prediction, which they say appears in a late letter from Rome. The letter says:

"There was lately found in the library of the Augustine Convent, a very curious prediction. It is in a work entitled "*De Fluctibus mysteris Noris*," authore Ridolpho Gethner; Augustæ, 1678.

The prophecy, given in English, is—"before the middle of the 19th century, seditions will be excited every where in Europe; republics will arise; kings will be put to death, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics; and the religious will desert their convents. Famine, pestilence, and earthquakes will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre by the invasion of false philosophy. The Pope will be made a captive by his own people, and the church of God will be placed under tribute, divested of its temporal possessions. In a short time there will be no Pope. A prince from the north will overrun Europe with a great army, destroy the republics, and exterminate all rebels. His sword, wielded by God, will vigorously defend the church of Christ; uphold the orthodox faith, and subdue the Mahometan power. A new portion, the final one, will come by a heavenly sign from the shore, in simplicity of heart, and in the doctrine of Christ, and peace will be restored to the world."

Weather for July.—Mr. T. S. Shaw, writing from Andover, Ills. to the Rock Island Advertiser, on the science of Meteorology, presents the following as the aspect of the weather for July. His letter is dated 20th, June. So far, we may remark, he is not much out of his reckoning:

"According to my calculation for July, the aspects and configuration of the planets indicate much for rain. On the 3st, Mercury squares Saturn, giving a windy and unsettled atmosphere followed by two or three days of bright weather, but towards the 7th, heavy weather may be expected, a few days attended with thunder and lightning. On the 11th Mercury becomes stationary previous to his going direct, causing rain and thunder. On the 16th, Venus sextiles Saturn, giving rain at that period. On the 21st, Saturn becomes stationary in the sign Aries previous to his retrogradation, producing unsettled weather; and on the 25th, Jupiter trines Herschel, giving rain again—after this we may expect fine hot weather for the remainder of the month with clear skies."

We have sent on to Elder Appleby, who is the chief clerk of one of the emigrating companies to the Salt Lake, Mr. Sheen's endorsment of Wm. Smith's prophecy, that Elder A. may be notified of his own death by the cholera. These champions must be proud of such backing.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Wanted at this Office.

Corn, potatoes, corn-meal, flour, beans, beef, pork or bacon, butter eggs, chickens, pigs, mutton, lumber, oak or walnut wood, gold and silver coin or dust, and good bankable paper, and current paper if not bankable, will not be refused in exchange for the Guardian *if brought soon.*

UNION TICKET.

Candidates for County Officers, to be run at the coming election on Monday the 6th day of August next.

For County Commissioners.
DR. GEORGE COULSON,
DAVID YEARSLEY,
JOHN D. PARKER.

For Commissioners Clerk.—THOS. BURDICK.
For Prosecuting Attorney.—SETH M. BLAIR.
For District Clerk—JAMES SLOAN.
For Sheriff—EGBERT ELLSWORTH.
For Coroner—HENRY W. MILLER.
For Judge of Probate—WILLIAM SNOW.
For Recorder and Treas.—CHAS. M. JOHNSON.
For Sealer of Weights and Measures.—CALVIN C. PENDLETON.
For County Surveyor.—ABEL LAMB.

We have not yet received the nomination of candidates for the board of public works in the State. We shall defer the printing of our tickets till the eleventh hour in order to get the nomination. Printed tickets will be had at the polls. Come every legal voter, and exercise your rights, and if the above ticket does not please you, make one that will.

To Our Subscribers and Patrons.

This thirteenth number of the Guardian closes the first six months' subscription, and we avail ourself of this opportunity to tender to you our unfeigned thanks for your prompt and liberal support, and for the interest you have manifested in our behalf. It has been our aim and purpose to make that impression upon your minds, that might lead you to form characters, in this life, in which you would not be ashamed to appear hereafter in the celestial courts, among the redeemed millions whose bright examples on earth have shed a ray of light on the pathway of those who are now contending against the prince of darkness and against all his auxiliaries. If we have failed to effect so desirable an object, we console ourself with this reflection, that we have not lacked the will, if we have the ability. We have endeavored to make the "Guardian" interesting to all its readers; and we only regret that we have not displayed greater wisdom and a more refined taste in the selection of matter to lay before you. We will try, however, to improve by every available means. It is true that we have published some tales and stories, yet none that we are conscious of, that do not afford useful and instructing lessons. We wish to tap every fountain of wisdom and intelligence, however obscure, deep or isolated it may be. These tributary fountains should all be opened that they may mingle their offerings with the great current that is destined to deluge the world with the knowledge and glory of its Creator. Some of these tributary fountains are so deep that nothing but our folly conveyed in some novel can reach them. If therefore, our folly will search out and expose your wisdom to the world, don't consign us to the lowest condemnation; but remember that the wrath of men and the folly of men may be made to redound to the glory of HIM whose honor we should all be zealous to support.

We have had no very serious obstacles in our way since we began the publication of the Guardian. We have met, however, with several losses of money that has been forwarded to us through the mail. To those who do a heavy business, such losses would be but slightly felt; but to us, it has been rather a serious draw-back upon our prosperity. Still we are not discouraged or disheartened. Several of our mail subscribers complain that their papers, (when they are fortunate enough to get them at all,) come to them without covers and are badly worn, &c. Our papers are enclosed in good and substantial envelops, according to law, we believe, when they go from us; and if our good Postmasters will allow them to pass on to the place of their destination, according to gospel, we think you will get your papers in order, and by due course of mail.

The present year, thus far, is distinguished by many calamities among all people, nations, kindreds and tongues. Our martyred Prophet foretold us of these very things, and also said, "the Saints shall hardly escape." The cholera has swept off its thousands and tens of thousands,—famine has done much in Ireland and in other countries. Hungary, Austria, Russia, Italy and France, with many states of the German Confederacy, are cursed with the horrors and calamities of war. Who so dull of perception that he cannot see and realize that many of the prophecies of Joseph Smith are now being fulfilled? As face answers to face in water, so does the present scenery of the world answer to the prophetic visions of that murdered Prophet. When in life, he was called by many an impostor, a juggler, a money digger, a drunkard, a disturber of the peace, a tyrant, a knave, a false prophet, a scoundrel. While we thus write about the Prophet, some sort of prophetic spirit rests upon us, and we will venture to predict that many of his bitterest accusers will live long enough to discover that, although they basely and treacherously murdered his body, the ALMIGHTY DISPOSER of events, is honoring his words by fulfilling them,—and that too, to the joy of the pure in heart, and to the consternation, shame mortification and despair of those who rejoiced in his murderous end. Ye Saints of the Latter-day whose hands are clean, whose spirits are pure, and whose hearts are innocent and free from guile, lift up your heads and rejoice, not because misery and desolation cause the world to mourn; but because your redemption draweth nigh.

Fire is a most powerful agent of destruction. Ungodly and unprincipled men will burn millions to get a chance to plunder ten dollars worth perhaps. Evil men and seducers will wax worse and worse—a consumption is decreed upon all the earth—the day of burning has begun; and men who, before of old, were ordained to this condemnation, will apply the torch. See Rev. xvii, 16 and 17; also xviii, 8. The great whore there spoken of, or modern Babylon is the aristocratic and commercial world. Rev. xviii, 24th, will tell what was found in her, and the 20th verse of the same chapter will tell what should be done at her downfall.

We are now within the wake of the commotions troubles and disasters of the last days: and it shall be one part of our duty to "cry aloud and spare not."

Sometimes our feelings have been harrowed up and soured with indignation at the conduct of some of our former persecutors; but when we look forward through the glass of ancient and modern prophecy and see the "*fiery flood of ruin*," that is about to sweep over the world, our indignation is calmed, and compassion rises up within us and says: "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

We ask our friends to come nobly forward and subscribe for the Guardian, and thereby prove to us that our past efforts have met your approval, if, indeed, such be the case. If they have not met your approval, give us your aid and thereby encourage us to do better. We will try to keep you faithfully apprised of all important matters connected with the church, and show you as far as we are able, the connection of ancient and modern prophecy with the events of these days.

Departure of the Last Train.

On Friday evening, the 13th inst., we visited the Ferry opposite Winter Quarters, and all the emigrants were across the river except the Burlington company, consisting of some dozen wagons.

While we were there, we drew nigh to the wagon of Mr. Leonard, a blind man, and entered into conversation with him and also with his wife. They appeared to be above the medium for intelligence and seemed to possess fine feelings and were interesting. We should judge them very well off for the goods of this world, &c. They told us about their teams and wagons being attached in Burlington just before they were ready to start.

A certain lawyer there, whose life, an angel of mercy, in the person of Mrs. Leonard, had been the instrument of saving in an earlier day when disease fatal raged there, had been employed by Mr. L. to transact some little business in the line of his profession. Mr. L. frequently asked him for his bill, but received for answer that he need not trouble himself about that, intimating that the gratitude he owed to his wife for her kind attention to him when disease had disarmed him of almost every power, would not allow him to make any charge for his professional services. Mrs. L. being an excellent seamstress, did sewing for this advocate of men's rights to the amount of some thirty or forty dollars as an additional offset for the professional services rendered her husband.

But when just on the eve of starting, slap came the attatchment upon the teams and wagons of the blind man, at the instigation of a lawyer (we won't tell his name) whose life perhaps had been saved by the kind care of Mrs. L. A town lot worth seventy-five dollars and ten dollars more appeased the rapacious disposition of the legal gentleman. He was taken to do rather unceremoniously for his conduct by a jolly, plain "rough and ready" sort-of-a-permitted-to-say-any-thing. "Leonard" said he. "did not owe you anything, for I have heard you say so, and why did you jump on to him now?" "Oh," says the man of justice, "the Mormons are getting away all his property, and I might as well come in for a share as not." This reminds us of a couple of lines from Dr. Watts:

"How vain are all things here below,
How false and yet how fair."

"Better that a mill-stone be hung about your neck and be cast into the sea than to offend one of these little ones that believe in me." Woe unto you lawyers. "You say you see, therefore your sin remaineth."

But you may meet Mr. and Mrs. L. when you are blind and they both can see. But you need not fear any injustice, for Paul hath said: The Saints shall judge the world," and they will do right.

Subscribers—Attention.

It is desired and expected that those of our home subscribers whose subscription expires with this number will make immediate arrangements for the continuation of their papers if they desire them continued. Our six months' subscribers abroad will make the necessary arrangments also, for the continuance of their papers with our agents in their own vicinity. Our agents will be supplied as usual, and whoever wishes his paper continued will signify it to the agent by paying in to him the amount of his subscription.

Sow Fall Wheat.

We again call the attention of our readers to this important branch of agriculture. Spring wheat does not do so well. It is subject to become foul and weedy, is later in getting ripe—more liable to rust or blast, and at best, the flour is not so good. Bread made from it is clamy, heavy, and of a dark color.

Now is the time to prepare to sow Fall or Winter Wheat. Begin to sow it by the middle of August, and continue sowing till the middle of September.

Election.

The election for county officers takes place on the 6th of August next. Every legal voter in the county should remember that he owes an especial duty to himself and his country on that day.

Cholera!!—We hear various reports of the ravages of this fatal disease among the Indian tribes across the river. Rumor says that it is particularly fatal among the Pottawatamies at Kaw river. The French and half breeds are said to suffer most by it. We hear that our old friends, Messrs. Parks and Hardin, have crossed over on this side and are waiting for the disease to abate. We are sorry to hear this sad news from our old neighbors, the Pottawatamies. They are an honest and honorable nation. We wish them well, and are sorry to hear of any misfortune befalling them.

More Victims of the Cholera.—We hear that Miss Rebecca Holeman, her mother, and brother, died a few days since at Bellevue on the opposite side of the river, of cholera. Miss Holeman, we believe, was an instructress there, and on being seized with the cholera, her mother and brother went over to attend upon her. Her mother and brother died there—Miss H. we hear, was brought away while the cholera was raging upon her, and died soon after she arrived at home. There is now but one sister we believe, left of the family. They have suffered in the various persecutions of the Church—have endured much hardship and privation for the truth's sake; but are now gone to rest from their toils and labors here, and to throw the weight of their testimony into the scale, suspended from Jehovah's hand, in which the destinies of all will be weighed.

We have on our table the 4th number of "the Republic," published at Washington city, daily and tri-weekly, and edited by Messrs. Bullitt & Sargeant. It will support the principles of Gen. Taylor's administration. It comes to us full of interesting matter, and edited with ability.

Cholera.

From the St. Louis Republican of the 10th inst. we copy the following official report:

By the daily reports made to the Register's office, for ten days ending Sunday July 8th, it appears the total number of interments was as follows:

Friday, June	29,	140	in all,	115	of cholera.
Saturday, "	30,	125	"	98	"
Sunday, July,	1,	139	"	118	"
Monday, "	2,	127	"	99	"
Tuesday, "	3,	114	"	94	"
Wedns. "	4,	140	"	115	"
Thursday, "	5,	155	"	123	"
Friday, "	6,	162	"	119	"
Saturday, "	7,	122	"	83	"
Sunday, "	8,	125	"	100	"
Total for ten days,		1,349		1,061	

Cincinnati.—The Cholera is equally as bad as in St. Louis. The Republican dispatches says that the number of cholera interments, up to noon on Sunday July 1st, were 99, other diseases 23. There had been very heavy rains and the atmosphere was pure and invigorating.

To noon of the next day, Monday, the deaths from cholera were 134, and 43 from other diseases. Of these interments, 145 were Germans. The great increase of the epidemic was attributed to the sudden change of the weather, from oppressive heat to unseasonably cool weather.

Telegraphic news from New York and other eastern cities report the Cholera on the increase.

Thus is this fatal malady sweeping off its thousands and tens of thousands. Strange indeed is the course of Providence; yet it is all right. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice. His chastening rod spreads terror and consternation wherever it falls; yet it is applied in mercy to the victims that fall under its strokes. The glorious end must be obtained though the means employed are sometimes severe.

This disease is raging in various parts of Illinois. Business appears to be at a stand-still, or nearly so in St. Louis, Cincinnati and other parts. France and England are suffering much from the ravages of this plague—six hundred die daily in Paris.

We have great reason to be thankful that we have escaped here as well as we have. There has not been a case as yet in our town and only six or eight in the county. This is a high and elevated country, considerably north, water pure, sky clear, and lying on the borders of the great western plains, where the winds from the snow capped mountains far in the west, sweep along, driving before their powerful currents, the seeds of disease, generated in the impure atmosphere of the lower counties. If we only had plenty of stone and timber here, we should have almost a paradise.

We will, however, here insert an extract from a revelation given through Joseph Smith, Sept. 22d and 23d, 1832.

"Therefore let no man among you, (for this commandment is unto all the faithful who are called of God in the church, unto the ministry,) from this hour take purse or scrip, that goeth forth to proclaim this gospel of the kingdom. Behold I send you out to reprove the world of all their unrighteous deeds, and to teach them of a judgement which is to come.—And whoso receiveth you, there will I be also: for I will go before your face: I will be on your right hand and on your left, and my Spirit shall be in your hearts, and mine angels round about you, to bear you up.

"Whoso receiveth you receiveth me, and the same will feed you, and clothe you, and give you money. And he who feeds you, or clothes you, or gives you money, shall in no wise lose his reward: and he that doeth not these things is not my disciple; and by this you may know my disciples. He that receiveth you not, go away from him alone by yourselves, and cleanse your feet even with water, pure water, whether in heat or in cold, and bear testimony of it unto your father which is in heaven, and return not again unto that man. And in whatsoever village or city ye enter, do likewise. Nevertheless search diligently and spare not; and wo unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or testimony concerning me. Wo, I say again, unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or testimony of me; for I, the Almighty, have laid my hands upon THE NATIONS TO SCOURGE THEM FOR THEIR WICKEDNESS; AND PLAGUES SHALL GO FORTH, AND THEY SHALL NOT BE TAKEN FROM THE EARTH UNTIL I HAVE COMPLETED MY WORK WHICH SHALL BE CUT SHORT IN RIGHTEOUSNESS; until all shall know me, who remain, even from the least unto the greatest, and shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and shall see eye to eye, and shall lift up their voice, and with the voice together sing this new song, saying,

The Lord hath brought again Zion
The Lord hath redeemed his people, Israel,
According to the election of grace,
Which was brought to pass by the faith,
And covenant of their fathers.
The Lord hath redeemed his people,
And satan is bound, and time is no longer:
The Lord hath gathered all things in one:
The Lord hath brought down Zion from above:
The Lord hath brought up Zion from beneath;
The earth hath travailed and brought forth her strength;
And truth is established in her bowels;
And the heavens have smiled upon her;
And she is clothed with the glory of her God:
For he stands in the midst of his people:
Glory, and honor, and power, and might,
Be ascribed to our God, for he is full of mercy,
Justice, grace and truth, and peace,
For ever and ever Amen.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel, is recognized as a traveling agent for the Guardian. We will be responsible for any monies paid to him on subscription for this paper.

The Last Train.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., about noon, the last wagons left Winter Quarters, and began to bend their way westward over the boundless plains that lie between us and the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Slowly and majestically they moved along, displaying a column of upwards of three hundred wagons, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, chickens's, turkies, geese, doves, goats, &c., &c., besides lots of men, women and children. In this company was the Yankee with his machinery, the Southerner with his colored attendant—the Englishman with all kinds of mechanic's tools—the farmer, the merchant, the doctor, the minister, and almost every thing necessary for a settlement in a new country. Provisioned for nine months from the time of starting. They were led by Messrs. Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson. They have our best wishes for their prosperity and safety on the journey, and we hope they may be able to make for themselves comfortable homes in the distant and secluded valleys of our American Piedmont.

River.—The river has been receding slowly at this point for sometime,—but in good boating condition.

We publish below Elder Appleby's statement concerning Capt. Brooks and the steamer Lightfoot. We have been acquainted with Elder Appleby for many years, and do know that he is not hasty or apt to exaggerate any matter.

The whole company corroborate his statements, and we are forced to look upon Capt. Brooks and the steamer Lightfoot almost as a piratical concern. Many complain that their goods and boxes were not delivered but taken back by that boat, and particularly caution our own people against it.

Some men consider that they are not only justifiable, but quite gallant in committing almost any offence against the Mormons. But while it is said: "Blessed are you who mourn and lament now, for you shall rejoice," we will endure in the best possible manner, these offences knowing that the tables will turn sometime.

Indian Territory, Omaha Land, West Side Mo. River, July 13, 1849.

Br. O. Hyde:—Having recovered in part from my indisposition, according to promise, I give a brief but true account of the ungentlemanly and dastardly conduct of Capt. Brooks, of the Steamer Lightfoot towards me and all the company of Saints, amounting to some 160, young and old, while on the Missouri River, and which I wish published in the Guardian, that if possible, he may not have another opportunity of fleecing, and abusing any more of our people or friends.

I was on board of his Boat, while at St. Louis, conversing with him in regard to a passage up the river, but I did not like his appearance, although he there had a member of our Church as mate, who as I was informed he had soliciting passengers for Council Bluffs. However, in few days after Elder Scovill arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, with about 130 Saints, and chartered the Lightfoot to convey him and his company to Council Bluffs, after which it appears the former mate was discharged, and a nephew of Capt. Brooks, by name of Allen, a young insolent upstart, appointed to fill his place. It is well known that myself and company left St. Louis on the Steamer Monroe and only succeeded in reaching Jefferson City on account of Cholera, and where many of my friends fell. After tarrying at Jefferson City about one week, the Steamer Lightfoot landed at that place, with Elder Scovill's company on board bound for Council Bluffs. Being desirous of pursuing our journey, I made a contract with Capt. Brooks to convey those of our company desirous of going to the Bluffs, his charges being the same from there as from St Louis, ie. $12, cabin, $5, deck, and 62½ cts. per hundred for freight—those of the company not going in the cabin to have the use of the boiler deck, with the offer of given my wife, (as is customary, I being agent of the company) a free passage in the cabin. When our trunks, beds, provisions, &c, were brought on board, every article by order of the mate, Mr. Allen, was thrown into the hold, against all our remonstrances. When we arrived at Lexington, we had through much trouble recovered some of our trunks, &c., and had them on the boiler deck, which we had chartered, when the Captain ordered all them removed, and us also among the sick, &c., on the stern of the boat. I protested against it reminded him of his contract, for which I only received abuse both from him and the mate. However, we held fast to the contract, as we had paid for our freight and passage to the Bluffs, the following morning after we came on board—staid on the boiler deck, and in a day or two, had our things removed back again, at St. Joseph, he took on board several tons more of freight which impeded the boat's progress so much, the engine being old, and of but little power, a boat unfit for any Captain to undertake to stem the current of the Missouri River. After two or three days endeavoring to stem the current, after we left St. Joseph, some times going down stream a great deal faster than up, over rocks, snags, sand bars, &c., endangering our lives, we made Iowa Point, where the Captain ran the boat ashore, and put an additional fifty cents per day for every cabin passenger. Those that went on deck and had provisions in the hold were denied the right of getting them out. Myself having provisions, &c., solicited one of the hands to get me out a barrel of crackers, I opened the same took some out, and was charged by the mate of stealing crackers! These I had purchased and paid for in St. Louis, and when some had scarcely any thing to eat, the Captain ordered the mate to close the hatchways, and let no one into the hold, to get any thing, and if they attempted it to put them on shore.

After laying at Iowa Point for nearly a week, in the mean time several of our friends, and some of the crew had died of the cholera, the hands of the boat being drunk, fighting, and abusing, by kicking and striking, without any provocation, some belonging to our company in the midst of affliction, the Captain looking on and laughing at the same and insulting us in other ways. He comes to the determination of going no farther, but leaving us some 175 miles from our place of destination, retaining all our monies paid in full for freight and passage, putting the whole of the company sick and well, together with some 100 tons freight all on shore in the woods, and leave us to shift for ourselves the best way we could, and when we protested against it he threatened hostilities, if we obejected, and because I remarked "is there no law to protect a man's rights here, &c." He damned me and abused me beyond every thing I ever received or took from any man before, and I will here say perhaps it was well for Capt. Brooks that my revolver was in my trunk down in the hold under the hatches, or else it is quite likely he would never abused me again or cheated and wronged another company of my brethren, and if the counsellors of the companies had been of the same mind and determined as I was, we would have made Capt. Brooks done right and made him fulfil his contract, and not swindle us out of hundreds of dollars, or else he and his old boat too, would have found the bottom of the Missouri River. However, he carried his determination into effect by dropping down to Savannah landing, and putting all on shore, and returning back to St. Louis.

Our trunks, chests, boxes, &c., were broken and torn to peices, several articles were missing, among the rest one gentleman had twenty gallons of brandy on board the whole had been extracted, and the barrel filled with Missouri River water, another five gallons, and all taken but about one gallon. When the articles belonging to Br. Brown, shipped at St, Louis, in *good order* and was reshipped at St. Joseph on board the St. Croix, they were shipped, as per bill of lading in *bad order*. After tarrying at Savannah landing for a few days the steamer St. Croix came along and conveyed our company and freight up to Council Point, the captain and officers, being gentlemen, and whom I would recommend to our friends to travel up the Missouri. But warn them against Capt. Brooks, whom I consider a swindler and a blackguard, devoid of principle, refinement, manners, or breeding, and wholy incompetent to fill the station of steamboat Captain, a man that has wronged the widow, the sick, the poor and the orphan, by demanding and receiving full fare for services agreed to be performed, but never rendered. I might say more but let this suffice. I call upon every passenger on board to corroborate what I have here stated, they will all respond it is truth. May heaven reward Capt. Brooks.

W. I. APPLEBY.

If our mail subscribers do not get all their papers through our agents, let them enquire at the Post office for themselves, individually, and they may find them.

Died at St. Joseph, Mo., of congestive fever, a few days since, Mr. George Smith, of the firm of Smith & Bedford, of St. Joseph, of the firm of Smith & Tootle of this town, and of the late firm of Smith & Stutsman.

Mr. Smith was a very enterprising merchant, and we believe an honorable man. He was respected in this community so far as he was known, and we believe justly shared the respect and confidence of the citizens of his own town.

The country has lost a valuable citizen, and his wife and children, an affectionate husband and father.

Special Conference.

A conference of the Church in this county convened on Sunday the 22nd inst., was to fill some vacancies occasioned by the removal of Elders. G. A. Smith and E. T. Benson to the Valleys of the Mountains.

The conference was unanimous in the choice of the High Council to stand as the legitimate advisers of the presiding officer of the Church in Pottawatamie County; and Elder Aaron Johnson was chosen as the presiding Bishop to receive the tithing, and with it to provide for the poor. He is a member of the High Council, and will receive his instructions from time to time, from that body. The day was unfavorable, yet the Tabernacle was nearly filled. A spirit of union and fellowship prevailed, and we believe the proceedings of the day were highly satisfactory to the body and mass of the people. We trust that every man will now be disposed to pay his tithing fully and promptly to Bishop Johnson or to his order, that the poor may rejoice, and that the blessings of a bountiful Providence may continue to descend upon us as a people.

MARRIED,

In this town, by the Editor, on Friday the 20th inst., Mr. JOSIAH REGISTER to Miss EUNICE E THOMAS, both of Kidds Grove in this county.

At Macedonia by Lyman Stoddard, Mr. WM. ROBINSON to Miss LAVINA K. BENSON, both of Macedonia.

CALL AND SETTLE.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or knowing themselves indebted to SMITH & TOOTLE, or SMITH & STUTSMAN, will please come forward and settle, as the business of both firms must be closed immediately.

SMITH & TOOTLE.
SMITH & STUTSMAN.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—1t.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

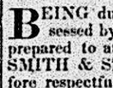
Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

NEW STORE
AT COUNCIL POINT.

JAMES NEEDHAM has opened a store at Council Point, where can be found a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Those wishing cheap and good goods would do well to favor him with a call.

Council Point, July 25, 1849—tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN



FROM the subscriber, living on Keg Creek, Pottawatamie co., on the 8th inst., a dark chesnut colored horse—6 years old—between 15 and 16 hands high, one white hind foot, a white star in the forehead, a natural trotter, had a rope attached to his neck tied to a loose rail, had a switch tail, &c. Any person that will return the horse or give any information that will enable me to get him shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN SIVERS.

Keg Creek, July 17th, 1849.—1t*

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilee at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [j25] VOORHIS.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors. I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.

CHARLES M. JOHNSON.
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday of each week. C. M. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

STRAW GOODS—Ladies bonnets, and mens and boys' summer hats, a good assortment at my 16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FISH—Mackerel, Cod and Dried Herring, for sale by [my16] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1849.

☞ **Help the Cause.**—If every subscriber for the GUARDIAN will make it his business to procure, at least, one more subscriber, he will confer a favor on us, and contribute to the advancement of the cause. If he can procure five, ten, or more new subscribers, the favor to us and the cause we advocate will be increased in like ratio. Will you undertake it? New subscribers can be furnished with back numbers if they wish.

Please Call at this Office.

Any person going from this section to St. Joseph, or to Pigeon, Garden Grove, or to the Valley of the Mississippi by way of any of the above places, will do us a great favor by calling on us before they leave. If they could let us know a day or two before they leave, they would give us a little time to prepare as mail.

☞ **Bank Notes Taken.**—Current notes on all good and substantial banks of the United States, taken on subscription for the GUARDIAN. These safely enclosed in letters addressed to us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and post paid, will be most likely to reach us safely, and on receipt will be responded to forth-with. Also current notes on chartered banking-houses of good repute in Upper and Lower Canada, received on subscription at this office.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

ST. JOHN, June 23.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon with 92 passengers, and will arrive at New York at an early hour Saturday morning.

Owing to the stirring events on the Continent, to which the week has given birth, business was somewhat restricted, though not to the extent which would have been apprehended.

FRANCE.—Wednesday an incipient insurrection was attempted at Paris by about 25,000 of the Mountain party, headed by M. Arago, and supported by the troops, whose numbers amounted to 60,000.

Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening, the Assembly declared Paris in a state of siege.

On Thursday, the alarm considerably subsided, business, which was entirely suspended the previous day, was generally resumed.

At one time the peril was imminent. Numerous arrests had taken place, including several members of the Assembly. M. Arago and Ledru Rollin are among them. The latest accounts report a state of tranquility. All Socialists or Red Republican journals at Paris, except the "Nationale," have been suppressed. A very alarming demonstration on the part of the Red Republicans, took place on the 13th, and for a time a revival of the terrible insurrection of June appeared probable. The affair commenced in a demonstration got up by the Red Republicans as a protest. The city of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of Red Republicans.

HUNGARY.—Kossuth has arrived at Pesth, and was received in the capital as President of the Hungarian Republic. It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South between the Hungarians and the scattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians, but the reports which have reached us are so vague and contradictory, that it is not advisable to send them by telegraph.

The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is—"if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with good grace, they will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption." Every effort is being made to rouse the people. The Magyar Government has ordered clergymen to preach against the Russians.

GERMANY.—In Baden a revolutionary struggle is in full play. The Prince of Prussia has left Berlin, to take command of the army of the Rhine. In Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the democrats are preparing for a conflict.

ITALY.—From Rome, we learn that the French army had commenced an attack on the 30th. After a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 300 men, they succeeded in entering several important posts; a series of attacks have since taken place, at which victory is variously stated. The invading army has suffered most.

The French papers publish conflicting accounts of the operations of the army, but from accounts received it is clear Oudinot had not then gained access, though he had gained possession of the north of Rome, which would enable him to command the city. The latest dispatch from Oudinot is to the 6th inst., at which time he opened trenches and had regularly besieged the city. There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, on the contrary, every thing goes to confirm the belief that they will make a desperate and determined resistance to the invaders.

The United States arrived at Liverpool in a crippled condition, the same day the Hibernia left.

The cholera was raging frightfully in Paris; eleven thousand had died since the commencement; 900 cases and 600 deaths are reported in one day. The cholera was also prevailing in Manchester and other parts of England.

The bill for the abrogation of Navigation laws has passed the House of Lords, and received the Royal sanction. It goes in effect on the 1st of January.

The British Government repudiate the proceedings of France in their treatment of the Romans.

IRELAND.—The counsel of Smith O'Brien deny the legality of the commutation of the sentence of death to transportation for life.

The crops throughout England and Ireland are very promising.

Additional Foreign News.

By Electric Telegraph.—The news prevailed at Paris on Friday evening that Oudinot had succeeded in entering the city of Rome in consequence of a rising of the populace against the triumvirate. The French Government, however, had received no such information officially, but negotiations for that purpose had been renewed with the probability of a successful conclusion. The news from Rome is vague. According to accounts from wounded men returned to Toulon, the siege was proceeding warmly. The heat was intense, and it was feared that the number of sick would be increased.

The news of the insurrection in Paris caused great excitement in the Departments. Disturbances were apprehended at Lyons, Marseilles, and Havre. The Government was prepared for such emergencies, relying upon the faithful attachment of the troops of Paris. The legion of artillery of the National Guard were discharged and partially disarmed in Guiseame. The Colonel has been arrested. Ledru Rollin was arrested on his way to Lyons. The Assembly had concurred in the proposal to close the clubs for one year, as a matter of urgent necessity. Paris was tranquil at the latest dates.

LONDON, 1½ P. M.—The daily newspapers have news from Rome to the afternoon of the 6th, as follows:

The attack has been resumed at the same point as yesterday, and cannon are again thundering behind fort Pancraglo. The palace Zorpada, palazza Modonna, and church Santa Zabina, on the Aventine, already show the effects of the enemy's shells. The damage no doubt will be frightful before the destruction is over. A tremendous thunder and lightning storm just now adds to the warring elements of man, and the scene is awfully grand. The quarter Gransteven, which was bombarded on the 5th, has been almost destroyed. Oudinot has summoned the Romans to surrender by the 6th, or that an assault would be made on that evening on the city. The journals are void of anything further as to the defeat and retreat of the French.

From the Republicans' Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, July 3d.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew reached the city this afternoon from Staten Island, he was received by the Mayor and conducted to his lodgings by a large escort of Temperance Societies, &c. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

Three thousand two hundred emigrants arrived to-day, 900 in one packet ship.

CINCINNATI, July 3—7 P. M.

CHOLERA.—For the twenty-four hours ending at noon to day, there have been 127 interments of cholera, of other diseases, 39. For the week ending at noon to-day, 127 interments of cholera, and 251 of other diseases.

To day has been observed as a day of fasting and prayer, no business has been transacted.

NEW YORK, July 3d.

There has been 138 cases of cholera, and 39 deaths. In Philadelphia 65 cases and 26 deaths, and in Boston 2 cases, both fatal.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22d.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXIAN FRONTIER.—The Indians are committing great depredations on the Texian frontier. Major Van Horn of the 6th infantry, left San Antonio to operate against them. It is said that 500 California emigrants have been killed by the Indians in Mexico. The cholera is raging violently in the interior towns of Mexico.

BUSINESS IN THE CITY.—There is, at this time, an almost entire suspension of business in our city, and especially on the Levee. What is done is at a ruinous expense. Sales are but seldom effected on the wharf or from the boats, and from the frequent showers, almost every thing has to go into store. Drayage on a hogshead of tobacco is fifty cents, on a bale of hemp ten cents, and other things in proportion; and even at these prices it is difficult to procure laborers.

At the risk of offending some of our city friends, we would say to the country dealers and shippers not to send forward their produce at this time. It is not only subjected to higher and unusual charges, but it cannot now be sold to advantage. There is a general prostration, and indisposition on the part of any body to attend to business. The question of money is less engrossing just now, than that of health and life.—[St. Louis Republican.

BOSTON, June 26.

FEARFUL FIRE IN THE WOODS.—*A Whole Village in Flames.*—From St. John papers of yesterday, we learn that the fire raging in the woods in New Brunswick had increased with fearful rapidity, threatening great destruction of property.

A letter dated St. Andrews, 18th inst., says that a whole village at New River had been destroyed, together with the extensive Saw Mills belonging to Messrs. Frye & Farnham, and large quantities of timber.

About one hundred persons had been compelled to fly to the beach for safety. The fire was bursting out on both sides. Several other saw mills were destroyed, Robbinstown, where eight large vessels are being built, is threatened with destruction. The loss of property, grain and lumber, is said to be very large. No one can tell when or where the fire will stop.

Gen. Avezzan, the leader of the Roman Republicans has an interesting family in N. Y. city, consisting of his lady, six daughters and one son. Gen. A. was 15 years in prison in Rome for broaching Republican Principles. He afterwards assisted Mexico in throwing off the yoke of Spain, and left a prosperous business in New York to go to his present field of operations. His wife has just received a letter from him, and the note inclosing it at Rome, May 1st, says:

"The French advance guard attacked Rome yesterday, and after several hours' fighting were repulsed. There were many wounded and killed on both sides. To-day it is said a treaty is being made. The French are five miles from Rome."

HERR HECKER, an aid, adjutant, and some three or four other Germans, left Belleville last week on their way to Germany, to take part in the struggle for liberty now making by the Republicans of that country. A large number of their countrymen assembled to witness their departure.—[Republican.

JAMES R. FAYERWEATHER, Esq., of this city, has received the appointment of Mail Agent for the States Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. The rouges must now look sharp, for we known of no better individual to detect such chaps than squire Fayerweather.—[Burlington Hawk-Eye.

We wish that Mr. Fayerweather would visit the route between this place and St. Louis. He might possibly detect a rogue somewhere on the route.

Bishop Doane of the New Jersey Diocese of the Episcopal Prot. church has falied for the sum of $250,000. The New York papers say that he must have been very extravagant to make way with that amount. Besides the enormous debt he has contracted his wife had the sum of $12,000 settled upon her annually, and the amount of his income as Bishop. The New York Tribune is anxious to know what he has done with the money. Some men get their reward in this world and others hereafter.

Important From California.

NEW YORK, June 26, 7 P. M.

A letter to the New York Courier, dated San Jose, April 30th, says "over 7000 Mexicans had left lower California for the mines; most of the towns on the Gulf have been deserted. The Americans who desire mining on the Gila river, are prevented by disparity of numbers and by fear of the Mexicans. Fifteen thousand stand of English muskets have been sent to the mouth of the Gila from Mazatlan.

"Rumors prevail that the Mexican Government intends action against our Commissioners in relation to the boundary, and claim the whole of the rich mines on the Gila and its tributaries."

John Bull has a long head and an avaricious heart, and he may have thought it good policy to make the Mexicans believe that through sympathy and disinterested benevolence, he would espouse their cause against the Americans—stir up the Mexican Government against our commissioners, become the media tor between the two powers, or rather the dictator, then demand the whole of the mining country for services rendered. But Johnny Bull "*can't come it.*" "Them are Yankees" won't take the opium, "*no how.*"

VERDICT FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.—In the United States Circuit Court at New York, Tathan & Brothers, assignees of C. & J. Hanson, the inventors, have recovered $11,394 damages of T. O. Leroy, O. Smith, and R. W. Lowber, for infringement of a patent in the manufacture of leaden pipe. The Hansons discovered the *welding* property of lead, whereby the former processes of manufacture were almost entirely superseded. The court declined entertaining a motion for a new trial.

LATE PAPERS.—We return our thanks to Mr. Nuckolls, of Linden, for late papers in advance of Uncle Sam's slow line. How long will it be dear Uncle before you increase the speed upon this route? Give us an answer as soon as you can.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.—Letters from Rio Janeiro state that there had been some fighting at St. Catherine's, between the Brazillians and some California adventurers, of whom there are some 700 or 800 at the Island, principally New Yorkers. One American has been killed. Exagerated accounts of the affair were sent to Rio Janeiro, and the United States brig Perry proceeded to St. Catherines, April 21st, to inquire into the circumstances.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN.—Easter n Morris, Editor of the above paper has resigned his seat in the editorial chair, on account of ill-health, &c. The Republican has lost an able and efficient editor. We hope that the paper will receive a more liberal support from the Whigs of Iowa, than we are led to believe it has heretofore done. The Republican is published at the Capital of this State, well conducted and well printed, and we certainly wish it success.

WEATHER.—The weather has been generally good for the past two weeks for our farmers—and they have harvested nearly all their fall wheat. The crop is very heavy, and we may soon expect an abundance of good new flour in our market. The rains for the past three and four days have probably injured the Spring wheat to a great extent.

Our Postmaster has received official notice from the Department at Washington that there has been a mail route established between this point and Fort Desmoines, to run weekly. Leaves Fort Desmoines every Monday morning, arriving here on the following Thursday at 12 o'clock, M., returning at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the same day. We are glad that a mail has been established across the State, as it will afford us early intelligence from the seat of government. Heretofore the letters and papers have had to come by the way of St. Louis. The mail is looked for here every day.

One thing more is much needed to facilitate our getting early information, and that is the establishment of a direct mail from St. Joseph to this place and to be carried by a coach.

IRELAND—*The State Prisoners.*—The English Government has resolved to commute the sentence upon Mr. O'Brien and the other Irish State Prisoners convicted of treason, to transportation for life. A petition, signed by 150,000 persons, for a further mitigation of the sentence, proved to be unavailing for the present, but the prisoners will be treated with consideration, and there is no doubt that ultimately they will receive a free pardon.

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT.—The New York Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions brought in twenty-one bills of indictment on Saturday against individuals concerned in the Astor Place riots. It was stated about the Court that among those indicted were *Captain Rynders, John S. Auetin,* and other members of the Empire Club.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in New Orleans, says the Picayune of the 28th, is now quite pleasant and healthy. We have fine showers daily, which do much to cleanse the gutters and cool and purify the air. We hear but little of sickness, and we believe the cholera has nearly disappeared.

Two of our national ships, it is said, are to be detailed forthwith in search of the lost exploring expedition of Sir John Franklin.

PHENOMENON AT SEA.—The ship Portsmouth, just arrived at Warren from a whaling cruise, reports that on the 18th of March, lat. 57 S., lon. 74 W., she experienced a severe gale. While scudding before it, a dense cloud gathered in the West, out of which issued a violent hurricane and *many balls of fire.* One of these struck the cutting pendants at the mainmast head and *fell in fragments on the deck,* setting fire to the mast-head and rigging, and doing other damage. We do not remember ever to have heard of such an occurrence at sea. The Portsmouth has $20,000 in California gold dust on board.—[Boston Courier.

For the Frontier Guardian.

POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, IOWA, July 1849.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: As a large portion of the Saints in the Eastern States expect to emigrate to this country next spring; and as I was frequently asked the question while on my mission in the east, what it would cost to go to the Bluffs? I have concluded to state briefly what it cost the company I had the charge of, and came out with one last spring from the east; and if you think it worthy of a place in your columns or will be beneficial to your eastern readers, it is at your disposal.

The company consisted of twenty souls, four of whom were children. Two of the children came on for half price and two for nothing.

We started from the city of Boston, Mass., on the 19th of April, taking our passage on the freight train on the railroad for Albany, for which, we paid $2 00 each, for passage, and thirty-five cents per 100 pounds for freight after being allowed 100 lbs. free for each passenger.

At Albany, we made a contract to Cincinnati for $9 00 for each passenger and $1 85 per hundred for freight. If the Erie canal had been open so that canal boats could run, our passage to Cincinnati would have only been $6 00, and freight $1 10 per hundred. From Albany to Buffalo, we tarveled by rail-road, then we took the steamboat on the lake to Erie; at Erie we took the canal to Beaver, and thence by steamboat to Cincinnati, at which place, we arrived on the 30th of April. Awaiting here four days for a boat, we started for St. Louis, paying $2 for passage and 20 cents per hundred for freight.

We arrived in St. Louis on the 8th of May. At this place we stopped till the 12th, and then, because there was no boat at that time coming to the Bluffs, we took a boat for St. Joseph, Mo., which lays 140 miles below the Bluffs; at which place we arrived on the 19th of May; paying from St. Louis $2 50 for passage and 25 cents per hundred for freight.

From St. Joseph each one came here the best way he could—some by teams, while others, after waiting a number of days, took a boat and came by water. If we had been a few days sooner or later in St. Louis, we should have found a boat that would have brought us directly to the Bluffs. Our passage then from St. Louis to this place, would have been $5 00 and freight 75 cents per hundred, making in all from the city of Boston to Council Bluffs or Kanesville, for passage $18 00, and freight $3 15 per hundred. If the Erie Canal had been open we should have saved $3,00 on each passenger and 75 cents per hundred on the freight; then all it would have cost in coming from the city of Boston to Kanesville, would have been, for passage $15 00 for freight $2 40 per hundred. A person in traveling can board himself for $1 00 a week and live well. Some of my company it cost them no more than 50 cents per week. I told the Saints, while I was in the east last winter, that it would cost them $25 00 to go from the city of Boston to Council Bluffs. I am now satisfied that they can get here well with that amount. I now can truely say, if any Saint at the east can raise $25 00 and has no more than 100 lbs. of freight, that, under ordinary circumstances, he can come from the city of Boston to Pottawatamie county, Iowa, with that amount of money, and have enough left after he gets here, to pay for a supper, night's lodging and breakfast, also to hire a horse, for one day at least, to ride round and see the country.

Many Saints, in starting from the east, cannot deny themselves of many things they see on the road, and often spend their money for that which they can do without, and, before they know it, their money is gone, or at least, much more of it than they expected; by which they become dissatisfied, feeling that the Elders or somebody else have deceived them, while if they would only stop and consider, they would find the fault their own.

J. HAVEN.

STOCKING.—We learn that one of the block inspectors of the sixth ward—after having been refused permission to inspect a certain house on Saturday until obliged to threaten coercive measures to effect his object—on going to the cellar, which had about one foot of water in it, found the body of a woman in a partial state of decomposition, having apparently been in the water some days. The man who occupied the house said that it was the body of his wife who had died, and that he put it in the cellar, because he could not afford to pay the expenses of a funeral.—[St. Louis Organ.

LATER FROM CHINA.—Late advices and papers up to the 30th march last, from the Celestial Empire, have been received in New York. The China Mail published at Hong Kong, states that a serious and probably a bloody contention was likely to break out between the Chinese and Foreigners, in consequence of a stipulation of the English Commander, Sir John Davis, that the gates of Canton, after a certain time, should be thrown open to the latter. The Chinese are bitterly opposed to this being carried into effect, and those engaged in the woolen trade with the foreigners, had a meeting and passed resolutions that they would not trade, either by buying or selling with the factories. The English had made a remonstrance through the Imperial Commissioner, Sue, to the Emperor, who returned an unsatisfactory answer.

SINKING OF LAND.—Some twenty miles below Ocala, the land for a considerable distance has been gradually sinking for a length of time; in places the tops of the tall pines have entirely disappeared, and the chrystal streams now flow where once the red man's knife glittered in the morning beams, and the startled buck bounded in fear at the crack of his rifle. The water has usurped the land; the prancing barb moves off for the light canoe—the stately oak humbles to aqueous secrations, and the wild game seek other coverts to make room for their finny victers. But this is a Florida peculiarly, and is daily illustrated in some one or other part of the peninsula. The country is continually sinking, no elevations are formed, save by the depression of a stretch of land; our annals record no earthquakes, no agitations of nature to create a mountain, or even a simple hillock; the subterranean conduits, with their swift and ceaseless currents, are ever wearing away the soil, and the crusty surface, unable to sustain its forrest burthen, plunges with the mass to unknown depths and abysses below.—[Florida Argus.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation announcing the organization of the new Territorial Government.—[Republican.

"BLOODY GROUND."—Kentucky has vindicated her title to this appellation within the last ten days. Besides the fatal duel at this place, and the rencounter between Clay and Turner, which has terminated fatally to the latter, there have been published accounts of two or three other murders. One in Woodford—William E. Blackburn was killed by Thomas Steele. A man by the name of Gorham was shot last week, between Lexington and Georgetown. A horrid and revolting murder was committed on the person of a Mrs. Foster, near Mt. Sterling. It is painful to read such barbarous details of depravity, so discreditable to the State.—[Lou. Dem.

SULPHUR AS A DISINFECTANT.—Mr. J. H. Alexander offers to unite in the proposition made yesterday by Messrs. Gray and others, for a contribution to clean the streets and disinfect the city. He proposes to furnish his subscription or $20 in sulphur, (about half a ton) to be used as deemed most advisable. Let it be tried and the result noted.—[Republican.

EFFECTS OF CHOLERA.—It cleans the streets, makes sensible men temperate, reduces the price of strawberries, raises the price of beef, allows salad to go to seed, raises the price of lime and sulphur, thins the theatres, crowds the churches, shuts off the soda fountains, depopulates the hotels, benefits the doctors, gives oysters and lobsters a holiday; and furnishes editors with a topic to write about.—[Cin. Nonp.

SPECIE IN BULK.—The British mail steamer has arrived at Panama, from Callao, with forty tons of specie. Two hundred mules have been loaded with her freight, which is to be taken to Chagres.—N. Y. Mor. Star.

The sum of $50,000 has been voted by the City Council of St. Louis, to be expended under the direction of a "Committee of Public Health," towards cleansing the streets, and for the adoption of such measures as the committee deem best for staying the progress of the pestilence.

ST. DOMINGO.—The city surrendered to Gen. Santa Anna, on the 24th ult. The President Jiminez, made his escape on board an English man-of-war. Some forty individuals were arrested, and the city was quiet.

BURYING ALIVE!—The Union of this morning relates an occurrence of a Mr. Schneider, living near the corner of Carondolet Avenue and Lafayette street who came very near being buried alive. It seems that Mr. Schneider was seized with the cholera, and his friends presuming at a certain stage of the disease that he was dead, his body was at once transferred to a coffin and hurried off to the grave yard. On reaching the cemetry last evening, and just as the coffin was on the eve of being lowered into the ground, a knocking was heard from the inside, which caused those around to remove the lid.—Upon this being accomplished, Mr. Schneider was discovered to be alive, and of course taken back home. It is said that he is in a fair way of recovering his health entirely. This should act as a warning to persons not to be so rapid in committing the bodies of their friends to the grave after death is supposed to have intervened. We fear that this is not the only instance of the kind that has transpired since the epidemic has been raging in our midst.—[St. Louis Era.

FROM SANTA FE.—We have received a file of the Santa Fe Republican, from April 21st, to June 4th. We have extracted such items of news as we could find room for:

Some ten days ago, Mr. Aubry's trunk was taken from one of his wagons, which was on the way to the United States. The trunk contained drafts to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars, three hundred dollars in money and a large number of private letters for the United States written mostly by gentlemen at Chihuahua.

The outrage was committed while the party in charge of the wagons, was at San Miguel and was sleeping under the wagons.—[Santa Fe Republican, April 28th.

A considerable portion of Colonel Fremont's property has been recovered. This property was abandoned on the mountains north of Taos, last fall or winter, by Fremont's unfortunate party, and a few weeks ago Dr. Kearnes and "Bill Williams," two of the party, took a few Mexicans and went out to collect it and bring it in. On the return of these Mexicans, they reported that the Eutaws had fallen upon them and killed the Doctor and "Bill Williams," and taken all the property.

Part of it has recently been found in possession of these same Mexicans who were out with them and acknowledged to have been present at the time these murders were committed.

Three or four of them are in confinement at Abiquin, on suspicion of having perpetrated or assisted in perpetrating this deed.—[Ib.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

KANESVILLE, July 25, 1849.

The market has been steady since our last report, and we quote N. O. sugar at 9 @ 10 cents per lb. Coffee 10c.; molasses 50 @ 60c. ₱ gal.; Salt, G. A.; $3 50 ₱ sack; Rice 8½c. ₱ lb.; and other articles remain as previously quoted.

From the St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 3d.

Business of every kind continues much restricted and comparatively speaking but little has been done in any department since the date of our last report. Receipts have become greatly curtailed and much the largest portion of leading articles of produce go directly forward, or into store. Tobacco in particular has reached a very low ebb, and sales for the past two or three days show a further falling off. Hemp is quite dull, and a few small lots have sold at $115 @ $117.

Lead—We quote $4 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

Flour—In fair request at $3 65 @ $4 00 ₱ bbl.

Wheat—Sells at 50 @ 85c.

Groceries.—Market for most articles very inactive, light sales of good to prime sugar from the landing at 4½ @ 4¾ cents; fair to prime Rio coffee 7 @ 7¾c. rice extremely dull at 3 @ 3½c.

Bacon sells as previously quoted.

Hides—sales of dry flint at 7½ @ 7¾c.

Flaxseed—Sales at 85c.

Feathers—Steady at 28 @ 30c.

Beeswax—Good 17c. ₱ lb.

Tallow—Prime 6¾ @ 7c.

Butter—Good to prime shipping qualities 7½ @ 8 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS,

For California and Great Salt Lake Emmigrants.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON—Thankful for the patronage they have so liberally received, take this method of informing their old friends and the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of new Spring and Summer Goods. Comprising a good assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a retail country Store. Their stock consists of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES AND BOOTS, &c., &c.,** all of which we are determined to sell as low as can be bought, as our motto has always been,

Cash Sales, Small Profits and Quick Returns,

we hope to merit a share of the public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices, such as Dry Hides, Deer Skins, Peltrys, Beeswax, Flaxseed, Butter, &c.

Kanesville, May 16, 1849.

IRON—On consignment, a large lot of the most sizable iron, and for sale at this office. Small round, square, horse shoe, band iron, plough slabs, wagon boxes, &c., &c., all sold cheap, for cash only.

Kanesville, June 13, 1849.

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner, for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Milinery,** and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—4t

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

NOTICE—All persons having claims against me, are requested to file them with James Sloan, District Clerk of Pottawatomie County, whom I have appointed my agent, and who will at the earliest period, be furnished with means to close my accounts.

June 12th—3t WILLIAM PICKETT.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms,** viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

CALIFORNIA GOLD—Taken in exchange of goods, at its value at the Mint, by

my16 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices. Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Address to Nature.

BY JOHN M. STEWART.

Oh! how beautiful, Nature, thou once did'st appear!
As in order thou roll'dst from thy Architect's hand;
"Very good," every part, he, himself did declare,
In the sea, in the air, and all things on the land.

Perfect, then, were all parts of thy works every where;
Perfect order then reigned through all things here below.
Sickness, pain, sorrow, death, were not known to come there—
But pure love, and good will, each on each did bestow.

There did'st form for thy Head a delightsome abode,
And for all living creatures that breath'd or that mov'd,
Ev'ry tree, and all plants, thy great Framer bestow'd
On the living "for meat," on the creatures he lov'd.

But my muse takes a turn: the vile Tempter came in
Where thy Head and his Mate, and their neighbors did dwell
In delight, and in joy, and in peace, free from sin,
And his tale, to them there, he did cunningly tell.

Caus'd thy Head and his Mate to transgress the command,
Which thy Architect gave, when he placed them in bliss,
Brought a curse, for their sake, on the earth, or the land
Made them sweat for their bread, gave them plague and not peace.

Then thy works universal, oh Nature! were chang'd;
They became much deform'd, by this deed, which was done.
The productions of earth, sea, and air were derang'd,
And disease stalked abroad, and his work then began.

And from then, until now, sin hath work'd in thy way,
Spreading sickness, and death, and contention, and strife,
And will work till the coming of that bless'd day,
When the devil shall be bound, and cast into the pit,
And the saints reign with Christ during one "thousand years;"
In his glory, thy Head, on his Throne, then shall sit
And rejoice with his seed, who with him, have no fears.

Then, how beautiful, Nature, thou thyself, wilt appear,
As, in order, before thy great head, thou wilt stand;
"Very good," ev'ry part, he, himself will declare,
In the sea, in the air, and all things on the land.

MISCELLANY.

Plain Advice to Country Girls.

BY A LADY.

You know I said that I could quilt almost as fast again any two of you. The reason is, I take care of my hands. One half of you are too proud to do this. You would not be caught putting a glove on to sweep, or hoe, or weed in the garden, because you think it would look as if you wanted to be fine ladies. If you see any one taking care of her hands or careful to wear a sun-bonnet to preserve her complexion, you say she is proud and stuck up. But it is you who are proud—too proud to think you require any care to look nice. You have an idea you look well enough at any rate. So you just make yourself as rough and course as ever you can, by way of being independent. Your hands grow as stiff and hard as if you held a plough and swung a scythe, and when you take a needle you can scarcely feel it in your fingers. This is wrong. There are many things which women ought to do, which require their hands to be soft and pliable, and they should be careful to keep them so, in order to make them useful. Every woman who lives in the country should knit herself a pair of woolen gloves, with long fingers closed at the top—no mits, to let the fingers get hard. There should be a piece of ribbed work at the wrist to make them stay on.

When you use a hoe, rake or broom put on your gloves—when you take hold of a skillett, pot or kettle handle, take a cloth to keep your hands from being seared and hardened. When you wash clothes or dishes, do not have water so hot as to feel unpleasant. Many girls scald their hands until they can put them into water almost boiling. Such hands are unfit to use a needle or a pin. They are not so good to hold a baby or dress a wound. Take care of your hands and do not forget your faces. I have seen so many country girls who, at sixteen had complexions like alabaster, and at 26 their faces would look like a runnet bag that hung six weeks in the chimney corner. One reason of this is, they do not wear a bonnet to protect them from the sun. Another reason is the habit they have of baking their faces before a wood fire. I have seen women stand before a great roasting fire and cook, until I tho't their brains were as well stewed as the chickens: and they would get so used to it they would make no attempt to shield their heads from the heat. Nay, they would sit down in the oven and bake their faces by the hour; and this is one of the reasons why American women grow old, withered and wrinkled fifteen years before their time.

But another and the greatest reason, is your diet. People in this country live too well, and eat too much hot bread and meat. Country people usually eat richer food than those who live in the cities, and that is a reason why with all their fresh air, their average age is little greater than that of city folks. Thousands of beautiful blooming country girls make old sallow-faced women of themselves before they are thirty, by drinking coffee, smoking tobacco and eating hot bread. They shorten their lives by these practices about as much as city ladies with their fashionable follies. I do not know what *you* think about it, girls, but I think it is about as much a sin for women to get old, brown, withered faces, by eating too much, as it is for men to get red noses by drinking too much. Very few people think it a disgrace to have a bilious fever; but one would come from drinking too much, and the other from eating too much; where is the difference? All this is a very serious matter, for it affects health and life; and the reason why I talk about your complexion in speaking of it, is that every body loves to look well whether they will acknowledge it or not. Now people cannot look well unless they are well; and no one can be well very long who does not try to take care of herself. She who roasts her head at the fire, disorders her blood, brings on headaches, injures her health, and makes her face look like a piece of leather; when they swallow hot coffee, hot bread, greasy victuals and strong pickles she destroyes her stomach; rots her teeth, shortens her life, and makes herself to ugly for any use, except scaring the crows off the corn.

Everybody knows—or if he does not know by this time, then that same Everybody is a mere numb-skull, and there is no use sending him to school any more—that *I* never do believe a bad report about anybody, until I have the "very best authority." Almost anybody else *may* sometimes lend an ear to the tongue of the slanderer, but that important little personage, familiarly known to all, as "I"—my noble self—is always apt, amongst other virtues, to possess the rare gift of seeing clear through a false report at the very first glance. If you doubt this, just take notice of the first bad story that is current in your neighborhood! It will be no matter how many people tell it, talk about it, listen to it, and shake their heads over it; if it is clearly proven to be a false hood, you will find; no matter to whom you talk, that "*I* never believed a word of it." Now, I never would have believed the story I heard about you if it had not "come so straight!" You see, Mrs. Smith—that is John Smith's wife—told Sarah Brown that she heard Judy Stubbs telling Malissa Stubbs that Mrs. Thompson's girls heard Mrs. Johnson say somebody's cousin told it at a quilting, in our settlement somewhere, that you girls do not wash yourselves more than once a month, and some of you not that often! Now you see I never should have believed it, but I am sure Mrs. Smith would tell no lie about it; and the story is, that you wash your faces, hands and necks just because people can see them, and just on purpose to make folks believe you are very cleanly; but that the part of your person that is covered "never sees water," unless you take a notion to go and bathe for sport, once or twice in a summer. Now, of course this is like scouring off the outside of a churn or dough-trough, and leaving the inside to blue-mould. You good for nothing, baking, boiling, washing, scrubbing, scouring, saucy jades, how *can* you be so dirty? You deserve to have the cholera and yellow fever, and to die old maids into the bargain! Do you not know that your skin is full of little openings, called pores, through which a large part of the food you eat ought to pass off in the form of perspiration? Your body is perpetually decaying and being renewed. Your food forms new blood, new flesh, new muscles and bones; and the old refuse, decayed particles want to get away out of the road, or rather the new supply of vital matter wants to throw them off, just as living people bury the dead. The way for these little dead particles to get away is through these thousands of curious little doors in your skin, and if you let them stick fast until the doors get closed up, it will not be easy for any more to get through, so they must stay where they are not wanted, and load the fresh young blood with impurity, rottenness and disease, just as if people were left in the house after they were dead and decaying. When you do not wash yourselves, your skin is clogged with impure, foul matter, and it is no matter how much floor scrubbing or tin scouring you have done; no matter how many clean clothes you have on, you are dirty. Now, is that plain English?

Physiologists urge, in very pretty terms, the propriety of bathing, it is so good for the health; and it has now become quite genteel for people who can afford it, to have a bath house, and to the springs or sea shore to bathe. This is all well and right; but I have an idea that if some of them had always used a basin of water and a coarse towel at home, they would not require sea bathing so much. You have all heard the story of the doctor who told the anxious mother to take her sick child to the springs:

"What springs, doctor?" she drawled.

"O, no matter which, so you take plenty of soap along!"

Few doctors have the courage to tell their patients they are dirty, and recommend washing in a basin of water; but many a dose of medicine they give to drive away diseases that grew from the closing up of the pores of the skin. Cold water has a healthy, bracing effect that no one would believe who had not tried it. If you are subject to a sore throat, never roll your neck in flannel, but take the cold water you can get, every morning, or oftener, and bathe all round the back of your neck and ears with handfulls of it, and you will get rid of your quinsy in time. I used to have quinsy and putrid sore throat about three times a year, but I have not had an attack for nearly four. If you are predisposed to consumption, sit up straight, throw back your shoulders, and wear loose clothes, wash your shoulders and breast every morning in cold water, and rub them dry with a coarse towel, laugh with the children and sing with the birds, and the consumption will be apt to leave. If it gives you cold to get your feet damp, wash them well in cold water, every night, rub them dry, and the dew will never melt them. I do wish I could convince you how very easy it is to wash yourselves all over once a day. It does not take more than fifteen minutes, two quarts of water in a basin, a wash rag and a coarse towel; and how nice and fresh and clean you feel after it. It would do much towards counteracting the effect of your rich diet, by opening up thousands of little safety valves to let the surplus matter of coffee, &c., escape from the blood it is loading and retarding in its quick journeys through every part of your body. It would aid so much to preserve your health, cheerfulness and complexion—to keep away the sallow color from your cheeks and the dark shadows from your eyes. Just try it, and I will engage your roses will not be all May roses, but last until your June. J. G. S.

Some one, looking at a rich man, said, "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it day and night, ever since, for his victuals and clothes."

Ozone.

The following letter from Dr. Merryman, to the editor of the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, explains the mode in which *ozone* (now supposed to be the generating cause of cholera) is produced, and recommending some remedies for removing it. But we must say, however, that no benefit to the living could induce us to endorse the recommendation of speedy burial. We consider it the duty of every man to see that the dead are retained unburied till the commencement of decay or other circumstances shut out all possibility of returning life. There are so many well authenticated cases of resuscitation several days after life was supposed extinct, that not until the evident decay of the subject should the burial be allowed. And it appears from the letter that phosphorus is expelled from the body only when putrefaction commences. Till this begins, the corpse does not in any way promote disease. The suggestion is inhuman in the highest degree.

To the Editor of the Journal.

OZONE.—Having no doubt that the opinion of Dr. Bird, of Chicago, is true, that *ozone* may have an agency in the generation of cholera, I desire to lay before the public, through your paper, some account of its properties and the manner of its production, that the public may guard against its evolution, and the danger of disease arising from it.

Ozone is produced in the atmosphere in two ways; first, by the decomposition of water by electricity. The quantity produced by this means may not be appreciable, except in very moist weather; and, if it were, there is no means of preventing the action of electricity on the moisture of the atmosphere, yet the ozone itself may be neutralized by proper agents. It is probable that the most abundant supply proceeds from the action of phosphorus upon atmospheric air, particularly when the air is much impregnated with water. Now as phosphorus is known to be eliminated from dead bodies by animal putrefaction, it will be apparent to every one, that as a preventative, it will be important to move from the vicinity of dwellings, and bury, or otherwise destroy, all animal matter that is likely to become putrid. But as this cannot be always entirely accomplished—as there will be more or less animal matter accumulating about cities—it will be necessary to use an agent that will neutralize the phosphorus and prevent its effects upon the atmosphere. This can be accomplished by spreading quick lime profusely over the surface of the streets and lots. The quick lime will combine with the phosphorus and form a compound that will not act on the air.

Another important measure would be to drain the surface of the streets and lots as dry as possible, so as to prevent evaporation, and consequently lessen the moisture of the atmosphere. But when, by using the proper tests, ozone is detected in the air, it will be necessary to use such agents as will neutralize it and its effects. The cheapest and most convenient means of doing this would be to sprinkle a watery solution of chloride of lime freely over the floors, bed-clothes, and furniture, more particularly in houses where persons laboring under the disease are, or have been lying. A good plan would be, likewise, to scatter sulphur freely over the grounds around dwellings. I am inclined to believe that ozone emanates with great rapidity from the bodies of persons who have died of cholera. If this be the case it would be expedient to bury them as soon as it might be done conveniently. As this article is only intended for public utility, I have endeavored so to frame it as to be easily understood by the citizens generally, and therefore have deemed it unnecessary to go into an elaborate disquisition on the subject, and hoping, too, that these hints may induce some of the practising physicians of our city, who are more competent than myself, to give a more extended and scientific publication of the history, cause, and nature of the infective principle.

Very respectfully,
E. H. MERRYMAN.

The Alexandria Gazette acknowledges its obligations to Caleb. S. Hallowell, of that place, for the following remarks on Ozone:

"*Ozone*, to which Dr. Bird accredits the cholera, was discovered by Professor Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton. It is generated by the passage of electricity through air, and is the cause of the peculiar odor perceived during the working of an elcetric machine, or after a stroke of lightning. It bleaches powerfully, and is in many respects analagous to cholorine.

"*Ozone*, it is said, may readily be generated by exposing common phosphorus to moist air, and it is probable the peculiar smell of phosphorus arises partially or wholly from the presence of this substance.

"The question has been asked, what is ozone? In answer we give the words of Berzelius: 'We have thus arrived at the highly important result that *ozone* is no peculiar element, or combination of elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified.'

"Lench has asserted that *galvanized air*, owing to the *ozone* it contains, can be used to advantage for bleaching, and is, in fact, one of the most effective bleaching agents known."—[Union.

Woman's Smile.

There is a star that brightly gleams,
Calm in the sky above,
And throws o'er life its golden beams
Of happiness and love;
A beacon pure, whose radiance bright
No lowering cloud confines;
But in affliction's stormy night
With heavenly lustre shines.

There is a star, whose magic power
So firmly binds the soul,
That e'en in joy's most sunny hour
Man feels its sweet control;
A glorious light, whose mystic spell
Life, hope and joy imparts—
And calms the wild tempestuous swell
Of earth's despairing hearts.

The star that from its glittering sheen,
Gilds life's declining slope,
And throws o'er youth's resplendent scene
The rosy tints of hope,
The star that drives the clouds away,
Though dark they frown awhile;
And ever shines with peerless ray—
Is woman's angel smile.

A writer in an Irish newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near Sherries, rejoices that all the *crew* were saved except *four hogsheads of molasses*.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Lieut. Beall, whose arrival at Mobile is announced in the Register, reached N. Y on the 30th ult., making the trip from San Francisco to N. York in forty-four days, the quickest upon record; he crossed the Isthmus in seventeen hours. His speed was doubtless quickened by the importance of dispatches for the government, and continued his trip to Washington the same day, May 30th. He confirms all the golden reports from California. Indeed previous reports about the abundance of gold are not only confirmed but surpassed. Everybody there is rich; people living in tents and empty hogsheads have gold enough to buy palaces in other parts of the world. Emigrants from all parts of Europe are continually arriving, and it is estimated that seven-tenths of the inhabitants of California will be foreigners, and that 100,000 men will be engaged at mining, and produce a least $100,000,000 this summer!

The prices of everything are most enormous. Board is from 12 to $21 a week; potatoes are 1s. a pound; pistols sell from 50 to $150; wood is $10 for a small load; spades are worth $3; picks, small ones, $5; horses 300 and $400; saddles from 25 to $50; boots from 16 to $25; shoes 8 to $12; knives 5 and $6 a piece; pantaloons 16 to $20, and coats in proportion; flannel shirts 8 and $10; blankets from 20 to $25, 30, 50, 75 and 100; some 150 and $200; liquor is from 5 to $8 a quart, it retails at 25 cents a glass; cigars 4, 5 and 6 cents a piece; houses rent from 1000 to $10,000 a year; lumber is worth $800 a thousand feet, and cannot be purchased at that. Carpenters are paid 10 and $12 a day, and can scarcely be hired at that. Clerks are paid from 1,200 to $2,000 a year. Men in the custom-house are paid $100 a month, and hard to be obtain.

Genuine Official Politeness.

The late Sheriff Summer (says the Pathfinder) was remarkable for his great attention to matters of etiquette. Nothing could make him forget his natural politeness, and at times this quality was exhibited when it had a most ludicrous effect. Towards criminals he was especially polite, and, on one occasion, when an unfortunate prisoner was to be executed, the sheriff, with that kindness of heart which was one of his prominent characteristics, paid every attention to the culprit which his dreadful situation seemed to require, and when the poor fellow was led upon the scaffold, and the rope had been adjusted, Mr. Summer inquired, in the most friendly manner:

"Does the knot suit you, sir?"

"Yes, I don't know but it does," said the prisoner.

"If I could make it more comfortable to you I should be extremely happy," said the sheriff. "Will you do me the great favor, when you are ready, to drop your handkerchief?"

"I havn't got any handkerchief, sobbed the prisoner.

"Oh! excuse me. Will you oblige me by making use of mine for the occasion?"

The handkerchief was accepted, and the black cap was drawn over the doomed man's head. After a short pause, the handkerchief was dropped. Mr. Summer cut the cord, and, as the body dropped down, he raised his hat from his head, and said, with a most polite bow and bland smile:

"Good morning, sir."

From the Bombay Times.

Petrified Forest.

There is scarcely perhaps a spectacle on the surface of the globe more remarkable, either in a geological or picturesque point of view, than that presented by the forest near Cairo. The traveller having passed the tombs of the Caliphs, just beyond the gates of the city, proceeds to the southward, nearly at right angles to the road across the desert of Suez, and after having travelled some ten miles, up a low, barren valley covered with sand, gravel and sea shells, fresh as if the tide had retired but yesterday, crosses a low range of sand hills that has far some distance run parallel to his path. The scene now presented to him is beyond conception singular and desolate.—A mass of fragments of trees, all converted into stone, and, when struck by his horse's hoof ringing like cast iron, is seen to extend itself for miles and miles around him in the form of a decayed and prostrated forest. The wood is of a dark brown hue, but retains its form to perfection, the pieces being from one to fifteen feet in length and from a foot to three feet in thickness, strewed so thickly together, as far as the eye can see that an Egyptian donkey can scarcely thread its way among them; and so natural, that were it in Scotland or Ireland, it might pass without remark for some enormous drained bog, on which the exhumed trees lay rotting in the sun. The roots and rudiments of the branches are in many cases nearly perfect, in some the worm holes eaten under the bark are readily recognizable. The most delicate of sap vessels, and all the fine portions of the centre of the wood, are perfectly entire, and bear to be examined with the strongest magnifiers. The whole are so thoroughly silicified as to scratch glass, and to be capable of receiving the highest polish.

CONSTITUENTS OF JOHNNY CAKE.—Three teacupfuls of corn meal; one of wheat flour; two of milk; one of cream; one or two eggs; one teaspoonful of salæratus dissolved in hot water, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Girls, hurry up the breakfast.

It is said that an editor at the South has purchased a race horse at an expense of $2,000, for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL RACE.—A race in composition was about to come off in New Orleans, at the last accounts, for a bet of one hundred dollars, between Mr. Wat. Smith, the "fast man" of the Delta, and Mr. Pace, a compositor of the Bulletin. The latter is said to be equal to two ordinary compositors, while his competitor has set up two thousand an hour in burgeois type.

CHAPULTEPEC AND ITS ENVIRONS.—The following is a graphic description of Chapultepec and scenery. It is written by a gentleman from Xenia, a member of the California company from that place:

I have visited Tuscabaya and Chapultepec—Scott's battle grounds—passed over the very spot where Major Twiggs, of the Marine corps fell, visited and walked round the celebrated cypress trees of Montezuma, &c. There are a great many of these trees within the walls of Chapultepec; I measured one which was sixteen long-stride paces in circumference. The walls may enclose twenty-five acres, and the castle occupies a height at the north east end of the enclosure. It is very rocky and precipitous towards the city. I picked up a ball from the point of the castle where Pillow's Division stormed it, went round the castle, and from its bomb-proof top had a view of *the valley and city of Mexico*, surrounded with mountains, and dim and blue with a soft October haze, which renders everything gloriously beautiful. The whole valley lies at your feet—the city and surrounding towns and villas—the level and highly cultivated plains—the low range of mountains in the distance—the isolated ones nearer—every road marked with its lines of trees in full vegetation—the two long aqueducts in innumerable arches occupying the two roads branching at Chapultepec and leading to the city by the *garitas* or gate-ways of San Cosme and Belan-Churubusco—in plain view to the south-east are Tacabaya and the Governor's Palace, Scott's head quarters to the south, and Molino del Rey still nearer to the south-west. Looking at Chapultepec, and actually seeing its *natural* advantages merely, it is wonderful that it ever was taken, or even thought of being taken, and so, too, of Cerro Gordo, and *every* other place that I have seen. But the castle still shows in perhaps a hundred places the skillful and destructive effects of our artillery—a large 32 lbs shot (I suppose it to have been,) remains enclosed over the arch of the gateway—the walls are plentifully perforated and parts of the same broken up. We were in a cavern (artificial) which was charged as a mine, but which the Mexicans had not time to spring—it runs in various directions through the entire hill. Beneath the castle is a large cave the *ventilating* well of which opens on the bomb-proof top of a part of the castle looking towards the city. From Chapultepec springs the water, whence the city is supplid by the Belan gate—the archways of the aqueduct served to protect the soldiers from the fire of the Garita and other intermediate battles. They bear innumerable marks of the balls, musketry and occasional cannon shot—how a body of men ever got to the gate of Belan without being annihilated is wonderful—Molina del Rey is in full view; perhaps a mile and a half from Chapultepec—and how that place could be taken is also wonderful.

From the New York Sunday Times.

Late from California.

The long hiatus in the correspondenbe of our special and exclusive epistolary agent in California, led us to fear that he had been lynched or had died suddenly of some other disease common to newly settled countries; but we were pleasantly dissapoint, ed last week by the reception of the following letter under his own hand and seal. We had some difficulty in decyphering the original, and which appears to have been written with tobacco juice, and had had it not been for the gold dust used by the writer instead ot common sand, and which in most measure illuminates the dingy manuscript, the communication would have been wholly illegicle. It will be seen that the statements of our correspondent, upon whom the most implicit reliance may be placed, *more* than confirm the most favorable accounts heretofore received:

VALLY OF THE SACRAMENTO, April 20, 1849.

EDDYTURS OF THE SUNDAY TIMES: When I wrote before, spades was trumps—now it's dimunds. These preshus stuns is found in brilyant perfusion on the brow of the Sarah Navady, and several as large as fenix eggs has been seen in a mounting of gold, diskivered last week, near the Sam Joking; and when the snow melts it is supposed that many of the first water will come down with the current. Seed dimunds is remarkabul plenty, but a law has been made agen gatherin 'em, because it spoils the futer crop. None is aloud to be gethered under the size of a piece of chauk. Emrulds abounds, but nobody is green enough to pick 'em up when they can get dimunds. Other jooils is a drug. Beyand the plains, on what they call a plate of the mountings, bushels of little pieces of silver has been dug up, which is very convenyant for small change. A stream runnin' into Feather River, and partikarly rich in gold, has recently been diskivered by a German kumpany, and they have skewered the joint onership by threatening to knife any one they catch poaching on their fork. In honor of some outlandish Dutch water privilege, they call it the River Roine o. Some of the xplorin 'sociations which has gone far into the interyur, sends word that the alle there is all solid gold sot with roobees, but nobody bleves these outlying parties.

The depth of the oderiferous sands on the Sacryment is forty-eight feet eleven inches and three quarters. Wherever we find traces of gold, we sink shafts and draw it up with horses. The sand is so tarnation heavy it puts the mustangs to their metal, I tell you; but theres no help for 'em; they must hang on with all their might and mane, or down they go, and then its all up with 'em.

'Mense quantities of gold, at the very least, has been sent to San Francisco for some time back, and as fast as it is got in it is turned into ingots. Theves cannot egsist at the diggins—bein hung on the slightest suspishun. Grub is moderate; floods of a spiritus nater very dear. All kinds of salt provisions is sohl for a song; the tavern keepers 'most givin 'em away in order to permote thirst. Salt pork is five dollars a hogshead, and brandy ten dollars a half pint. Howa'ever as gold is plenty, every Jack has his gill.

This puts me in mind of the noose by the steamer California, that a ship load of young wimmen was coming out on a marryin' spekelashun, with one Mrs. Farnham as shoopercargo. We look for the same anxshusly. What is gold—what is preshus stuns without wimmen? Nuthin but vanity and vexsashun of spirit. Solomen says—I red it 'tother day on a page of proverbs I was a-going to use for waddin—Solomen says a wartshus 'ooman is more preshus than roobies, and in a kuntry without petycoat one feels the force of the remark. When a man has wealth he wants hares to leave it to; and in course—no wives no hares. You couldn't send me out one could you? I mean a wife, not a hare. If she's some pitted with the small pox even, I woodent care. The ordinariest goods is valuable when there is none in the market. There's duzzens I woodent a looked at in the States, that 'ud now be thankfully received and no questions axed. You can say, and truly, that I'm worth more 'an my weight in gold, for I've got a quarter of a ton of it in store at San Francisco, besides a sprungling of dimunds.

We have a sort of make-shift government here, (no allushun to the parrygraff above,) got up extumperry as one may say, that ansers purty wel for a new kuntry. Gen. Smith aint nobody. He's a clever chap and a spunky, no doubt o'that; but he haint got no more authority than a child in arms, if there was such a thing in the settlement. He ishoos general orders and proclamashuns and such truck, and the people read 'em, perlite literatoor bein scarce; but when they've red 'em, they larf, and shet one eye, and go and do just as they d—n please. It's allus so in nu kuntries.

Agricultur in Californy is purty much left to natur. It sticks in folks' crop to be soeing corn when they caa dig gold, and so they all go to the placers to make hay while the sun shines. This is the monster deposit bank of the universal world, and we'ae all cashiers and directors. Bring yer taters here if you want 'em dug, we can't take the trubble to raise 'em. The only wegetable we cultyvate is the root of all evil, and if you'll send us the rutes of the airth, you can have that in exchange.

The rainy season bein over, the weather is settled. I bleeve the heat hasn't been below 99 for a week, which, with the bad rum, has prooved fatal to some constitooshuns. Emigrants of all kinds and kuntries keeps pourin in by land and water, and the popalashun is very promiscous. We Mericans keeps the upper hand of the furriners so far, but it takes considerable powder and ball. Colt's pills is fine for mutiny. The bottle often causes a good many musses, but the barrel allus stops 'em. I shall probably ship my pile by the Criforny, next trip; and if I escape the cholera, the injuns, and the yaller fever going through Mexico, you may 'spect to see me befoye very long, and perhaps sooner.

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

POETIC ANATHEMA.—A Boston contemporary utters the following malediction:

"Oh! for a tongue to speak the doom
The wretch deserves so basely vile
As to sneak into the editor's room
And steal his very best and latest exchange
from off his file!"

HOW IT GREW!—The story of a lady who swallowed a wortleberry, which remained a month in her throat, and was then ejected in a fresh state, is thus "improved" by a Boston daily:—The berry was propagated in her throat, and a full grown wortleberry bush was ejected. Two quarts of wortleberries were gathered from it, and the family lived on puddings for a week, besides giving sone away to their neighbors."

BOISTEROUS PREACHING.—A celebrated divine who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing it, inquired of him what had induced him to make the change? He was answered: "When I was young I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was the lightning; so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future."

"KISSING—HUMAN NATUR."—When a wild spark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, she says "come sheer off, or I'll split your mainsail."

The Boston girls hold still till they are well kissed, when they flare up all at once and say "I think you ought to be ashamed."

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Albany girl, she says, "I reckon it's my turn now," and gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget for a month.

When a clever fellow steals a kiss, from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply and says nothing.

In Pennsylvania when a female is saluted with a kiss, she puts on a bonnet and shawl and answereth, "I am astonished at thy assurance."

When a young man steals a kiss from a Lowell girl, she blushes like 'a new blown rose,' and says smartly—'you darsn't do that twice more."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres, sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our store better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS AT LINDEN, MISSOURI,

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE
S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1839.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60	sacks best Rio coffee;	10	" G. P. and Imperial teas;
6000 lbs	N. O. Sugar;	16	" tobacco;
6 bbls	S. H. molasses;	10	kegs powder;
3	" vinegar;	15	" nails;
100	" Cinn. whisky;	600	lbs cotton batting
50	" Kanawha salt;	3	coils manilla rope;
110	sks G. A. salt;	1	box clothes pins;
80	bush dried apples;	1	cask log chains;
20	bxs soap;	10	Jewett plows;
10	" raisins;	12	grindestones, &c.
10	" candles;	S. F. NUCKOLLS.	

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo, June 27, 1849.—3m*

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;		"	do Cloth Buskins;
" Light do		"	do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;		Gentlemen's Calf Boots,	
		"	pump-sole do;
" Fancy do do;		"	gaiter do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;		"	Monroe slippers;
		Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans	
" do do Buskins;		"	do Pumps
" Phil. Polka Slippers;		"	seal do;
		"	kip do;
" do Gaiter Boots;		Boys' calf Brogans;	
" do Grane do;		"	kip do
" half Gaiters;		"	do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 14.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - - 50
Marriages, - - - - - - - - - - 25
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From the Millennial Star.

Reply to a Pamphlet Printed at Glasgow, with the Approbation of Clergymen of Different Denominations, entitled

"REMARKS ON MORMONISM."

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

Among the numerous productions which have, for the last nineteen years been circulated against the doctrine believed and taught by the Saints, it seems that another pamphlet has been palmed upon the world by some unknown *author*, who was ashamed to have his name appear in connexion with his own glaring misrepresentations.

As this secret author, in the first page of his pamphlet, has used no arguments, therefore there are none to answer; instead of arguments he seems very much inclined to apply to the Saints and their doctrine such phrases as the following, viz.: *"absurd notions"*—*"a gross, a stupid, and an unphilosophical fraud"*—*"delusion"*—*"grovelling sensualism of Mormonism"*—*"clumsy and inartistic imposition"*—*"Atheism and blasphemy"*—*"fanatical followers"*—*"weak dupes,"* &c. Very polite terms, Mr. Author! Genteel epithets! Doubtless the *"clergymen of different denominations"* must feel themselves highly honored in approbating such irresistible logic!

On the second page of the *"Remarks,"* a violent attack is made upon the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and Book of Mormon. The author condemns the revelations given through Mr. Smith, because he supposes they originated in selfishness. One of the extracts to which he refers reads thus:—"Therefore let no man among you (for this commandment is unto all the faithful who are called of God in the church unto the ministry,) from this hour take purse or scrip, that goeth forth to proclaim this gospel of the kingdom. Behold, I send you out to reprove the world of all their unrighteous deeds, and to teach them of a judgement which is to come. And whoso receiveth you, there will I be also, for I will go before your face: I will be on you right hand and on your left, and my spirit shall be in your hearts, and my angels round about you to bear you up."

"Whoso receiveth you receiveth me, and the same will feed you, and clothe you, and give you money. And he who feeds you, or clothes you, or gives you money, shall in no wise lose his reward: and he that doeth not these things is not my disciple; and by this you may know my disciples. He that receiveth you not, go away from him alone by yourselves, and cleanse your feet even with water, pure water, whether in heat or in cold, and bear testimony of it unto your father which is in heaven, and return not again unto that man. And in whatsoever village or city ye enter, do likewise. Nevertheless search diligently and spare not; and wo unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or testimony concerning me. Wo, I say again, unto that house, or that village or city that rejecteth you, or your words, or testimony of me; for I, the Almighty, have laid my hands upon the nations, to scourge them for their wickedness; and plagues shall go forth, and they shall not be taken from the earth, until I have completed my work which shall be cut short in righteousness."

Now we ask the candid reader to compare the foregoing with the commands which Jesus gave to his apostles in ancient days, as recorded in the tenth chapter of Matthew, and he will find a striking analogy between them. A blessing was to attend those who administerd to their necessities, while a heavy curse, greater than that which Sodom should receive in the judgement day, was to befall those who would not "receive them nor hear their words." Is it not equally certain that similar blessings or cursings will be apportioned to those who receive or reject the servants of God in any age in which they may be sent? We leave it with our readers to judge whether it is more selfish to travel from city to city, without purse or scrip, trusting in God and to the charity of a cold-hearted coveteous generation, than it is to settle down in one place and hire out to preach for a good fat salary of some thousands per year like many modern clergymen.

Mr. Smith is called by this writer an "avavicious impostor," because he obtained a revelation requiring the Saints to contribute a certain portion of their property to build a house unto the Lord, and for other public purposes. But, we ask. Was Joseph, in Egypt, an "avaricious impostor." because he gathered up all the money, cattle, horses, and property in Egypt; and afterwards made a standing law that all the people should pay one-fifth part of all their annual increase. Was Melchisedec an "avaricious impostor," because he received tithes from Abraham? Was Moses an "avaricious impostor," because he received a revelation requiring all Israel to pay their annual tithes for the support of the Levitical priesthood, who officiated at the temple? Were the ancient apostles "avaricious impostors," because *"as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles feet."*—ACTS IV. 34 and 35.

This author next says that "Smith produces many revelations confirmatory of his headship in the church—*that God would reveal his secrets to him only, and to no one else.*" This, sir, is a glaring misrepresentation; there is nothing in the Book of Covenants that limits the spirit of revelation to Mr. Smith only. The whole tenor of that book goes to show that every faithful person may receive revelation, in a greater or less degree. It is true, Mr. Smith, like Moses, was appointed the only revelator to the church, but this did not prohibit individuals from obtaining revelations for their own personal benefit, though they had no authority to obtain revelations to govern and direct others, or to control the church in its belief: this alone was confined to Mr. Smith, and to such as should be appointed to the same office. The seventy elders of Israel could prophecy and receive revelations in the days of Moses, but we are not aware that they were authorized to obtain laws or commandments for the governments of Israel, or to write revelations to control their faith; this appertains to Moses and to such only as were appointed to that authority. Hence the Lord said, "If there be a prophet among you, I, the Lord, will make myself known unto him in a vision, and will speak unto him in a dream. My servant Moses is not so, who is faithful in all mine house! With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently, and not in dark speeches; and the similitude of the Lord shall he behold."—Number, xii.

This logical author seems to think that Mr. Smith could not possibly translate the Book of Mormon by the means of the "Urim and Thummim," which was before prepared, (which he contemptuously styles "Moroni's spectacles,") and at the same time translate by a power from on high. But we ask, when Aaron received the sentence of judgement through the "Urim and Thummim," will you not admit that he received it by a power from on high? Did ever any inspired man anciently receive a revelation through this sacred instrument, that was not given by a power from on high. This ignorant author finds fault with the prophet Moroni because he had writen this record, according to his knowledge, in the Egyptian characters. How would he have him write, if not according to his knowledge? Must a prophet write the revelations of God in characters or letters of which he has no knowledge? Every prophet that has ever written a revelation or vision, has written it according to his knowledge. Luke, in writing his history of the doings and sayings of Jesus, wrote according to his memory, at the same time having the Holy Ghost to bring all things to his remembrance, whatever was needful to write. —Luke, i, 3. Luke wrote according to his knowledge, and according to his memory. and yet he wrote by the inspiration of the Spirit; and so did the prophet Moroni; and what he wrote he professes to have written by authority, being commanded of God, though he admits the imperfections of the Egyptian hieroglyphics in which he wrote. Every person will admit that some languages have more imperfections than others. The revelations of God are perfect, though they may, like the Book of Mormon, be recorded in an imperfect language; yet, when they are translated by the inspiration of God into a more perfect language, like the English, they will be more perfecily expressed. Moroni, after acknowledging the imperfection of his record, (it being in the Egyptian characters,) says, "if our plates had been sufficiently large, we should have written in Hebrew; but the Hebrew hath been altered by us also; and if we could have written in Hebrew, behold, ye would have had no imperfection in our record." From this we learn that the imperfection of which he speaks did not appertain to the revelations which God had given, but to the language or characters in which they were written.

This author, finding nothing in the Book of Mormon but what is consistent, is at last compelled to invent a barefaced falsehood; and then he endeavors to palm it upon the public as though it was in that book. He says, that in the Book of Mormon "the Lord is made to say that they (the remnant of the tribe of Joseph, then inhabiting America) are the other sheep which are not of the fold of Israel." Now the Book of Mormon says no such thing: it only represents the Israelites in Ancient America as inhabiting another fold, separate and distinct from the fold occupied by the Jews in Palestine. The word "fold," in the Book of Mormon, has no reference whatever to the *origin* of the sheep, but only to the *place* they inhabited. That there are more folds than one, and that the word fold means place, is evident from Jeremiah, xxiii, 3, which reads thus: "And I will gather the remnant of my flock out of all countries whither I have driven them, and will bring them again to their FOLDS."

In the next paragraph of your pamphlet you have falsely accused the author of the "Divine Authority" of ranking Joseph Smith with former impostors, and you pretend to quote my words to that effect; but you yourself, and all other persons who have read my tract on "Divine Authority," know that you have grossly misrepresented the same—that your pretended quotation is no where to be found in my tract, but is wholly a production of your own corrupt heart to deceive the public.

The next subject touched upon by this Dunfermline author, is the working of miracles. He seems to think that every person among the Saints, must, immediately upon entering the Church, possess all the promised miraculous gifts, or else, in his estimation, "Joseph Smith is demonstratively proved to be an impostor." But we know of no revelation, either ancient or modern, which says that these miraculous gifts promised, shall be received and exercised the moment one enters the Church. Christ did not say that these signs shall follow the believer the first day nor the first year after they believe in him. If these signs follow the believer at any subsequent period of his life, either at or near the time of his first entering the Church, or years afterwards, it would prove the promises true, and the message to be of God. Therefore if all the Dunfermline Saints (who are yet in their infancy in the Church) have not attained a full measure of all the gifts of the gospel, they need not be discouraged by their enemies, there is time enough yet to receive many blessings, and for all the promises of Jesus to be fulfilled. Thousands, since the rise of this Church, have been healed, both in the Church and out of it, insomuch that our enemies have been astonished, and have sought to impute these miracles to some other power than that of God. Therefore if miracles be a proof that this Church is of God, we have an abundance of evidence—in the blind seeing; the deaf hearing; the dumb speaking; the lame walking; the sick recovering, and in the copious manifestations of the power of God. As the Saints increase in faith, in knowledge, and in holiness, these miraculous gifts will increase in their midst, and all the believers in Christ will realise all the blessings promised, and shall eventually be armed with righteousness, and with the power of God in great glory; while all liars, and wicked, corrupt, and adulterous sign-seekers shall perish off the earth, and be trust down to hell.

On the fourth page of this Dunfermline tract, the author charges one of Saints in that vicinity of preaching contrary to the doctrines contained in our books, but when the candid reader reflects upon his numerous misrepresentations in many other instances, he will know how far to put confidence in this charge.

On the same page, this sage philosopher says that, *"it is one of the established laws of optics, that no mortal eye can, by any possibility, see a spirit."* Will this very wise author be so kind as to inform the public by whom this *"law of optics"* was discovered, and by what process of reason and demonstration it became an *"established law"*? Have any of our great modern opticians analyzed a spirit and ascertained its incapabilities of reflecting light, so as to effect the optic nerve of the eye? We are bold to assert that such a law of optics never was discovered; and no work on optics, either of ancient or modern times, demonstrates or establishes such a law. Were these three personages spirits who took dinner with Abraham, and afterwards walked with him quite a distance towards Sodom? or did Abraham see them with his mortal eyes? If he did not see them *with* his mortal eyes, we have good reason to suppose that he saw them *through* his mortal eyes as instruments; (all parts of the mortal body are only instruments by which the spirit of man sees, hears, feels, &c.) Abraham does not appear to have been in a vision or a sleep at the time, but apparently enjoyed the exercise of all his senses as at other times, yet one of these personages with whom he conversed the most, was the Lord, whom all acknowledge to be a spirit. Although we disagree with this author in regard to the spiritual man not being capable of seeing a spirit through his natural eyes, or the eyes of his body, yet we believe in the testimony of Jesus, that "No man (that is *natural* man) hath seen God at any time." The spiritual man may see God even through the *natural* eyes, or the eyes of his body, like Abraham—like Jacob—like Moses. While the natural man, or the man who is not born of God, has not this privilege, not that it is impossible and contrary to the "laws of optics," but that it is contrary to the mind of God that such a man should see him and live. This deceptive writer says, the book of Nephi (chapter xiii) speaks of *nine* persons being caught up into heaven, but if he will read the chapter again, he will find that it speaks of but *three* instead of *nine*, who were so caught up.

On the fifth page of the *"Remarks,"* the author seems to think that it is contrary to scripture for God to authorize his servants to *curse*, or for him to avenge his enemies through his servants. But we inquire,—will not the Lord cause all his enemies, and those who reject his servants to be cursed? Did he not anciently give his servants power, that *"whatsoever they bound upon the earth should be bound in the heavens!"* Did not Paul *curse* those who loved not the Lord Jesus Christ? (1 Cor. xvi, 22.) Did he not *curse*, not only man, but even *"an angel from heaven,"* if he should preach any other gospel than the one the Apostles preached? (Gal. i, 8, 9.) When Paul was smitten upon the mouth, did he not say to the high priest which caused it to be done, *"God shall smite thee thou whited wall!"* (Acts xxiii, 3.) If Ananias and Sapphira were smitten dead for telling a falsehood in the presence of Peter; and Elymas for his wicked opposition to the truth, was smitten with blindness in the presence of Paul; who can say that the Lord will not show forth like power in the last days, and acknowledge the blessings and curses that shall be pronounced through his servants, by his authority, in his name, and according to his will? Will not the two witnesses, mentioned in the 11th chapter of the Apocalypse, have power to smite and kill their enemies who seek to hurt them during the days of their prophecy? Will they not "have power to shut heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy; and have power over waters to turn them to blood, and to smite them with all plagues, as often as they will," until "they shall have finished their testimony" and be killed in the streets of Jerusalem? That God will execute vengeance upon the wicked through the medium of his Saints, is clearly predicted in the Psalm cxlix. The Psalmist says, "Let the saints be joyful in glory; let them sing aloud upon their beds; let the high praises of God be in their mouth, *and a two edged sword in their hand; to execute vengeance upon the heathen, and punishments upon the people; to bind their kings with chains, and their nobles with fetters of iron; to execute upon them the judgments written:* THIS HONOR HAVE ALL HIS SAINTS. *Praise ye the Lord.*"

This author supposes that the Book of Mormon cannot, by any possibility, be the new covenant, as is stated in a revelation given through Mr. Smith, and refers to several passages of scripture, which he supposes to be contradictory to that idea. In reply we say, that their are many covenants which God has made with individuals in different ages of the world; as, for instance, the covenant with Noah, concerning seed time and harvest—the covenant of circumcision, made with Abraham and his seed—the covenant of the law upon Mount Sinai—the covenant made with Israel forty years after in the plains of Moab, (Deut. xxix, 1) —the covenant made with David and the Levites, concerning their posterity—the covenant of the Gospel, &c. Among these various covenants, there are two designated by the terms "*Old*" and "*New.*" The old covenant of the law was done away in Christ, and by him the new covenant of the Gospel was introduced in its stead. The Jews, having rejected this new covenant, was broken off; the Gentiles, having received it, were grafted in. But soon after the Apostle's death, the Gentiles also *"transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, and broke the* EVERLASTING COVENANT," (Isaiah xxiv,) and have corrupted the earth with their abominations, having lost the authority, powers, and blessings of said covenant. But now, in the dispensation of the fulness of times, God hath renewed the everlasting covenant as made manifest in the Book of Mormon. This covenant, now renewed for the last time, is the same as introduced by Christ and his Apostles; and Paul testifies in Hebrews viii, that the gospel covenant is the *New Covenant* predicted by the prophets. Therefore, unless the Book of Mormon can be proved not to contain the gospel covenant, there is nothing unreasonable nor unscriptural in the Lord's calling it the *"New Covenant."* Now every one knows that the new covenant of the gospel, as revealed anciently, did not produce the results upon "the house of Israel and the house of Judah" that Jeremiah predicted; for that covenant was to cause all Israel and Judah to "know the Lord, from the least of them to the greatest of them." That same covenant renewed in the last days will produce the results predicted. The time for the gospel covenant to take effect among Israel, was placed in the future by Paul, (Rom. xi, 25, 26 and 27.) He says, "that blindness in part is happened to Israel until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, there shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: FOR THIS IS MY COVENANT UNTO THEM, WHEN I SHALL TAKE AWAY THEIR SINS." Here, we see, that the fulness of the Gentiles must first come in before the gospel covenant will save all Israel and take away their sins. To this end, and for this purpose the Lord has renewed it, and sent it forth by his angel to be preached to every nation, kindred, and tongue of the Gentiles first, to bring in their fulness, after which, it will produce all the results predicted upon Israel and Judah.

(*To be continued.*)

TRUTH WELL TOLD.—The New York Tribune makes the following forcible remarks:

It is a lamentable truth that the popular morality with regard to Debt and Non-payment is disgracefully lax in this Christian land. We have become so habituated to look to the Law for the collection of debts that most men have no idea of any pressing obligation to pay a debt other than the legal obligation. We understand that a man who *can't* pay is not culpable in neglecting to pay, but our *"can't"* has a very slippery significance. Many a man "can't" pay the mechanics and merchants whom he owes, simply because he lives extravagantly, hiring servants to do the work which belongs to his sons and daughters—because he lives in a more expensive house and spends more money for food, clothing, &c. than he has any moral right thus to dispose of. Many a man "can't" pay because he does not half work, nor exert himself near so much to get out of debt as he did to get in. The man who "can't" pay an honest debt has no right to indulge in luxuries—keep his sons at college nor his daughters at the piano. If he thus lives at the rate of three or four thousand dollars a year while the frugal and industrious importune him for what is their honest due, he is an outright swindler, no matter how high the circle he moves in nor how many churches he belongs to. These be truths, very obvious indeed, but apt to be forgotten.

SELF-RELIANCE.—The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend upon their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritance, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be frugal and industrious, and you have furnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

"Men are made in the image of God." Gentlemen are manufactured by barbers, tailors, and boot blacks.

From the Nauvoo Neighbor.

Two Minutes in Jail.

Possibly the following events, occupied near three minutes, but I think only about two, and have penned them for the gratification of many friends.

CARTHAGE, June 27th, 1844.

A shower of musket balls were thrown up the stair-way against the door of the prison in the second story, followed by many rapid footsteps. While Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself, who were in the front chamber, closed the door of our room against the entry at the head of the stairs, and placed ourselves against it, there being no lock on the door and no ketch that was useable. The door is a common panel, and as soon as we heard the feet at the stairs head, a ball was sent through the door, which passed between us, and showed that our enemies were desperadoes, and we must change our position. Gen. Joseph Smith, Mr. Taylor, and myself sprang back to the front part of the room, and Gen. Hyrum Smith, retreated two thirds across the chamber directly in front of and facing the door. A ball was sent through the door which hit Hyrum on the side of the nose when he fell backwards extended at length without moving his feet From the holes in his vest, (the day was warm and no one had their coats on but myself,) pantaloons, drawers and shirt, it appears evident that a ball must have been thrown from without, through the window, which entered his back on the right side and passing through lodged against his watch, which was in his right vest pocket completely pulverizing the crystal and face, tearing off the hands and mashing the whole body of the watch, at the same instant the ball from the door entered his nose. As he struck the floor he exclaimed emphatically; *"I'm a dead man."* Joseph looked towards him, and responded, "Oh dear! *Brother Hyrum!*" and opening the door two or three inches with his left hand, discharged one barrel of a six shooter (pistol) at random in the entry from whence a ball grazed Hyrum's breast, and entering his throat, passed into his head, while other muskets were aimed at him, and some balls hit him. Joseph continued snapping his revolver, round the casing of the door into the space as before, three barrels of which missed fire, while Mr. Taylor with a walking stick stood by his side and knocked down the bayonets and muskets, which were constantly discharging through the door way, while I stood by him, ready to lend any assistance, with another stick, but could not come within striking distance, without going directly before the muzzle of the guns. When the revolver failed, we had no more fire arms, and expecting an immediate rush of the mob, and the door way full of muskets—half way in the room, and no hope but instant death from within: Mr. Taylor rushed into the window, which is some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. When his body was nearly on a bulance, a ball from the door within entered his leg, and a ball from without struck his watch, a patent lever, in his vest pocket, near the left breast, and smashed it in "pie," leaving the hands standing at 5 o'clock, 16 minutes, and 26 seconds —the force of which ball threw him back on the floor, and he rolled under the bed which stood by his side, where he lay motionless, the mob from the door continued to fire upon him, cutting away a piece of flesh from his left hip as large as a man's hand, and were hindered only by knocking down their muzzles with a stick; while they continued to reach their guns into the room, probably left handed, and aimed their discharge so far around as almost to reach us in the corner of the room to where we retreated and dodged, and then I re-commenced the attack with my stick again. Joseph attempted as the last resort, to leap the same window from whence Mr. Taylor fell, when two balls pierced him from the door, and one entered his right breast from without, and he fell outward exclaiming, *"O Lord my God!"* As his feet went out of the window my head went in, the balls whistling all around. He fell on his left side a dead man. At this instant the cry was raised, *"He's leaped the window,"* and the mob on the stairs and in the entry ran out. I withdrew from the window, thinking it of no use to leap out on a hundred bayonets, then around Gen. Smith's body. Not satisfied with this I again reached my head out of the window and watched some seconds, to see if there were any signs of life, regardless of my own, determined to see the end of him I loved; being fully satisfied, that he was dead, with a hundred men near the body and more coming round the corner of the jail, and expecting a return to our room I rushed towards the prison door, at the head of the stairs, and through the entry from whence the firing had proceeded, to learn if the prison doors were open. When near the entry, Mr. Taylor called out, *"Take me;"* I pressed my way till I found all doors unbarred, returning instantly caught Mr. Taylor under my arm, and rushed by the stairs into the dungeon, or inner prison, stretched him on the floor and covered him with a bed in such a manner, as not likely to be perceived, expecting an immediate return of the mob. I said to Mr. Taylor, this is a hard case to lay you on the floor, but if your wounds are not fatal I want you to live to tell the story. I expected to be shot the next moment, and stood before the door awaiting the onset.

WILLARD RICHARDS.

THEY SAY—Yes, the Mormons say, that saints can live and die a natural death, without the aid of doctors or lawyers; but they cannot be saved in the celestial kingdom, without being baptised and confirmed by an elder.

PROVERB.—Where there is no counsel, the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.

The New York Herald gives the following enlarged description of the Salt Lake Valley and our settlements:

THE MORMON SETTLEMENT IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.—The Mormon Saints, after enduring all the suffering of persecution in Missouri and Illinois, many of their leaders and apostles having been slain, and the whole body of the survivors having been hunted from place to place, have, at last, found a new Jerusalem or Holy Land in the Great Salt Lake Valley, situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, which belongs to the territory of California, and may be called Eastern California. This is one of the most remarkable regions on the face of the globe.

The Mormons have just issued their first general epistle to all the Latter Day Saints throughout the whole earth. It appears that they have commenced a most prosperous settlement. Certainly they have a vast country before them. One of their fields contains eight thousand acres, and none of the corn patches number less than a thousand acres. There they count mountains and rivers, and gold mines, and the richest pasturage, and flocks and herds innumerable, amongst their possessions. It is generally supposed that the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and the streams running from it, will be found to be as full of gold dust as the western side on on the Sacramento. There is no reason to suppose that the geological features of one side of the mountain differ from those which have been developed on the other. Well, the Mormons possess all that country. They are an industrious race, and are well qualified to develope the resources of the rich region in which they have now located themselves. This is, indeed, probably their New Jerusalem, where they will be able to build up a city with pillars of gold, slated with silver, and paved with rubies and emeralds. Who knows? According to the observations on that region made by Fremont, and Abert, and Kearny, and others, some portions of that country are really wonderful. It seems to be a sort of Holy Land on a large scale. It has the Salt Sea in it, much larger than that of Palestine; and it has also a Jordan, a Mount Horeb, and almost all the great features of the ancient Holy Land, but on a tremendously large scale. Brigham Young seems to be the Moses of the whole concern.

This expedition of the Mormons has some analogy to that of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. Illinois, and Missouri, and Iowa have been to the Mormons the land of bondage from which they have escaped, and in which their leaders and saints were shot down, in the way that we shot down "the mob," in Massacre Place, up-town. Now they promise to become a free, powerful, and prosperous people. They have a great deal of religion, and a great deal of cant. But cant is a very necessary thing in a cold climate. It keeps them warm.

MARK THIS.—It is not the loudest professor of Religion who is the best Christian. On the contrary, he not only seldom possesses any religion at all, but he is the worst enemy of it.

NIGHT AND DAY.—Night and Day strove with each other for the precedence. Day, the ardent glowing youth began the strife.

"Poor, dusky mother," said he, "what hast thou like my sun, my heaven, my flowers, or my busy, restless life? I awaken to the feeling of a new existence, what thou dost benumb. I raise up that which thou causest to sleep."

"Do they thank thee always for thy *raising up?*" replied modest veiled Night. Must I not refresh what thou dost weary? And how can I do this better than through a forgetfulness of thee? I, on the other hand, take all which I beget, with contentment in my lap; and as soon as it touches the border of my garment, forgets thy false show and rests softly its gentle head. Then I raise up and nourish the quiet soul with heavenly dew. To the eye, that under the beams of thy sun, never dares to look towards heaven, I, veiled night, reveal unnumbered suns, countless images, new hopes, new stars."

Then tattling day touched the border of her garment, and silent and weary sank into her all-embracing lap.

SHE, in her starry mantle, in her starry crown, sat with ever placid face.

THUS IS LIFE.—If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly, and the birds sing as sweetly, to-morrow. Business will not be suspended for a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought to our memories. "Is he dead?" will be the solemn inquiry of a few, as they pass to their pleasure, or to their work. But no one miss us except our immediate connections, and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them.

Thus, shall we all now active in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who have long since slumbered in the tomb. Thus is life.

KNOWLEDGE.—If a man would know himself, he must, with great care, cultivate that temper which will best dispose him to receive this knowledge.

A proper means of self knowledge is, to converse as much as you can with those who are your superiors in real excellence.

Would you know yourself, you must be very careful to attend to the frame and emotions of your mind, under some extraordinary incidents.

If the head falters for want of proper nourishment and attention, the whole body will be feeble, sickly and faint.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

TAXES.

There seems to be some in this County who are not disposed to pay their taxes, and threaten violence to the officer if he attempts to assess or collect the revenue. Some of them urge, as a reason of their refusal, that our County is not legally organized, while others say that they intend to be attached to a new county that is to be formed and organized out of that portion of Missouri that has recently been ceded to Iowa with a portion of Pottawatamie County.

We cannot see how any man that is disposed to abide the law at all, can doubt the legality of our County organization. Would the auditor of State direct the officers in an unorganized County to collect the revenue? Would the Judicial power of the State give orders upon our commissioners for money to be paid over for State purposes, if we had no legal Commissioners? Would a Democratic Legislature try to disorganize a County that never was organized? How would you proceed to kill a dead man? Would the Secretary of State cause the official seal of the county to be executed, and forward the same to the District Clerk if he did not recognize the legality of our organization?

It is contended by some in the South part of the County, that they expect to be attached to a new County, that they say is to be set off there. Would it not be quite in season to refuse to pay taxes to this County after a County has been duly set off there? Perhaps they will get a new County there before the Session of the Legislature. But if they do, we shall add that item to our present stock of intelligence.

That portion of Missouri that has recently fallen to Iowa have some plausible pretext for not paying taxes to this County, but it exhibits a very bad principle in those citizens residing on the Southern borders of the County to refuse to pay taxes to officers of their own county, because they say that a new County is going to be made. We have no objections to a new County; but it will be quite in season to pay taxes to that new County when they are legally separated from this County.

We have many poor with us who have a legal claim on the County for a support; but to avoid this cause of complaint, the Mormon population (which is, perhaps, as twenty to one) pay a Church tax to support their own poor independent of the County and State taxes. The government of the County is conducted upon very prudent and economical principles. It can pay its liabilities on demand. The revenue is not squandered,—the books are open for the inspection of any proper person—we presume.

If we should not be thought guilty of a very heinous crime, and of Presiding over both Church and State, we would venture to offer our humble advice to the officers of our County. We would state, however, first, that the Mormon population, almost universally, have paid or are willing and expect to pay all their taxes. Note down the names of such as refuse to be assessed, of such as refuse to pay their taxes, and particularly the names of those who threaten violence to the officer who attempts to collect the revenue according to the order of the Auditor of State, and forward to him a faithful report of the State of affairs in relation to the revenue; and whatever course the Executive shall advise to be pursued, you can then act without doubt and without fear that you may not be sustained. If the government at Iowa City will not sanction the collection of taxes indiscriminately throughout the county, and uphold the officers in the discharge of their official duties, then we shall ask them to remit our State Taxes, and consent to let us make our own Government. We are content with the Government of the State, and we will try to honor it if we have it; but if we do not have it, we shall be forced to become a law unto ourselves. If liberality and equal rights are extended to us, we can appreciate them, and the world will, perhaps, have less cause to complain of us. Try us and see!!

Proposition for Public Consideration.

If it is really necessary for whisky to be sold in the place for *pickles* and *medicine*, and thereby make bad medicine that will keep many folks in a constant pickle, how would it do for the community to appoint a man that never gets in a pickle, and let him sell whisky under certain good and wholesome regulations, and the profits applied to the improvement of our streets—making bridges &c.? How soon, and how many applicants will there be for this berth? We shall see.

Did not the visions of the Lord clearly lay open the views and intentions of some men who secretly cherish the intention to bear the chief rule and sway in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but openly disavow any such wish or intention, they might succeed in their secret design; but by this they may know that the Lord hath spoken; When they enter to effect their diabolical purpose we shall have passed out unharmed and unobserved.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather for the last few days has been clear and cool. The nights have been remarkably cool for the season—almost frosts

The wheat crop has come in bountifully, and is about all stacked in good order. The strong indications of early frosts should admonish every farmer to lay in liberally for hay, as the prairies are pressed with the enormous burden that now waves over their surface. The corn crop looks very promising at present, but very early frosts may prevent it coming to maturity. Therefore, "make hay while the sun shines." Weather warm and wet at present.

BENJAMIN R. HULSE, is our authorized agent in Oregon, Holt county, Mo., and also in that State generally.

A TOWN INDICTED.—The town of Danvers, Massachusetts, has been indicted for not establishing a High School. Good enough for it. The Town should not have been so forgetful of the character of the Bay State.

Salt Lake.

Many letters come to us enclosed in envelopes, addressed to the Salt Lake. This subjects us to a good deal of running back and forth to the Post Office. All persons wishing to write to the Salt Lake Valley, can direct their letters as follows:

Mr. A—— B——,
Salt Lake City, California,
By way of Council Bluffs.

You can mail your letters at your own post-office to the place of their final destination.

Some of our subscribers and correspondents request us to write them "long letters, and tell them all the news, &c." The Guardian is our letter and General Epistle. We have not the time to write long letters; and if some of our friends abroad would remember to write the very things they want of us, and trouble us with as little unnecessary reading as possible, we should have more time to devote to their real benefit. For an Editor to receive a large sheet of "foolscap" with three and a half pages closely written in a blind and illegible hand when he is in a hurry, or tired out, he is ready to exclaim over it: Oh mercy! what have we done that this should appear? We are always glad to hear from our friends, and to respond to their wishes so far as it may be consistent. But consider first the very thing you want when you are going to write to us or ask our counsel verbally: preface your communications with the very thing you want and with nothing else; and then the preface is all you need to trouble us with. Remember that our time is precious. We have the care and management of the whole Church in Pottawatamie County—have to attend at all her principal councils—must give individual advice in every vexed and intricate affair—preach on every Sabbath day, and on other occasions—must give counsel and advice to the churches abroad in Europe and in America—must select and send out elders—give advice and direction to them when in the field; and in fact, if any body wants to hire a man or woman, or collect a debt through the county, Br. Hyde must do it, or cause it to be done. He also edits the Guardian, provides for a large family—and also for many comers and goers, and he has to be on hand, and it is without fee or reward,—without salary, gift or donation. His own hands supply his wants, and none can say they have to support him. Were it not that some rascally postmasters rob us of about fifty dollars every now and then; with our labors in the field and in the chair, we could get along very nicely. Now just come forward and subscribe liberally for the coming six months, and we will try to find time to read all your letters, and respond to as many as we can.

Counsel.

We would counsel and advise our friends through the States to assemble here this Summer and Fall. There have so many oxen, cows, horses and mules been taken away from here by the late Western emigrants, that all your stock may be easily wintered here, as there is every prospect of a large surplus of food for man and beast. Your will be so far on your journey, and will be ready for an early start in the Spring. Come then with your stock and winter here if it is consistent for you. Our wagon makers are all busy in making wagons for your western expedition. Come then to the place of preparation and out-fitting, tarry not, but come—if at all consistent.

The New York people are playing Boz with Father Mathew. They have discovered that he is of noble blood. A very fortunate discovery—as it would not be becoming in the citizens of that emporium to be making another Boz out of common blood.

Health of Kanesville.

We are doubly thankful to our Great Creator that we are enabled to say that there was never a more healthy time with us. Not a case of sickness in town of any kind that we know of: neither has there been for a long time. Persons coming here from below express great surprize at seeing us indulging freely in the use of cucumbers, roasting ears, green peas and beans, and in the use of all the usual vegetables of the season which abound in this section. The blessing of Heaven, coupled with our industry, produced them; and thankful are we that we have health and liberty to enjoy them.

Artificial Curiosities of Pottawatamie.

About the 4th of July last, and previous, a number of men were occasionally seen going over into the Bluffs across the bottom in an East or Southeast direction from Mr. Browning's. One man who rode a grey pony was often seen bending his way over in that direction, sometimes a team would go. This man on the grey pony was once seen at the mouth of a certain hollow in the bluffs, and on being discovered, immediately disappeared in a little growth of timber as though he had had a sudden call.

A gentleman of our acquaintance was hunting through this lonely place for timber the other day, and he there discovered, as he informs us, where some curious manufactory had been established, but vacated; leaving behind the marks of a printing or some other press. The barrel or cask did not burn up, nor the lever, and there were the notches cut in an oak log, where the machine stood and had been screwed down. That did'nt burn up too. The great hole in the ground where the machine had been buried had not been filled up properly. The marks of the big levers that pried it out of its bed were very plain on the margin of the hole—not far away there was a little hole big enough to hold quite a keg of bogus dollars for a day or night. That wan't filled too. That green elm log that the "big screw" went through—that wouldn't burn up neither. Now if the fire had burned good, all these things would have been obliterated. But our informant thinks that the trail from this sequestered valley led over in the direction of another rather lonely place, known as the Babcock farm, or possibly over on the Niethnabotna where they are building mills, that perhaps they may avail themselves of the benefit of water power. It is said that the team owned by the grey pony man seemed to be headed over in that direction.

Thus the march of empire, science, and improvement is evidently Eastward.

Some one asked why he was away out there in that secret place with his team:—Our devil answered; "why, don't you know? It was to get out of the mud." We have been kindly furnished with the names of those persons that were seen from time to time, going over in that direction, and the names of some that were seen on the ground; but timidity and fear have suppressed them until now. We have them nicely salted down and laid by, and when the sign comes round right, we can use them to very good advantage, and the proof likewise.

There were eyes upon them when they least suspected it, as we learn. We are glad to hear that no member of our church was seen in their company. God grant that there never may be one seen with such associates when it can be avoided.

Cutlerism.

It is frequently reported to us that Father Cutler and the Silver Creek Branch of the Church are going widely astray, and that they are saying and doing many things—that some of them are holding secret meetings in Missouri, &c.; and we are called upon to take further action in their case: But we here state, that Father Cutler's Mission was suspended at the April Conference. The action of that body was forwarded to the Valley by Elder Egan with all the whys and wherefores. Elders George A. Smith and Ezra. T. Benson will be there to represent, in person, the way Father Cutler has treated the action of the Conference in reference to his mission, also in reference to his holding in fellowship a man that was disfellowshipped by the Conference; and will also faithfully and truly represent to the Presidency of the Church the spirit by which that branch and its leaders are actuated. We decline any further action until we get official returns from the Presidency which we shall look for, in part, by Elder Babbitt, whose return we look for about the middle or twentieth of this month.

Every wise man knows enough to keep away from such as are rejected because of their vanity, self-will, self-righteousness and self-sufficiency: But those who are kindred spirits of theirs, will cling to them, sympathise with them, and will make with them their home, while a heated zeal holds them together; but when this gives way to calm and sober thought, the ties are broken, and one goes to the world, another becomes an infidel, a third goes to Texas or to the gold mines. Be patient, and all things will be done in their time and in their season Pray earnestly that ye enter not into temptation, and commit all things to the care of Him who will deal justly with all men.

Counsel to the Bishop.

There will be many calls on you for assistance and aid, because you are the man appointed to receive the tithing, and from it to administer to the wants of the poor. It is desirable that the honest and virtuous poor should receive succor from the Church: but such persons as waste their time in bed in the morning, when they should be up and at work if they are healthy, have no claim on you for support. That family who are guilty of profanity or suffer the same in their house, have no claim on the tithing for support. Parents who have boys and girls large enough to earn their living, yet instead of working, idle away their time, have no claim on you for aid. If any person or family do not sustain a good moral, upright, and virtuous character, they have no claim on the Church for a living. The tithing, the gifts and offerings of Church, are for the sick, the lame, the halt the blind, and for those whose age and infirmities will no longer allow them to labor: and also for the support of the priesthood, public buildings, &c.

Let your disbursments prove that the Church does not tolerate idleness in any shape or form, neither crime, nor immorality. The more indulgence such persons have, the greater will be their numbers. Remember that God helps those who help themselves, and the Bishop should also help those whose diligence industry and perseverance witness that they try, at least, to help themselves.

To Whom it May Concern.

It is claimed by some correspondents that Mr. Henry Vincent has received money for the Guardian, and forgotten to pay it in: also Mr. Watts in Mississippi. There are some others that have also forgotten to pay over money; but this will put them in mind of it without being particular to mention names in all cases. If this should fail to remind them, we will be more particular at another time

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.—The remaining portion of this interesting dialogue was not received in season for this number—but we shall continue it in our next number.

Timely Caution.

It is the earnest wish of all good citizens in Kanesville, and in the adjoining country that no rum or whisky shop be opened in this place. It demoralizes and corrupts society, and it promotes profanity, idleness, and crime in a hundred forms. The man who will deal out a poison which kills both soul and body for the sake of paltry gold must be an enemy to his race. We are opposed to the operation. We are glad to see any man prosper in an honorable business, a business that is calculated to benefit society; but these grocery or groggery operation we are *implatically against*. Like the patrid carcass that attracts every filthy bird; So do these groggeries draw around them every lounger and profligate character, and also presents a temptation too strong for even some good men to resist.

Responsibility.

We do not like to be responsible for any thing that is not placed wholly under our control. If our friend, Mr. Clark, will submit himself, with Messrs. Brophy and Townsend entirely to our control and management, we see no reason to urge against being *personally* responsible for their safety at an adequate per centum. But on no other grounds are we disposed to be responsible. If Mr. Clark is paving the way to his own overthrow, and courting shame and contempt for his friends in whose favor he so stoutly speaks, we will not dispute long with him his claim to the wreath that his own hand has woven.

Vagrants and Loungers.

Our discourse the other day was considered by some to be rather severe. It was based on these words. "The idler shall not eat the bread nor wear the garment of the laborer." We considered that we were preaching the gospel all the time; and it was that kind of gospel that the law of our State fully supports. Read the following from the statute: and it is worthy to be enforced upon all such offenders or suspicious persons as are therein described, whether they are called Mormons or Deists, Catholics or Socialists. Every person has got to live, and if men are not put in the way of an honest living, they will try to get it dishonestly. Idleness is the forerunner of crime. So says the gospel and the law also.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa*, That every person, who does, or is suspected to, get his livlihood by gaming, and every able bodied person, who is found loitering, and wandering about, and not having wherewithal to maintain himself, by some visible property, and who doth not betake himself to labor, or some honest calling, to procure a livlihood, and all persons who may become chargeable to the county, and all other idle vagrants, dissolute persons, rambling about, without any visible means of subsistence, shall be deemed and considered as vagrants.

We think the penalties and disgrace attached to the law of vagrants will be learned as soon as any of these characters desire, when they find themselves arraigned before a Justice of the Peace.

Politics.

We don't like to say much about these ticklish things any how, for some would say that we were guilty of treason, murder and sacrilege if we should: Moreover we don't know much about them, and it would not become us to branch out very largely into matters that we do not fully understand.

Some of our exchange papers have said things that we do not exactly see into. At the time Gen. Taylor was a candidate for the elevated, station that he now occupies, the great cry raised against him was—that *he gave no pledges, would not commit himself*, therefore neither party could safely vote for him. He was called a man without any established principles, or if he had any, the bump of secretiveness was so largely developed that it would not allow him to give them to the people. But now the tone is changed. He has violated every pledge—has become the blind tool of an ultra party, forfeited his honor, and is a perfect cannibal upon every democratic office-holder. If Gen. Taylor made no pledges when a candidate, we should like to know what pledges he has broken since he became the President.

He probably considers the temple of freedom polluted; and who has a better right than he to take a "whip of small cords" and drive out the multitude that have won such large amounts from the political gambling tables, by which the Temple of Liberty has been defiled, and prostituted to purposes which high-minded freemen will only condescend to, to bestow a merited rebuke?

We would advise all our friends, residing East and North of St. Louis, Mo., to address their letters and communications to us, by-way of Fort Desmoines, as a new weekly mail route has been established and is now in successful operation through the interior of our State, terminating at this place. The reason of this advice is the great delay of letters by the other route, and the entire loss of many with the cash they contained. No honorable Postmaster need feel disturbed about this. We believe we know where some of our monied letters have been suppressed, but we dare not say that we know we know. But we know that we know enough to advise our correspondents to forward their communications to us by way of Ft. Desmoines, long enough, at least, to see if we are any more successful in obtaining money and news on this route.

Zion no Refuge for the Wicked.

We have sometimes heard of person, abroad getting into trouble by doing wrong, or committing some crime, or contracting debts, and then running away to the Bluffs to get out of the reach of the consequence. And will sometimes claim that they have been counselled to do so; but we know that no person authorized to give counsel, has given any *such* counsel. We do not want any such persons to come among us, and if any official member of our Church has given counsel to that effect, let him speedily repent and reform, for the Church can readily dispense with the services of any such counsellor, and most assuredly will do it. We say to all persons abroad, when you leave for this place, leave honorably, so that if you should be sent back to preach the gospel to your old neighbors, you would not be afraid or ashamed to meet them.

The 9th No. of the Guardian is out of print. We have all the other back numbers on hand.

Wanted at this office in exchange for the Guardian 15 or 20 tons good prairie hay—well cured.

Keep Out of Debt.

He that goeth into his neighbor's debt, especially unnecessarily, surrenders his liberty, and independence to another. It is always better, when about contracting debts, to consider well, and see if you cannot do without the articles you are going to run in debt for; apply a little more diligently the hand of industry, and you will have less occasion to run into debt. Do not think that because your neighbor is kind enough to accommodate you with a little credit for a season, you are at liberty to grasp upon every thing you may see. Pay day will come soon, then the mortification and sting are felt. You are powerless, ashamed and confused when you meet your creditors; feel not like a saint, but sort o' mean and foolish. "Owe no man any thing but love and good will." This will keep up confidence, good will and good feelings One feels bold that is free from debt. He feels like a man created in the image of his God. It is very easy to get into debt, but hard to get out. Leave the little niceties behind for the present. Make the old coat, hat, and bonnet do a little longer, and take to the "*dodger*" till your own industry will make things come round. Do not borrow money if you can possibly avoid it: for ten to one if you don't fail to pay at the time, and thereby sour the sweet temper of your benefactor towards you; and in nine cases out of ten, you are just as well prepared to pay now as you will be at the time you promised to pay. The Alpha and Omega of our song is, "KEEP OUT OF DEBT."

The gold dollar is being coined rapidly at the branch mint in New Orleans, and the journals of that section of country are in ecstacies at the great convenience likely to be experienced from them in place of the heaps of silver necessary to be carried about the person in a country where there is no paper of less value than five dollars.

Dog Killers—Attend!

By the law of the State, any person has the right to kill a dog that is found worrying a domestic animal in the streets. If about forty 'leven of the canine race were killed off in our little town, we should hear less squalling among the swinish free commoners of the street. The quiet peaceable cow, returning from the prairie at evening, ready to impart a flowing pail of milk to her mistress, can hardly pass along the street without being tormented by every cur and whiffet that can yelp. Dog killers, be at your posts; and if dogs cannot be kept under reasonable restraint, let them atone for their cruelty by the half score.

A negro slave ran away from his master in Missouri, supposed to have swum the Missouri river last Fall when very low, overtook our express and went on to the Salt Lake with them, and is now there. The spirit that is breathed from that place concerning the negro is about this. They had no agency at all in causing him to fly from servitude; and are not disposed to have any agency in causing him to return to slavery. He is there and is at work, and if the owner should send for him, he would probably meet with no resistence from our people in getting him, neither would they be disposed to aid or facilitate his return to slavery.

We really hope that all our people will be neutral regarding this vexed question. The hand of the Lord will direct and dispose of Slavery, and he needs not our interferance on a small scale or a large one. We have our part assigned us to act in these last days, and it is not policy for us to clog our own movements by interfering with a work assigned to other hands.

Election.

The election on Monday for Board of Public works and County Officers resulted as follows:

Board of Public Works—Whig.

	Precints. Kanesville.	Bensons Mill.	Total.
Thos. J. McKean, Prest.	449	101	550
Wm. M. Allison, Sec'y.	449	101	550
Henry G. Stewart, Treas.	449	101	550
Board of Public Works—Democrat.			
Wm. Patterson, Prest.	4	0	4
Jesse Williams,	4	0	4
Geo. Gillaspy,	4	0	4
County Commissions.			
George Coulson,	449	101	550
David Yearsley,	449	101	550
John D. Parker,	448	100	548
Commissioners' Clerk.			
Thos. Burdiet,	449	100	549
Prosecuting Attorney			
Seth M. Blair,	449	101	550
District Clerk.			
James Sloan,	449	100	549
Sherriff.			
Jonathan C. Wright,	305	42	347
Egbert Ellsworth,	149	59	208
Coroner.			
Henry Miller,	444	101	545
Judge of Probate.			
Wm. Snow,	446	101	547
Recorder and Treasurer.			
Chas. M. Johnson,	451	101	552
County Surveyor.			
Abel Lamb,	434	100	534
Sealer of Weights and Measures.			
Wm. F. Carter,	321		321

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.
10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.
10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.
10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.
100 oords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.
50 bushels of good stone lime;—Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet clabboard.

Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodical from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their periodicals are sent to their former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for untill arrearages are paid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Advertisements handed in without the period of their continuance distinctly noted, will be continued until forbid; and charges made accordingly.

The above will be our guide, and no paper will be discontinued until notice is given and arrearages paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

A translation from the leaf of an old manuscript found in the "Gold Diggins," will appear in our next.

Elder J. Goodale, of Bentonsport, Iowa, is disfellowshipped from the Church on account of his erroneous preaching and practice.

Our old neighbor, Mr. Wicks, is likely to have some difficulty about the Indian Mill. Major Barrow, the government agent, has received his orders and must needs execute them. Mr. Wicks, we believe is a good neighbor, and a quiet man. When the hungry have applied to him for food, we have yet to learn that they have been turned away empty. At any rate, the poor speak well of him, and that is a pretty sure index to us of the character and disposition of the man.

Let no excitement get up among the people about the affair, and let no one, except such as the government requires to interfere, take any steps by which they may purchase trouble for themselves. If Mr. Wicks cannot hold legal claim here, it ill becomes any of us to try to weaken his hands. We hear however, that he has sold out and given possession of the premises to the purchaser.

Music.

It is the intention of the citizens and friends here to get up a good Choir of vocalists to be accompanied with instruments of various kinds.

This is a good intention, and we hope that every person whose voice can be modulated to the melody of song, will feel sufficiently interested to insure a successful attempt. Musicians, you can now take your instruments and assemble together, and with your sweet strains, cheer one another, and make joyful the house of the Lord, and edify the congregation of the Saints. We have sent for all the necessary music, and shall expect it here soon. We would like to build a hall for the musicians and for other purposes at an expense of about $500 if some of our good friends abroad or at home could feel to donate this amount for the sake of having a clean and decent place for cultivating the science of music

Doggery.

We have got a little hell here just opened in the form of a doggery at which a most shameful fight took place on election day. It is opened, not by a Mormon, but by a poor drunken blind man from St. Joseph. Why it is that we must be cursed with such a miserable establishment every few weeks is rather mysterious. He is a blind man, it is true; still the sympathies which that state naturally awakens ought not to allow him to go on in his business, breeding strife, corruption and misery in a community. We trust that the legal department will open the eyes of the blind man sufficiently that he may clearly see that he cannot keep a fighting, gambling, drunken hole here with impunity. We have no use for any such establishment.

Mr. Wood, the proprietor, was not only blind, but beastly drunk, and incapable of doing any thing, even if he were not blind. Some wiser and better men, saw that a squall was likely to strike the grocery on Monday night, and they repaired to the establishment, took a faithful inventory of all his effects, money, &c., which were exposed to any one in consequence of his (Wood) being so drunk. They placed a guard over the concern, and have its owner or proprietor in charge, and we learn that they intend to keep him at the hotel till he becomes perfectly sober, then deliver up to him all his effects safe and sound, and give him his orders, and if he neglects to obey them, when they see another squall arising; they probably will not interfere.

POTATOES.—The crop this season will hardly be an average one if all fields in the county do not yield better than those that we have seen in this vicinity.

The St. Louis Republican has made its appearance in its original size, "without even the smell of fire upon its garments," and in a handsome new dress. The type upon which it is printed is from the foundry of Messrs. A. P. Ladew & Co., of that city, and is not excelled in appearance by any we have seen.

Cholera.

At the last accounts it was on the decrease in Cincinnati and St. Louis, but was spreading over all the principle cities and towns throughout the United States. By the foreign advices the cholera had abated, in a great degree, in the City of Paris, but it is spreading among almost all the manufacturing and other cities of the Old World.

The cholera in St. Louis has preyed upon both saint and sinner, high and low, rich and poor—all have felt the keenness of its sting.

At the latest date from St. Louis (the 21st ult.) the number of deaths was 39 from cholera and 21 from other diseases. But at this rate the mortality is very great—from the fact that between fifteen and twenty thousand persons had left the city, besides the large number that had died.

Persons from St. Louis say that it is a most desolate looking place—business of all kinds nearly suspended—sorrow depicted upon every countenance—hearses, furniture wagons and drays, going to and fro through the city, to carry the sick, dead and dying from one place to another—doctors constantly on the move to administer to them in their awful condition. All these things look harsh and severe; but will, in the economy of Heaven, work together for good to those who love God and keep his commandments.

New Goods.

Some of our merchants have received large additions to their stock of goods by the steamer Mustang which arrived here last week. She made the trip in the short space of ten days. Our country friends wishing goods can, we believe, be supplied with almost every article that they may want.

Appointments.

At a Meeting of the Traveling Elders, held at the Log Tabernacle, Kanesville, on Monday, August 6th, 1849. Present, Elders Joseph Young, Benjamin L. Clapp, Lyman Stoddard, Jerome M. Benson, Charles M. Johnson, Lebbius T. Coons and Daniel D. Hunt.

It was unanimously resolved that the following named places be arranged to be filled agreeable to the following order, viz:

First Saturday and Sunday in each month.
Kanesville, Highland Grove and Old Agency.
Second Saturday and Sunday.
Springville, Harris Grove, Council Point
Third Saturday and Sunday.
Carterville, Rockyford and Martindale's Branch.
Fourth Saturday and Sunday.
Pigeon Tabernacle, Coonville and Pleasant Grove.

These appointments will be filled by one or more of the above named elders.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—1 small tea chest full of bar soap; 1 cook stove; 1 bbl and cooking utensils; 1 four pail tin kettle. The above articles were left with Mr. CHARLES BIRD, at Council Point They have no marks. They will be sold for charges unless claimed soon.
Council Point, August 8, 1849.

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS
AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS
STORE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good TURNING LATHE fitted up for turning and drilling iron and steel. Any person having such an one and wishes to dispose of it will please to leave information at this office or inform the subscriber eight miles South of Kanesville, on Musquito Creek.
JONATHAN BROWNING.
August 8th, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RICE, Peaches and apples at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Bl'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND WARLIKE NEWS.

Entry of the French into Rome—Attempted Insurrection at Paris—Mob at Lyons—13,000 Austrians and Russians killed by the Hungarians, Hungarian Loss 8,000—Several other large Battles Reported in Hungary—Insurrections in Germany.

Rome.—Up to the evening of the 21st of June, no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French army into Rome. Oudinot would not make a general attack before the 16th or the 17th, when the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th in France would reach Naples and probably induce the Triumvirate to capitulate.

The London Globe of the 22d says: It is generally believed the telegraph will announce to-morrow, the capitulation of Rome." The Gazette of Lyons of the 20th says, "that a telegraphic dispatch from Marseilles was received as they were going to press, announcing the entry of the French into Rome."

France.—The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by more formidable resistance to the laws. At Lyons, a serious engagement took place in the streets, between the troops and mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th ult., and continued till late in the evening.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Lyons the 16th ult., P. M., announces that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquility. There are upwards of 50,000 troops in and around Lyons, and there are no apprehensions of further disturbances. Great excitement existed in different parts of the country, and it is evident that the conspiracy of Paris extended to every town in France. An attempt was made to create a disturbance which totally failed. One regiment of cavalry put all to route without striking a blow.

Ministerial changes are about to take place. Defauvre and friends are about to retire:

It is reported that the Abbe Palootbe, private secretary to Cardinal Antoille, had arrived at Paris from Gaeta, and that he is bearer of important dispatches for the French government, besides an autograph letter from the Pope to Louis Napolean, expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

Up to the latest moment all was tranquil. Ledru Rollin has not yet been arrested. Cholera has decreased in Paris.

Hungary.—The news from Hungary is contradictory. Some accounts give the advantage to the Austrians in the South. Two actions happened, both terminating to the advantages of the Imperialists. The Hungarian General Perezel, from the fortress of Peter Warden, attacked some Austrian entrenchments, but was ultimately repulsed, though the Austrians admit they suffered severely. Another battle was fought by Baron Jellaschich, which is said to have been a brilliant victory. But the Austrian accounts are not trustworthy, at least as regards their own loss.

The London Globe of the 22d of June has intelligence from the seat of war to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter between the Hungarians, Austrians, and Russians, the latter forces were completely defeated, and left 13,000 killed on the field. The battle took place on the large plains between Raab and Weisenburg, and lasted sixty-four hours. The Magyar loss is stated at 8,000. The Austrians were commanded by Heyman, the Russians by Radtar, and the Hungarians by Georgey. The news of this battle is received by private letters, and no paper alludes to it. The Lloyd of Vienna contains not the most distant allusion to it. Another affair is mentioned as having taken place at Croma. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Oranburg, under Gen. Wess, who was taken prisoner, and Uplan and Col. Baron Zessner killed. Schlick sent this brigade to cover his right flank whilst marching to Raab. It was beaten on the 13th ult. Some reports represent this whole brigade as destroyed—others state 4,000 deserted and joined the Magyars.

For three days carts have poured into Presburg and the places about with fresh forces, and a recruitment throughout all Austria is intended.

Letters from Odenburg state that a certain Count from the Imperial Chamberlain and others, in whose possession were found a number of passports of the rebel parties, have been arrested.

The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the Vienna papers regarding the great battle fought from the 13th to 15th near Raab, is the surmise of the defeat of Wess's brigade, and gave origin to fabulous rumors. On the other hand the authorities maintain that the rout of Wess's brigade was only the episode of another battle.

A letter of the 13th ult., Gracow, published in the Breslau Gazette, mentions the affair between the vanguard of the Magyars and the Russians, within the Gallician frontier, at Jordanon. The Russians Col. Mayden, was killed and two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners. Another letter, dated Gracow, 15th ult., mentions the report of an engagement at Eng Pass between the Russian advance guard, numbering 6,000 men, and Gen. Bem, in which the former were defeated.

The Germanic States bordering on the Rhine are quiet, but insurrections elsewhere are going on. The Prussians have now advanced, and the struggle has taken place at Manheim. The result is unknown.

England.—In England there is nothing of interest, and but little change in the state of business affairs. During the last week the produce markets were moderately supplied, but there is no extensive demand, and holders are firm, insisting on full rates. Cured provisions meet with fair inquiry at steady prices.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE NIAGARIA AND CALEDONIA.

The Telegraphic reports of the foreign news brought by the Niagara and Caledonia are very vague—the news by the next steamer will most likely bring definite intelligence in regard to the Hungarian warfare with the Austrians and Russians. Victories are claimed for both armies, and we at loss to say which has the victory. The Hungarians are full of courage and seemed determined to struggle till they obtain either victory or death.

The Romans appear to stand firm against the French and Neapolitan forces, although the future looks dark and gloomy for Romans rights.

New York, 13th July—P. M.

By express from Halifax, and telegraphed from New Brunswick, we are informed of the arrival of the steamer Niagara, egrly on yesterday morning, with 89 passengers,—she will reach New York on Saturday afternoon.

France.—Advices from Paris on Tuesday evening, state that the city was perfectly tranquil; business on the Bourse was steady and prices had an upward tendency. On Monday the Ministry introduced into the Assembly a bill for regulating the Press. Odillon Barrot stated that it was intended merely as a temporary measure to regulate the position of the Press, until an organic law on the subject should be passed. The new law is nearly the same as that passed under Louis Phillippe. Powers are given for the temporary suppression of every journal attacking the Constitution or making an appeal to arms.

The bickerings between the President and the Ministry are rapidly approaching to a crisis, which it is supposed will lead to the retirement of some of the members of of the Cabinet; the principal motive of discord is the anomalous and parricidal policy in Italy.

The Electric Telegraph to the New York Courier, contains nothing definite as to Rome or Hungary. The late victories of the Austrians over the Hungarians were very much exaggerated. The Hungarians having crossed the Waag, suddenly made a violent attack upon the Imperialists, and penetrated to their centre. After a battle of three days with two imperialist armies, the Hungarians retreated to their former position, but not without having, by their onset, done considerable damage to the Imperialists. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Haynau, has published a decree, in which that military chieftain states, that the inhabitants of Boschartaang, having aided and abetted the Hungarians and insurgents in their attack upon the brigade of Gen. Wyss, he has ordered their town to be burned. From Constantinople, we learn that the Sublime Porte has refused to comply with the demand of Russia for the passage of 80,000 troops through Suria.

Rome.—After several bombardments, three squadrons of the French army succeeded in establishing themselves within the outer walls of Rome on the 22d, they had since been occupied by other additional forces, which had acquired possession of the inner bastions and defences, but up to the 23d and 24th they had made very little progress. Every inch of ground was stoutly defended by Garivaldi who still continues [here the dispatch relating to Roman affairs from some unknown cause, breaks off.

General Summary.—The Niagara experienced a succession of heavy gales; she brings £3,000 sterling in specie.

Liverpool and Havre are to be connected by a line of first class of steamers.

The House of Commons has affirmed the second reading of the marriage bill, rendering marriages with deceased wife's sisters unlawful.

The Bill commuting the punishment of Smith O'Brien from death to transportation is now an Act of Parliament, but it is said to contain fatal blunders.

It is supposed that the approaching visit of her Majesty to Ireland, will be signalised by extending the royal pardon to the Irish state prisoners.

St. Johns, N. B., Friday Noon, July 16th.

The steamer *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening, and will reach Boston on Saturday afternoon. She brings forty-five passengers, exclusive of eighteen of the survivors of the ill-fated bark *Charles Bartlett*, which was run down by the steamer *Europa*, on Wednesday afternoon, 27th June, 700 miles westward of Cape Fear, in a dense fog. She sunk in three minutes, with 132 passengers and crew, only forty-two out of one hundred and fifty six souls were saved. The captain, mate, and ten of the crew are among the survivors. The *Europa* is acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors but by the unanimous voice of the British press. A subscription was promptly raised by the passengers of the *Europa*, amounting to £352, to which the proprietors added £20. The Charles Bartlett was bound from London to New York, with emigrants. S. B. Forbes, a passenger on the Europa, behaved with surprising gallantry upon the occasion, and has been presented with a gold medal by the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. The Europa sustained no material damage.

The Arkansas Gold Placer.—The Fort Smith Herald, speaking of the expedition fitting out under Col. Black, goes on to say:

We have heard of gold being found on the Arkansas several years ago. We were also informed by an intelligent Cherokee, not long since, that gold have been washed out by some Cherokees on Grand River; but they would not tell where it was for fear the whites would endeavor to take their country from them, as they did in Georgia when the gold mines were discovered there. There are a great many Cherokees who came from Georgia, that understand gold mining as well as anyof the whites, having washed the precious metal out of the sands of the Old Nation in 1830—31. They are also acquainted with what is termed the "*gold blossom*," which is found upon the surface of the ground where the metal lies beneath. We have no doubt as to gold being found on the Arkansas and its tributaries, when properly searched for; but whether it will be found in as great quantities, and in as large lumps as in California, is a question yet to be solved.

The Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

The repeal of the celebrated navigation laws of Great Britain, we think, cannot fail to exert a most favorable influence upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States. Our trade in agricultural products, now comparatively large, is destined to be greatly augmented by this recent measure of the British Parliament. Such consequences are anticipated by many of the leading British presses. The Liverpool *Times*, an opponent of the repeal of the navigation laws, has the following remarks upon this subject. It says:

"In 1840 was imported into Liverpool—mind, Liverpool only—10,000 tierces of beef—value £60,000. In the same time weimported into Liverpool 23,600 barrels of pork—value £80,000. This gives an importation into Liverpool, from Ireland, in the year mentioned, of produce to the amount of £140,000.

Look at the difference. In 1848 there was scarcely any beef imported from Ireland. In 1848 there were only 3,700 barrels of pork imported from Ireland into Liverpool, value about £12,950. Into London the value of these articles in 1810 was four or five times as much as the value imported into Liverpool. That is, in 1840, nearly £700,000 of beef and pork.

All this is gone. The United States send us what ruined Ireland cannot send. America is our shambles—she sends us manufactured flour—she is our orchard—she will be our potato garden: and she will continue to be so long as we have a national debt, and nearly £30,000,000 to pay annually to the national creditor. At the time we have alluded to, America sent no provisions to this country. Ireland being ruined by the Peel policy and whig misrule, we draw certain supplies from the United States. What we subjoin is nothing to what we shall hereafter disclose; but we proceed by exhibiting samples:

There were imported into Liverpool, for the week ended the 6th of June, the following articles:

865 barrels of pork.
200 hogsheads of pork.
300 do. and boxes of bacon.
56 do. of pig's heads, &c.
300 barrels of lard.

This is nothing to what is coming, which we shall enumerate by and by. Of cereal produce we have the following in one week, for the week ended 6th June:

10,145 bags Indian corn.
29,713 bushels do. do.
3,229 barrels of flour.
2,129 sacks of do.
6,426 quarters of wheat.
1,629 do. of beans.
1,400 bushels of oats.

Did we say that America is our granary and our potato garden? It is true for the present. It will be so till the great change comes. We have given a weekly return only. The yearly one will astonish. We would, in charity, advise the whig landlords to sell their estates without delay and emigrate; for, as sure as the sun shines, there will be a fearful reckoning."

The Burlington Hawk Eye says: The retiring Locofoco Postmasters are now stated to be afflicted with the Collamer morbus. The disease deprives them of the "power to do harm—and, although accompanied by "Fits," the patients by a course of honest industry, soon recover their wonted health and happiness.

From the Boston Transcript.

Kossuth.

When Hungary was invaded by Jellaschich, in September last, and 50,000 armed men were collected in a fortnight, in the neighborhood of Stuhlweissenborg, to repel the aggression, Kossuth issued a proclamation, from which we extract the following sentances:

"It is an eternal law of God that whosoever abandoneth himself, will be forsaken by the Lord." "It is an eternal law that whosoever assisteth himself, him will the Lord assist." "It is a divine law that false swearing, by its results, chastiseth itself." "It is a law of our Lord's that whosoever availeth himself of perjury or injustice, prepareth himself the triumph of justice." "Standing firm on these eternal laws of the universe, I swear that my prophecy will be fulfilled; it is, that the *freedom* of Hungary will be effected by this invasion of Hungary by Jellaschich."

This proclamation, which electrified the chivalrous people to whom it was addressed, concludes in a style not unworthy an Eastern prophet, nor unsuited to the genius and origin of his race, by these words:

"Between Vesprim and Weissenburg the women shall dig a deep grave, in which we will bury the name, the honor, the nation of Hungary, or our enemies. And on this grave shall stand a monument inscribed with a record of our shame, 'So God punishes *cowardice*;' or we will plant on it the trees of freedom, eternally green, from out of whose foliage shall be heard the voice of God, speaking as from the fiery bush of Moses, 'The spot on which thou standest is holy ground; thus do I reward the brave.' To the Magyars freedom, renoun, well-being, and happiness."

Kossuth has appointed his sister general superintendent of the military hospitals, and she has published an address, calling on all the ladies to lend their assistance in this great work of charity.

Our readers will remember that a statement was made, several weeks since, in reference to the ship Edwin, of this port, at Valparaiso, by which it appeared that she brought $20,000, and her cargo $15,000. This was a great profit, but it is now said, on the authority of a letter from Valparaiso, that she has since been resold at San Francisco, at a profit from the last purchase of over $100,000.—[Salem Gazette.

The Necessities of the Pope.—The N. York Knickerbocker in animadverting upon Bishop Hughes' letter to Horace Greely, says:

Instead of the Pope being in want, he is actually better off now, so far as doubloons are concerned, than he ever was. Within the last forty days he has received from the King of Naples sixty thousand dollars—from the Emperor of Russia fifty thousand crowns—from Queen Chrstiana of Spain an invoice of gold, while the Austrian Generals in every city they have captued, have imposed most grevious taxes, every penny of which they have forwarded to Gæta as soon as they got through cutting the throats of the defenceless inhabitants. Within the last two months the Pope must have received nearly a quarter of a million of money—a sum that the Papal treasury has not been burdened with before in many years.

From the St. Louis Union.

Moralizing.

Thus the Cincinnati Nonpareil indulges in moralizing on the ways of the world, and the cold selfishness of men. It is undeniable that scenes like those through which Cincinnati and St. Louis are now passing, bring out the meanness as well as the nobleness of man. On the the other side, the bright one, of the picture, we might see—we could not see it without a feeling of gratitude, and an expression of commendation—the extraordinary, and in some cases fatal tenacity, of the toils and charities of the humane profession, under which some of its scientific and benevolent practitioners have fallen, victims of fatigue beyond their strength—and the equally assiduous and disinterested labors of the Sisters of Charity, and other attendants of the sick, whose lives have been yielded up in ministering to the sufferings of others.

It is to be hoped that the the disease will not visit us again without finding better acquaintance among us, who will know how to give it an appropriate reception.

"In our own city, and in many other places in the United States, the pestilence is raging with unmitigated violence, and sweeping its thousands to the silent grave. Since the first of March last, three thousand souls have flitted to the judgment seat of God, and three thousand bodies have been buried in the ground, yet the scourge sweeps on, laying more and more low before its blasts, and filling our city with consternation and sorrow. The strong man of to-day is clothed in the habiliments of the grave to-morrow, and sorrow sitteth at the door of the household. Taking advantage of the necessities of the times, the undertakers become arrogant and abusive, and the livery stable keepers charge treble prices for carriages. Such is human nature, prone to take advantage of the misfortunes of its fellow beings to reap a rich reward—so wags the world."

There has been received at the Philadelphia Mint $2,000,000 of California gold.

Occupations.—It is calculated that the division of the occupations of men in the United States is nearly in the following proportion:

No. engaged	in internal navigation, -	33,076
do do	in ocean navigation, - -	56,021
do do	in the learned professions, -	65,255
do do	in commerce, - - -	116,607
do do	in manufactures - - -	701,711
do do	in agriculture, - -	3,719,959

Thus it will be seen that those engaged in agriculture, are three and a half times greater in number than those in all other divisions.

The Banda Oriental.—The Oriental government has issued a decree dated April 6th, 1849, abrogating the decree of the 4th May, 1828; by which in addition to the duty of 35 per cent. ad valorum an impost of $15 per bbl. on flour.

The government decrees that every barrel of flour shall pay 29 rials municipal duty when the ordinary duties are paid.

Each fanega of wheat ten rials.

This impost is to continue only so long as is necessary to pay the debt incurred on the article of flour, the liquidations of which shall take place immediately.

The Mexican Minister of War in his late report to government states the number of Mexican women and children annually captured and carried off by the hostile Indians to be upward of six hundred. It is the practice of the savages to murder the men and hold the women as captives.

From Yucatan.—Defeat and Slaughter of the Government Troops.—By the arrival here last evening of the Mexican schooner Felipe, Capt. Hernandez, four days from Sisal, we have received El Boletin, official from Marida, to the 18th ult., inclusive.

The Boletin, of the 16th, contains an account of a sanguinary affair between the Yucateco troops and the Indians, which took place at the distance of a league from the town of Titue, and in which the former were routed with great slaughter. It appears by the report of the commanding officer, Col. Don Jose Doloxes Pasos, that for want of provisions he was obliged to evacuate Titue with his detachment, consisting of 535 men, which was effected on the morning of the 11th. When distant one league from that town, he was intercepted by an overwhelming force of Indians, who attacked him with the greatest fury. After standing their ground until a large number was slain, the Yucatecoes fled, leaving all their baggage, ammunition, &c., in the hands of their foes.

Of the whole detachment only 187, with their Colonel, made their escape. They managed to reach Sabau, carrying off only two officers and fifteen soldiers of the wounded. on the 13th, however, one hundred more of the fugitives, with two sub-lieutenants, made their appearance at Sacalaca. There were seventy-eight head of cattle and all the horses and baggage of the officers captured.

The Indians were still closely besieging Tihosuco. No other record of events is made in these papers.—[N. O. Pic., 23d.

Blockade of the Coast of Africa.—An official notification is published in the Washington papers of a state of war and beligerent blockade, declared by the Commander of the French squadron, against all that portion of the West Coast of Africa lying between the Grand Bassam and Assine rivers. It is in consequence of the natives of the territory of Abka, having violated the treaty which they concluded with France in 1844, and stolen French merchandise.

Canada.—Earl Elgin is said to have assured Earl Grey, that the great majority of the inhabitants of Canada, of the British origin, are in favor of the Rebellion Losses Bill, which has been recently the cause of such great commotion. With the view of justifying this pledge, he is about to start on an electioneering expedition into Upper Canada.

State of feeling in the Canadas.—The latest newspaper accounts we have from Canada indicate much excitement yet existing in the public mind there. The British and French party presses teem with caustic and abusive articles. Lord Elgin is unsparingly denouced by the Tories, or English party, not only for public acts, but for his private deportment—being accused of pecuniary meanness, and of freezing formality in his intercourse with society. The French party, on the other hand denounce the Tories without stint—taunt them with their professions of loyalty and attachment to peace and order, and call on every man who loves his country to stand ready to obey her call, and on the "constitutional press" to persevere in exposing and denouncing the nefarious designs of the Tory faction.

From the Republican's Telegraphic Dispatches.

Cincinnati, July 21.

Horrible Attempt at Poisoning.

Capt. Summons and his whole family, comprising eight or nine persons were poisoned by arsenic being put into the tea; one woman who was employed to sew for the family is dead, and three others dangerously ill, including Huston the Engineer. Capt. Summons remains still very sick. James Summons, his son, has been arrested on suspicion, he was known to purchase poison last evening. The son has been very dissipated and his object in poisoning his father, mother, and the whole family, was to obtain possession of their property; supposing doubtless, that their death would be attributed to the prevailing epidemic. Capt. Summons has been living with his family about two weeks, his place on the Louisville mail line having been temporarily filled.

Philadelphia, July 21.

Wood, convicted of murdering his wife, was hung yesterday, protesting his innocence to the last. Conrod Vintner, for the murder of Elizabeth Cooper, was hung yesterday in Baltimore. Three negroes were hung yesterday in Charleston, making five executions in the whole on yesterday.

Baltimore, July 20.

The Charlston (S. C.) Courier, contains several columns of a speech from the Hon. Jno. C. Calhoun, in reply to the address of of Col. Benton. He begins by declaring him (Benton) unworthy of his notice, and personally he (Mr. Calhoun,) has never thought it worth while to raise him to the dignity of a rival, nor considered it important whether he was put down or not. But, as Mr. Benton strikes at the southern cause through him, (Mr. Calhoun) he feels it his duty to repel his attack.

He says Benton's effort appears to prove him unfaithful to the southern cause, and as aiding the free soilists and abolitionists. This they will understand, and rejoice at his speech as helping to weaken southern confidence in me. It is not the first time a deserter has had the assurance to denounce those who are faithful.

He (Mr. Calhoun) denies being favorable to disunion, and says that he was always favorable to a compromise, but that Northern fanatics prevented it. He claims merit for voting for Claytons compromise, and taunts Benton as the cause of its rejection. He denies the authorship of the Missouri compromise which is Mr. Clay's, and argues the difference between that and the provisal charge against him of having, in Mr. Monroe's cabinet, sustained the power of Congress to restrict slavery in the territories. He deemed, in fact, every assertion of Col. Bentons address and his charges as unfounded.

Benton, he said, offered a proposition to abolish slavery in half of Texas, so as to hem in the south by surrounding it with abolitionists.

The address is bitter and strong, and in the detail is uninteresting.

Boston, July 19.

The steamer Princeton left Naples on the 7th of June, and touched at Fayal, which port she left on the 2nd of July.

The Austrians had quiet possession of Florence and Leghorn. Marshal Radetzsky was at the latter place, and was visited by the commander and an officer of an English steamship then in port, they were received with distinguished consideration.

The Austrian troops at Florence were under the command of Gen. Despre, and the Florentines were paying court to their conquerors, who appeared to be enjoying themselves.

Radetzsky was received at Leghorn with much enthusiasm, which was unexpected by the foreign officers.

Capt. Engle has been in the city from the commencement of the late troubles, and he, with several of his officers, was in Rome for eleven days after the commencement of hostilities at that place by the French.

Washington, July 19.

A package containing $3,000 in Virginia funds, and mailed to this city from Philadelphia, was purloined from the post office on Sunday by some person unknown.

Montreal, Canada, July 19.

The cholera is increasing at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. The deaths yesterday were 61. A complete panic exists.

The Governor has ordered the removl of the troops to St. Johns and the Island of St. Fllins.

Cloonan, who was murdered by the Orangemen, was buried to-day. The funeral was attended by about 3,000 Roman Catholics. The body was covered with a red cloth, emblematic of vengeance.

Louisville, July 17, P. M.

Fire in Allegheny City.—The largest portion of the houses destroyed were frame. The fire raged for two hours. A portion of the western telegraph wires were burned. Dr. Swift's church was insured for $5000 in the North American company, Philadelphia. Mr. Henderson was insured in the Franklin office. Mrs. Dowsnap, a widow, lost nine dwellings; no insurance. Johnson & Watson's marble factory were destroyed. The fire burned from Gay alley north to Ohio street, west to West Common, and east to Diamond Common. Two entire squares were destroyed except six houses. The Diamond and west Common saved the fire from spreading. No water was thrown to render any service. The Allegheny firemen had complete possesion of the ground. A patrol was appointed by the Mayor last night, and threats were made to fire the city. The Mayor has offered a reward of $250 dollars for the detection of the persons who interfered to prevent the Pittsburg fire companies from going into service. Great excitement prevails. The Councils meet to-night, and will probably disband the present fire system, and adopt the paid one. A few small fights occurred, but nothing serious.

Fire at Mauchehunk.—A tremendous fire occurred at Mauchehunk on Sunday morning, destroying upwards of thirty buildings, including the Court House and Jail. Loss estimated at $150,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.
Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

NEW STORE
AT COUNCIL POINT.

JAMES NEEDHAM has opened a store at Council Point, where can be found a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Those wishing cheap and good goods would do well to favor him with a call.
Council Point, July 25, 1849—tf

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.
Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [j25] VOORHIS.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

WINDOW, GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!
S. M. BLAIR
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.
Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAXES.

BEING duly authorized to collect the taxes assessed by the appointed Assessors. I am now prepared to attend to said business at the store of SMITH & STUTSMAN. All persons are therefore respectfully solicited to make immediate call as the law requires.
CHARLES M. JOHNSON.
Deputy Collector for Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.
N. B. Attention special given on Wednesday of each week. C. M. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, June 7, 1849.

BLUFF HOUSE.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.
Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.
Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.
Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.
St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.
Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Millinery**, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.
Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—tf

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.
Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired,
Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

C. CARBRY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.
m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.
Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, May 16, 1849

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Desolation of Babylon.

BY W. G. SIMMS.

The noise of trooping thousands
That clamor for the strife,
Great hosts that shake their bended spears,
In thirst for human life;
The banner proud of Babylon,
Upon her mountains set,
Waves for the nobles of her courts,
A host more naighty yet.

But hark! a mighty clamor!—
A thousand nations rise;
The Lord of Hosts assembleth
His legions of the skies;
His day of vengance dawneth,
While that of earth grows black;
And Heaven's vast empire trembleth,
A world upon the rack.

The doom is over Babylon,
The glory of the earth,
Most priceless to the Chaldean
Of all his stores of worth;
As Sodom and Gomorrah,
So sink her mighty domes,
No more through countless ages
To joy in human homes.

The curse of God hangs o'er her!—
The Arab shrinks in fear,
Nor though with weariness o'erborne,
Seeks tent or shelter there;
Her ruins know the owl alone,
The dragon at her midnight feast,
And loathy, in their obscene rites,
The bittern and the beast.

From the New York Tribune.

Mount Washington.

I STAND beside thy rocky base,
Thy mighty shadow round me thrown;
I watch the dying sunset trace
Its glory on the Arctic zone;
So grand, so calm the dawn of night,
It seems a many-voiced delight.

And now the day is gone—I see
The silver-shining stars on high,
And thy green head, oh Mount! to me
Is leaning proudly 'gainst the sky,
And through thy pines the breath of night
Comes like a many-voiced delight.

How soft and gently silence binds
The solemn woods that garb the scene,
Save when the thunder-mocking winds
Come rushing down the rock ravine!
O'erwearied with the day, the night
I hail, a many-voiced delight.

O sleep! upon my eyelids rest—
Oh God! me safely guard and keep,
While stretched upon Earth's mossy breast
I sweetly dream or calmly sleep;
And I shall ever bless this night,
Which comes a many-voiced delight.

C. D. STEWART.

MISCELLANY.

The Showman Outwitted.

A SKETCH OF THE PRIMITIVE MENAGERIE.

The menagerie was in town.

A rare occurrence was an exhibition of the wild beasts, lions, tigers, polar bears, and ichneumons, in Baltimore; at the early day of which we are writing, yet they came occasionally and this time were visited by old Nat. Whatly, a jolly, weatherbeaten boatman, well known as an inveterate joker, never let any one get to the windward of him. He was furthermore, a *stutterer* of the first class.

Nat visited the menagerie.

As he entered, the showman, was stiring up the monkeys and tormenting the lion, giving elaborate descriptions of the various propensities and natural peculiarities of each and all.

"This, ladies, and gentlemen, this, I say is the African lion. A noble beast he is, ladies and gentlemen, and is called the king of the forest. I have heard that he makes nothing of devouring young creatures, of every description, when at home in the woods. Certain is it, that no other beast can whip him."

"M-m-mister," interrupted Whatly, "do-do-y-you say he ca-ca-cant be whipped?"

"I duz," said the man of lions and tigers.

"Wha-at'l you b-b-bet I ca-ant fetch a cri-tter what'l whip him?"

"I ain't a bettin' man, at all. I don't object to take a small bet to that effect."

"I'll b-b-bet I ca-an f-f-fotch somethin' that I'll w-whip him. Whats-say you to a hundred d-d-dollars?"

Now there were several merchants in the crowd who knew Whatly well, and were fully convinced that if the bet was made, he was sure of winning. So he had no difficulty in finding "backers," one of whom told him he would give him ten gallons of rum if he won.

The menagerie man glanced at his lion. There he couched in his cage, his shaggy mane bristling, and his tail sweeping, the very picture of grandeur and majesty. The bribe was tempting and he felt assured.

"Certing, sir, I have no objections to old Hercules taking about with any creature you may fetch."

"V-ve-very w-well," said Nat. "It's a bet."

The money was planked up, and the next night was designated for the terrible conflict. The news was spread over Baltimore, and at an early hour the boxes of the spacious theatre were filled—The pit being cleared for the affray.

Expectation was on tip-toe, and if was with impatience the crowd awaited the arrival of Whatly. He at length entered, bearing a large sack or bag on his shoulders, which, as he let it fall upon the floor, was observed to contain some remarkably hard and heavy substance. The keeper looked at it with indignation.

"Th-th-that, l-ladies and gentlemen," said Nat, gestulating like a showman, "is a wh-wh-whimbamper!"

"A whimbamper!" echoed the keeper, "that's certainly a new feature in zoology and anatomy. A whimbamper! Well, let him out and clear the ring, or old Hercules may make a mouthful of both of you."

The keeper was excited.

Accordingly Nat raised the bag, holding the aperture downwards, and rolled out a huge *snapping turtle*, while the cheers and laughter of the audience made the arches ring.

"There he is!" said Whatly, as he tilted the whimbamper ove with both his hands, and set him on his legs. The snapper seemed unconscious of his peril.

The keeper was about leaving the room, when he swore his lion should not disgrace himself by fighting such a pitable foe.

"V-very well, said Nat, "if y-y-you choose to g-give me the hu-u-hundred——"

"But it is unfair!" cried the showman.

The audience interposed and insisted upon the fight. There was no escape, and the showman reluctantly released the lion, making himself secure on the top of his cage.

The majestic beast moved slowly around the ring, snuffling and lashing, while every person held his breath in suspense. Lions are prying beasts and this one was not long in discovering the turtle, which lay on the floor a huge and inanimate mass. The lion soon brought his nose in close proximity to it, when the turtle, not thinking, popped out its head and rolled its eyes, while a sort of wheeze issued from its savagerous mouth. The lion jumped back, turned, and made a spring at the critter, which was now fully prepared for his reception. As the lion landed on him, the turtle fastened his terrific jaws upon the lion's nostrils, rendering him powerless to do harm, yet with activity of limb, he bounded around the circle, growled, roared, and lashed himself, but the snapper hung on, seeming to enjoy the ride vastly.

"Go it, whimbamper!" cried Whatly, from the boxes.

The scene was rich.

The showman was no less enraged than the lion. Drawing his pistol, he threatened Nat with terrible threats, that if he did'nt take his turtle off, he'd shoot him.

"Ta-ta-take him off yourself!" shouted Nat, in reply.

At this critical moment, by dint of losing a portion of his nose, the lion shook his dangerous foe from him, and clearing the space between him and the cage with a bound, he slunk quietly in to chew the bitter cud of defeat and pain.

It was a fair fight, all declaring that the whimbamper was the victor. The money was paid over to Nat, who left the theatre delighted at the success of his whim. The next morning he carried his turtle to market and sold him.

So this valient champion, after conquering king of beasts, served to make a dinner for Baltimore epicures.

All that is herein written, is supposed to be true, though highly colored, and is doubtless "green in the memory" of many old citizens of the monumental city.—[Odd Fellow.

Russian Peasants.

The road between Petersburgh and Moscow runs almost in a straight line the whole way through gloomy forests, a deep and sandy country, with scarcely a hill or a dale to enliven the scene: here and there the wholesome sight of a village relieved the tedious sameness of the way. The peasant's houses are built with wood, each in a corner of a large wooden shed, something like a great barn, which is a good contrivance to keep off the cold. The staircase is on one side of the house, though under the roof of the shed, and the door faces the street. One or two rooms, at most, are to be found in these cottages, and they are miserably furnished. Beds they have none; the family sleep either on benches, the ground, or over the stove, which resembles a large oven, and is flat on the top. In every room, from the centre of the ceiling, hangs a vessel of holy water, and a lamp, which is lighted only on certain occasions. Neither would the poorest of the people think their house properly adorned without the picture of their favorite Saint, coarsely daubed on wood. To this representation of their patron, however ugly, (for the features are seldom so well drawn as on an English sign post) they pay devout veneration, crossing themselves, and bowing before it the first thing in the morning, and the last at night. Should one of the neighbors enter the cottage, he makes his obeisance to the Saint before he speaks to any of the family. After this account, it need not be said that they are grossly superstitious. But they are also very ceremonious: when two Russian peasants meet, they pull off their caps, bow, and sometimes kiss one another; and when they address their superiors, they bow their head to the ground. Their dress is as course and rough as their persons. They wear on their head a round hat or cap, with a very high crown; a loose gown reaching below the knee, and tied round the waist with a sash, serves them instead of a coat; in summer, it is made of drugget, and in winter of sheep-skin, with the wool turned inwards. Their trowsers are made of linen, almost as coarse as sackcloth; they wrap several folds of flannel round their legs instead of stocking; and their feet are covered with sandals, woven with strips of bark.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—"Ma," said a young lady to her mother the other day, "what is emigrating?"

Mother.—"Emigrating, dear, is a young lady going to California."

Daughter.—"What is colonizing ma?"

Mother.—"Colonizing, dear, is marrying there and having a family."

Daughter.—"Ma, I should like to go to California."

"Early marriages make us immortal. It is the sole and chief end of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth."

The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that the *foes* of Horace Greely believe in his honesty. This is not true. They are his foes because they do *not* believe in his honesty.

ANNEXATION.—A paper is about to be started in Montreal, for the advocacy of annexation to the United States.

The last words ever writen by John Q. Adams to his son were, "A stout heart, a clear conscience, and never despair."

HO!—A gentleman being asked his opinion of the singing of a lady, who had not the purest breath, said, that the *words* of the song were delightful, but he did not admire the *air*.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A gentleman, familiar with the subject, has prepared some statistics of the Russian army, from which it appears that the land forces of Russia amount to 1,000,000 of men in the war establishment, and are arranged into six main bodies of the army, the general reserve and the several corps of Cossacks. The first division, the great moveable European army of operations, contains 465,720 men. These are arranged into 386 battalions of footmen, (together 386,000 men,) 469 squadrons of horsemen, (together 79,720 men) and 79 brigades of artillery, with 1200 pieces. By adding the artillerists, the train, the companies of workmen, &c., the great army of operation may be estimated at 500,000 men. The army of reserve contains 202,480 men. To these must be added the artillerists, &c. The total of the pieces of artillery belonging to the army of reserve amounts to 472. The Caucassin army, the third division, has 150,167 troops, with 302 pieces of artillery. The army in Finland consists of 16,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. The main body of the army in the province of Orenburg is 64,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. The army in Siberia, 16,000 men, 16 pieces of artillery.

The several corps of Cossacks, who are liable to active service abroad in time of war, amount to 50,000 horsemen. The Cossacks, who have several particular appellations with reference to the part of the country where they live, (for instance, Cossacks of the Don, Cossacks of the Ural, &c.) and who number, upon the whole, about 600,000 men, able to carry arms are genuine Russians, as well as the great mass of the nation, but with the difference that they, since the year 1654, enjoy many political and social privileges.

The disposable forces Russia is able to send in the field in time of war amount to about 800,000 men. Of course, they consist only of the European armies of operation and reserve, and of the regiments of Cossacks; because the main bodies of the army in Caucasian Russia, in the province of Orenburg, &c., must keep their stations for the maintaining of internal peace and order there, and for the safety of the frontiers. According to the latet official reports, the total of the population throughout all parts of the Russian empire amounts to about 67,000,000 inhabitants.

The reader may judge from this exhibit what the Hungarians have to encounter, with Austria combined with this formidable power, and Prussia probably lending its aid.

The message of the French President, Louis Napoleon, is another type of the influence of American republican example. Not so much, however, in its spirit, a portion of which is anything but generous towards the progress of Liberty in Europe—as in its form. For the first time in the history of the old world executive speeches, this of Napoleon's is modelled precisely after the manner of the messages of our Presidents. In reviewing the affairs of France, he takes up the budgets in order, and concludes with a resume of the whole.

The message gives a flattering picture of the position and resources of France. Of her military force, we gather the following:

The National Guard, liable at need to be called into service, numbers 4,000,000 men, 1,200,000 of whom are armed with muskets or light arms. It possesses 500 cannon, 300 battalions of the Guard were organized for action on the 22d of July last. The Guard Mobile consists of 6,000 men. Of regular Army, France has now under arms 451,000 men, and 94,000 horses. The army has 16,495 cannon, of woich 13,770 are bronze. Its field pieces amount to 5,139. The Navy of France consists of 10 ships of the line, 8 frigates, 18 corvettes, 24 brigs, 12 transports and 24 light vessels of sail; of steamers, 14 frigates, 13 corvettes, and 34 dispatch-boats; this is her active fleet. Her reserve fleet is composed of 10 ships of the line, 15 sailing frigates, 10 steam frigates, 6 steam corvettes, and 6 mail stemers. To man these requires 950 officers and 28,500 men.

The budget of agriculture, industry, and commerce, is equally flattering. France has largely established farming schools, agricultural societies, and national studs to promote the breeding of horses. The supply of food in the country is set down as sufficient for all purposes. The consumption of raw materials in her manufactures has greatly fallen off. The President dwells with more satisfaction than we should, upon Russia's recognition of the Republic. This, Mr. Napoleon seems to think sufficient to suppress any remonstrance againt the despotic game Russia is persuing in Europe. It is evident from the tone of the message in regard to Rome, that the President is bent on seizing the city.—[N. Y. Sun.

HEAVEN.—A negro woman at the South was relating her experience to a gaping congregation of her own color; among other things she said she had been to heaven. One of the bretheren says;

"Sister, you see any black folks in heaven?"

She replied, "Oh, go way, Sam, don't put a body out; 'spose I go in the kitchen when I was dar?"

Victoria's babies, though destined to be aristocrats in after life, are in infancy on a level with the Illinois babies—they are nothing else than *suckers*.—[Exchange.

RELIGIOUS INDEPENDENCE.—A Paris journal states that numbers in Sweden, after remonstrating for years against the introduction of changes in the prayers, hymns and catechisms of the establishment, have formally renounced their church, and organized one independent of the state.

A shower of fish bones fell lately, on the plantation of Mr. George Henderson, West Feliciana, La., during a storm. They seem to have been the bones of sea fish mingled with shark's teeth.

FOOT RACE EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn from the Nashville Gazette, that on Saturday last, there was to have been a trial of speed between two gentlemen at White's Creek Springs near Nashville—one weighing *three hundred and seventy five pounds*, the other *two hundred and ninety four*. They were to run a quarter of a mile, for a good supper for six persons.

Short Sermon for Parents.

It is said that when the mother of Washton was asked how she had formed the character of her son, she replied that she had endeavored early to teach him three things; obedience, diligence and truth. No better advice can be given by any parent.

Teach your children to obey. Let it be the first lesson. You can hardly begin too soon. It requires constant care to keep up the habit of obedience, and especially to do it in such a way as not to break down the strength of a child's character.

Teach your children to be diligent. The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of almost every virtue. Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which parents have that it is not respectable to set their children to work. Play is a good thing, innocent recreation is an employment, and a child may learn to be diligent in that as in other things. But let them learn early to be useful.

As to truth, it is the one essential thing. Let every thing else be sacrificed rather than that. Without it what dependence can you place in your child? And be sure to do nothing yourself which may countenance any species of prevarication or falsehood. Yet how many parents do teach their children the first lesson of deception.

WASHINGTON AND VERNON.—When the admiral was attacking Porto Bello, with six ships only as is described on the medal struck on the occasion, who with the most intrepid courage, attended with the most perfect calmness, was always in that part of the ship which was most engaged. After the firing had ceased, he sent his captain to request he would attend upon him, which he immediately obeyed; and the admiral entering into conversation, discovered by his answers and observations that he possessed more abilities than usually fall to the lot of mankind in general. Upon asking his name, the young man told him it was George Washington; and the admiral, on his return home, strongly recommend him to the attention of the admiralty. This great man, when he built his house in America, out of gratitude to his first benefactor, named it "Mount Vernon," and at this moment it is so called.

The Lynn Forum, says: "The use of a bass-viol in the churches is a bass-viol-ation of the Sabbath."

A gentleman having presented his church with the Ten Commandments, it was wittily said that he gave them away because he could not keep them.

It is conceded on all hands that ladies are FAIR, and that chickens are FOWL—that the money market is TIGHT, that the morals are LOOSE, and morning gowns too.

Married—At Rochester, Noble county, Feb. 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Wolf, Mr. Silas Lion to Miss Edith Lamb.

"Our devil calls this a beastly affair, but it remind us of the millenial era spoken of in Holy writ:" "The Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together, and a little child ——" our Bible is lost, and we forgot the remainder of the quotation.—[Exchange.

What is the universe but a hand flung in space pointing always with extended finger unto God?

CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE PRINTER.—The Sun says: "We learn verbally from a young man who returned in the Lexington, that Mr. Benjamin F. Foster, formerly a compositor in the New York Sun Office, has accumulated about thirty thousand dollars in two years."

Here is a capital epigram from the pen of a friend, on a woman with red hair, who wrote poetry:

Unfortunate woman! How sad is your lot?
Your ringlets are red—your poems are not.

Household Orders.

Rachael, go and comb your hair,
Betsy, stop your laughing there!
Kate, haste and wash the dishes,
And Susan, mend your father's—pantaloons!
Sammy, run and feed the hogs,
Jim, go out and bring some logs!
I'll whip you John, you know I will,
If you don't stop a kicking Bill!

COCKROACHES.—We have often heard it asked, what end these disgusting creatures serve in the economy of nature—or in other words, what they are good for. We have just learned. It will hardly be believed—but we assert it as a fact—that the manufacturers of Sherry and Madeira wine communicate to these liquors their peculiar flavor, by an infusion of baked cockroaches, which interesting insects or "*big bugs*," are roasted in an oven set apart for this most odorous and peculiar use. We hope our veracity will not be impeached, as we have for authority one of the most extensive and respectable wine-merchants in this city; who, in confirmation of the above fact, related to us that a friend of his, not content with the *delicate* flavor thus imparted by the manufacturers, had every day brought to him for dinner, a live cockroach, with which he amused himself, and pampered his appetite, by dipping it up and down in his glass of Madeira.—[Literary American.

TOO COLD.—It is very rare that we hear of persons committing suicide by drowning in winter.

A SECOND SARAH.—Mrs. Booth, of Wisconsin, has lately given birth to a fine healthy boy at the age of 70. Her husband is 80 years old. Wisconsin is a "great country."

AVERAGE INCOME OF MAN.—We once took a notion to find out the avarage annual income of the inhabitants of the most favored countries in Christendom. We opened M'Culloch's great work on Great Britain, and found his estimate for each person in England to be £16 a year, or about 22 cents a day; and for every person in Ireland, £6 a year or 8 cents a day. We looked into Chevalier's admirable Lectures on French Political Economy, and his estimate for each person in France, is about $45 a year, or 12½ cents a day.—Our own census estimates the average product of the richest State in the Union at $110 for each person, or 30 cents a day, while our whole country taken together, slave States and all, yields an annual product of but $62 for each person, or about 17 cents per day.

From the New York Tribune.

The Fall of Rome.

The news by the Hibernia leaves hardly a gleam of hope for Italian Freedom. The lone mother of dead empires' has ere this been trampled beneath the iron heel of invasion, and is now the unresisting victim of her perfidious foes. She might and we think would have withstood all the forces that the Neapolitan butcher and Austria's ruthless Radetsky could have brought against her, but the shameful interposition of France made the disparity too great, and she now lies crushed and bleeding at the feet of her oppressors. Such, there is hardly room to doubt, will be the burden of our next advices from Europe. Venice, too, must also succumb to the Austrian army now besieging her; and thus will be quenched the last spark of Italian Freedom. No! not quenched; it will be smothered for a season, but only to burn more brightly and widely hereafter. Let us not despair, for this is not the end. "God is patient because eternal"

Meantime, it is well to consider closely the causes of the immediate disaster.

Italy is divided into many kingdoms or principalities, of which Austrian Italy (the North-Eastern part, comprising Lombardy and Venice) is the largest, the kingdom of Sardinia embracing Piedmont (or the North-Western part) next in importanec; the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily—in the extreme south) is third, and the States of the Church (or Rome and the Legations) fourth; and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany fifth. The smaller Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Lucca are nominaly independent, but really controlled by Austria. The Two Sicilies is far the most populous of these divisions, having over Eight Millions of inhabitants, while Austrian Italy has but Five Millions, Sardinia rather less, the States of the Church under Three Millions, Tuscany One and a Half Millions, and all the smaller States combined a little over One Million. These divisions are ruinous alike to freedom, the power and the happiness of the Italians. They multiply obstacles to social intercourse and brotherly communion of ideas and feelings: they aid to crush every liberal aspiration. Italy has for thirty years been a dungeon and Austria the jailer. Woe to the inmates of either cell if they attempt to break their chains! The Neapolitans subverted their despotism in 1821-2, but Austrian bayonets restored it. Lombardy threw off the yoke last year, but Austria reimposed it. Sardinia would be a republic to-day, but Austrian soldiers overshadow her frontier, and Austrian councillors of State menacingly demand the possession of her most important fortress, per agreement of her kingly traitor just absconded after doing her all the harm in his power. And now Rome and Venice in their turn, having attempted to be free, are made to feel the wrath of tyrants, and atone with their noblest blood for the crime of loving Liberty. Ah! France! France! bitter will be *your* anguish for the part played by your rulers and arms in this humiliation!

—The cause of Liberty in Southern Europe we consider temporarily lost. At this moment, there is probably no Republican flag floating southward of the Alps except the dishonored and prostituted Tricolor of France. The brave defenders of Rome and Venice are dead or writhing in hospitals or living in prisons. A few may have made good their escape into exile, but, as Venice was blockaded by an Austrian fleet, and Rome surrounded by hostile armies, we fear these must be few indeed. Pius IX. is again absolute sovereign of the Roman States, and Venice reposes in the *paternal* arms of Austria, but Austria and the Papacy are both virtually vassals of the Russian Autocrat, who, if Hungary falls, is the substancial arbiter of Europe. Thus Napoleon's famous prophecy is half fulfilled already: Europe is Cossack; how soon shall she be republican?

All is not dark, however. Heroic Hungary stands unshaken, undismayed; and the flame of Democracy spreads like a prairie fire through Southern Germany. Betrayed and menaced France shakes her fetters ominously, and hapless Poland, crushed to the earth, strains her ear to catch the first shout of victorious Hungary, hurling back the Russian slaves through the defiles of Carpathians. There is earnest Republicanism enough in Europe to-day to scatter the enormous hosts of Despotism like chaff, upon one field or a dozen, if it could only be combined and made effectual. But as yet all is chaotic, blind, discordant. Prussia is to-day preponderantly Republican, yet her tyrant has regiments to spare for crushing Revolutionary movements in Saxony and Bavaria. Vienna is Democratic, yet Vienna is to-day the headquarters of Despotism. But this subjugation of the Roman Republic by the soldiers of Republican France dwarfs all the rest.

"Dennis darlint, och, Dennis, what is it you're doing?"

"Whist, Biddy, I'se trying an experiment!"

"Murder! what is it?"

"What is it, did you say? Why it's giving hot wather to the chickens I am, so they will be aither laying *boiled eggs*!"

Men are frequently like tea;—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been a short time in hot water.

TRUE AND BEAUTIFUL.—Some one has remarked, with equal truth and beauty, that education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approbation or sign of reproof, with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble forbearance. With handsfull of flowers in green daisy meadows, with birds admired, but not touched, with creeping and almost imperceptible emmets, with humming bees, and glass bee hives, with pleasant walks in shady lanes, with thought directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature and acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the source of all good, to God himself.

The desire to be beloved is ever restless and unsatisfied: but the love that flows out upon others is a perpetual well-spring from on high.

Be true to thy friend, never speak of his faults to another, to show thy own discrimination.

The best shield against slanderers is to live so that nobody will believe them.

The anonymous spite of a coward should never irritate a gentleman.

FAST MAN.—There is a man at Oxford who lives so fast that he is now absolutely older than his father; and it is thought he will soon overtake his grandfather.

The number of paupers in England was in 1843, in round numbers, 1,876,000, and 1846, 1,471,000, showing an increase in two years of 405,000 persons.

It seems that slavery as was as "gold will knit and break religions." There has been a riot at the M. E. Church, at Alexandria, Va., between the northern and southern members of that church, in which persons not members also took part, and some damage inflicted upon the unoffending building. It originated in the slavery question, and was finally compromised by delivering the keys to the sheriff, who is to retain them until the law shall decide to which party they belong. Meantime the northern church will meet at Liberty Hall, and the southern at the Lyceum.

The Philadelphia North American says that the amount of California gold brought by the passengers in the Ada, has been exaggerated in the pulic prints, and does not exceed $50,000.

Mr. McDougal, one of the passengers, has in his possession a lump of gold found in the dry diggings, about twelve miles south of Suter's mill. It weighs eight pounds and a few ounces, but is not entirely pure, about three pounds of its weight consisting of quartz. It was placed in his charge by Lieut. Woodruff, of the U. S. Navy, and is directed to the care of Mr. Morris, of New York, to be by him deposited in the cabinet of one of the public institutions of Washington.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOBPRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our store better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS AT LINDEN, MISSOURI,

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1849.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60 sacks best Rio coffee;
6000 lbs N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls S. H. molasses;
3 " vinegar;
100 " Cinn. whisky;
50 " Kanawha salt;
110 sks G. A. salt;
80 bush dried apples;
20 bxs soap;
10 " raisins;
10 " candies;
10 " G. P. and Imperial teas;
16 " tobacco;
10 kegs powder;
15 " nails;
600 lbs cotton batting;
3 coils manilla rope;
1 box clothes pins;
1 cask log chains;
10 Jewett plows;
12 grindestones, &c.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;
" Light do
" Black Kid Slippers;
" Fancy do do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;
" do do Buskins;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;
" do Gaiter Boots;
" do Grane do;
" half Gaiters;
" do Cloth buskins;
" do Monroe boots;
Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" pump-sole do;
" gaiter do;
" Monroe slippers;
Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Pumps
" seal do;
" kip do;
Boys' calf Brogans;
" kip do
" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 15.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, fifteen lines or less, one insertion, - $1 00
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From the Millennial Star.

Reply to a Pamphlet Printed at Glasgow, with the Approbation of Clergymen of Different Denominations, entitled

"REMARKS ON MORMONISM."

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from our last.)

On page sixth, this author quotes a clause from a revelation, given January 19th, 1841, commanding the Saints to build the "Nauvoo House," and let Mr. Smith and his heirs for ever afterwards occupy a certain portion of the same. (For be it remembered that Mr. Smith himself furnished a larger amount of capital towards its erection than any other person. "In the same generation," this author exclaims, "in which he uttered his predictions" he was "slain with impunity." "The establishment at Nauvoo is overthrown. The Saints are utterly exterminated from their Nauvoo Zion. Year their very Temple became a college in the hands of their enemies, and was ultimately consumed by fire!" If the author had read a little further in the same revelation, he would have found a very plain intimation that the Saints would be hindered from doing the work assigned to them. It reads thus:—"Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when I give a commandment to any of the sons of men to do a work unto my name, and those sons of men go with all their might, and with all their have, to perform that work, and cease not their diligence, and their enemies come upon them and hinder them from performing that work; behold, it behoveth me to require that work no more at the hands of those sons of men, but to accept of their offerings; and the iniquity and transgression of my holy laws and commandments, I will visit upon the heads of those who *hindered my work*, unto the third and fourth generation, so long as they repent not and hate me, saith the Lord God. * * * * *

And this I make and example unto you, for your consolation, concerning all those who have been commanded to do a work, and have been hindered by the hands of their enemies, and by oppression saith the Lord your God." Some five or six years after this revelation, the Saints were hindered by their enemies from completing that house. This was nothing more than what might have been anticipated from the intimation given in the revelation. Previous to the period in which this revelation was given, and for some time afterwards, the Saints enjoyed peace and tranquility in Nauvoo, and in the regions round about, and to all human appearance there were no fears to be entertained that they would be hindered from building until the Lord indicated it by revelation. Therefore the martyrdom of Joseph Smith and the persecutions of the Saints, instead of weakening the evidence of the truth of the revelation, are confirmatory of its divine authenticity.

The author of the "*Remarks*" seems to exert every power of his mind in misrepresenting our doctrine, in order to deceive the public. He says, that the in Doctrine and Covenants, sec. viii., par. 15, "indisputable evidence is given of a fact which the Mormons uniformly deny, viz, that the Scriptures are of no estimation in the opinion of a true Mormon."

The clause from the revelation reads thus:—"And again verily I say unto you, let no man pay stock in the quorum of the Nauvoo House, unless he shall be a believer in the Book of Mormon, and the revelations I have given unto you, saith the Lord your God: for that which is more or less than this cometh of evil, and shall be attended with cursings and not blessings saith the Lord your God." We see nothing in this passage to prohibit the Saints from believing in the Scriptures, but directly the reverse, they are in this very quotation, required to believe not only in the Book of Mormon, but "*in the revelations which God had given them.*" Now what "*revelations*" has the Lord given unto his Saints? I answer, the *Scriptures*, together with the Book of Mormon, and many other revelations. As a proof that the Scriptures are included among the revelations which God has given for the government of the Saints, we further quote:—"Thou shalt take the things which thou hast received which have been given unto thee in my scriptures for a law, to be my law to govern my church." (Doctrines and Covenants, section xiii. 16.) Hence, "that which is more or less" than a belief in the scriptures, and at all other revelations which God has given to the Saints, "cometh of evil and shall be attended with cursings and not blessings."

The death of Mr. Smith is next referred to by this author. The cruel, cold-blooded martyrdom of Mr. Smith and his brother, by an armed mob, who had painted themselves black for the occasion, is a circumstance two well known to need any comment here. Joseph Smith died a noble martyr for his religion,—innocent of any crimes against the laws of his country: and in all cases, where he received a trial before the courts of his country, he was honorably acquitted. The various crimes alledged against him by his murderous persecutors were never sustained. His murderers, knowing him to be innocent, had not the most distant hope of condemning him by the law,—they merely issued their perjured writs against him for the purpose of dragging him into the midst of his enemies, where they could murder him with impunity, and where he had no friends to protect him. Mr. Smith never escaped from any former prison, as this author pretends; he was taken by a band of heartless murderers in Missouri, who had just imbrued their hands in the blood of many of the Saints, and who had dragged little children from their hiding places, and murdered them, with the most horid oaths. By this fiendish band, he, with many others, were thrust into prison, where they were kept many days, and were offered "human flesh" to eat, and threatened with death constantly. At length, however, they took them from the prison and escorted them several days' journey over the country, still saying that they intended murdering them. The most of the guards became beastly drunk, while the balance, being a little more humane, were unwilling to have them murdered, therefore they advised the prisoners to leave for the State of Illinois. Thus Mr. Smith escaped from this blood-thirsty banditti. Mr. Smith was not endeavoring to escape from Carthage prison, as this author insinuates, at the time this painted mob first made their appearance in the distance. They had rushed upon the building—burst open the door—shot dead his brother Hyrum, and severely wounded elder Taylor, one of the twelve before he (Mr Smith) went to the window, where he leaned partially out, as if to shield himself from the shower of balls which were pouring through the door; in which position he was shot by the mob without, and his body fell to the ground. Before he expired he was taken by the mob and placed against a well-curb, after which four of the gang simultaneously raised their guns and shot him dead. This is according to the testimony of eye witnesses to the whole scene.

This author proceeds to quote the words of our Savior:—"*It cannot be that a prophet perish out of Jerusalem.*" And concludes that Mr. Smith could not be a prophet because he perished out of Jerusalem. But we ask, Where did Peter and Paul perish? At Rome. Were they prophets? Yes. Paul declares, Ephesians iii. that God had made known to him a certain mystery, by revelation, "*which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and* PROPHETS *by the Spirit.*" Christ promised all of his apostles the spirit of prophecy, and expressly told them that the Holy Ghost should show them *things to come.* Look at the numerous prophecies contained in the writings of the apostles, all of which prove to a demonstration that they were great prophets, and yet the most of them perished out of Jerusalem! It is very evident from the adjoining passages that our Savior only intended to convey the idea of the wickedness of Jerusalem, compared with other cities, and not that no prophets should, in time to come, perish out of Jerusalem. We do not wonder at this author using such flimsy, ignorant, and foolish arguments, for there are none other that can be used against the truth. Gross slanders, foul misrepresentations, and persecutions, are the only weapons that the devil or any of his emissaries ever used to overthrow the work of God.

The next effort of this unknown author is, to quote a sentence from my tract ("Divine Authority") and then, with all the cunning that he possessed, endeavor to misrepresent its meaning.

The sentence which he denounces, reads thus:—"How could an impostor so far surpass the combined wisdom of seventeen centuries as to originate a system diverse from every other system under heaven, and yet harmonize with the system of Jesus and his apostles in every particular!" What! an impostor discover the gross darkness of ages, and publish a doctrine perfect in every respect, against which not one scriptural argument can be adduced! The idea is preposterous! The purity and infallibility of the doctrine of this great modern prophet is a presumptive evidence of no small moment in favor of his divine mission." "What does this amount to," inquired this deceptive author, "but that Smith has invented a more perfect system than that of Jesus Christ?" And further, this author assumes that, "the system introduced by Christ has been on the earth under heaven these eighteen hundred years." But this is his own assumption without proof. Indeed, it is a false assumption; for the system of Jesus Christ includes inspired apostles and prophets, and all the miraculous gifts of the Holy Ghost which Christ promised. Now we ask this author if all these have been on the earth during "*these eighteen hundred years!*" If not, then the system of Christ has not been on the earth during that time. It is true, we have the history of that system as it once existed on the earth. But where is the system now? Fled from under heaven, leaving only a history by which mankind understand that it once had place on the earth. The system introduced through Joseph Smith which embraces inspired apostles and prophets, and all other powers, gifts, and blessing, is diverse from every system under heaven, and yet it harmonizes and agrees in every particular with that system which Jesus once had on earth, but which has not, because of wickedness existing among men for many centuries past. Indeed, it is the same system renewed—the same offices, gifts, and powers restored, that mankind may once more have the system of Jesus among them preparatory to his second advent.

On page eight of the "*Remarks*" the author pretends to quote a revelation contained in the fourth section of the Book of Covenants, purporting, as he falsely pretends, that the New Jerusalem should be built in this generation, and that it should be dedicated by the hands of Joseph Smith, jun. Now, every one who has read the Book of Covenants, knows that there is no such declaration in the Book, and that this author has quoted falsely to deceive. Mr. Smith, in the year 1831, dedicated by commandment the temple lot; but there is no revelation that says he shall dedicate the New Jerusalem; neither is there any intimation in the revelation that the New Jerusalem should be built in this generation. These are falsehoods of this wicked author's own invention, which he has endeavored to palm off upon the public as though they were in our books. It is difficult to conceive how "*clergymen of different denominations*" could approbate such wilful and barefaced falsehoods as are contained on almost every page of the "*Remarks*" unless they were of the same spirit as its author. With regard to the New Jerusalem, we believe that there will be such a city built by the direction of the Almighty, in the place that he has appointed, and that it will be built between this and the expiration of the Millennium—that it will be preserved when the earth passeth away—that it will afterwards come down out of heaven upon the *New Earth*, and that it will be the abode for ever of immortal and glorified beings. We also believe that the old Jerusalem will be built upon the land of Palestine—that it will never afterwards "be plucked up nor thrown down." (Jer. xxxi. 38, 39, and 40.) but will be preserved when the earth passeth away, and will also come down upon the New Earth after the New Jerusalem has descended, and that both cities will be occupied from thenceforth with glorified and immortal beings who will inherit the earth for ever and ever.

The dimension of this last city that John saw descending, are given in the twenty-first chapter of his book. John says, (verse 16,) "And the city lieth four-square, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs," which is 1500 miles; now it is rather improbable that the city should be 1500 miles in length and breadth, but it is not improbable that it should contain 1500 square miles; for 1500 square miles could all be contained in a city less than thirty-nine miles in length and breadth. Therefore, the measurement of the angel, no doubt, had reference to the superficial contents. John further says, "*The length, and the breadth, and the height of it are equal.*" Does this mean that the height of the city is to be nearly 39 miles, or equal to the length and breadth, or as our Scottish author says, "*a perfect cube!*" We think not. The expression was, no doubt, used to represent the great *equality* that existed in all parts of the city, as for instance, the length of parrallel lines running in one direction (as north and south) should all be equal; and parrallel lines running at right angles (as east and west) through any part of the city should also all be equal; while the height of the buildings in one part of the city should be equal to the height of the buildings in any other part of the city. A perfect *equality* seems to characterizes every part of the city, that is, the length in one place is *equal* to the length measured in parrallel directions through any other place: the same *equality* characterizes the breadth, and the same *equality* characterizes the buildings. We have no idea that the buildings will be 39 miles in height so as to form "*a perfect cube.*" Indeed, we very much doubt whether the buildings will be as high as the wall: for John says, the city "*had a wall* GREAT *and* HIGH." How great and high was this wall! Only "*an hundred and forty and four cubits.*" Now, if the height of this city was to extend up 1500 miles, or even 39 miles, this wall could not be called "*great and high*" when compared with such huge building. The wall would be immensely lower than the houses, and therefore would be very ill-proportioned to the city; but from the fact that the wall is called "great and high" we may draw the conclusion that these splendid mansions were lower than the high wall with which they were surrounded.

As this Scottish author has, for reasons best known to himself, kept his name in the dark, in the remainder of our reply we shall, for the sake of convenience in reference, call him Joseph Paton. We do not pretend that this is the author's real name, but only assumed as a convenience for the time being.

Mr. Paton finds fault with a revelation which speaks of a priesthood conferred "upon Aaron and his seed throughout all their generations, which priesthood also continueth and abideth for ever with the priesthood which is after the holiest order of God." He supposes it altogether unscriptural for God to restore again to the earth the Aaronic priesthood. But what says the scripture upon this subject? God commanded Moses to anoint Aaron and his sons, and he says, expressly, that "*their anointing shall surely be an* EVERLASTING PRIESTHOOD *throughout their generations.*" (Exodus xl. 15.) The same covenant of an "*everlasting priesthood*" was made with Phinehas, the grandson of Aaron, "*and his seed after him.*" (Numbers xxv, 13,) The same priesthood existed among Israel before Aaron and his sons received their anointing, and before the law of Moses was given. (Exodus xix, 22—24.) The same priesthood administered not only the ordinances of the law, but also the ordinance of "*Baptism for the remission of sins,*" which is one of the ordinances of the gospel. For instance, John the Baptist, who was a literal descendant of Aaron, inherited the "*everlasting priesthood*" by virtue of his birthright, and the covenant of priesthood made with his fathers; yet he officiated in a gospel ordinance. John, and the seven churches of Asia were not only washed from their sins by the blood of Christ, but were also made here in this life. "*Priests unto God and his Father.*" (Rev. i. 6.) That the priesthood of Aaron will again officiate on the earth is clearly predicted in numerous passages of scripture. The Lord says (Isaiah lxvi 20) that Israel shall be brought as an offering to the Lord out of all nations, upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts, to his holy mountain, Jerusalem." * * * * *

And I will also take of them for PRIESTS *and for* LEVITES *saith the Lord.*"—(Verse 20 and 21.) And in the 22d and 23d verses he declares that the seed and name of the Levitical priesthood should remain as long as the new heavens and the new earth should remain, and that "from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, all flesh shall come to worship before him." Thus we see that the Aaronic Priesthood will not only exist when Israel is restored from all nations but will continue to exist after all wickedness is destroyed out of the earth, and under its administrations "all flesh will come and worship before the Lord." And as the New Heavens and Earth will have no end, neither will this Priesthood have an end, but shall abide for ever with the greater priesthood, which is after the order of the Son of God.

(To be continued.)

For the Frontier Guardian.

AN EXTRACT,

FROM THE JOURNAL OF V. H. SMITH.

Sleep on dear mother, years have fled,
And manhood crowns thy offspring's head;
His childish wants have passed away,
Since in the grave you silent lay—
Sleep on I say, I would not call
Your spirit back into that wall,
That mouldering wall it once did know,
In tears and sorrow here below,
Sleep on awhile—forever, not
For trembling soon shall seize the spot
And Space, where strewn your ashes lay,
And you shall 'wake to endless day—
Shall 'wake in resurrection morn,
A purer body to adorn;
And purer life and joys to see—
The keys are known—it sure shall be,
Shall 'wake dear mother, and will know
Your children dear, again below.
With Christ, we then a thousand years
Shall reign, in kingly—queenly spheres.
And, when millennial reign is past,
Death and the grave shall never blast
The glorious hope of endless day,
Of crowns, and thrones, and princely sway.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

(Continued)

Act II. Scene I.—*A Field.—Enter Saunders Snoddem walking quickly—Enter Lord Aimwell.*

L. A.—Ho: Saunders, Ho.

Saun.—(*Turning back.*) What's your will, my Lord.

L. A.—Have you any particular business calling you away? You appear to be in a hurry.

Saun.—I'm gaun tae a preaching at eight o'clock, and gin I get my supper, and the dirt off mysel, it will be weel eer. But I hae plenty o' time tae tak ye're lordship's commands.

L. A.—I wanted to see you by yourself, to inform you, that Dr. Clamour has written me a note, stating that you are unworthy of receiving my employment. He charges you with no specific crime, but means to leave the impression that you are a bad character. I have always taken you for a steady, industrious, right-minded man, and I thought it proper to let you know this, and give you an opportunity of clearing yourself, if you can do so.

Saun.—I doubt yeare lordship has laid a gay hard task on me; I dinna see how I can clear mysel, when there is naething laid to my charge.

L. A.—That is very true, Saunders, I never thought of that. But perhaps you could form some idea of the reason. Had you ever any intercourse with the doctor?

Saun.—I was honored wi a visit frae him this morning, the first I ever had, and I think its likely to be the last: I hae but half guess o' his errand, for he never got it tell't yet. Ye see, I had been hearing a Latter-day Saint minister the night afore, (the same I mean to hear the night,) The doctor sought my opinion of their doctrine, I own'd candidly I believed their doctrine to be true, and themselves to be sent of God. At this he fell into a rage, and though I offered to reason the thing from scripture, it only served to add fuel to the flame; he raged in a very uncivil manner about my delusion and ignorance, &c., and when I saw that, I spoke my mind very freely, for I had smelt as much he wanted me to gang out and persecute them openly. This is the only thing, please ye're lordship, ever past between the doctor and me.

L. A.—Your have told me a very surprising story, but from what I know of the doctor's mind, I have reason to believe it to be true. I highly commend the course you adopted. I assure you it has risen you a good deal in my estimation. But, Saunders, are not these the people termed Mormons, that so much is said against both from pulpit and press?

Saun.—The very same fouk, ye're lordship.

L. A.—You say, you offered to reason the thing from scripture. Now I have heard that they don't believe our scripture.

Saun.—They're the only sect I ever heard o' in Britain that believe our scripture, A' the rest believe in their favorite commentators, and no' in the scripture at a'.

L. A.—That last remark is certainly true; and you hear them preach to night!

Saun.—In the Temperance Hall, at eight o'clock. Wad ye're lordship no' think on gaun down! Prince and pensant have a' alike need o' the salvation they have to offer, and I can assure you, if ye heard them ance, ye wadna count it labor lost.

L. A.—I confess I should like to go. And yet, I—could I not disguise myself!

Saun.—Come awa down to the cottage, and I'll gie your lordship claes, 'ill make ye a perfect ploughman in five minutes.

L. A.—No, I shall go, but I shall not disguise myself: I may not be a wise man, but I shall for once use my privilege of hearing for myself before judging. Come, I shall go down along with you, and you shall tell me more about them by the way. [*Exeunt.*

Scene II.—*A room in Tythington Manse.—Dr. Clamour attired in his magisterial wig, and a clerk seated at a table with papers before him.*

Dr. C.—(*Taking his chair at the table.*)—Now Mr. Scrimp, I have to request you, in taking down the depositions, to use the strongest possible language, and make them out in the fullest manner. Ho, there; let the prisoner be brought in.—(*Enter Heber C. Kimball, handcuffed in charge of an officer.*)—(*To the officer.*)—You may retire, but be sure to remain within call.—(*To Heber C. Kimball.*)—Sir, I have had information of a very serious nature lodged against you. I am truly sorry that a man can be found so abandoned in wickedness, as to assume the guise of religion for such purposes as you are charged with. Sir, you are charged with having (under the garb of religion) convened a meeting, and there, by base, wicked, and blasphemous speeches, incited the people to acts of riot and confusion, to the serious disturbance of the peace of our quiet town. What say you; guilty or not guilty!

H. C. K.—I am not guilty. Nor can the worst invention of the devil, aided by all your influence, prove me so.

Dr. C.—I'll advise you, sir, to speak more respectfully to your superiors, otherwise it it shall be all the worse for you.

H. C. K.—And I, sir, shall advise you to deal out justice impartially and without prejudice, otherwise you shall be entangled in your own net, and shall not be able to escape.

Dr. C.—Sir, this insolence shall be recorded in your favor, (Ho, there; let the witnesses be brought in.)—(*Enter Dick Devilish and Billy Blaster.*)—Well, Richard, what have you to say in this case, were you at this meeting last night?

D. D.—We was, sir.

Dr. C.—Who got up that meeting!

D. D.—Why, I heard it said, it was that 'ere man.

Dr. C.—What sort of a meeting was it?

D. D.—It was such an uproarous confusionary meeting, you never se'ed the like on't.

Dr. C.—Who caused the confusion?

D. D.—It was caused by that 'ere man speechifying about blapenemy, I thinks they call it.

Dr. C.—Speaking blasphemy, I suppose, you mean.

D. D.—Ay, ay, ye're honor, I had forgot.

Dr. C.—Well, William, what have you got to say?

B. B.—Why, I says as he says.

Dr. C.—You mean, that your testimony is the same as his, word for word. That will do, both of you sign your depositions, and then retire.—(*To Heber C. Kimball.*) You hear what these witnesses say against you. I am astonished (after such infamous conduct) you were allowed to escape with life. But our citizens are a law-abiding people, and I am rejoiced they have rather chosen to throw you into the justice of the law.

H. C. K—Shall I be allowed the common privilege of the meanest criminals, to cross-examine these witnesses, and produce witnesses in my own behalf?

Dr. C.—We have already had too much of your lingo; I shall allow you sufficient time to study your defence in jail. Clerk, make out his mittimus. Ho, officer.—(*Enter officer.*)—There's your prisoner, you are responsible for him till you lodge him safely in Bridewell.

[*Officer seizes H. C. K., and exit Lord Aimwell.*

L. A.—I beg pardon, doctor, but I just heard by accident that you had a case of some importance, and I thought that as you knew me to be at liberty; you would have called in my assistance.

Dr. C.—(*In evident confusion.*)—W—we—that is to say—I would not think of giving your lordship any unnecessary trouble. We have got through with it, however. Officer do your duty.

L. A.—(*To the officer.*)—Remove these handcuffs, and retire until called for.—(*To Dr. Clamour.*)—Doctor I want to inquire into the case a little.—(*Lifts the depositions and reads them.*) These are charges of a grave nature, surely. And signed I see by two very respectable witnesses, old acquaintances of mine, too. I have had the pleasure of sending them alternately to Bridewell and the stocks every little while, for a long time back.—(*To H. C. K.*)—I am truly sorry, to see a gentleman of your appearance in such a situation. Are you satisfied this case has been legally made out against you.

H. C. K.—Sir, I am an entire stranger in Britain. I know not who you are, but if you have the will (as I perceive you have the power) to judge righteous judgement, and will be pleased to enquire into this case, you will find that a grosser piece of humbug (under the name of justice) was never acted in any nation under heaven, much less in a civilised nation such as Britain is reported to be. I throw myself entirely into your hands. I have been denied the privilege of cross-questioning these fellows brought up against me, and of producing witnesses in my own behalf.

(To be continued.)

For the Frontier Guardian.

A LEAF

From an old Manuscript found in the Gold Diggins.

CHAPTER XII.

1. And lo, it came to pass in the first year of the reign of Zachary, whom the people chose should rule over them, that he would not hearken unto the wise men who had always stood near unto the king, but chose unto himself whom he would to be counsellors, and to stand near unto him.

2. And it come to pass that these wise men began to say within themselves on this wise; "go to, have we not seen this our nation rise up in majesty and glory; and have not we long desired to be king over this goodly land! Now lo, and behold! is not he whom we thought the people knew not of, even he who has fought the battles thereof! Him have the people delighted to honor.

3. Now these wise men said within themselves, even as this people will not have us to rule over them, let us get to ourselves a kingdom, even a kingdom in the midst of this goodly land. Let us therefore go to, and stir up the people, that there may be division in the land, and lo, we surely know that which has ever been the cause of fear in the hearts of those who have ruled in the land before us.

4. Now there was one John, who lived in the land South; and he was a mighty man in the councils of the nation. Now this John of the South was a very wise man, but he was also a fiery headstrong man, even that before he had fallen under the displeasure of a former king, because of his great love of the people of the South, and because he was a turbulent man.

5. Now these people of the South were called cotton growers. And these wise men with the king had often an occasion to restrain this man when he would fain stir up the people. Therefore they said in their hearts, even as this people will not have us to rule over them, we will even let him do whatsoever he lists, and then will he not cause divisions among the people! And lo, and behold! will not the North be divided against the South, and the East against the West!

6. Now there was one in the North, a wise man, whom the people called Daniel, and he was like Daniel of old for his great wisdom; for he had long stood in the councils of the nation, and in the midst of kings, and of the wise men of the earth.

7. And Daniel had great love for the people of the North. Now these people of the North were called cotton spinners" and there was a noted man among them whose name was Abotaran, and he was a man of much wealth, and influence among the cotton spinners.

8. And it came to pass that in the cogitation of his mind did Daniel remember this man, for Abotaran was friendly unto Daniel, and with his friends, had oftentimes much comforted the heart of Daniel when surrounded by his enemies.

9. Now Daniel was vexed that the people should choose another to rule over them, therefore he sent for Abotaran and said unto him, now surely the time has come when this nation will be divided one against another; for, has not this John of the South been crying aloud against the North, and the people stood and listened!

10. Now behold this John would even rule over the South. And Daniel said unto his friend, "thou knowest that there is one, even one who is called Martin who would fain rule over the North. But the people will surely not have this man to rule over them, for behold he has deceived them.

11. Therefore let us council together. Go to, let us gather together all the spinners of the North and we will have a kingdom even greater than that of the South, and then Abotaran shall be next the throne. Now the heart of Abotaran was made to rejoice that day, for he desired much to be exalted over the people.

12. Again did Daniel speak unto his friend, saying, surely, there is much land, and many people in the West, which also we would have, but I know that there is one Thomas a wise man who pleaseth the people, and he desireth to get unto himself a kingdom, therefore has he said we will cast up a highway, from the great waters on the west even to the waters that divideth the land, that we may get the gold, and the silver, and precious things even from distant lands. Now behold, this gathereth together the hearts of the people unto him. Now, therefore, this Thomas would rule over all the West even though there be many languages, tongues and people. * * * * *

CHAPTER ——.

1. And it came to pass after many days when the spinners of the North were gathered together, and when the great highway had been cast up from the waters of the West even to the waters that divideth the land. And a great city was laid out in the South, for their rules to gather together, and wherein their King should dwell.

2. That the wise men of the South saw that the armies of the North were great in number even as the sands of the sea.

3. And they counseled together, saying, our valient men are few, even that we fear this people of the North, even that they come and take away our name that we be not a kingdom.

4. Therefore let us counsel together, if

here be not a people to help us, even a people who desires our cotton!

5. And lo! behold they sent unto a king whose realm was afar off even beyond the great waters, saying, come help us against these spinners of the North that we may even prevail against them, and we will give thee of our cotton even all that thou do'st crest.

6. Now this pleased the king of the realm afar off, even that he called together his chief men and nobles and spake unto them saying this is that which we have long desired, even the division of that goodly land. Now, therefore let us go forth and take of the spoil, even that which the king our father before held.

7. And the chief captains and nobles said amen, for so it seemeth good in thy sight Oh king live forever.

8. And the king commanded his chief captains and nobles that they should gather together all his valient men in ships, that they should go down to this goodly land and possess it, even to the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills.

* * * * *

9. Now this grieved, the chief rulers, and mighty men who dwelt near to this King, even that they sent ambassadors, saying we would not that thou shouldst make war upon that goodly land, for we have also received of her merchandize; of gold and silver, and precious stones, and wood, and fine flour, and wheat and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots.

10. But the king * * * *

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

House Room.

No person or family need come here with the expectation of renting a house or a room, for we do not know of one to be had in that way. Any place can be bought if price enough is paid for it. But emigrants should generally calculate to build themselves houses when they get here.

It would be far better if many of our friends living on small claims here, and too often contending about them, would sell out or even give them to the poor, and branch out North and East and take claims of three hundred and twenty acres, the full extent and limit of the law. Your claim can be made in two seperate and distinct places, so as to have prairie and timber both if you wish.

Our friends coming from the East by land would mostly do well to stop on the Nichtenabotany in the vicinity of Indian Town. If your claim is run out and designated by posts and blazed trees, you can hold it to the extent of three hundred and twenty acres, though you should not have more than one acre enclosed by a fence. But be prudent and saving of the timber, and cut none unnecessarily, even though you may have plenty. When you cut a tree for rails, boards or for any mechanical purpose, be sure and remove the entire top for fuel, and let none go towaste.

Some *valuable claims* remain yet not taken up in the neighborhood of Lieut. Geo. W. Oman, about fifteen miles West of Indian Town.

Election.

Through a misunderstanding, there was an opposition to the successful candidate for sheriff at our last election. We have considered that both the candidates were men qualified to discharge the duties of that office; and we are sorry to see good men suffer any feelings to arise against one another on account of a difference of opinion. It is always well to be united if we can be in every good thing; but we should ever avoid harsh disputes, wrangling and every thing like vindictiveness, if every one does not see just as we do. Let no strife or animosity arise in your breasts; but let it be your pride and ambition so to order your course that the officers of the law will have but little to do with you in their legal capacity, whether they are the men of your choice or of the choice of your neighbor.

Thos. H. Benton.

This distinguished Senator from Missouri is making no small bustle in the Democratic ranks. He has awaked the Lion of the South from his lair. He roars like the Lion coming up "from the swelling of Jordan" in days of old. This great rise of the Locofoco waters will, most likely, like ancient Jordan, empty its angry current into a *Dead Sea*.

We hear, from a reliable source, that Mr. Benton says the Mormons are a very bad people—that they do not believe the scriptures—that they are enemies to the constitution, &c. If the Hon. Senator would come up to Kanesville and take a twist with some of our plough boys on the scriptures, he might not only be satisfied that we believed them, but that we understood them likewise. He may think that we ought to repeat the evidence that we are friends to the Constitution, before he can believe we are, by sending five hundred more men to California just after being banished and exiled from our home by the permission and kind indulgence of a sovereign Democratic State. We think that we are as good friends to the Constitution as Mr. Benton himself, and we believe the bible just as strongly as we do not believe he will ever be the President of these United States; and as to our being a bad people, we freely confess that we have not much goodness to boast of, and must therefore join with the poor publican who smote upon his breast in the presence of the proud and haughty Pharisee, and say: "God be merciful to us sinners."

Steamer Dahcota.

We have understood that the above steamer is to be raised on Friday, the 31st inst., and the owners of property on board, can have it by being present and proving their right to it.

Mr. Daley on Musquito, and Mr. Benn, can tell all about it. We hear that the owners of the boat are on the ground making preparations to raise her.

Music.

We are about to build a Hall in this place for the cultivation of the science of Music. It is much needed here for the above and other purposes. It will cost about $500—such an 'one as we contemplate building, and it will be built solely at the expense of the Editor of the Guardian, unless some of his friends are disposed to forward him something for the above object. Any donation for the above purpose will be duly acknowlged through the columns of this paper. The hall will be entirely under the control of the present presiding officer of the Church in Pottawatamie, and should there be any income arising from it at any time, it will be devoted to defray any contingent expenses to which the presiding officer may be subject.

Dry Times for News.

Our Eastern mail is not yet properly established, and because of rains, high water and sickness, as we are informed, our Desmoines mail, has failed one or two of the last trips. The papers that come by our Southern mail are barren of interest.

The cholera has nearly done creating excitement; but disasters, fires, murders, thefts, and robberies, continue about as usual. Missouri is a good deal agitated by the voice of her Jupiter who makes no little shaking among the dry bones of Democracy in the Valley of Decision. That matter is going off right. We wish none of them harm, but are willing that both divisions of that party should be successful. It rains here almost every day, besides an extra thunder shower nearly every night. We have very heavy thunder, even "*Western Thunder*," and lightning so constant and vivid that one can walk in the night without stumbling. Some of our farmers complain that the storms have been so frequent and penetrating that their stacks of wheat are wet in almost to the centre on the weather side. Much grain, it is thought, will be injured in the stack by the continued rains. The health of this section remains good.

Public Conveyance.

We learn that our old friend, Mr. Mower, is making arrangements to put some good four horse passenger teams on the route between this place and Saint Joseph Missouri. We wish him abundant success, and hope he may get the mail contract to help defray the expenses of the line. This is an enterprize that cannot fail to meet the approval of the citizens on the entire route.

The following letter addressed to Mr. Wicks by Mr. English, we publish at the request of Mr. W. who claims that the Indians have paid for the mill and he, therefore, had a just right to sell it to Mr. Harris or to any one else.

We have no interest whatever to subserve in the matter, neither do we wish to forestall the operations of Government; yet we wish for every man to have his rights duly and properly set before the community that no unmerited prejudice may arise against a neighbor.

AUSTIN, IOWA, August 15, 1849.

DEAR SIR: I have just seen an article in the Frontier Guardian, respecting the Pottawatamie Mill.

The mill stones have been paid for by the Indians and receipts are on file in the Sub-Agent's office of the above Indians. The Mill was paid for by the Indians when J. B. Luce was Sub-Agent, and I was present when it occurred.

I am acquainted with every particular respecting your right if you are in possession of said mill.

I am, sir, &c., &c.

W. R. ENGLISH.

To S. E. WICKS, Esq.

It is understood that the Mormon settlements in the Great Basin, will send a Delegate to Congress in December, with the design of procuring, if possible, the organization of a government in the Great Basin as a separate territory, with the view of ultimately asking its admission into the Union as an Independant State. There are some five thousand Mormons, now there, and it is expected that this number will be constantly doubling for several years, in arithmetical progression. If this should prove to be true, but a few years will elapse before there will be a population of 60,000 in the territory—which number heretofore has been deemed sufficient for establishing a State Constitution and conferring the privileges of a member of the confederacy.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

For the information of the Gazette, and others, Dr. John M. Burnhisel, the Delegate from Salt Lake City, with a petition for a Territorial Government, is now on his way to Washington. We saw the petition in his possession, and it was very numerously signed by the citizens of that place.

Nearly two thousand years ago, the apostle of the Highest proclaimed that evil could be overcome only with good.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug 6, 1849.

FRIEND O. HYDE: In your paper of the 25th of July, I observe, in giving a notice of "*The Last Train*," you say, among other things. "There was to be seen the Southerner with his colored attendant," &c., &c. Now I would like to know, whether you mean to say the Southerner went with his slave to our American Piedmont? If so, I would ask of you if Slavery is going to be established in the Valley? Many of the Saints here yet, I assure you, are mightily averse to the establishment of human slavery in the Valley, especially such of us who came from England, and intend going at the first convenient opportunity. Will you answer us through the Guardian?

You will excuse me for not giving you my real name now. You will get to know it any how.

Yours, &c., ——

The unknown writer of the above letter is referred to the fourteenth number of the Guardian for his answer. There he will find the information that he seeks. He has our thanks for late papers.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.

10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.

10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.

10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.

100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet clabboard.

SHINGLES, BOARDS AND LUMBER!—Whoever wishes the Guardian in exchange for the above, must bring them soon.

Letters from the plains bring news from Gen. Wilson's party, dated 60 miles beyond Fort Laramie. It was almost impossible to count the graves along the route.

News by telegraph gives rather unfavorable accounts from California. There is much distress among the miners. Business is dull at San Francisco. A strong effort is being made to organize a State Government.

From the Glasgow Times.

STEAM BOAT ALGOMA,
FORT LEAVENSWORTH, July 25, 1849.

MR. GREEN:—I have just had an interview with Mr. A. L. Johnson, just in from South Pass and Fort Laramie, express to this post, with about 350 pounds of letter mail, which was put on board this Boat for the Post Office Department at St. Louis.

Mr. Johnson informs me that he left the South Pass on the 13th June, and on the 18th July arrived at this port, having been thirty days on the route, during which time he has laid by ten days, at various places on account of high water, &c.

Mr. J.-spent the 4th of July at the Camp of Gen. John Wilson, suite and escort, at Brady's Island, on the Platte river. The General was getting along very well, but said that he thought he might winter at Salt Lake.

Col. Loring with his regiment, left Fort Laramie for Oregon, on the 23d of June.

Mr. Johnson will start for Fort Laramie on to morrow, determined if possible, to perform the trip (640 miles) in fifteen days saying at the same time, that somebody else must bring in the next mail—people here were too thick for him—too much cholera—none in the mountains, and closing with the observation, that he had not been in the States since '41, and that he should spend the remainder of his life in the mountains, where he felt himself at home.

Mr. J. had only an Indian to accompany him in with the mail bags and necessary baggage.

I send you a Santa Fe Republican of the 9th ult., handed me by Mr. Washington Knox, of Rocheport, just in with a train to Independence.

J. T. CLEVELAND,
Captain of the Algoma.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever it is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before, and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth to the depth of sixty-three feet.

A Gambler Sold at Auction.

A good story is told in the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript, of a gambler who once attempted to fleece the green ones of Alexandria Va. After setting his game, he at last caught a man of whom he won about $3,000. The gentleman feeling that he was tricked and yet unwilling to resort to legal redress and believing that thrashing the gambler would pay but poorly, began to cast about for some mode of punishment which might prove effectual in its influence on the gambler and of some public utility. He at last bethought him of the old colony laws in regard to vagrancy, which authorized the selling into servitude all persons who could not exhibit ostensible means of procuring a livelihood. The complaint was entered, and in due time the gambler was condemned in accordance with the laws. Supposing that their could be nothing very serious in the matter, as no person would be likely to bid for his services, he suffered himself to be brought under the hammer. The gentleman was there ready to carry out his plan. Ten dollars was bid—the gambler doubled it. The bids went on by degrees to $1500, when the gambler began to manifest symptoms of alarm by begging his persecutor to desist, as he had already bid to the full amount of his purse—onward and upward went the bids, however, until the sum reached $3,500, at which the poor gambler was knocked of to himself—he paid the amount and vamosed. The corporation took the proceeds of the sale and added a steeple and bell to their Town Hall. Thus was the goodly city of Alexandria furnished with those very important appendages to its improvements.

A guard was detached to protect the steamer Rowena, at St. Louis on Monday evening, 31st ult., from a threatened attack of the Irish.

Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid, and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodical from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their periodicals are sent to their former direction they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for until arrearages are paid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Advertisements handed in without the period of their continuance distinctly noted, will be continued until forbid; and charges made accordingly.

The above will be our guide, and no paper will be discontinued until notice is given and arrearages paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

On dit at Washington, that Senator Bentons' youngest daughter will soon be espoused to Signor Sanchez, a young Mexican.

"There are two things," says Mrs. Puttington, that should be at home every evening at dark—cows and women—especially if there are nursing babies in the house.

Of the seven millions comprising the entire population of Brazil, three millions are estimated to be negro slaves.

The Collision and Loss of Life.

We find in the European Times full particulars of the collision between the steamer Europa and the bark Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., by which the latter, with one hundred and thirty-four of her passengers and crew, was sunk in three minutes;

The Charles Bartlett, Capt. Bartlett, was an American ship of four hundred tons burthen, chiefly loaded with lead and chalk, and having one hundred and sixty-two steerage passengers, one cabin passenger, and a crew of fourteen men, outward bound for New York, and at the time of the collision was going at the rate of about five knots an hour, close hauled on the wind. The Europa was sailing at the rate of eleven and a half or twelve knots per hour. At the time of the collision both vessels were enveloped in a dense fog, which prevented those on board of either vessel seeing beyond a few yards. At about half-past 3 o'clock, the look-out of the Europa suddenly perceived the ship through the mist, and had just time to announce the discovery, when a dreadful collision took place, the Europa striking the Charles Bartlett amidships and cutting an awful chasm in her side, killing several persons on board. The bark immediately began to settle down, and in a few minutes sunk. The scene during those few minutes was appalling in the extreme. A crowd of suffering wretches, maimed and broken by the collision, lay dead or dying at the spot where the bows of the Europa had entered.

Some of the individuals who crowded the decks appeared panic-stricken, others ran to and fro in despair, while some rushed forward and eagerly seized upon the opportunities which were presented for giving them a chance of safety. The most strenuous exertions were made on the instant by all on board the Europa for rescuing from the eminent peril which pressed upon them as many individuals as possible. Hand buoys and ropes were thrown over, boats were lowered, and every man was busied in those few fearful minutes in rescuing the struggling sufferers from the waves. Yet with all the exertions that could be used, only 44 individuals were saved out of 177, who had recently been alive on board the unfortunate ship. Among those preserved were the Captain of the Charles Bartlett, the second mate, and seven seamen. Of forty women who were on board only one was rescued.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the second mate of the Charles Bartlett, and all the men of his watch, who were below at the time of the collision, were saved, whilst the whole of the watch on deck, with two exceptions, perished. The boats of the Europa, which had been lowered immediately on the collision taking place, and which had been actively engaged in picking up the unfortunate sufferers, were near being engulphed in the vortex which the sinking of the barque created. No blame whatever can be imputed to those in charge of the Europa. The collision was purely accidental; no human foresight or prudence could have prevented it; and on the unfortunate circumstance taking place, every exertion was made to save the crew and passengers of the sunken vessel. The damage sustained by the Europa was very trifling.

Cholera.

The cholera at St. Louis has almost entirely disappeared, only two deaths occured on the 3d inst, from cholera. The journals say that the citizens again begin to assume their accustomed activity.

The cholera at Quincy Ill., still continues to an alarming extent.

The Cincinnati Times of the 26th ult., says that the cholera was raging at Sandusky, Ohio. In thirty-one hours previous to the 25th, thirty-one deaths had occurred.

BELLEVILLE.—There have been two hundred and thirty-six deaths from cholera, in all, at Belleville, and twenty-seven for the week ending July 30th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—During the first forty days of the prevalence of cholera in Albany, in 1832, there were two hundred and eighty-seven deaths—for the same period in 1849, but seventy eight.

NEW YORK.—The total number of deaths from cholera, in New York city, for the week ending July 22d, was six hundred and seventy; of these there were

Natives of the United States,	201
" " Ireland,	329
" " Germany,	80
" " England,	21
Other foreigners,	24
Unknown,	15

This gives a proportion of foreigners to that of native born as *nine* to *four* nearly.

Fourteen physicians have died in Cincinnati, since the appearance there of the cholera. Sixteen we believe, have died in St. Louis.

SLAVES CAPTURED.—Captain Fox, of the ship Batavia, at Boston, July 22d, reports that a Brazilian brig, with 250 slaves on board, and another brig with 500, had been recently taken to St. Helena as prizes of a British-man-of-war.

The Lowell (Massachusetts) Advertiser reports a case of cholera in that city—the subject was a young lady—which from first to last excited alarm and solicitude. The Advertiser says "without waiting for the premonitory symptoms to fully develope themselves, several learned physicians who were called in, after consultation, concurred in the opinion that it was genuine Asiatic cholera—the real asphyxia. About an hour afterwards the disease took the shape of a fine boy, and the lady was relieved. The reputation of the doctors is rising to a climax. Nobody will hereafter liken them to "old women."

The old Postmaster at Bloomingdale, Michigan refused to deliver the Post Office to the newly appointed incumbent for some reason, and Mr. Sedgwick the new Postmaster opened another.

COST OF THE CREVASSE.—We see it stated by the municipal authorities of New Orleans, that the expenses incurred in stopping the Sauve crevasse exceed $90,000.

The Emperor of Russia has presented Mr. Joseph White, of Cowes, the eminent ship builder, with a splendid gold snuff-box, set with brilliants, in recognition of his services in designing the alteration of two line-of-battle-ships to admit the application of auxiliary screw steam-power. The vessels are now in the course of alteration at the imperial factory at Constradt.—[Washington Republic.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGAIN.—The drollest people on earth, decidedly, are the folks of the palmetto State. No other plunge so deeply and constantly into the "luxury of sorrow," or take such delight in making themselves miserable by the contemplation of their wrongs and sufferings. They luxuriate eternally upon the very verge of a "crisis," and cheer each other from morning till night with a never ceasing cry "to arms."

On the fourth of July, when every body else in this blessed Union of ours was giving himself up to the gusto of such pleasure as his patriotic emotions and his particular tastes suggested, the good folks of Orangeburgh, and we dare say of other localities in palmettodom, gathered themselves together for the solemn refreshment of a regular talk over South Carolian afflictions. By way of beginning they listened to the famous "address of the Southern members of Congress," which has been forgotten as fast as possible every where else; then an "orator of the day" regaled them with a long exposition, narrative and prophetic, of the wrongs and insults heaped by the attrocious "North" upon the "chivalry" and the "institutions," and of the deeds that must be done in consequence; and then the mourning multitude proceed to dinner and drink, the latter of which they enlivened by a hot fire of toasts and sentiments such as the following—which, with many others, we find duly paraded in the Charleston Mercury:

Regular Toasts.

2. The Constitution of the United States—Designed by its framers to secure equal rights to the members of the confederacy, it has been rendered to the South an instrument of oppression and a curse.

3. The Union—In its purity we would cling to it with filial devotion. As now corrupted, it is not worth preserving.

By Edwin De Leon, Esq., editor of the Telegraph:

The Southern Address—The first step toward a second "Declaration of Independence."

3. The orator of the day—In his able address on this occasion, the eloquence of a true Southern heart has lent its aid to the wisdom and ability of the statesman.

12. Thomas H. Benton—Whenever a Southern man intends to play traitor to the South, he always commences by abusing Mr. Calhoun. (*three groans.*)

Volunteer Toasts.

By W. Huston, Esq., vice-president—South Carolina: While solicitous of the co-operation of her sister States having similar rights to protect and similar wrongs to redress, she yet feels that her honor and her interests are in her own keeping, and if need be, she will act *alone* in their defence.

By Dr. J. H. Morgan—Resistance to aggressions upon Southern rights, by the whole South if it will; but by South Carolina any how, at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

By Mr. S. G. Jamison—The separation of the Union:—The sooner the better for the South.

By S. Clark—South Carolina and her institutions, if the rest of the world go crazy.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—We have received a letter from Allen M'Lane Esq., dated Fort Laramie, June 17th. The emigration were making fine progress. The cholera has steadily in the foot-steps of the gold hunters, raging violently after wet weather, and at times ceasing entirely. Probably three hundred of the present years emigration have been swept off by the fell disease. The emigrants are generally in fine spirits, and full of hope. Mr. M'Lane advises that the next years emigration bring light strong two horse wagons with four yoke of oxen to each. Plenty of hard bread, and *half the* bacon usually carried—plenty of woolen clothing—wagons not to carry more than 1700 weight—these are suggestions made by Mr. M'Lane as facilitating the emigrants travel. He advises that *fancy* sheet iron stoves and other useless trumpery be left behind. Horses for riding have stood the trip well, and there has been abundance of grass. Numbers of wagons have been left at Laramie by the emigrants, and the route near that point is strewed with bacon, old stoves, &c. Mr. M'Lane promises to open a regular correspondence with us on his arrival in California.—[Argus.

General CHARLTON, of the British army, died recently at the advanced age of ninety-four years, seventy-seven of which he spent in the military service of his country, which he entered as a cadet, saw much active service, hard fighting included, and had the good fortune to be "gazetted," as they say in England, in every grade.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—A destructive fire occurred in Chicago on the 18th inst. It broke out in the warehouse of Neely & Lawrence, adjoining that of Raymond, Gibbs & Co. on South Water street. This building, as well as that of Raymond, Gibbs & Co., was consumed. In the warehouse of Neely & Lawrence merchandize to the value of $10,000, and 20,000 bushels of wheat, were destroyed—upon which there was insurance amounting to $6,500. The warehouse was worth $6,000, and was owned by H. R. Wilcox, of New York city. No insurance.

The other warehouse was the largest and best in the city, and was owned by J. Wadsworth. Insured for its value, $10,000. Merchandise to the amount of $2,000, and 1500 bushels of wheat were contained in the warehouse. The loss of R. & G. does not exceed $3,000, and is covered by insurance. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

A party of about fifty Texans some time since left the frontier for the purpose of exploring the recesses of the Wichita mountains, amid which there were said to be immense deposites of gold. One of the editors of the Texas Times accompanied the party, and states that there is no appearance whatever of any precious metals in the whole range, though the earth is covered with the glittering mica, tinged with the carbonate of iron. The yellow appearance of this mineral probably gave rise to the report of the existence of gold. At Little Rock a party is now being organized to examined the same location.—[Washington Republic.

HOMŒOPATHY.—The Homœpathic Journal, just published in St. Louis, by Dr. Temple, has the following as the result of their system of practice in cases of Cholera, which certainly shows a result of astonishing success. We should be glad if we had the means of comparing it with the result of Allopathic practice for the same disease:

Total number of cholera cases treated by three Homœopathic physicians in St. Louis, up to the 13th of July 1849, is,	1,567
Died,	51
Gone into Allopathic hands,	46
Cured,	1,470

An engagement is reported to have taken place in Venezuela, between Paez and Monages, favorable to the former. A fight has also taken place in Honduras, between the Mexicans and Indians. Mexican loss, 500.

The New York Sun estimates the damage done to the trade and business of New York, by the "prevailing epidemic," at ten millions of dollars.

JEWISH SABBATH.—The reformed Jewish Communion, of Berlin, have decided that the Sabbath shall be celebrated from henceforth on Sundays and not kept as a holiday on Saturdays.

John D. Buck, clerk of the Susquehanna and Copper Smithing Works, was murdered in his office, at Baltimore, the night of the 16th. The murderer was unknown.

SUSPICIOUS.—A removed postmaster still affixes P. M. to his name—he says it means post mortem.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, 1849.

Our market has been well supplied with all kinds of produce, groceries, &c., since our last report, for the most articles for home consumption the market has been steady. The recent heavy rains have in a great degree, sustained the price of flour, which we now quote at $2 25 @ $2 50 ₩ hundred. Corn—the market is entirely bare of (old) corn. Bacon—demand steady with a very little in market. We quote 7 @ 8c., for sides; 8 @ 9c. for hams. Groceries continue unchange'd, and holders firm.

The following prices is the range of the market:

Flour, per hundred,		$2 25@$2 50
Beef,	"	$1 00
Sugar, ₩ lb.		9@10c.
Coffee,	"	10c.
Rice,	"	6c.
Salt, ₩ sack,		$3 50
Pork,	"	none.
Bacon, ₩ lb.		7@8c.
Green Hides, ₩ lb.		2½c.
Dry do.	"	4½c.
Iron, (tire,)	"	6c.
" assorted,	"	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel, (new,)		10@50c.
Corn,	"	none.
Wheat,	"	60c.
Flaxseed,	"	35c.
Tallow, ₩ lb		8c.
Butter,	"	8@10c.
Cheese,	"	6@8c.
Beeswax	"	16@20c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,		50c.
Eggs, ₩ dozen,		5c.

DIED

In Davis' Camp, on the 6th inst., of dropsy on the brain, ROBERT, son of John and Sarah Murray, aged 7 years—short 4 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAIN, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and its vicinity that he is now at the UNION HOTEL and will remain there for a few days to practice his profession as Surgeon Dentist.

He is prepared to perform all operations essential to the beauty and preservation of the Teeth: also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth, mounted on gold plate, from one to a whole sett.

Kanesville, Aug. 22d,

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One tall bay horse, thin in flesh, about seven years old, and one dark brown mare also thin in flesh, and adjudged to be six years old. A rope halter on the horse and a braded *lariett* on the mare when they left. They strayed or were taken from their usual range near Kanesville, on Saturday, the 18th inst. Whoever will return them or give information as to their whereabouts, shall be suitably rewarded.

ABRAHAM DAY.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1849.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestics.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and shirts of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin; sersenet, galloons, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, moleskin and cloth;
SHEETING—tick, diaper, towelling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and French dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton th end, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, h'k's and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, ripping, compass and hand saws, also turning webs, pit and hand saw sets and tillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, Scissors and spoons of good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and cognac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartar, wax and candles;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, tinmans solder;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dresses—all offered CHEAP for cash, by

BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE improvement situated in the North part of Fremont county, adjoining Mr. Maggards on the South, consisting of thirty-five acres under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation. Two good cabins and other valuable improvements. Plenty of good timber, and directly in the neighborhood of the rushes. Place formerly occupied by Charles Allen. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscribor wishes to inform the citizens of Kanesville and Pottawatamie County, that he has opened a shop in Kanesville where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

Shop opposite the Bluff House, Main Street.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1849.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pottawatamie County, will be held at the County Commissioners Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, on Monday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1849.

T. BURDICK,
Aug. 22 1t. Clerk, Board of Co. Comm.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1849.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

St. John, (N. B.,) Wednesday, 1 o'clock.

The Europa arrived at Halifax last evening. She brings 123 passengers.

England and Ireland.—The crops throughout England and Ireland are very promising. The potato disease has appeared in a number of places in Ireland. The Irish papers contain the most distressing accounts of intense suffering, particularly in the southwestern districts; the workhouses are filled to repletion and thousands of persons are actually without the means of keeping life and soul together.

France.—The Elections to fill thirty-five vacancies are going forward quietly, and the result favor the Moderate candidates. In Paris the ministerial candidates are all returned; in the provinces, Lamartine and a few other Socialists have secured their elections. On Thursday their was a rumor in Paris that a difference existed in the Cabinet—some said that Barrot and the Dufaure would retire. A doubt was expressed whether the English had, as previously reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of Rome. Mons. D'Huys has been despatched as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. James with apparent haste; the object is, as has been conjectured, to neutralise Lord Palmerston, decided or apprehended intervention in favor of the Romans. In reference to this subject, the London Sun says: "Lord Palmerston has demanded an explanation in regard to the intentions of France towards Rome—how long it is intended that the French army shall occupy Rome, or the Roman territory—whether it is resolved to support Pope Pius." The Legitimist and Jesuit journals are setting up a cry for the absolute and unconditional restoration of his Holiness, but the correspondent of the Times says, that no such folly is intended by the French Government.

Several committees of the Legislative Assembly suggest a prorogation from the 15th August to 1st October, without any detriment to the public business. A committee was appointed forthwith to consider the proposition. The difficulties which beset the French Government, particularly regarding the Italian question, occasion a great fluctuation in the funds. The Moniteur contains a dispatch from Gen. Oudinot, giving an elaborate description of the final assault made on the 20th June. The Romans fought desperately, leaving 400 killed and 125 prisoners. The French admit only 9 killed and 110 prisoners. In consequence of the surrender of Rome, the order received at Toulon for embarking reinforcements was countermanded, and a steamer, already at sea, will be ordered back.

The total number of deaths in Paris and suburbs, since the commencement of the epidemic, has been upwards of 20,000.

Italy.—The Roman Assembly, at its last sitting, adopted a constitution, and ordered it to be deposited in the capitol, as an expression of the unanimous wish of the people. It is to be engraved on marble. Funeral services have been ordered for those who fell defending the Republic. The full entrance of the French took place on the evening of the 3d. The Assembly recommended abstinence from revenge, as useless and unworthy the dignity of Republicans. Garabaldi succeeded in escaping from Rome with 10,000 men. He was loudly cheered as he passed through the city by the people. It is probable that he would fall in with a detachment of the forces of the Neapolitans or Spaniards, to whom he might give trouble. His intention is said to be to invade the Kingdom of Naples. A division of the French expedition has set out in pursuit of him. The Roman Government is composed of three individuals, two French and one Roman. The latest accounts state that the Roman municipality had proclaimed that no Convention had been made with the French. The Pontificial arms had been razed; the tri-color remained. Venice holds out against the Austrians, making a vigorous resistance; but they labor under severe inconveniences for want of provisions. It is said that Lord Palmerston has sent a dispatch to the Sardinian Government, expressing a wish that Sardinia would not negotiate a peace with Austria, England wishing to save Italy from its present abyss.

Denmark and the Dutchies.—A signal victory has been gained by the Danes over the Holsteins at North Rutland, and announced to the Minister of Copenhagen in the following telegraphic dispatch: "From Commander of Danish squadron—The commandant at Fredonia demanded transport vessels for upwards of 800 prisoners, 30 of whom are officers—expect they will arrive at Copenhagen to-morrow—the enemy totally defeated—our victorious army is in full pursuit of the enemy—all their battering guns were taken."

Austria and Hungary.—The Hungarians continue carrying on an unequal struggle with indomitable energy and courage. Advices from Vienna of the 7th have been received. The former statements of the victory won by Baron Jellachich, prove altogether unfounded. The Baron is still in the back countries. The Imperial troops on the right bank of the Danube, after leaving Raab, followed the Hungarians, and appear to have obtained some advantages at Acs, where, it is said, 500 Hungarians were made prisoners. The Austrian headquarters have been removed to Babylona, where the Emperor was.

Intelligence has been received by the Belgian journals, that on the 1st and 2d July, Bombashi, with a corps d'armes of reserve of veteran troops drawn from the army operating in different parts of Hungary, and numbering 30,000, had attacked the Russian army, of 110,000 men, commanded by Prince Paskevitch in defiles between Miscolti and Othen. The attack took place in flank, so as to drive the force commanded by the Prince, in person, into the marshes of Iss. No details of the battle had been received, but the Hungarians were seen marching the next day with 40,000 men *en route* to reinforce Georgey. Dembriski, with 55,000 men remains pursuing Paskevitch. Kossuth issued a proclamation on the 27th of June, at Breslau, calling on the people in the most emphatic language to rise in arms against the invaders. Kossuth left Pesth on the 2d, for Pzeghin. Iadstadt was fearfully bombarded no the 7th, but, according to the last accounts, held out. The garrison hoisted a black flag; token—"would rather die than surrender."

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION AT ST. LOUIS—FIVE STEAMBOATS BURNED—TERRIBLE RIOT.

Another of those terrible steamboat conflagrations for which of late, that city is noted, took place about three o'clock on Sunday morning July 29th, the steamer Algoma was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the wind being from the north east, soon carried them over to the Phœnix, the next boat below, and almost simultaneously with this the Mary, the next boat above the Algoma, took fire. The next boat above the Mary was the San Francisco, great exertions were made to run the boat out into the stream but proved unsuccessful. And then the Dubuque took fire and consumed all her upper works. The following is the value of boats and the insurance. Most of the boats had cargoes, the Mary's cargo was valued at $30,000

	VALUE BOATS.	INSURANCE.
Algoma,	$12,000	$6,000
San Francisco	18,000	14,000
Mary,	14,000	13,000
Dubuque,	10,000	8,000
Phœnix,	8,000	6,000

The books and papers of the Algoma, except those in the safe, which were afterwards recovered were destroyed. Two mails from the South Pass and Fort Laramie, brought down from Independence, were also in the office, but about a barrel and a half, being a part of the letters, was afterwards recovered in a burnt and wet condition. Two boxes of specie, containing $3,920, brought down by Mr. Smart, and consigned to P. Chouteau, Jr. & Co., were also in the office and have not yet been recovered. The officers and hands on board saved nothing of their clothing or property. The boat was consumed to the waters' edge, and the wreck sunk at the landing.

The loss in this last calamity, must not have been less than $150,000.

The Riot.

The St. Louis Union gives the following account of a riot which occurred while the fire was carrying on its work of destruction:

Shortly after daylight while the fire was raging, two dogs commenced fighting on the Levee, when a Mr. Kyler who happened to be passing at the time, and without knowing to whom the dogs belonged, stooped and patted one of them saying to him: "go it my little fellow." At the moment he engaged in this act, he was struck on the back with a piece of iron, then on the head, by one of the firemen, and before his friends could rescue him he was pretty severely handled. A police officer at once arrested the fireman, but his friends rescued him, and declared that he should not be taken to the calaboose.

By this time, a number of the friends of the man who had been struck, gathered around, and attempted to flog the fireman. Other members of the Franklin now rushed up, and drove this party into a groggery near by where the man who commenced the disturisance was severely beaten, until the police made their way in, rescued and took him to the calaboose. The Mayor, Lieut. Cozzens of the city guard, and Lieut. Molair, of the star police, being on the ground with a pretty strong police force, promptly restored order. When this was effected, the Mayor started to go to the Ferry Landing for the purpose of requesting one of the Ferry Boats to come up and tow out the San Francisco, and the Lieutenants and police scattered about among the crowd, firemen and spectators attending to their duty. This gave the beligerant parties an opportunity of coming together again, which they done some half hour after their separation. The difficulty now assumed the character of a regular riot—both parties commenced throwing stones. Directly a man issued from a house and fired a gun at the firemen; then those firemen who happened to have pistols with them, commenced firing in return, but probably at too great a distance to do any injury.

The two parties now greatly augmented; the firemen coming up from the other companies and their opponents being joined by their friends, who came to their aid. And now commenced one of the bloodiest and most awful scenes we ever witnessed. Men with their clothes besmeared with blood, their faces gashed and torn, haggard with fright, and red with gore, were to be seen running hither and thither, followed by a crowd of intoxicated and infuriated men, who, at almost every step hurled with fierce vengeance sharpe angular stones at some affrighted wretch, as he fled for his life; and not unfrequently some well aimed stone, would take effect upon the head of a poor fellow, who would fall as though shot dead.

At length the firemen succeeded in driving their opponents into two different houses. One at the corner of Morgan street and Commercial alley called the New Orleans House; the other into a house on the Levee, between Green and Morgan street, where most of them boarded, kept by Mr. John O'Brien. Both these houses were tippling shops. The firemen entered and riddled them, tearing and breaking their contents to pieces, and scattering their fragments in all directions.

At the back of the house on Morgan street, a most bloody scene was witnessed. The firemen surrounded the house, and their victims took refuge in the extreme back room; this they soon forced, and there a fight commenced that was truly awful to witness. Men were beaten until their heads were almost a jelly, and so bloody that they could scarcely have been recognized by their most intimate friends; but the firemen drove the other party from the house, and here ended the fighting. During all this time the Mayor was to be seen moving from point to point, trying to allay the storm, and restore order; and that truly meritorious and brave officer, Lieut. Cozzens, and his men, were making arrests, and seconding the efforts of the Mayor.

The Mayor called on the Greys to turn out and assist in suppressing the riot, but the few who responded to the call, came too late to render aid. Notwithstanding there were a great number of shots fired by both parties, during this riot, we believe no person was killed, or, with one exception, very seriously injured, though quite a number were slightly wounded.

Had the riot occurred at a later period of the day, when a much larger number of persons would have been present, or had muskets been placed in the hands of the firemen—which would have been the case later in the day, and which was the case at the close of the riot—we doubt not the whole band of those who opposed the firemen, would have been shot down or cut to pieces, to a man.

The Greys were called out by the Mayor on Sunday evening, and were on duty during the night.

On Sunday the Mayor sent to the Arsenal, and procured a quantity of ball cariritges, which were to have been used in case of a difficulty on Sunday night.

At a late hour Sunday night, the Missouri Fire Company repaired to the Levee with a cannon for the purpose of battering the houses down where the riot commenced, but the timely interference of the Mayor and police prevented.

William Mackenzie, lately surrendered to the Canadian authorities as a refugee from justice, under the Ashburton treaty, was not the person known in the annals of the troubles of 1837-8, (the name of whom is William Lyon Mackenzie,) but William Mackenzie, accused of forgery. W. L. M. is, we believe, a citizen of the United States.—[Wash. Rep

Calhoun's Speech.

Calhoun's speech occupies eight long columns of fine type in the Missouri Republican, it is too long for any body to read. We published his opening and closing remarks:

To the People of the Southern States:

Several reasons would have prevented me from taking any notice of Col. Benton, if his attack in his late speech, delivered in the Capitol of Missouri, had been directed exclusively against me. The line of conduct I have prescribed to myself, in reference to him, is to have as little to do with him as possible; and I accordingly never notice what comes from him, even in his character as Senator, when I can avoid doing so consistently with my public duties. I regard him in a light very different from what he seems to regard me, if we may judge from the frequency and violence of his attacks on me. He seems to think I stand in his way, and that I am ever engaged in some scheme to put him down. I, on the contrary, have never for a moment thought of raising him to the level of a competitor or rival, nor considered it of any importance to me whether he was put down or not. He must think he has something to gain by assailing me; I, on the contrary, feel I have nothing to gain by noticing him, and when compelled to do so, am satisfied if I escape without some loss of self-respect. I have another reason for not desiring to notice him on the present occasion. All his charges against me, with few and trifling exceptions, are but the reiterations of those often made heretofore by himself and others, and which I have met and successfully repelled in my place in the Senate. That they made no impression against me either in the Senate or community, there can be no better proof than is afforded in the labarious and tiresome effort he made in his present speech, to revive and give them circulation.

Under the influence of these reasons I would have remained silent, had I alone been concerned. But such is not the case. His blow is aimed much more at you than me. He strikes at me for the double purpose of weakning me in your confidence, and of striking at you and your cause through me, which he thinks can be done more effectually indirectly, than directly. Thus regarding his attack, I feel it to be a duty I owe to you and your cause to repel it. * * * *

To close he says:

I notice, in the progress of this communication, that Col. Benton evinced unusual solicitude to confound the Missouri compromise, and all other compromises of the kind, with the Wilmot proviso. I attribute it, in part, to a desire to screen himself from the odium of having voted for the Wilmot proviso, by confounding it with other measures that were far less offensive; but I said that there was another more powerful reason, which would be explained in the sequel. That reason was to shelter himself, if possible, against the charge of violating instructions, which he acknowledged to be above exception. If he could possibly establish, that the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot proviso were identical, as he would have his constituents believe, to obey the one would be to obey the other. But I have shown that was impossible, and thus he is left without the possibility of escaping the charge of disobeying them.

With a few additional remarks I shall close this long communication.

Col. Benton assigns devotion to the Union as his motive for taking the course he has; and, by implication, charges yours as being the side of disunion, and his and the abolitionists that of the union. In this he but follows the example of all who have betrayed you, or intend to betray you. It is so common that it has become notorious, that a strong profession of attachment to the Union, and condemnation of what is called the violence and ultraism of the south, accompanied by a volley of abuse to me, and the absence of all censure or condemnation of your assailants, are certain signs that he who utters them is ready to seize the first opportunity to desert your cause.

To these designs may be added another—an appeal to that portion of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, quoted by Col. Benton, under circumstances which makes its application apply to you and not to those who assail you. I respond to every word it contains with a hearty amen. It is indeed deeply to be deplored that parties should be designated by geographical position, and I regard whatever party or individual may have caused it, as deserving of public reprobation. But, to avoid geographical designation of parties, it is indispensable that each section of the Union should respect the rights of the others, and carefully abstain from violating them. Unless that is done, it will be impossible to avoid it; aggression will and ought to lead to resistance on the part of those whose rights are trampled upon and safety endangered. Sectional assault on one side, and sectional resistance on the other, cannot fail to lead to sectional designation of parties. The blame and responsibility rightfully falls on the section that assaults. Which that is, in the present case, admits of no doubt.

The South has been on the defensive throughout, and borne indignities and encroachments on its rights and safety with a patience unexampled, and yet she is basely charged with disunion, and the North lauded as its advocate. *We must learn to disregard such unfounded and unjust charges, and manfully do our duty, to save both the Union and ourselves, if it can be done consistently with our equality and our safety; and if not, to save ourselves at all events.* In doing so we should but follow the example of our Washington in the great struggle which severed the Union between the colonies and the mother country, He was ardently attached to that union, struggled hard to preserve it by resisting the encroachments of Parliment on the old established rights and privileges of the colonies, but the folly and infatuation of Parliment, and the vile machinations of tories among ourselves, rendered all his efforts and those of the patriots of his day unavailing. The world knows the consequence. My sincere prayer is that those who are encroaching on our rights—rights essential to our safety, and more solemnly guarantied than those of the colonies—may, as well for their sakes as ours, profit by the example.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, June 5, 1849.

Funeral of Mrs. Madison.

Yesterday the funeral of the lamented Mrs. Madison, so long one of the brightest ornaments of the society of Washington and of the nation, took place from St. John's church. From ten o'clock in the morning the body was exposed in the church, and was visited by numbers anxious to take a last look at her who had been so long the observed of all observers, and who had, after occupying as exalted a position as a woman may in America, showed in private life that she had cast dignity on, not received lustre from it. At the hour fixed for the funeral the church was thronged, the President and most of the Cabinet being present, with almost every one connected with the Government in an official capacity. The beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Pine and French, after which a procession was formed according to the programme published yesterday, under the direction of the Marshal of the District and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The *cortege* moved from St. John's to Pennsylvania avenue, the different bells of the city tolling the while, and then proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery, where the body was deposited for the present, until arrangements shall have been made for removing it to its final resting-place, the cemetery at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia, the family seat where Mr. Madison was buried. Mrs. Madison was the last survivor of the immediate families of those of our Chief Magistrates who participated in the strife and councils of the Revolution.—[Requiescat.

At a recent meeting in New York, by sympathizers of all nations with the Hungarians, two flags were displayed, one designed to be sent to Kossuth, and another to the Red Republicans of France.

The Hungarian flag was tri-color—green, white, and crimson—with the Goddess of Liberty in the centre, and on one side the inscription "Washington, the Liberator of America;" on the other, "Kossuth, the Liberator of Hungary." At the foot were the words "Unity, Liberty, Glory." On the obverse side was the following: "The free Hungarians in America to the liberated Hungarians in their native land." The second flag was very handsome, though plain. The ground was scarlet, and the inscription in black letters. It contained the following words: "*Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, Solidarite;*" and in the centre, in large letters, the words "*Union Socialiste.*"—[The Republic.

The gold medal ordered by Congress to be prepared for General Taylor, as a testimonial of his services at Buena Vista, we learn was received at Washington yesterday. The cost of the medal, which was struck at the United States mint in Philadelphia, was three thousand dollars.—[The Republic.

The proposition to attempt the naturalization of camels into the Western Prairie seems to meet with general favor. There is no reason why the plan should not succeed, as these animals, originally natives of the temperate regions between southern Siberia and the mountains of Thibet, have been diffused over the whole of Asia and Africa. They are yet used in Turkey, and during the Arab domination were common in Spain. There is said to be no difference of characteristics between the Tartar steppes and the Western deserts; at all events, the experiment is worth a trial.—[The Republic.

The St. Domingians have asked the aid of France against the Haytiens, and an agent of the French consul has gone to Paris to get assistance. The consul assures them that aid will be granted.

The New York Express relates the following melancholy cholera incident:

"Two young ladies, beautiful and accomplished—Maria Louisa and Virginia Star, one 19 and the other 21 years of age—were both engaged to be married on Monday last. On Saturday night previous, both went to Hoboken, and there imprudently partook of the ice-creams, straw berries, and other fruits. The hour appointed for the wedding found both of them in cold death, with their bridal garments for a winding sheet."

Money Buried.—Mr. David Dunlap recently died at Portland, Callaway county. Not being able to find his money, of which he was known to have a considerable sum, and suspected that it was in his pocket in his under-shirt, his friends several days after he was buried disinterred him and found, in his shirt $2,225. It is said he died of Cholera.

A Sign of the Times.—The Montreal Courier contains the prospectus of a new journal to be established in that city "intended to advocate the peaceable separation of Canada from Imperial connection." The tone of the prospectus is explicit and decided, yet temperate, and the paper itself will be in charge of a committee, in whose hands ample funds have been placed.

Destructive Fire—University Buildings Burned.—The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal gives the following particulars of a destructive fire in that city on the 7th:

Three or four frame buildings and one brick, formerly used as cabinet factory by the late firm of Kane & Roberts, took fire and were consumed. Finally, in spite of every effort, the University took fire, and that splendid structure is now a mass of unsightly and blackened ruins. So speedy was the work of destruction that it was found impossible to save the books and apparatus. The total loss may be estimated at $18,000, of which $13,000 were covered by insurance. Mr. Booth's loss is stated at 700,000 feet of boards, partially covered by an insurance of $4,500. The loss of the University is about $10,000, of which $8,500 were covered by insurance. The insurance losses are as follows: Western Insurance Office, Pittsburgh, $3,000; North American, Philadelphia, $8,500; Franklin, $1,500; total, $13,000. Of the insurance on the University, $500 were on the philosophical apparatus, and $8,000 on the building.

New York, July 28, 5 P. M.

The steamer Crescent City arrived last night, bringing one month's later news from California. The steamer Panama, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 11th of June, with $500,000 in gold. Gold is still found in California in great quantities, but such persons only, as are accustomed to hard work, can stand the fatigue of digging it. The number of persons at the mines is estimated at twenty or thirty thousand, of whom about half are foreigners. Business at San Francisco was very dull; dry goods and provisions were selling below the original cost; lumber was still in great demand and selling for $350 per thousand.

Our Consul at Panama would not assume the responsibility of sending the California mails by the Crescent City.

The British frigate Constance was at San Blas, bound to Mazatlan, with $2,000,000 of specie.

The greatest efforts are making in California to organize a state government and demand admittance into the Union. A mass meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing delegates to a convention for the formation of a government for California, took place on the 12th of June. The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President, Peter H. Burnett, Esq., addressed the people assembled and concluded by introducing the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who responded to the call with his accustomed eloquence and ability.

The Crescent City has over $200,000 in specie on board.

Princeton, N. J. Aug. 2.

The locomotive ran into the canal, one passenger car was crushed to pieces, 2 men were killed and 16 wounded, some mortally. Three of the injured persons will probably die in the course of an hour, the accident was occasioned by the switch being left off.

Lightning—Fire.—We learn from a gentleman, from Oregon, Holt county, that during the storm on Monday the 6th inst., a building in that town owned and occupied by Mr Dozier, as a dwelling, and by Mr. Ballard as a drug store, and post-office, was struck by lightning and burned, together with nearly all the contents. Mr. Dozier lost all his furniture, clothing and about three hundred dollars in money; his family, escaped with nothing but their night-clothes; his daughter was badly, but not dangerously burned. Mr. Ballard saved a very small part of his stock and all the post-office papers and letters. No insurance. Loss estimated at $3,000—St. Joseph Adventure.

Santa Anna's god-son has run off from Kingston, Jamacia, with a large sum of money and jewels belonging to the Mexican hero. The General, though famous for running, could not overtake him.

Verplank Van Antwerp, a politician of some celebrity in Iowa, has taken charge of the Editorial department of the Keokuk Dispatch.—[Quincy Whig.

Statue of Clay.—It will be remembered that soon after the defeat of Mr. Clay for the Presidency in 1844, the patriotic Ladies of Virginia resolved to honor the great Statesman with a full-length marble Statue, and raised a fund by voluntary contribution for that purpose. They also employed Joel T. Hart, a Kentuckian, and a young Sculptor of great promise, to do the Statue. We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Mr. H. has finished a plaster cast half length, which is now in that city, where it is much admired by Mr. Clay's friends as a spirited and faithful likeness, and that the artist contemplates departing in a few days for Italy, where he will reproduce the Statue in marble.—[N. Y. Tribune.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

BLUFF HOUSE.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

NEW STORE
AT COUNCIL POINT.

JAMES NEEDHAM has opened a store at Council Point, where can be found a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. Those wishing cheap and good goods would do well to favor him with a call.

Council Point, July 25, 1849—tf

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [j25] VOORHIS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS
AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S
STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

WANTED—The subscriber wishes to purchase a good TURNING LATHE fitted up for turning and drilling iron and steel. Any person having such an one and wishes to dispose of it will please to leave information at this office or inform the subscriber eight miles South of Kanesville, on Musquito Creek.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

August 8th, 1849.

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RICE, Peaches and apples at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Ill'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesvillo and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to Dressmaking and Milinery, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—1t

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

C. CARBRY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, May 16, 1849.—3m

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!
S. M. BLAIR
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The bright spot that Shines in the Home where I Dwell.

BY ELIZA TERRILL.

Widowed and childless 'mong strangers I wander,
Away from my friends and my kindred I dwell,
With none to caress me to sooth me or bless me,
If 'twere not for one bright spot my home were a hell.

I kneel me down lowly my tears are fast streaming,
I pour out my soul as my sorrows I tell,
And there comes a sweet spirit my sad heart consoling,
And that's the bright spot in the home where I dwell.

I once had a husband, he loved me sincerely,
My home was a heaven lit up with his smile,
once had a son and I cherished him dearly,
And they were the bright spot that lightened my toil.

But the storm has swept o'er me in wild devastation,
The mil-dew and blight on my bright hopes have fell,
To live for the future is all that is left me;
That's the bright spot in the home where I dwell.

Kanesville, July 21, 1849.

Thank God for Summer.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I loved the Winter once with all my soul,
And longed for snow-storms, hail, and mantled skies;
And sang their praises in as gay a troll
As Troubadors have poured to Beauty's eyes.

I deemed the hard, black frost a pleasant thing,
For logs blazed high, and horses' hoofs rang out;
And wild birds came with tune and gentle wing
To eat the bread my young hand flung about.

But I have walked into the world since then,
And seen the bitter work that cold can do—
Where the grim Ice-King levels babes and men
With bloodless spear, that pierces through and through.

I know now, there are those who sink and lie
Upon a stone bed at the dead of night,
I know the roofless and unfed *must* die,
When even lips at Plenty's Feast turn white.

And now whene'er I hear the cuckoo's song
In budding wood, I bless the joyous comer;
While my heart runs a cadence in a throng
Of hopeful notes, that say—"Thank God for Summer."

I've learnt that sunshine bringeth more than flowers,
And fruits, and forest leaves to cheer the earth;
For I have seen sad spirits, like dark bowers,
Light up beneath it with a grateful mirth.

The aged limbs that quiver in their task
Of dragging life on, when the north wind goads—
Taste once again contentment, as they bask
In the straight beams that warm their church-yard road.

And Childhood—poor, pinched Childhood—half forgets,
The starving pittance of our cottage homes,
When he can leave the hearth, and chase the nets
Of gossamer that cross him as he roams.

The moping idiot seemeth less distraught
When he can sit upon the grass all day,
And laugh and clutch the blades as though he thought
The yellow sun-rays challenged him to play.

Ah! dearly now I hail the nightingale,
And greet the bee—the merry-going hummer—
And when the lilies peep so sweet and pale,
I kiss their cheeks, and say—"Thank God for Summer."

Feet that limp, blue and bleeding, as they go
For dainty cresses in December's dawn,
Can wade and dabble in the brooklet's flow,
And woo the gurgles on a July morn.

The tired pilgrim, who would shrink with dread
If Winter's drowsy torpor lulled his brain,
Is free to choose his mossy Summer bed.
And sleep his hour or two in some green lane.

Oh! Ice-toothed King I loved you once—but now
I never see you come without a pang
Of hopeless pity shadowing my brow,
To think how naked flesh must feel your fang.

My eyes watch now to see the elms unfold,
And my ears listen to the callow rook,
I hunt the palm-trees for their first rich gold,
And pry for violets in the southern nook.

And when fair Flora sends the butterfly
Painted and spangled, as her herald mummer;
"Now for warm holidays," my heart will cry,
"The poor will suffer less!—Thank God for Summer!"

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Tribune.

The Czar's Allocution.

The readers of the last Foreign News will have observed that the Autocrat Nicholas, following the bad example set him by some prelates, has found time to turn aside from his legitimate duties, and devote his energies to the diffusion of Christian Faith, which he finds lamentably deficient—out of his own dominions. The account we publish says that the Czar, having assembled the Catholic Bishops of Russia and Russian Poland at St. Petersburg, made them the following speech:

"I do not wish for a new religion; a new sort of Catholic creed has been invented abroad, and I desire that it may not be introduced into my empire, because these innovators are the worst agitators, and without faith it is impossible that anything can subsist. The West at this moment offers a fair specimen of *what men come to if they have no faith*—how great are the follies and absurdities which they commit! Look at Rome; I predicted all that would happen there. *Faith has entirely disappeared in the West.* The manner in which the Pope has been treated is a plain proof the true faith exists in Russia alone, and I hope (making the sign of the cross) that this holy faith may be maintained here—I told the late Pope Gregory XVI. things which he had never heard from anybody else. The present Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but *his principles savor too much of the spirit of the age.* The King of Naples is a good Catholic; he has been calumniated to the Pope, and now the Pope is compelled to have recourse to him."

Bishop Hollowinski replied—"Your Majesty, the Holy Father was obliged to yield to circumstances and the spirit of the age."

The Emperor.—"Very possibly; but *all these disorders arise from want of faith.* I am not a fanatic, but I have firm faith. In the West they have run to two extremes—fanaticism and impiety." Addressing the Polish Bishops, the Czar continued—"You are the near neighbors of these misguided men; let your example be their guide. If you encounter obstacles, address yourselves to me. I will employ all my power to stem the torrent of impiety and revolt, which is spreading more and more, and threatens even to penetrate even into my dominions. A revolutionary spirit is the result of impiety. *In the West there is no longer any religious faith*, and the evil will increase still more." Addressing himself to the Metropolitan Bishops, and kissing his hand, the Czar concluded by saying—"We have always understood each other, and I trust that it will always continue so."

—We suspect the Autocrat is not so far wrong as many at the first blush may be inclined to pronounce him—that there is a good deal less faith in Western Europe than the Czar and his 'order' would naturally consider wholesome. There was a time when 'the Western Nations' had strong faith in the early French Revolution and its Heir Napoleon; but 'the spoiled child of Fortune' proved as selfish and ignoble a tyrant as any of the base herd so kings into which he so perfidiously crawled. Next the oppressed, indignant nations rallied as one man to dethrone the usurper, incited by solemn promises from the Allied Kings of Constitutions and Liberties as a recompense for their devotion and bravery. The 'legitimates' proved as faithless as the usurper; they forgot their promises as soon as the danger had been averted, and punished with dungeons and death all who dared demand the Freedom they had promised. The Czar alone kept clear of perfidity—his subjects had asked nothing, and of course he had promised them nothing. Hence, you see, they alone have still lots of faith.

HUNGARY has completed three full centuries of abounding Faith. Every few years brought a crisis of Kingly necessity and a new flood of promises of amendment and respect for Popular Rights and Liberties—to be violated and scouted the moment it could be done with impunity. At length, wearied out with Imperial perfidities, leading at last to general rapine, anarchy and murder, the Hungarians here resolved to trust no more in Kingly lies or Courtly fraugs, but in their own hearts and arms. —'Dreadful decline of faith!' says in substance the Autocrat; 'Marshal Paskewitch! forward with two hundred thousand of my soldiers and six or seven hundred cannon! Let us see you inspire the infidel Hungarians with the Orthodox Faith!"

GERMANY heaves and surges like an ocean in a storm; her people have trusted kingcraft to the bitter end, and these are its results: Two Hundred Millions of Taxes per annum for the support of thirty or forty royal families, while skillful workmen toil in manufactories fourteen hours per day for seventy-two cents *per week*, and keenly struggle to find employment at such starving rates. The experiment of famishing Thirty Millions of people by misgovernment to the point just outside starvaton, and pampering useless dignitaries with the great bulk of their just earnings, has been carried in parts of Germany to high perfection. It could hardly go farther without reaching the climax attained by the wiseacre who undertook to teach his horse to live on nothing, and would have succeeded, only "just as he got him *almost* learned to live without eating, the ——— fool died." The Germans, not being quite so docile, are making up their minds to *live*, and to that end would dispense with flocks of vultures which have so long eaten out their substance. They no longer believe it a Divine Ordinance that Millions shall perish in order that thousands should live in luxurious idleness. Many say, "If we *must* die, we will die not as dogs, but as men"—and they appeal against the injustice to the strength in their arms, and the courage in their hearts. "'All these disorders arise from want of faith.' Forward, my Prince of Prussia! and silence their Socialist blasphemy with volleys of grape and musketry! Give the democratic infidels a taste of the true Aristocratic Faith!"

—And ITALY, too—("*thou*, Brutus?")—grows restiff under Imperial and Sacerdotal domination! Her millions of beggars, wandering aimless in their rags between the most fertil earth and the balmiest sky that earth was ever blessed with, cease to contemplate adoringly the ancient mysteries while they cogitate on this the darkest mystery of all—that tyrants and butchers should be eulogised in high quarters as exemplary Christians, while the People they have so long enslaved and starved are execrated for not obeying with due humility and meek submission—that Kings and nobles are allowed from year to year to eat out the substance of their subjects in lavish luxury and wasteful ostentation without incurring a word of clerical rebuke or remonstrance, while every effort of those people to secure a more equal and just distribution of the comforts of life is denounced in pulpit harangues and Pontificial Allocutions as impelled by scepticism and devilism. Nay: even the Pope himself does not escape the Autocratic censure—"He is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but *his principles savor too much of the spirit of the age.*" Spare, O spare the penitent, stern censor! and let present devotion atone for past indiscretions! Forward there, Saint Radetsky and Legate Oudinot! and let the crumbling towers of Venice, the shattered fanes and shrines of Rome, bear witness to *your* loyal zeal against "the two extremes, fanaticism and impiety!"

Ho, trusty Hetman of the Cossacks! muster your gaunt, ferocious myrmidons for a general foray against the seats of Civilization, the homes of Art, the vantage-grounds of Progress, in the Old World! The Toiling Millions believe less blindly than they did, for they *think* more. They begin to talk of their Right to Live on earth, not as beggars or spaniels, but as men! Haggard Aristocracy stands aghast at the murmuring, and startled Royalty sends its emissaries creeping to the footstool of the Autocrat for instant aid. Spur fiercely, old Hetman! gallop fast and untiringly, ye blind, obedient devastators! for if your myriad hoofs do not ring speedily on the Rhine as well as the Danube, the Great Revolution cannot be subverted or stayed! Ah! if there were no Russia, with its Sixty Millions of boors and slaves, blindly obeying the nod of their despot, what *would* become of human docility and King-protected Faith?

Grammer Lessons at Home, with practical illustrations by a spoiled child. (At supper.)

Old Man.—Tom, what did you say last night about this yearth?

Tom.—Why? it went buzzing around like the nation, and warn't it for the centre fry pun [centripital] traction, it would fly to yattom.—[Breaks a mug and plate in explaining.]

Old Lady.—I lay your head will tract my fist directly.

Tom.—Oh, that was the traction of gravey-tater-ation (gravitation) operating upon de mug which caused it to attack the plate in hostile manner.

Old Man.—Now, parse plate for me, Tommy.

Tom.—Plate is a neuter noun, third person, broken number, nominative case *shivered*—do you understand?

Old Lady.—Now parse hostile manner for me, you little brat.

Tom.—Hostile manner is a compound noun, first person, devil of a gender, and governs the verb (seeing the coffee pot coming at his head he gets up and puts for safety.)

When Mrs. Partington got home from the concert, the question was eagerly asked how she liked it—"Oh, it was delightful!" said she, "it was a full cord, good measure, of sweet sounds, and the gentleman on the trumpet did run up the rheumatic scale most beautifully. Why the music of the old Cornute Band wasn't no comparison to it." She didn't like some of the foreign singing exactly, and wondered why they would sing things that *nobody* could understand, and went into a dissertation on singing English words to music—expressing an opinion that the *word* should be as much regarded as the *note*.

SANITARY MEASURES.—A child of highly educated parents went into a drug-store, the other day, and said:

"What is the price of your sanitary measures, sir? Mamma wants to take some sulphur and lasses, and she aint got nothing to measure it in."

Of the 15,000,000 persons who inhabit Great Britain, there are about 108,000 who keep men servants, 152,000, who pay duty for horses, 26,000 who possess the luxury of a four-wheeled carriage.

The editor of the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette has written the following long editorial in regard to the "Mormons at the Salt Lake." The editor is very fearful that the Mormons will form a hostile colony against the United States which if not attended to immediately, will overthrow the government of this country. He asks the question "whether that people is to be allowed to grow up with the feelings of Americans or those of enemies and foreigners?" We answer, so far as American citizens are disposed to sustain the constitution and laws of the country—the Mormons are with them. So far as Americans adhere to justice and equal rights—they are with them. So far as American citizens will sustain all, in the, privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences—the Mormons are with them. So Mr. Guzette, there is not so much cause of alarm as you apprehend. No! you need not fear that they will "override all the necessities and obligations of equal republican institutions." The Mormon people can be led and governed by a silkon thread if they believe a benevolent hand has hold of it. The hand of overbearance, tyranny and oppression can trouble, distress, and kill them; but it can never inspire them with a love or a zeal to support that hand. In most cases, the Mormon religion takes away the fear of death, and a little liberalty extended towards them would greatly tend to oil the wheels of friendship and effectually prevent the Mormon carr from squealing rebellion or nullification. The love of their religion excluding fear from their hearts, and being assured of the kind disposition of the Government towards them, they are ready to face any danger for their country's sake The Editor of the Gazette will find it difficult to persuade any other people to settle in that country while the re are yet so many other sections of the country so much more fertile and productive. None but the Mormons, that have been forced into an acquaintance with new countries, compelled to seek an assylum in the lonely retreats of the valleys of the mountains, accustomed to fatigue, hardship and privation, will desire to make that county their home.

The Mormons at the Salt Lake.

Recent advices from the Far West inform us that the Mormons, who have found their promised land and laid the corner-stone of their second temple on the banks of the Timpanozoo, or the Great Salt Lake, are already preparing to send a delegate to Washington, and to ask of Congress the advantages of a regular Territorial government.

This is a circumstance of interest in itself, as showing the extraordinary rapidity with which in American hands and under the tramp of American feet, the desert suddenly blossoms into life and cultivation; but the fact has an additional and very grave importance, springing from the character of the settlers, and of the country in which they have founded their colony, which ought to give it the attention and careful consideration of the national authorities.

We know as yet but very little as to the real state of things at the Salt Lake, the extent and progress of the settlements, and the number of Mormons now seated there. We are merely aware that they have been perfectly successful in establishing their colony; that their lands are fertile and extensive, capable of supporting a considerable population; that their religious policy is one of concentration, aiming to bring all their people together into one chosen home; that they are already numerous enough to feel the want of a Territorial organization; and that is within their power,—within a year or two, perhaps, if they choose,—to bring together such a population as will entitle them to demand admission into the Union as an independent, sovereign State.

In our view of the case, this is a consummation more to wished than dreaded. We are desirous that the Mormons should enjoy all the benefits and feel all the restraints of Territorial government as soon and as effectually as possible. The bridle should be upon the neck of the colt, that the grown steed may be accustomed to it. Considering the somewhat Ishmaelitish character of the Mormons—fanatical and persecuted zealots, with whom it is a point of faith to shun and repel, as it is a point of feeling to hate, the world—and the nature and position of the country they have seized upon, to make of it their Holy Land, it is clearly the interest, as it ought to be the duty, of the National Government, to extend the laws and authority of the United States over them without delay,—to accustom them, from the first, to restraint and obedience,—and, above all, to prevent their growing up in a state of quasi independence, natural to their remote and wild situation, which might be productive of some serious difficulties, if not actual calamities, hereafter.

Between the 102 deg. of west longitude, where the wild sage land, or proper prairie desert begins, to the Sierra Nevada, the western limit of the great Shoshoco Desert, or Great Basin, as it is now properly called, is a distance of nineteen degrees of longitude, or about 1000 miles. The Salt Lake is situated nine degrees, or 475 miles east of the fertile regions of the Mississippi Valley; or nearly midway between the two portions of the republic. It forms the Great Oasis of the western desert; and the various smaller oases, the different habitable regions of mountain land around it, are so placed as to be dominated by it. In fact, this Valley of the Salt Lake, besides commanding the roads to Oregon and California, may be said to command nearly the whole country West of the Mississippi Valley. It cuts the continent in twain, and separates from the Union the growing States beyond the Sierra, on the borders of the Pacific. It forms the nucleus of an Alpine state, which, once peopled with corageous rebels, might maintain its independence against the Federal Government, or the world, impregnable within its mountain barriers, behind the immense glacis of prairie desert. Such a State would naturally, from its military position, extend its influence eastward, over the Three Parks, and down, in fact, to Forts Laramie and St. Vrain and the regions at the foot of the mountains,—northward, over all the glens of the Wind River Mountains ahd the upper valleys of Lewis's River,—westward, over the entire Basin, with its various known and unknown reclaimable nooks,—and southward, to the head waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande, the fertile lands of the Moquis and Zunis, and, in fact, all the Northern portions of New Mexico.

Such a hostile state must, of course, never be allowed to grow up in that wild but all important mountain country. There must be a State of the Union there, filled with patriotic and zealous citizens with no thoughts or feelings but those of Americans. The Mormon settlement should, therefore, be fostered and cared for in every proper way by Government and Congress; which should expect the rapid progress of its Territorial, or even State existence; and so prepare, in view of both, the whole scheme of State and Territorial division of the continent. The Mormon colony can never be brought under the jurisdiction of Calfornia, Oregon, or New Mexico. Nature forbids it, and the attempt to disregard the natural law can only lead to, and indeed compel mischief. A Salt Lake State, which, under mismanagement by Government and Congress, might be made a barrier and cause an eternal separation between the Pacific States and those of the Mississippi Valley, may be also made, and is necessary as, a bond of connexion, a firm link of interest and amity, between the dissevered portions. It is now certain that a people—the Mormons, too—will grow up in that commanding region in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. The question is whether that people is to be allowed to grow up with the feelings of Americans, or those of enemies and foreigners.

There is another circumstance connected with the subject of this Mormon settlement, to which we have not alluded, although it is worthy of serious consideration. Whatever the wishes, the objects, the supposed interests even of this people, who have been the occasion of quarrels, leading to persecutions, in other places, it can scarcely be deemed politic to suffer this State to grow up as a Mormon one merely, with a Mormon constitution and laws, a Mormon government, and Mormon fanaticism, as a vital principle, overriding all the necessities and obligations of equal republican institutions. Fanaticism should be weakened by dillution. The intersets of the country require that the government should encourage emigration of all kinds into the Salt Lake Valley as actively and rapidly as possible, so as to prevent the overwhelming preponderance of the one dangerous sect, and the unlimited increase of a dangerous superstition.

An Irish Letter.

Tallymucclescrag, Parish of Ballyragget,
Near Ballyslachguthey, Jan. 22d, 1839.

MY DEAR NEPHEW:—I hav'nt cent you a letter since the last time I wrote to you, because we have moved from our former place of living, and did'nt know where a letter would find you; but I now wid pleasure take up my pin to inform you of the death of your own livin' uncle Kilpatrick, who died very suddenly last week after a lingering illness of six months. The poor man was in violent convulsions the whole time of his sickness, lying perfectly quiet and spacheless, all the while talking incoherently and crying for wather. I had no opportunity of informing you of his death sooner, excipt I wrote you by the last post, which wint off two days before he died and thin you'd had the postage to pay.

I am at a lost to tell you what his death was ackasioned at, but I fear that it was his last illness, for he was never well tin days together durin' the whole time of his confinement, and I believe his death was occasioned by his atin' too much of rabbit stuffed with gravy and pays, or pays and gravy stuffed with rabbits, I can't tell which, but be that as it will, as soon as he brathed his last the doctor gave up all hopes of his recovery. I need not tell you anything about his age, for you well know that in March nixt he would have been twenty-five years owld lackin' tin months, and had he lived till that time he would thin have been six months dead. His property now derolves to his nixt heirs, who all died some time ago; so that I expect it will be divided betwane us, and you know his property was very consitherable, for he had a fine estate which was sowld to pay his dibts and the remainder lost in a horse-race; but it was the opinion of every body at the time, he would have won the race if the horse he run against hadn't been too fast for him. I niver saw a man, and the docthors all say so, observed directions and tuck medicine better than he did. He said he would as lave take bitther as swate, if it only had the same taste, and ipicackiana as whisky punch, if it would only put him in the same humor for fighting.

Your own lovin' Uncle,
SHANE O'FLATHERTY.

[Phil. Dispatch.

SPECULATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are a good many excellent stories in circulation brought over from California by the passengers on the Crescent City, illustrative of the very peculiar state of affairs in California. One of the best we have heard, is as follows:

A naval officer had just landed on the wharf at San Francisco, and seeing a ragged, dirty looking fellow lounging around, hailed him, saying:

"Halloo, my good fellow if you'll lay a hand, and take this trunk to the hotel, I'll give you two dollars."

'Two h—ls," exclaimed the indignant lounger, "why stranger, I'll give you an ounce of gold to carry it up yourself."

"Agreed," replied the officer, who' shouldering his own heavy trunk, took it to the hotel, followed closely by his ragged employer, who promptly handed over to him the ounce of gold, thus enabling the officer to pocket sixteen dollars very easily.

The best speculation, however, of which we have heard, was that of a loafer, who stole a hen, and invited four returned miners to dine upon her, at the reasonable rate of five dollars each. In preparing the hen for cooking, our loafer found in her craw two ounces of gold. After partaking freely of the hen, the loafer found the following to be the profits of the transaction:

For four guests at $5 each,	$20
For two ounces of gold, found in hen's craw,	32
Total profits on hen,	$52

IMMIGRANTS AT BOSTON.—The traveller has a Statement of immigrants who have arrived at that port from Europe within the last quarter from April 1 to July 1. The whole number of vessels conveying them was 407—of immigrants, 14,334. Of this number, 6,670 were from England, principally Irish; 3,327 from Ireland direct; and 3000 more from British provinces. Nearly 8,000 paid head money.

The Utica Observer calls Fitz H. Warren, "General Taylor's journeyman butcher."

From the bleating among the goats, he occasions, we presume.

A Gentle Whisper to the Wife.

"The head of the woman is the man."

1. Let your husband be your dear friend the dearest.

2. Beware of the first dispute—many a noble ship has been lost by a single leak. Is there a spark of discontent or petulence rising? Stop, stop, retire to your closet. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

3. Make the home of your companion pleasant—delightful. Is he absent? greet his return with a sweet smile.

4. Delicacy and modest are the highest ornaments, the brightest jewels; keep them polished highly. Modesty, emanating from a sanctified heart, is sweeter far than the perfumes of Arabia.

5. Let your husband think, that you think him to be a good husband. This is half the battle in making it a reality.

6. Is your husband in trouble, bowed down? pour in the healing balm of consolation, be cheerful and good humored;—these graces will be to him, like the sun, bursting from a dark, wintry cloud!

7. Be neat, very neat, in your dress—personal appearance and culinary pursuits. Nothing so surely and speedily sinks the wife, in the estimation of her husband, as neglect of personal neatness. If a woman will be loose, slack, or go slip-shod, let it be any where rather than in the presence of her husband.

8. In your costume, consult the taste of your husband. Dress neatly, plainly, modestly, simply. Away with bustles, gewgaws, and butterflies—away with them.

N. B. Many of the above whisperings are equally applicable to the husband, for whom they are also intended—"And they two became one flesh."

The Seamstress.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

Hark, the rustle of the dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness;
Here comes one whose cheeks would flush
But to have her garments brush
'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin
Wove the weary broidery in;
And in midnights chill and murk,
Stitched her life into the work—
Bending backward from her toil,
Lest the tears her silk might soil;
Shaping from her bitter thought
Heart's-ease and forget-me-not;
Satirizing her despair
With the emblems woven there!

DEFINITION OF A DRUNKARD.—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, trouble of civility, the spoil of wealth, the destruction of reason. He is the beggar's companion; the constable's trouble. He is his wife's woe; his children's sorrow; his neighbor's scoff; his own shame. In fine, a spirit of sleep; a picture of a beast; a monster of a man.

EXCELLENT ADVICE.—We find the following in an exchange—Don't wear your pantaloon so tight that you can't kneel down to say your prayers.

NEWSPAPERS.—Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his special benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor if but few persons in the vicinity have been so fortunate as to get married the previous week, or so unfortunate as to die! An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes has he to consult.—One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart; another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in a paper. We only wish that every man, woman, and child who reads a paper, were compelled one single month to edit one, they would find that it is not quite so easy a matter as they at first supposed it to be.

It Won't Do.

It won't do for a man when a horse kicks him, to kick back in return.

It won't do to take hold of a hair trigger pistol during a fit of blues.

It won't do for a politician to imagine himself elected to the gubernatorial chair, while "the back counties remain to be heard from."

It won't do to crack jokes on old maids, in the presence of unmarried ladies, who have passed the age of forty.

It won't do for a chap to imagine a girl is indifferent to him, because she studiously avoids him in company.

It won't do to plunge into a law-suit, replying wholly on the justice of your cause; and not equipped beforehand with a brimming purse.

It won't do to be desperately enamored of a pretty face, until you have seen it at the breakfast table.

It won't do for a man to bump his head against a stone post, unless he conscientiously believes that his head is the hardest.

It won't do to imagine a Legislature, fed at the public crib, will sit but six weeks, when two thirds of the members have not the capacity to earn a decent living at home.

It won't do for a man to fancy a lady is in love with him, because she treats him civilly, or that she has virtually engaged herself to him because she has always endured his company.

It won't do to be so devoted to a tender-hearted wife, as to comply implicitly with her request when she asks you, "now tumble over the cradle, and break your neck, my dear—won't you?"

An Industrial Congress is now in session in Cincinnati, and the peculiar object of it appears to be to discuss all sorts of reform, possible and impossible. Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Land Reform, the rights of Labor, etc., are among the subjects discussed; but how some of them bear on the topic of industry it will puzzle some brains to ascertain.

IS THERE A GOD?—The eccentric John Randolph once ascended a lofty point of the Blue Ridge, to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and it overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him, "If any body hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, July 11th, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Jeosph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS AT LINDEN, MISSOURI,

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE
S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1839.—3m*

60 sacks best Rio coffee;
6000 lbs N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls S. H. molasses;
3 " vinegar;
100 " Cinn. whisky;
50 " Kanawha salt;
110 sks G. A. salt;
80 bush dried apples;
20 bxs soap;
10 " raisins;
10 " candies;
10 " G. P. and Imperial teas;
16 " tobacco;
10 kegs powder;
15 " nails;
600 lbs cotton batting;
3 coils manilla rope;
1 box clothes pins;
1 cask log chains;
10 Jewett plows;
12 grindestones, &c.

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.
S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;
" Light do
" Black Kid Slippers;
" Fancy do do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;
" do do Buskins;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;
" do Gaiter Boots;
" do Grane do;
" half Gaiters;
" do Cloth buskins;
" do Monroe boots;
Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" pump-sole do;
" gaiter do;
" Monroe slippers;
Mrs. calf p'g'd Brogans
" do Pumps
" seal do;
" kip do;
Boys' calf Brogans;
" kip do
" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 16.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
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From the Millennial Star.

Reply to a Pamphlet Printed at Glasgow, with the Approbation of Clergymen of Different Denominations, entitled "REMARKS ON MORMONISM."

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from our last.)

We will now proceed to quote a few more passages in relation to Priests in the latter times. (Isaiah lxi, 4, 5, 6.) "And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations." "And strangers shall stand and feed your flocks, and the sons of the alien shall be your ploughmen and your vine-dressers. But ye shall be named the Priests of the Lord. Men shall call you the Ministers of our God: and, ye shall eat the riches of the Gentiles, and in their glory shall ye boast yourselves."

(Jeremiah xxxi. 8, 12, 13, and 14.) "Behold, I will bring them from the North country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth and with them the blind and the lame, the woman with child, and her that travaileth with child together; a great company shall return thither." * * * "Therefore they shall come and sing in the height of Zion, and shall flow together to the goodness of the Lord, for wheat, and for wine, and for oil, and for the young of the flock and of the herd: and their soul shall be as a watered garden: AND THEY SHALL NOT SORROW ANY MORE AT ALL. Then shall the virgin rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together; for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. And I will satiate the soul of the PRIESTS with fatness, and my people shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith the Lord." Thus it may be seen, after Israel has returned and repaired "the desolations of many generations," and their sorrow has forever ceased, that still they have "PRIESTS" among them. The prophet Malachi (chapter iii, 1—4,) when beholding the glory of the Lord, and the majesty of his second advent, when he should "suddenly come to his temple," explains "But who may abide the day of his coming! and who shall stand when he appeareth! for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap. And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of LEVI, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness. Then shall the offering of Judah and Jerusalem be pleasant unto the Lord, as in the days of old and as in former years."

At the second advent of our Savior, the "sons of LEVI" will be purified and purged as gold and silver. At the first advent, the "sons of LEVI" rejected the Messiah, and their offerings were no longer accepted; but when he "suddenly comes to his temple," then shall that priesthood offer pleasant offerings unto the Lord in righteousness, as in the days of old. For further testimony concerning the existence of the Levitical priesthood and their ordinations in the temple in the latter times, see Jeremiah xxxiii from the 6th to the 26th verses, also Ezekiel xx, from the 33d to the 45th—Ezekiel from the beginning of the xl to the end of the xlviii chapter—Zechariah xiv—Joel ii.

The establishment of the Aaronic priesthood again on the earth, preparatory to the second coming of our Lord, is an event so clearly predicted in the scriptures that had Mr. Joseph Smith failed to incorporate that priesthood with the Melchizedec in his organization of the Latter-day church, it would at once have proved him an impostor. But, sir, the very fact that Mr. Smith has not followed the false traditions of the religious world, but has, in direct oppsition to vast variety of erroneous creeds and doctrines with which he was surrounded, restored the Aaronic and Melchizedec priesthoods, shows that he was endowed with a wisdom far superior to that of the millions of false teachers who have disgraced the name of Christianity during the last seventeen hundred years. The prophets have clearly predicted the existence of the Aaronic Priesthood, at the times of the restitution of Israel and the Second Advent. The Lord, by Mr. Smith, has fulfilled the prediction, and established its existence among men. This, then, is one more testimony in favor of Joseph Smith's divine mission.

Mr. Paton next quotes a passage from a revelation in the Book of Covenants which reads thus—"Verily, verily, I say unto you, they who believe not on your words, and are not baptized by water in my name, for the remission of their sins, that they may receive the Holy Ghost, shall be damned, and shall not come into my Father's kingdom, where my Father and I am." Mr. Paton considers this very "dogmatic," presumptuous," and "at variance with the teaching of scripture." But we ask Mr. Paton and all our readers to compare the above passage with Jesus's teachings to his apostles (Mathew x, 14, 15,) "And whosoever shall not RECEIVE YOU, nor hear your WORDS, when ye depart out of that house or city, shake off the dust of your feet. Verily I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgement than for that city."

On the 10th page Mr. Paton supposes that there is "no infallible standard" but the scriptures. Now nothing can be more absurd than such an idea. Every truth is an infallible standard, whether it is contained in the bible or in any other book. Wherever truth is found, or by whatever process it is obtained, it is infallible in its nature and becomes a standard of comparison for certain other truths which are closely connected with it; hence by the aid of truths already known, other truths are brought to light, which, in their turn also become standards of comparison. Thousands of truths in modern times have been discovered by the aid of reason and observation, which can never be proved *true* nor *false* by the scriptures alone. Newton did not establish the truth of his doctrine of universal gravitation by the scriptures—Mr. Paton's only "infallible standard;" neither did he demonstrate his doctrine of fluxions by the scriptures; neither did Kelper demonstrate his eliptical theory of the planetary orbits by the scriptures. Mr. Paton's only infallible standard never would have detected the heresy of the Ptolemaic system of the universe, which was so successfully overturned by Copernicus and his followers. If there is no infallible standard but the bible, by which to judge between truth and error, and condemn heresy, we hope that Mr. Paton will come forward speedily with his only standard, and by it decide whether the undulatory theory of light, or the corpuscular theory be true; for the learned world have for a long time been oscillating between these two theories, not knowing which to condemn as heresy. According to Mr. Paton, there is no way to condemn either as heresy, only by the scriptures. We ask, could not the antediluvians receive Noah as a phophet or condemn him as a fanatic without the aid of the scriptures? How could Jeremiah prove to the Jews from any previous revelation that he was sent of God? What former scripture could prove the truth or falsity of Ezekiel's prophecy? If scripture is the only guide into truth, will Mr. Paton tell us what part of said volume justifies himself and the "clergymen of different denominations" in doing away as unnecessary in this age, inspired apostles and prophets, and the miraculous gifts of the spirit? We should like to have chapter and verse upon so important a subject. The Holy Ghost is a far more universal standard of truth than the scriptures. The Holy Ghost will guide the servants of God into ALL truth: the scriptures without the Holy Ghost, will only guide into a few truths. The Holy Ghost can unfold the grandeur, majesty, and glory of heavenly worlds, while Mr. Paton's only "infallible standard" can give no such visions. The Holy Ghost can waft the servant of God to the third heavens, and show him things not lawful to be uttered by man, while the scriptures have no such power and can impart no such knowledge. The Holy Ghost can heal the sick—can speak with tongues, and can perform many other mighty works; while the scriptures, without the Holy Ghost, can do none of these things. The Holy Ghost is greater than the scripture, for by him the scriptures were given; hence the Holy Ghost is an infallible standard as well as the scriptures. The Holy Ghost being a universal standard of truth, while the scriptures are a very limited standard; yet both standards agree in one, and never contradict each other. That which contradicts any known truth is not of the spirit of truth, but is false. A false doctrine cannot always be detected by the scriptures; but when referred to that universal standard—the Holy Spirit, it can always be detected; for the Holy spirit deceives no one.

In my remarks upon the evidences in favor of Joseph Smith's divine mission, ("Divine Authority," page 13.) I have, among numerous other evidences adduced, referred to the late discoveries of Catherwood and Stephens in Central America, as confirmatory evidence to the truth of the Book of Mormon. Mr. Paton considers this as no evidence at all, and refers to the discoveries of Baron Humboldt and many other antiquarians, long before Mr. Smith translated that book. Now no one will dispute the fact that the existence of antique remains in different parts of America was known long before Mr. Smith was born. But every well informed person knows that the most of the discoveries made by Catherwood and Stephens were original—that the most of the forty-four cities described by him had not been described by previous travelers. Now the Book of Mormon gives us the names and location of great numbers of cities in the very region where Cartherwood and Stephens afterwards discovered them. This, therefore, taking into consideration all the circumstances, is an additional evidence, of a very positive nature, in favor of the divine inspiration of this unlearned and inexperienced young man.

With regard to the old Spaulding story concerning the origin of the Book of Mormon, we remark, that it has been exploded by the most incontrovertible testimony years ago, and its lying propagators have been made ashamed of their corrupt glaring falsehoods. (See P. P. Pratt's Reply to the Rev. C. S. Bush; also Taylor's Answer to the Rev. Robert Heys.)

Mr. Paton next refers to the 29th chapter of Isaiah, and to my remarks upon it, and falsely pretends that the metallic plates of the Book of Mormon are represented in my tract ("Divine Authority.") as being Ariel, the city where David dwelt. He says, "*If the metallic plates be, as Mr. Pratt pretends, this Ariel,*" * * * * * then they are "*cursed of God.*" Mr. Pratt, sir, has made no pretensions: it is only another of your misrepresentations. Now if our readers will turn to the 29th chapter of Isaiah, and carefully read the first four verses of that chapter, they will discover that the prophet predicts, first, the distress that should come upon Ariel, and, secondly, predicts another event that should be unto the Lord as Ariel. This last event is expressed in these words, "*And it shall be unto me AS Ariel.*" How was it with Ariel? Her people was to be distressed and afflicted with "heaviness and sorrow." How was it to be with the people or nation who should be "AS ARIEL!" Its distress, of course, was to resembly that of Ariel, or else it could not be "as Ariel." The distress of the nation that the Lord says "shall be as Ariel," is clearly portrayed in the 3d and 4th verses, "And I will camp against thee round about, and will lay seige against thee with a mount, and I will raise forts against thee; and thou shalt be brought down, and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be as of one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust." Now, we ask. What nation upon the earth has been visited with a distress resembling that of Ariel or Jerusalem? We answer that the Book of Mormon informs us that the nation of Nephites who were a remnant of Joseph inhabiting ancient America, were brought down to the ground by their enemies. Hundreds of thousands were slaughtered in their terrible wars. Their distress truly may be said to be "*as Ariel.*" Ariel was sorely distressed from time to time, and forts and other fortifications raised against her—similar judgements happend to the remnant of Joseph. Isaiah does not say that Ariel shall speak out of the ground, but he clearly shows that the nation which should be distressed as Ariel, after being brought down, should speak out of the ground. The words of the prophets of Jerusalem or Ariel, never spoke from the ground, their speech was never "*low out of the dust.*" But the words of the prophets among the remnant of Joseph have spoken from the ground and their written "*speech*" has whispered out of the dust. Isaiah declares, that it shall be "*as the voice of one that hath a familiar spirit.*" It was not to be the voice of a distant, vague, uncertain spirit but "as a *familiar spirit*," one that could be familiarly understood, and that too, by the most ordinary capacity. The term familiar does not necessarily imply *evil*, as Mr. Paton would have the public suppose. There were may corrupt persons in ancient times who had not only a familiar but constant intercourse with evil spirits and were possessed by them; and because of the constant familiarity of these spirits with those persons, they possessed, they were frequently termed "familiar spirits." As was remarked above, the term "familiar," does not always imply evil. Jesus was familiar with his disciples, while to the world he was more distant and spoke to them in parables. The Holy Ghost is a very familiar spirit in the tabernacles of his servants, sometimes making familiar to them things that are not lawful to be uttered or written. The voice of the ancient prophets of America has familiarly whispered from the dust in the ears of the present generation, simply and familiarly revealing the ancient history of that continent—and in a very familiar manner portrays the wonderful works of God among a nation whose history was before unknown. What a marked contrast between the definite, plain, and "*familiar spirit*" in which the Book of Mormon unfolds the ancient history of America, and the wild, vague, and distant conjectures of learned antiquarians! It is as the voice of the dead proclaiming repentance to the living. It is the voice of those who have slumbered low in the dust, sounding an important and solemn warning in the ears of a corrupt, wicked, apostate race of Gentiles who have made "*lies their refuge,*" and "*under falsehood have hid themselves.*"

Isaiah not only speaks of the overthrow and utter abolishment of "*the multitude of all the nations that should fight against Mount Zion,*" but also very clearly describes the wickedness and gross darkness in which all these nations should be involved. He declares they should "be drunken, but not with wine,—they should stagger but not with strong drink;" "For," continues he, "the Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath closed your eyes: the prophets and your rulers, the seers hath he covered. And the vision of all is become unto you as the words of a book that is sealed, which men deliver to one that is learned," &c. Here we perceive, that the multitude of all the nations who fight against Zion were to be so completely enveloped in darkness, that they would be drunken and stagger, their eyes should be closed, and they should be in a deep sleep; the prophets and seers were to be covered, or not acknowledged among them: and finally, "THE VISION OF ALL" were to be as the words of a sealed book. The vision of all the prophets and seers who had spoken since the world began, was to be uninteligible—not understood by those corrupt benighted nations. It is true they have multiplied millions of copies of the Bible. But so great is their wickedness, that the powers, gitts, and blessings of the Bible are unknown among them. Having closed their eyes in a profound, deep, and drunken sleep, the vision of all, or the inspired writings of all the prophets and seers with which they are acquainted are not understood,—they are not the words of a sealed book, but as the words of a sealed book which are given to a learned man who is unable to read them. So the vision of these inspired prophets and seers contained in the Bible has been presented to the nations, but they are unable to understand it. As Professor Anthon, though a learned man, was not able to comprehend or read the words transcribed from the sealed book of Mormon, so the present generation, though learned as to the wisdom of the world, are, in consequence of wickedness, unable to comprehend "*the vision of all.*" As well might Professor Anthon undertake to translate unknown Egyptian characters by his learning, as for a wicked generation who are in a "*deep sleep,*" to undertake to understand "the vision of all," without the aid of inspired men.

Mr. Paton asserts, that "Isaiah says, the sealed book was given to the learned." We wish Mr. Paton to understand distinctly, that Isaiah says no such thing! Isaiah speaks of the "WORDS" of a book being presented to the learned, and not the book itself. Mr. Paton enquires, "Why did not he (Smith) give the book, or plates, (to the learned) as he ought to have done, to fulfil the terms of the prophecy?" I answer that if he had sent the book to Professor Anthon, instead of some of the transcribed words it would not have been a fufilment of the terms of the prophecy; for Isaiah expressly says the "*words,*" and not the book, were to be delivered to the learned. And Isaiah also says, the "BOOK," (not the words of a book, "is delivered to him that is not learned, saying, Read this I pray thee, and he saith, I am not learned." To the learned is presented the "*words of a book*:" to the unlearned is delivered the "*book*" itself. The former says, "*I cannot*" read it: the latter says, "*I am not learned*;" Mr. Paton says, that neither could read it. But Isaiah says that, "In that day, shall the deaf hear the words of the book," consequently, it must be read by some one. And as the Lord declares in the same connection that he would "proceed to do a marvellous work and a wonder" which should "cause the wisdom of the wise to perish," we have every reason to believe that he causes the unlearned to read it, which would indeed be a marvellous work and a wonder, and a very effectual way of causeing the wisdom of the wise to perish.

(To be continued.)

For the Frontier Guardian.

California Song.

BY LUCIUS N. SCOVIL.

The light of God begins to shine,
On this benighted soul of mine;
I'll raise my voice in solemn prayer
That in his blessings I may share,
And go to California.

The chosen Twelve they hold the keys,
To loose and bind just when they please,
For unto them the power is given,
To seal on earth and bind in Heaven,
They've gone to California.

The mantle which our Joseph wore
It has been sought by half a score,
The Lord he knew the very man,
Therefore it fell on Brigham Young.
Who's gone to California.

Oh, may the day soon hasten on,
When scater'd Israel will go home,
And all the Saints they might be free,
And taste the sweets of liberty
In Upper California.

Then we could raise our voice and sing,
And make the upper regions ring;
And call on God by night and day,
To help us on our heavenly way,
To Upper California.

That is the land that Moses blest,
Where Joseph's seed should be at rest,
And Israel he was not behind,
Though many years had made him blind,
He fix'd on California.

A Temple there will soon be rear'd,
The Law of God will be rever'd,
And many will the Priesthood gain,
For which so many have been slain,
Ere' went to California.

That land will blossom like the rose,
As God his blessings he bestows,
And all who will his precepts keep,
They surely can the blessings reap
In Upper California.

FRIENDSHIP.

Say, shall we forever mourning
Wander o'er the Earth's wide waste;
Fortune, fate, and sin deploring,
Friendship's pleasures never taste!
No. As life is but a bubble
Fading like a morning dream,
Let us sooth each others trouble
With a ray from friendship's beam.

We have no tears for those doomed by a turn of the Political wheel to go out of office. We never could squeeze out a tear of compassion for the sorrowing "victim" who, after having enjoyed the emoluments of a public station for some years, is made to give place to another. If the office were desirable, he has had at least more of its advantages than his equal share as one of the People. If to hold it involve a sacrifice, he has endured his part, and ought to be relieved. If there is any crying to be done in this case, let him do it himself—at all events, he can have no help from this quarter.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Be kind to your relations, obliging to your friends, and charitable to all, and never permit your bills with the printer to run over a year. This is very good advice "of the kind."

WORTH REMEMBERING.—He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It's your cool, dissembling hypocrite, of whom you should beware. There is no deceit about a bulldog. It's only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned. Again, we say, beware of the man who has *cant* in his looks.

From the Millennial Star.

Keep a True and Faithful Record.

The servants of God in the last days are entrusted with a measure of the spirit of wisdom, knowledge, and power, and are accountable to God for the use of the same. The heavens will record their acts; and this record will be reserved unto the judgment of the great day, to appear as a witness in favor or against them. Jesus told the Nephites that "all things are written by the Father," and he also commanded his twelve disciples to "write the works of that people; for out of the books which shall be written shall the world be judged." Jesus has also commanded the elders and officers of his Church, in the last days, to keep a record of their doings. Have the servants of God been faithful in this thing? If we were weighed in the balances concerning this matter, we fear that many of us will be found wanting. "He that loveth me" says Jesus, "keepeth my commandments." Dear brethren, if we have been slothful heretofore, and neglected to keep this commandment of our Lord, let us be slothful and negligent no longer. Let each of the officers of the Church procure a small blank book, and record theirin their own labors and every important incident connected with the work of God that passes under their observation.

If every Elder had, during the last nineteen years, kept a faithful record of all that he has seen, heard, and felt of the goodness, wisdom, and power of God, the Church would now have been in the possession of many thousand volumes, containing much important and useful information. How many thousands have been miraculously healed in this Church, and yet no one has recorded the circumstances. Is this right? Should these miraculous manifestations of the power of God be forgotten and pass into oblivion? Should the knowledge of these things slumber in the hearts of those who witnessed them, and extend no farther than their own verbal reports will carry them? This negligence on the part of the servants of God ought no longer to exist. We should keep a record because Jesus has commanded it. We should keep a record because the same will benefit us and the generations of our children after us. We should keep a record because it will furnish many important items for the general history of the Church which would otherwise be lost. Every case of healing, and every miracle which Jesus shall perform through any of his children should be faithfully recorded without any coloring or misrepresentation. The plain simple facts should be given, not from hearsay or report, but from actual knowledge. The names of the persons healed,—the persons present who witnessed the same,—the nature of the complaint, disease, or sickness,—the time, the place, and all the important circumstances connected therewith, should be entered on record.

Let the president of each conference see that the most important and noted cases of healing are forwarded for publication in the Star. If this method be observed we shall soon have an invaluable amount of testimony that will shut the mouths of infidels, and put to shame the advocates of the corrupt powerless systems of modern Christianity.

Only six persons, viz., Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, and Peter, have testified as eye witnesses to the miracles wrought in the first age of Christianity. No unbeliever or person out of the church has handed down a record of any miracles of which he was an eye witness. We believe the testimony of these six writers to be true; they alone have testified as eye witnesses. If this church presents the testimony of thousands of living eye witnesses who have seen, and felt, and heard, who will not be able to see that the Latter-day Saints have a thousand fold more evidence in favor of miracles in these days than what can possibly be brought to prove the miracles of the apostles' days? Who will be so blind as not to see that the testimony of six thousand living witnesses who have seen miracles with their own eyes, is far more weighty and powerful than the testimony of six dead witnesses? How do we believe that the lame man who sat at the beautiful gate of the temple was healed? We believe it because Luke the writer of the Acts says so. He alone has recorded the fact. As a question of the same kind,—how shall the people of future generations believe that a man in Wales, who was perfectly deaf and dumb, was restored in a moment to his hearing and speech by the power of God through his servants. They will believe it because some servant of God like Luke has made record of it. The lame man of whom Luke speaks, has given the world no record of the miracle wrought upon him: but the deaf and dumb man who was healed in Wales is preaching to multitudes. No man out the Church has handed down a testimony to the miracle wrought upon the lame man: but the editors of papers, and persons unconnected with our Church, all acknowledge the remarkable occurrence which happened to the deaf and dumb man in Wales, but they are unable to account for it; the same as Luke says, the Jews were unable to account for the notable miracle wrought on the lame man.

The proofs which this church exhibit in favor of the divine authenticity of the New Testament are far greater, and more convincing to the infidel, than all the historical evidences brought forth by Paley, Lardner, and the most learned men of the age. Miracles wrought in our day is a proof to the infidel that the promises of our Savior in the New Testament are true. If miracles are wrought now, says the infidel, they might have been wrought in ancient days, as the six writers of the New Testament testify. When Jesus actually fulfils his promise which he made to believers, and causes the signs to follow them, the sectarians must be blind indeed to cry out that "the day of miracles is past." The fulfilment of our Lord's words unto the believer will show to the honest in heart, of all nations, the difference between his church and the Papist and Protestant churches, who do away with these signs and have a form destitute of the powers.

Let the Saints purify their hearts before the Lord, and learn his commandments and do them, and seek diligently after the Holy Spirit with meek and humble hearts, that the power of his kingdom may be more abundantly made msnifest unto the confounding of false doctrines and the exposing of priestcrafts which now reign so universally throughout this land. Seek to know the will of God, and then do it; and you will increase in faith and power until the nations shall tremble at your presence

From the Times and Seasons.

What Is To Be.

As a matter of every day reflection, all people, good, bad and indifferent, are more concerned about *what is to be* than anything else that appertains to life. This may be one reason why so much jealousy, hatred and persecution are manifested towards any man, men, or people, that profess to be guided by revelation

Notwithstanding the word of the Lord, having out-lived all the speculation of the ancients, and frustrated the philosophy of the moderns, shines like diamonds among the rubbish of six thousand years, to guide the way of human beings, still every age has its own *blind leaders of the blind*, and the result that has been is now, and willbe,—"both fall into the ditch."

We have said this much for the consideration of the saints; if the world pays any regard to it, may God bless them accordingly. We profess to be governed by revelation and shall we, while fire, storm and vexation trouble the world, be lulled to sleep in false security? Shall we calculate our warfare over, and our salvation safe when the war elements hath hardly commenced? "He only is saved that continues faithful to the end."

"Pray without ceasing," says an old apostle, and so says a later one. The troubles to come are more grevious than what have been; so be ready.

Jo eph Smith, our martyred prophet left the following prophecy to be fulfilled:

"Verily, Verily, I say unto you, darkness covereth the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people, and all flesh has become corrupt before my face! Behold vengance cometh speedily upon the inhabitants of the earth; a day of wrath; a day of burning; a day of desolation; of weeping; of mourning and of lamentation; and as a whirlwind it shall come upon all the face of the earth, saith the Lord.

And upon my house it shall begin; and from my house shall it go forth saith the Lord. First among those among you saith the Lord; who have professed to know my name and have not known me, and have blasphemed against me in the midst of my house saith the Lord."

From the above it is evident that after the church suffers the world has to come in for its share of *woe*: and now after fourteen years' suffering, who does see not the Lord begin to pour a "little vengance" like a whirlwind?

Be faithful and patient, then saints, and He that said to the flood "come," and make an end of wickedness, will say also "go," to the elements, and sweep the earth with the besom of destruction till it is fit for Paradise again, and then my people shall inherit the the kingdom. Watch and pray.

Bonnparte's Opinion of Christ.

A foreign journal lately published the following:

"I know a man," said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of Christ is a mystery which subsists by its own force and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it a marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknow before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge. He exhited himself a perfect example of his precepts, Jesus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are miracles, and from the first his disciples adored him. In fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of Heaven and the laws of the Spirit.

"Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires, but on what foundation did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon *force!* Jesus Christ alone founded his empire upon *love*; and at this hour, millions of men would die for him.

"It was not a day, or a battle, that achieved the triumph of the christian religion in the world. No, it was a long war—a contest for three centuries—begun by the Apostles, then continued by the flood of Christain generations. In this war, if all the kings and potentates of the earth were on one side—on the other I see no army but a mysterious force, some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.

"I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth, to become food for the worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the *great Napoleon*. What an abyss between my deep misery and the eternal kingdom of Christ which is proclaimed, and adored, which is extended over the whole earth! Call you this dying!—Is it not living rather? The death of Christ is the death of God!"

Napoleon stopped at the last words, but Gen. Bertrand making no reply, the Emperor added—

"If you do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God, I did wrong to appoint you General!"

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important:**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.
10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.
10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.
10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.
100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet clabboard.

A Stew.

The counterfeiters in Pottawatamie are stewing over a hot fire, it would seem from the fact that some of them are charging us with being accessory to the running away of a negro slave to the Salt Lake, and we hear that one of the gang has confessed that he contributed a blanket to the negro to aid his escape, and would feign hold out the idea that he gave the blanket at our instance.

Would you not look well to attempt to get that "*villainous Hyde*" arrested on a charge of this kind in order to punish him for breaking into your money making arrangments? Moreover he is not a Locofoco, and he must be punished in some way for presuming to think and act in the character and capacity of a freeman.

Go forward and arrest for aiding away the negro slave, and then see how nicely he will prove an *alibi* by your own *Miss*-conduct. Send your emmissaris and co-workers whom you boast of in a written document in our possession from under your own hand and signature that you say have asked for stock in your press—don't squirm, its over your own signature remember, and you say they are from St. Joseph and Missouri: send these auxiliaries back to Missouri and get them to declare that Hyde is in the counterfeiting business and only makes this show of opposition to divert suspicion from himself—then get some one that is interested in your welfare to write him a most insulting letter, and full of bloody threats, and if that won't stop his noise, get some faithful ally to go the Governor of Illinois, and get a demand upon the Executive of Iowa for him to be delivered up as a fugitive from justice. And as you claim, to be Locofocos of the first water, perhaps you indulge the belief that you can prevail upon those functionaries to remove the great obstacle and bar to your prosperity in the issuing of Mexican dollars, in these secluded bluffs. Talk about bribery! Gracious suz! We have had hints and feelers thrown out to us in the shape of many thousands of dollars if we would only be still and not persecute the fraternity with our press.

It may be that Gov. French will consider you in your low estate and take measures to have us removed for your special accommodation, because some of your fraternity went to Springfield and swore against us to get us punished for the crime of saying that any man that would make bogus money ought to be compelled to drink it melted, and thereby enable you to go on and coin money without any to molest or make you afraid: But the Guardian will keep an eye on and about the Frontier.

We will make a confession frankly and publicly, that we did flee from all the justice there was in Illinois, but not till months after we were charged with crime by one of your companions in tribulation, and we spake for months afterwards, also, on every Sabbath day to more than three or four thousand people, and also on week days in the presence of Major Warren and the Governor's troops that were stationed there to keep order, and if justice had any demands on us, we were within its reach, surrounded by his Excellency's forces; and we came away in the day time, but not without giving three month's public notice of our intention. Oh! aint we a fugitive from justice! But if we had muzzled our press and consented to take about five thousand dollars for the job of being silent, oh, what a fine fellow we should have been in the estimation of some of these men! If all these projects fail, get some of your gang to say that Hyde called Dr. Clark a horse thief, and then make him responsible for that slander. Well gentlemen, cook up the stew to suit your own appetites. But remember, if you boil the devil you must drink his broth.

We don't know Dr. Clark from a side of sole leather, but from the insulting letter he wrote us we should judge him to be as full of honor as the sound of a ram's horn is of the taste of a half ripe persimmon.

When we give a blanket to aid the escape of a runaway slave, the public or the owner may know whom to arrest as an accessary or a principal. But we defy the whole tribe of "*black legs*" in Pottawatamie that have followed the Church as a shark follows a ship, to prove that we knew anything about the runaway slave till Mr. Jackson, and others from Missouri, came up in pursuit of him. It would seem that some men are so steeped in crime that they are not satisfied with counterfeiting the currency of the land, but must aid the escape of runaway negroes by giving them blankets, &c., and then charge it upon others.

We confess that we have scored the bogus makers rather hard, and they will most likely want to reply. Our remarks cannot touch any innocent person, or provoke any reply only from the black leg ranks in our opinion, or from some who are friends and allies to them. Now we will lay low and keep dark for a while and just see what we can hear, and ascertain the source from whence it comes.

We do not wish the imputations in the above to be extended to any honorable man, either Whig or Democrat.

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn by the telegraphic news that the Gen. was taken with the cholera while receiving his friends at Carlisle, Pa., he is said to be recoving at last accounts.

COUNCIL POINT, Aug. 28, 1849.

MR. HYDE: Will you be so good as to give your oppinion, through the Guardian, of the propriety of Hon. Francis Springer of this State, receiving the appointment of Surveyor General of the North-Western district of Iowa and Wisconsin.

By granting this indulgence, you will confer a favor upon an old friend, and much oblige many citizens. Most Respectfully, D.

We can cheerfully comply with the above request, though we have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman referred to; but his speeches prove that he possesses a powerful talent, an elevated mind, a patriotic heart and a whole soul. We should judge him perfectly ready, like percussion, to ignite on the spur of the moment, and go off without waiting long enough to tremble and thereby miss his aim. If the administration has no better station to assign him than that of the Surveyor Generalship of this North-western country, we consider him duly and truly prepared,—worthy and well qualified to receive that appointment, or any other one still more important.

The prosperity of our free institutions is suspended upon the fostering and encouragement of such spirits as his. When a successful resistance of the oppressor's arm is impossible, a servile obedience is extorted, and the curses of the oppressed are cheerfully rendered with that obedience; and their curses will open the way for some power to palzy the tyrant's grasp and make his strength weak like water. The elements of nature have made this eternal decree, and Nature's God has placed the Royal Signature and seal to the document. "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." While a generous, patriotic and liberal spirit comes over the oppressed like the breath of the Almighty over the dry bones of the slain in the Valley of Jehossophat. Life and joy are diffused, and every one is eager to force his way through floods and flames, through blood and carnage to excel in loyalty to his country's cause, when conducted by a high-minded policy whose end and aim is the amelioration of man's condition and his elevation to brighter hopes and sublimer joys. A noble and generous spirit can never be damned, neither one who succors the oppressed. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these, ye have done it unto me." We remember to have read, when a small school lad, some lines written on the death of Lord Nelson, killed at the battle of Trafalgar. We have not seen them since that time; but they made so deep an impression upon our mind at the time that it is not yet erased, and we deem them not ill-appropriate here.

"In death's terrific icy arms,
The brave illustrious Nelson lies,
He's free from care and wars' alarms;
Sees not our tears nor hears our cries.

Cold is the heart where valor reigned,
Mute is the tongue that joy inspired,
Still is the arm that conquest gained,
And dim the eye that glory fir'd.

Too mean for him, a world like this
He's landed on the happy shore
Where all the brave partake of bliss,
And heroes meet to part no more."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., August 20, 1849.

DEAR BR. HYDE: Sir it is with shame and regret for one of the faith of yourself to address you in the following language. Your face I never saw, but have often heard of you, and have had the gratification of perusing your papers. Now comes the strange news. James Hillman and Allen Stout has been living here three or four months past. They have not done a days work during the whole time to the knowledge of any person. About one week ago last Thursday, I had one hundred and forty dollars in gold taken from where I reside out of my trunk in the night. And it is supposed by all candid thinking people in this place, that James Hillman and Allen Stout get the money. The money has evidently been passed by Hillman and Stouts wife, at least I have seen a five dollar piece that she passed, and supposed by the person that changed it that it was my money. The same night the money was taken Hillman was gambling at a beer house in this town until about twelve o'clock at night. And then he came out into the bar-room and told the bar keeper, that he was broke and consequently retired. He was gone for about the space of an hour, and returned with plenty of gold, he then offered to bet fifty dollars and out with the money, which consisted of eagles, half eagles, &c., which was the exact description of the gold that I lost. I was informed by this gentleman that he spent thirty dollars of this money this same evening. And very early in the morning I was informed by Stouts wife that Hilman and Stout had left their residence very early the same morning for the Bluffs, and have not been seen openly since. I have been informed that they have been seen skulking about here. It is my request and the citizens in general that you should attend to them and fasten them for you cannot trust them a moment.

Send them down here as quick as possible if you should be so lucky as to get hold of them, and have them tried according to law.

I remain your sincere friend,
JOHN GALLUP, Jr.

The above letter is published as a warning to the community here and in every other place, not to receive or harbor the men therein named—not to employ them, nor neighbor with them in any way, unless they submit themselves first to a proper examination before the authorities of the law at St. Joseph, Mo., where it is supposed they committed the offence. We have heard considerable about this Hilman's operations heretofore; and if half is true that we have heard, he is a very bad man. Of Stout's character we know nothing of late until we received this letter. Let every good citizen hold these men at a respectful distance until they can bring evidence, satisfactory that they have not shunned examination, and let them produce satisfactory reasons that they are innocent; but if they are guilty, whether it is known to man or not, let the wrath and curse of the Almighty be upon them, till they confess and restore four fold, and let this be an ensample unto the person or persons that stole Stewart's money out of his wagon while he was in Missouri last year, and let all Israel say, Amen, when they read it, and it shall be done.

Postage.

It will be remembered by our friends that Elder Felt, of St. Louis, has no particular income or salary, and is situated where many write to him on business, both from the East and from the West. He complains, and not without just cause, we presume, that his postage bill is too heavy a tax upon his purse. Our friends may expect that their letters addressed to him on business hereafter will not be attended to unless the postage is paid. But if you would encourage a worthy man, you should not only pay your postage, but a few dollars enclosed to him as a compensation by way of commission for his services would not be ill-timed.

HUNGARY.—The intelligence from Hungary is favorable for the Hungarians and they continue to fight fiercely with their enemies for freedom. Bem, a Polish General is gaining victory at every onset that he has had with the Russians and Austrians. The Emperor of Russia has offered a reward of 40 rubles (27,600,) to whoever shall capture Bem.

Since writing the above we learn by the arrival of the America that Bem and Georgoy have routed the Russians in each engagement.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is still on the decrease in the Eastern cities. At St. Louis there is but very few cases occurring 13 in the week ending Aug. 13th, and nearly all disappeared in the towns along the river.

THE MAIL ARRIVED
FROM THE
SALT LAKE,
On Monday Evening, Sept. 3d.

A. W. Babbitt, Esq., arrived here on Monday evening last thirty-six days from the Valley of the Salt Lake, having been water bound on the route eight days. He came safely through with one man and seven horses and a light wagon in which he brought the mail.

News from the Valley is quite encouraging. The crickets entirely disappear where fowls and swine are permitted to range. They have suffered comparatively none this year by those insects. Their wheat crops are good, corn looks prosperous—beets, carrots—squashes, pumpkins and other vegetables are excellent. The health of the citizens there was good, and great activity in business prevailed. About twelve or fifteen thousand California emigrants passed through the Valley, and about three thousand calculated to winter there. Many of the Californians have been baptized and intend to make that place their home—some of the first class of them for wealth, character, and influence. No difficulty occurred between our people and the California emigrants, and the Indians are all friendly and seem anxious to learn and to become civilized. They wish to learn to cultivate the soil, so that they can have plenty of bread &c.,

Our people celebrated the 24th of July instead of the 4th, for two reasons:—one was, because that was the day on which Br. Young and the Pioneers first entered the Valley; and the other was, they had little or no bread, or flour to make cakes, &c., that early, and not wishing to celebrate on empty stomachs, they postponed it till their harvest came in. A full description of the feast and celebration may be expected in our next. We are only able to sketch the heads of the news this week for want of time and space, but we intend to pour out the whole flood in our next number. The Valley has been a place of general deposit for property, goods, &c., by Californians. When they saw a few bags and kegs of gold dust that had been gathered and brought in by our boys, it made them completely enthusiastic. Pack mules and horses that were worth twenty-five or thirty dollars in ordinary times, would readily bring two hundred dollars in the most valuable property at the lowest price. Goods and other property were daily offered at auction in all parts of the city. For a light Yankee wagon, sometimes three or four great heavy ones would be offered in exchange, and a yoke of oxen thrown in at that. Common domestic sheeting sold from five to ten cents per yard by the bolt. The best of spades and shovels for fifty cents each. Vests that cost in Saint Louis one dollar and fifty cents each, were sold at Salt Lake for three bits, or 37½ cents. Full chests of Joiners' tools that would cost one hundred and fifty dollars in the East, were sold in that place for $25. Indeed, almost every article, except Sugar and Coffee, is selling on an average, fifty per ct. below wholesale prices in the Eastern cities. Would it not be a grand speculation for Kanesville and St. Joseph Merchants to go to the Salt Lake to lay in their fall stock of goods? They can buy plenty of wagons there for less than one half what the iron cost in Saint Louis, and any number of cattle to haul them back. This kind of operation has put the people on their legs in the valley, but when the alcohol was brought forward and sold, it threw some of them off their legs, not having had any for a couple of years or so, and being rather exhausted by digging gold all the time, they were not wise to hazard a contest with so potent an enemy, more to be dreaded than the mobs of Illinois. The people there think more of their wheat crop than of the Gold Mines. They know, because they have been made to feel its superior worth. Many of the emigrants would pay no attention to the warnings of our people not to let their cattle drink of the water so strongly impregnated with saleratus. They said it was all a "Mormon humbug" about the alkali being strong enough to kill their cattle, and the consequences were that more than 2000 dead carcasses of oxen lay strewed along the way, and the very offensive smell caused thereby, rendered it almost impossible to travel near the road. The cholera has been very fatal among the Indians. In one place Mr. Babbitt mentions as having passed ten deserted lodges wtih many dead Indians lying about, and their bodies torn and half eaten by the wolves.

He met Livingston & Kinkade's company, commanded by William Miller, about 200 miles west of Laramie, then all well. Met Egan at Weber River—Hickman and Hatch beyond the South Pass—Perkins' and Taylor's company this side of Laramie. They had one stampede; about a hundred and fifty teams hitched up took fright in the day time, and ran with their loads like wild buffalo. One lady was killed, (Mrs. Hawk,) and several others badly bruised and injured. George A's and Ezra,s company were all well, but getting along slowly on account of high water and constant rains. Gully, McCarty, and Kellogg died of cholera out of the first company. But four of our people died of cholera on the road.

Mr. Babbitt certainly deserves our thanks and praise or his perseverance in swimming rivers, and towing over his wagon on rafts made with a hatchet and tied together with larrietts. It cannot be a very pleasant job to freight a rude sort of raft with a wagon and push off into a rapid currrent and poll out about one quarter of the distance across, then take one end of a rope in your teeth while the other end is attached to the raft, and plunge into the stream like a spaniel and swim over with craft and cargo in tow, being swept down stream over snags and sawyers for a quarter or half a mile as Mr. B. informs us has been his lot in two or three instances. But, Oh! the sacrifice of property thrown out and left by the road side by the Californians, between Laramie and the Valley is beyond calculation as Mr. B. informs us. Gen. Wilson is getting slowly on; he will have to remain in the Valley this winter most likely, and not visit the *diggins* until spring. Mr. B. thinks that Livingston & Kinkade will be broken Merchants because of so many goods getting to the Valley before theirs and having been sold for less than prime cost. The market is glutted.

As we have no more space, we reserve particulars for the next Guardian.

We learn by Mr. B. that Major Simonson has established the Government post at Smith's Fork of the Bear River, about fifty miles from the Salt Lake City. We learn from the same source that the citizens of the Great Basin have organized a provisional Government, called the "State of Deseret" under which the civil policy of the nation is duly administered, and will so continue until Congress shall otherwise provide by law.

Indian Troubles.

Mr. Reed, a gentleman connected with the Missionary Station at Bellevue, being desirous of recruiting his health and also of acquiring a knowledge of the habits and customs of the Indians—of their character and language, indulged in the luxury of going out into the North-western country, some three or four hundred miles, with the tribe of Omaha Indians on their Summer's hunt. This distance brought them into the range of another tribe, called Punkas. After being very successful in their hunt, having killed and dried and nicely packed away about sixteen or twenty tons of Buffalo meat. The Punkas surprized and killed two of their young men that had been separated from their tribe. This was a warning to the Omahas to prepare for action. They formed a circular breast work of their skin bags of dried meat and entrenched themselves as well as they could. Just at sun-rise, the war-yell broke the silence that had reigned, and it was seconded by a shower of bullets. The action lasted until 8 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 4th. When the Punkas retired, having killed and captured 42 of the best horses of the Omahas, and friend Reed's horse among the captured. It was supposed that some 15 or 20 of the Punkas were killed and their head chief also, yet but two scalps were taken, of the Punkas, the others being removed by their friends. Four Omahas were killed and 8 or 9 wounded, but not mortally. The Omahas lost about one quarter of their dried meat. This attack was to punish the Omahas for stealing four horses two years ago from the Punkas.

Friend Reed had to foot it all the way home, and appears much worn down with exposure and hardship. Rather a dear and unpleasant school to learn the ignorance of the savage in: yet when their ignorance is once learned, there is hope of aiding them to be wise.

The Ottoes are said to be expected in from their hunt in about ten days.

The cholera, we believe, has been very fatal among the Pawnees this season. The Sac and Fox Indians, and we hear the Crows also, are about to make war on the remnant of Pawnees that have escaped the cholera.

DIALOGUE.—The Dialogue entitled *Priestcraft in Danger* has to be postponed again on account of the delay of the mail. We expect, however, that we shall receive the remainder so as to be able to give it to our readers in succession.

Signs of the Times.

Political changes, political intrigues, wars and contests at home and battles fierce and bloody abroad; conspiracies, defalcations, thefts, robberies, murders, incendiarism, insurrections and rebellions, are fast driving the true spirit of light and intelligense from the world; then mortals will be left in darkness. Nation rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom. Blood and fire and pillars of smoke will throw a gloom over all things, and men, frightened will become sick of life, and wearied and worn out with constant excitement, will desire to die and death will flee from them: the hearts of rulers will sink with weakness, and their knees tremble like Belshazzer.

Political matters will wheel round, and break out in so many new forms that the wisest and ablest politicians and statesmen cannot keep pace with them. When the anchor is weighed and the cable cut, it is difficult to tell where the ship will be driven to.

Pic Nic.

BR. HYDE, why did you not attend the Pic Nic party on Friday? Because we thought that we should be called upon to sanction and participate in that which it was known and publicly understood, our counsel had been given against. Some men are slow to exert an influence to preserve order in the church, but swift to take a responsibility to urge a movement that they know is not sanctioned by them that alone have the right. From this very move, the word will most likely go abroad, that dancing is the order of the day.

Shame on the mean hypocrisy that professes so much goodness, and yet is ready to violate any principle of counsel that may be given!

When it is considered a proper time and season for dancing, the council will say so, and will signify it in a way that there can be no misunderstanding. The wise virgins will most likely wait until that time.

This is only designed for such as knew the order of the church in regard to these things and have violated it.

THE MISSOURI WAR.—The war in Missouri between the Bentonians and Anti-Bentonians is still raging. It is not decided yet which party will obtain the laurels of victory.

Emigrants, be not Hoaxed.

Emigrants for this place from St. Louis and from other parts should remember that they had better land at Saint Joseph than to land at any place above, unless they come all the way to the Bluffs by water. There are facilities at St. Joseph for coming here by land that are not to be found in the woods a little above that place. Steamers will promise to land emigrants within thirty miles of this place, and then leave them in some lonely desolate wilderness a hundred miles distant from this, where, perhaps, unprotected females are subject to the insults of beings whose form and features would disgrace the dignity of the outang outang.

We would say to our friends: be particular and ship for the Bluffs, or only to St. Joseph, so that when you land, you may be in a civilized community.

Fort Desmoine Mail Route.

Why is it that we get no mail from the East by this route? We judge that there must be many letters and papers collected at Fort Desmoine for this office from the fact that we get not one quarter our usual quantity by the Southern mail. One or two failures on the part of the contractor may be reasonably accounted for, sickness or high water or both might be rendered as an apology for a season: but a continued delay excites our surprize, and subjects us and the community at large to great embarrassments. We hope that mail bags will be provided and a good lock and key upon them, and placed in the hands of some one that will bring them through on the days specified in their contract.

Northern Colony.

We are informed that our friend Mr. Cooley is about making arrangements to build a grist and saw mill about forty-five miles to the north of this town. This is a great and good undertaking. We wish him abundant success. We also learn that many familes are speedily going into that section from these parts. Success to the Northern enterprize. It has the approval and sanction of the Council and friends here, and we bid the enterprize, God speed. Carry virtue, integrity, honesty, charity, brotherly kindness and truth with you; and plant the standard of your settlement in the holy soil of justice, humanity and the fear of God.

We would say to our friends who have located hereabouts on small pieces of ground, leave them and make your claims to the north and East in goodly places to the full extent of the Laws of Iowa, and be not narrow contracted in your feelings; and wait till your chance is gone by. Now is the time, and now is the accepted time to make your claims. Be prudent of the timber wherever you go; neither as the Legislature of the State have made it the privilege of a neighborhood to make your own laws and regulations as to claims, &c., be wise in your locations, prudent and economical of the timber; and do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, and ever cultivate a spirit and and principle of Union with your brethren who may be appointed in the order of Providence to preside over you.

Fall Wheat Again.

The constant heavy rains have prevented our farmers from ploughing their ground for wheat as early as they desired; but they will remember the old maxim, "better late than never." Every farmer should consider that his real wealth and prosperity are embodied in the bountiful harvest which this soil can be made to produce. This is a point where flour will always command a liberal price. Outfitting for the Mountains, for the Valley, for the Indian country, and for the Gold Regions will be carried on here in a greater or less degree for a long time. Much may also be furnished to the Government for various purposes. Put in fall wheat then in abundance; and our millers will do well to add the necessary machinery for making the wheat perfectly clean before grinding, to their already excellent mills. Can we not turn out as good an article of flour here as can be made in New York, Virginia, Illinois or Missouri? We have had already, from good clean wheat of our own raising, flour manufactured in Pottawattamie that would pass in any market in the world for superfine. This is saying a good deal for mills in this new country—reared by men whose only capital was the decree of their hearts and the nerve of their arms: but it is nevertheless true. Raise wheat, and fall wheat Sow it early if you can; but if you cannot sow it early, sow it.

Saturday Last

Was one of the happiest days of our life. To see three schools meet at the Tabernacle, one from Council Point, taught by Mr. Brown and two at this place, taught by Mr. Grant and Mr. Poulterer, and undergo a rigid examination, after forming into ranks about a quarter of a mile distant, and marching to the place after a splendid band of music, with beautiful banners and various and appropriate inscriptions thereon, was gratifying beyond description. A fine dinner for about two hundred scholars was prepared in front of the Tabernacle, and also for spectators. Several short, but most happy orations were delivered; and then to hear some of the little misses but just out of their mothers' laps, walk into the dissection and analasys of the compound personal and relative pronouns without confusion or embarrassment, and then to hear a whole school sing off the names, boundaries and capitols of every country on the globe in regular time, was gratifying in the extreme. We sometimes laughed for joy and sometimes wept for joy during the exercises and performances of the day. This is but a brief notice; we hope to say more upon this subject when time and space will permit: but we are satisfied that any mans' respect for himself, for his children, for his country and his God may be correctly told by the respect that he has for education and improvement. Be not deceived by any spirit that would make education a minor or secondary pursuit: but remember that your money can never be more profitably spent than when paid to good teachers for the educaiion of the youth.

Why does not the Guardian Come!

We can hardly answer the question. We know that it has been mailed to all subscribers, and in no case has it been an hour behind the time of starting from here. We can say no more than this, that the Guardian is regularly sent to all our subscribers, and if it is not regularly received the above question would be more appropriately addressed to the Postmasters.

Our subscribers in Canada, in England, Scotland and Wales; in Texas, in the Eastern and Southern States, and in California and at the Salt Lake, will remember that it takes some little time to get returns from here. Be patient, for we do not know that your great anxiety can make "one hair white or black." We will try always to do our duty, and punctually at the time.

Election in Fremont County.

We have received the returns from Fremont County. It is a new county, lately organized, out of the southern portion of this county, and that portion of Missouri which has lately fallen to this State. We understand that the officers of the county are generally Whigs or liberal minded men that were elected. The election took place on the 1st., and resulted as follows:

	Precincts.			
	Franklin	Fulton	Henry	Total.
County Commissioners.				
David Jones,	53		17	70
Rob't. Russell,	35	1	2	38
Wm. McKissick,	80	26	32	138
John Boleware,	18	11		29
Isaac Hunsaker,	53	22	18	103
Wm. Rector,	5	17	7	29
Elias Finley,	41			41
Sheriff.				
D. M. English,	86	25	33	144
Coroner.				
Thomas Greenwood,	80	22	28	130
County Recorder.				
A. H. Argyle,	73	3	27	103
Wm. M. Lovelady,	19	19	5	43
Recorder and Treasurer.				
T. L. Buckhaw,	81	25	29	135
Judge of Probate.				
Wm. R. English,	58	4	19	81
John C. Scott,	35	21	14	70
Surveyor.				
J. D. Blanchard,	5	25	3	33
Thadeus Williams,	76		22	98
Com. Clerk.				
A. H. Argyle,	78	3	27	108
Wm. M. Lovelady,	21	21		42
District Clerk.				
Benjamin Rector,	21	92	6	39
Milton Richards,	63	1	18	82
Ins. Weights and Measures.				
S. T. Cromwell,	71	7	30	108

Seed Corn.

Our farmers will not forget what trouble they had because their seed corn would not grow last spring after it was planted. The severe frosts in the fall before it was fully ripe, was thought to be the cause why it would not germinate. Would farmers not do well to gather the largest and finest ears that are the nearest ripe, and braid them up in bunches by the husk or shuck, and hang them away in a dry and secure place before there is much frost? Look well to your seed corn in due season and, thereby save yourselves disappointment and trouble.

INCENDIARIES—BURGLARIES—ROBBERIES, &c.—In looking over our exchanges we find them filled with so many accounts we are at a loss to find room to notice them. The incendiaries are busy at St. Louis, given notices of their vile intentions. Robberies and murders are occurring daily, and the country is nearly flooded with these midnight assassins. In addition to the above, the god of this world is worshipped on a large scale by those who can get near his majesty's throne.

We have received a lengthy letter from Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson when they were near Fort Childs. They were all well, and nothing serious had occurred with them. They passed the grave of Sam'l. Gully who died of cholera; the report of the deaths of Messrs. McIntire and Kinkade are not confirmed. The letter will appear in our next. It came too late for insertion in this number.

MARRIED,

At Austin, Fremont county, on Monday, August 27th, at the residence of Judge English, by James Cunningham, Esq., Mr. STEWART DICKSON, of Peoria Illinois, to Miss MARY JANE CHAMPLIN, daughter of Wm. S. Champlin, of this county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed or was taken from near Big Spring Lake about 14½ miles from Kanesville, a sorrel mare about 14 hands high, 7 years old, a light sorrel main and switch tail—no marks recollected except a small light spot on the right hip. Any person returning or giving information of the horse shall be suitably rewarded by the subscriber, or giving information at this office.

SOLON FOSTER.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from Israel Caulkins' place, near Centerville—2 yoke of cattle—1 yoke brown cattle with white faces, one of the oxen has a small bell on, tied with a rope. The other yoke, one of them is a red ox with white face, horns very short and turn in; the other is mostly white with black spots about his shoulders and head, and one side of his hip is dark brindle. Any person giving information or returning the cattle to Israel Caulkins will be suitably rewarded for their trouble. WM. J. JOLLY.
Centerville, Sept. 5, 1849.—1t

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

MR. C. P. BROWN of McKissick Grove, Fremont county, Iowa, will give $125 each, for eight Land Warrants, to persons that will lay them, and he, Mr. Brown, will pay the expenses of the person laying them.
Fremont county, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1849.—1t

WHEAT WANTED.

I AM prepared with a six horse power Thrashing Machine, to thrash any quantity of wheat. Apply to the subscriber at the Union Hotel.

TERMS: Five cents a bushel, or one seventh part of the wheat, delivered at Kanesville.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN conformity to an order of the Atchison County Court, made on the 21st day of August, 1849, I will on the 29th day of September, inst., at the East Bank of the Nictenabotna river, where the South line of section No. 2, T. 66, R. 42 intersects the same proceed to let the building of a bridge across said Nictenabotna river to the lowest bidder. Terms will be made known at the letting of said bridge, at which time and place a plan of said bridge with specification can be seen.
JOHN WOERLEN, Com'r.
Atchison co., Mo. Sept. 5, 1849.—2t
N. B. Any person wishing to see the Bridge Commissioner can find him at Woerlens Ferry.

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.
REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Lebee.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—4t

WANTED.

FIFTY WAGONS AND TEAMS to haul freight to Fort Kearney near the head of Grand Island, for which $2 per hundred pounds will be paid and all Ferryage. Apply to Wm. Boleware at the Ferry opposite Old Fort Kearney.
Kanesville, Sept. 3, 1849.—1t

ONLY LOOK HERE.

1200 Bushels of Potatoes Wanted.

I will give thirty cents per bushel for one or twelve hundred bushels of potatoes delivered to me at the Ferry, opposite Old Fort Kearney, between the 20th and 25th of this month. W. R. ENGLISH.
Sept. 5, 1849.—1t

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.—Under the above head we shall publish all the important European news, also from different portions of the United States which is received by telegraph at St. Louis.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

England and Ireland.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th. During last week there were 339 deaths of cholera reported in London, being more than double the number of the the preceeding week. Along the whole Southern Coast it is raging in a very malignant form and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing. Ireland continues to be exempt from the scourge. On the 12th a very serious riot took place between the Orangemen and the Catholics in county Down. The Orange party having celebrated the day at Fullimore, and being on their home, while passing a defile called Dollit's Brae, found their path waylaid, all the passes and surrounding hills occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics, provided with forks and firearms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Protestants aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence and succeeded in forcing their way through the pass after a short struggle, in which 40 or 50 persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides; much the greater proportion being of the Catholic body. Thirty-eight Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners. On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the country round about the scene of action with the view of administering relief to those who were found, but they were refused admittance at every house where they called.

France.

The national announces that Prince Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans by the order of Government on his road from Marseilles to Paris. It is said that having a claim on his cousin, Louis Napoleon for money loaned in aid of his election; the prince was coming to France to demand it, the conduct of his cousin against Rome having stirred up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America. A change of Ministry is considered an event most certain to occur in a very short time.—The questions openly discussed are the constables for life, the Empire, Henry V, and the Count de Paris. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot on the occasion of his having received the keys of Rome, his Holiness congratulates the general in the tiumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope in Divine Providence will avert the difficulties that may exist. He adds, that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the general, the city, and the French nation. Cardinal Ricolli and the Marquis Cacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 8th. Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the belief that Pius IX, is expected to return to the Quirinal. The French are doing all they can in distributing money to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain. The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French are all leaving, and the whole force now remaining is less than 1,000 men. Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape from the French division, who were put upon false scent, and he is now in the mountains of Abruzzi; previously to his departure from Rome he had received ammunition and military stores. Another account states that Garibaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of troops and is forming a body of 20,000 men.

Austria and Hungary.

From reports of General Haynau to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th before Comorn between the combined armies and the Magyars. The Hungarians fought fiercely, but the Austrians claim the victory. Another account states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought to the field by the Hungarians. Nothing could be more complete than the defeat of the united Russian and Austrian armies under Haynau, he was obliged to fall on Raab, which city is filled with wounded; he had been obliged to send 9,000 men to Pressburg, but for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been taken. The Turkish Ambassador had announced that Bem had again completely defeated the Russians in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia. Advices from Vienna state that Buda and Pesth had surrendered to the Austrian and Russian troops on the 14th inst. without resistance.

Austria.

4,400 sick and wounded Austrians had been brought into Vienna in one day. The loss of life among the Imperialists, from war and cholera, is immense.

General Summary.

General Oudinot has dismissed all persons in office under the Republican Government and even under Pius IX, himself, and put in their places all persons he could find, who had held office under Gregory II.

The papers have a report of a victory over the Russians by Bem as being mentioned on all the diplomatic circles of Paris, also that the Hungarians had obtained further advantages before Comorn. An agent of Schleswig had arrived at Berlin to protest against an armistice in Germany.

Several principalities and duchies had given in their adhesion to the treaty concluded on the 26th May between Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Baden prorogues the state of siege for one month.

By the Arrival of the America we find but very little news but what is confirmed in the news received by the Hibernia, which arrived at Boston the 14th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Two Weeks Later.

Austria and Hungary.

The Hungarians continue successful. They had defeated and out-manœuvred the enemy, placed the Austrians in peril and cut off the Russians from their base of operations. The three great Generals are now in communication with each other, ready to act together if necessary, their respective positions being rendered secure by the nature of the country, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastnesses when an occasion may present itself. The whole population serve them heart and hand, bring food for their horses and intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News, of Aug. 3, has dates from Vienna, to July 28th. General Georgey having beating the Russians at Tapes, entered Naschau, crossed the Theiss, and reached Vienna. Already there were rumors of intentions to negotiate for peace. Lenswar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyas. The Ban Jellavich was continuing his retreat toward the South. General Bem announced his victory to Kossuth in these words: Bem, Ban, Boun. In a later despatch he says; "Our army requires now to conquer only two generals more, Julius and Augustus."

Letters from Cracow, of 23d June, state that a number Russian troops who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, received counter-orders. Seventy railway wagons recenily arrived at Cracow, filled with wounded Russians from Hungary.

On the 15th July a desperate battle was fought at Waetzen between the Russian General, Paskievitch, and the Hungarians, commanded by Georgey, in which the former were defeated; the army of Georgey having broken through the enemy's lines marched north, and effected a junction with the main. A letter from the seat of war says: "The attack of the Hungarians upon Paskievitch was tremendous; the Russians were borne down and compelled to leave before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring.

Italy.

Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope at Rome, they have not been able to persuade his holiness to return to the Vatican. Oudinot has been himself at Gaeta in hopes of persuading the Pope, but with what effect has not been ascertained.

Austria.

The Piedmont Treaty is not settled; both parties have expressed a determination to make no concessions, and it is said that under these circumstances Sardinia had demanded the support of France.

The Milan Gazette, of the 22d, states that a rumor was current on the Neapolitan frontiers, that Garibaldi had embarked for America under favor of a disguise, and that the bands in the Apennines merely pass up his name as a sort of prestige. Charles Albert, Ex-king of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 26th July.

Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 30,000 men had been ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier between Gunswar and Lemlins, to protect the Turkish territory, and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

Canada.

The city of Montreal has again been thrown into a state of great excitement, owing to the supposed recent Government arrests of persons implicated in the late riots. Our dispatches represent the city as almost in a state of siege. Last night a riot took place, fire arms were used and one man killed.

More Fighting in Florida—Retreat of Militia—Plantations Deserted—Requisitions for U. S. Troops.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4, 1849.

Further information was recieved on Wednesday in Savannah, of Indian outrages in Florida. They attacked some settlements lying between Tampa Bay and Charlotte harbor, murdering six or seven negroes. Troops from Tampa Bay immediately started on the Indian trail. They pursued them to a stream, on the oppsite banks of which one hundred warriors appeared, shouting the war-hoop, and daring the troops to cross. The number of the latter being small they retreated. The plantations are all deserted. The frontier towns along the St. John's and Lake Monroe, have been placed under military discipline. It is rumored that other Indians have arrived from Alabama. The Governor of Florida, has made a requisition for a large number of troops. The war will be prosecuted rigorously.

The American Flag Insulted by French Troops at Rome.

After the French troops had possession of Rome, a band of soldiers entered the house of Mr. Cass, Charge d'Affairs of the United States, having the American Flag flying before the house, and forcibly made prisoners of two men who were in the house of the Charge, for the purpose of obtaining passports. This disregard of the presence and protection of a neutral and friendly flag, is equally a violation of the laws of nations, and an indignity and insult to our flag and nation. The present French government, conduct their affairs, as if they had been trained in the school of Guizot. They show a decided penchant for interfering in the affairs of other nations, and an especial hostility to Republics. It is to be hoped that our government will promptly require and compel an ample apology and atonement for the wrong done to our national honor. A neutral flag is always held as a protection, whether it be on the national or a foreign soil, or at sea. And its violation by invading the threshold of the representative of our country in a foreign country, is an equal wrong to the invasion of our own soil. Mr. Cass wrote a note to Gen. Oudinot, demanding an apology. This note was written on the 6th July, and up to the 9th, no answer had been received. The American flag has been taken down from the houses of the Charge and Consul, and it is said, in the letter from which this information is derived, that, if an apology should not be made, Mr. Cass will leave the city.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba, or some of the provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain, points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggressions by our citizens upon territories of friendly nations. I have therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and of our treaty obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of the Government in any form in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct, in an enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot, and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace, and compromise the honor of this nation, and therefore, I expect all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation,—as they respect their own laws, and the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country, to discourage and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial, and punishment, every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand this 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1849, and 74th of the Independence of the U. S.

By the President of the U. S.
Z. TAYLOR.

J. M. CLAYTON, Sec. of State.

The *Republic* says, "the above proclamation was received yesterday at the Department of State, on communications from the President at Harrisburg. Information has been for some time in possession of the Government to the effect that bodies of men were in course of being levied and drilled, in New Orleans, New York and other cities of the Union: that money to considerable amounts had been contributed—that arms had been provided and arrangements made on a large scale with a view to some military expedition. Their movements have been conducted with great secrecy, and the object of the enterprise has been concealed even from the individuals who have embarked in it. Sufficient evidence has, however, been obtained to satisfy the President, that the design of the expedition is an invasion of Cuba, and that the intervention of the Executive was necessary to preserve our neutral obligation, and to keep unsullied the honor of the American people.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1849.

Highly Important Movement in New Orleans—An Invasion of Mexico Threatened—Secret Expedition—Men and Arms on Hand, &c.

Having seen no mention in any of the public journals, at either the North or the South, or even an intimation of an important movement which has been going on in this city for some time past, and which is at this moment being conducted in a secret way, I cannot do better than detail to you its origin, progress, and prospect—pledging myself that startling as it is, and important as it will be at no distant day, on our relations with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, what I shall state may be relied upon as true and authentic. Now for the facts.

For some time past, several men, calling themselves agents of an expeditionary enterprise, have been enlisting men in this city with the understanding, private and secret, that they shall perform duty in any service in which their aid may be required when the expedition shall have arrived at its destination. Immediately after the enlistment of each man, he is made acquainted with certain secret signs by which he can recognize his fellow associates, agents or officers; and, as I also learn, each man binds himself to keep the fact of such an expedition being in process of formation to himself, and to reveal it to no one. Another stipulation which those who enlist in this enterprise are obliged to enter into, is that the destination of the expedition is not to be made known to them until the vessel in which they are to embark shall have reached a certain latitude and longitude. When that particular point shall have been reached, the object and intent of the expedition, as well as the point of debarkation, will be fully made known to them, and they will be expected to obey their officers, and perform the military service which they entered into in this city. Fifteen hundred men, or more, have at this time announced their readiness to embark in this enterprise, and the number is increasing every day. A formidable quantity of arms has also been secured, consisting of fifteen or twenty thousand muskets, which were purchased of government contractors in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, and they are safely secured in the place appointed for the expedition to land at. The active men in this affair, the leaders, who command and are now carrying it on, will visit the northern cities, where (in New York particularly,) they expect to be able to get all such additional recruits as they desire.

I have as yet said nothing of the object of this great movement, nor the point at which the expedition will debark. You recollect very well, that, for some time past, there have been rumors of a revolutionary character in the northern part of Mexico, and that it has been expected by the Mexican government that an attempt would be made to establish an independent republic in the Northern States, to be called the Republic of the Sierra Madre. The subject caused a great deal of anxiety to the central government in Mexico; the troops were sent there some months ago, and other measures adopted to nip it in the bud. Now the object of this expedition is to carry out the formation of the Republic of the Sierra Madre, to separate that territory from the Mexican Republic, proclaim its independence, and maintain it by force. It was in this way that the separation and independence of Texas was brought about; and the scheme in that instance having succeeded so well it will be tried now in Sierra Madre. The place of debarkation and rendezvous, is Tampico, in the State of Tamaulipas, which, you are aware, is very accessible from New Orleans.

A great many of the soldiers and officers in the late war with Mexico, have joined the movement; and I am credibly informed that it has received the approbation, if, indeed, it has not emanated from, some of the leading citizens of the South.

Some of these statesmen think that the time has arrived when not to resent in a way often threatened, the continual encroachments of the North on the rights of the South, and their repeated and incessant attacks on the institution of slavery, ought justly to be considered cowardly and craven hearted. A dissolution of the Union has been frequently threatened, and this movement is the commencement of a train of events, that will lead to such a consumation, on the part of the South, under the guidance of the leading Southern politician. The expectation is, that the Sierra Madre would, of course, in due time be annexed to the United States; and as soon as that is accomplished, the South will recede from the Union, and, with the Sierra Madre, form a separate and independent republic, leaving the North to act as it plesses. With such a vast increase of cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar-producing soil, the new Southern republic, it is thought would be able to control the markets of the world, as far as those staples are concerned.

I believe I have not left any point of consequence connected with this secret expedition, its objects and purposes, untouched. You may use them or not, as you may think proper, but that they are strictly true, I will pledge my existence. I shall write to you again, in a few days, or sooner, if anything important concerning this expedition, not already detailed in this letter shall reach me.

The speech of Thomas Butler King to the people of San Francisco appears, from the imperfect sketch given of it, to come directly to the point.

The speedy formation of a State Government there is, certainly, a wise and prudent measure of the present administration; and a more gentlemanly, agreeable and pleasant man could hardly be found as an agent to further the wishes and designs of the Government in this respect, than this same Mr. King, of Georgia. When a State Government is there organized, the question of the Extension of Slavery into California will be decided by the lords of that soil, and thereby happily relieve the Home Government from a most vexed, intricate and embarrassing question,—a question on which the domestic peace and happiness of the country and the fate of the nation have been suspended.

We really hope Mr. King may return with the laurels of success to which his known ability, kind and gentlemanly address, and his most powerful eloquence justly entitle him:

Speech of T. Butler King, at San Francisco, California.

The New York Herald contains reports of several speeches made at a public meeting in San Francisco, relative to the organization of a State Government, Judge Burnett first addressed the people, and then introduced the Hon. T. Butler King, a member of Congress from Georgia.

He expressed his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, in calling on him to address so important a meeting of the people, who were to make the solemn decision whether they would sustain the movement in favor of a State Government. He complimented the people of San Francisco on the hospitality they extended to them; spoke eloquently of the beautiful Bay before him, which would soon have the flags of all nations floating upon it. He said he was delighted with this country, about which he had written much and thought more. Mr. King unfortunately felt himself called on by the severe remarks by Judge Burnett, in denunciation of Congress, to take up the defence of that body, which was evidently not his intention when he arrived at the meeting. He went into the history of the division that now so unhappily exists in the United States on the slavery question, and explained the Wilmot Proviso. He then proceeded in an eloquent manner to appeal to the people of California to settle that question forever, by forming a State Government. Said he, we cannot settle it on the other side of the Rocky mountains—it must be settled here. The North are as one man in favor of the Wilmot proviso; the South equally unanimous against it. There are fifteen free States, and the vote on the question will be equal in the Senate. The South were willing to leave the question of slavery to you, to settle it in your own country in your own way; but the Northern members considered themselves instructed by public sentiment at home to attach the Wilmot proviso to every bill brought to provide a government for this territory. Thus Congress was paralysed, and will be until you take the question from their hands and settle it. With the North it is a sentiment—with the South a point of honor; and those of you who are familiar with the history of the Pilgrim fathers who landed on the rock of Plymouth, and the Cavalies who settled the South, must know that their descendants will never give up positions taken with such determination. We look to you to settle the question, by becoming a State. The people of the old States ardently desire it. "I speak knowingly when I say the administration desire it; and from extensive intercourse, with the members of the last Congress, I am convinced they are most anxious for the question to be settled in this way. You will have no difficulty in being admitted as a State. I pledge myself to it, and I pledge the administration, and I think I may speak equally confidently for the next Congress.

Form a State government, send on your senators and representatives, and then admission is certain. You had reputation in that body. Immense appropriations have to be made for public purposes here. Millions of dollars will be readily voted by Congress for public buildings and to improve your rivers and harbors. You should have advice in these appropriations, and in selecting sights for their expenditure." He then commented, in a playful mood, for sometime upon Judge Barnett's denunciations of Congress for passing the bill extending the revenue laws over this country. He said Uncle Sam had paid twenty millions of dollars for the country. He was informed by the collector that the revenue amounted to about a hundred thousand dollars a month, just six per cent. upon the purchase money paid; and when the millions that would be made out in appropriations was taken into consideration, the government was likely to be the loser so far as dollars and cents were concerned. But that did not weigh a feather with the government. It was that great bay, which would command the trade of the Pacific, that caused the purchase of the country. If the country had been a barren waste, the government would have paid the same to secure the harbor. He then alluded in eloquent terms to the mineral resources of the country, and its future destiny—said we would soon have a railroad completed from the great father of waters to this bay, that within ten years we would go in six days to St. Louis, sleeping all the way, and in eight to New York, and in eight minutes, in less than ten years, we would, through the lightning rods, talk with our brethren on the Atlantic ocean. He closed with a glowing eulogy on the flag of our country, which was hung aloft in the square where the crowd were assembled. [My sketch of Mr. King's speech is imperfect, from the fact that I was crowded and unpleasantly situated for hearing and taking notes, but made myself more comfortable afterwards.]

Table of Interments in the several Public Cemeteries attached to St. Louis, from the 23d day of April, to the 6th of August, 1849.

		Total.	*Cholera.*	*under 5 yrs.*
For the week end'g	April 30,	131	41	50
" "	May 7,	135	78	28
" "	May 14,	273	185	46
" "	May 21,	192	127	24
" "	May 28,	186	115	44
" "	June 4,	144	75	24
" "	June 11,	283	191	72
" "	June 18,	510	304	106
" "	June 25,	163	589	164
" "	July 2,	903	619	230
" "	July 9,	773	591	192
" "	July 16,	867	639	197
" "	July 23,	442	269	140
" "	July 30,	225	93	94
" "	Aug. 6,	152	34	72
		5,989	4,060	1,493

Great Defalcation.

The St. Louis papers have much to say about the Bank of Missouri being *minus* about $121,000. The money is supposed to have been embezzled by some of the *attaches* or officers of the bank. Much speculation appears to be afloat in regard to it: but all is mystery at present. A vigorous examination is now going on by the legal officers, and it is hoped that the result of their labors will exhibit the guilty party. Mr. Childs, one of the tellers, is undergoing an examination which, it is thought, will lead to a full development of the roguery.

Thompson and Barnett the men that robbed Nisbets' Banking House at St. Louis were sentenced on the 15th inst., to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Elections.

Tennessee has elected seven Locofoco, and four Whig Congressmen, being a loss of one Whig when compared with the last delegation. In the State Senate, there is a Whig majority of from one to three. The House is yet doubtful.

KENTUCKY.—Six Whigs and four Locofocos have been elected to Congress, making no change in the delegation from this State. In the State Convention to amend the Constitution the Whigs have a small majority. Both Houses of the Legislature contain Whig majorities, though not so great as last year.

The election returns from Alabama indicate that the delegation to the next Congress will stand the same as the last two years, five Democrats.

In Indiana the Democrats also have succeeded in electing their Governor.

IOWA.—The returns come in very slow only a few counties have been heard from. As far as heard from for Board of Public Works is as follows:

Counties.	*Whig maj.*	*Dem. maj.*
Pottawatamie,	546	
Dubuque,		300
Jackson,		maj.
Clayton,		maj.
Delaware,	a tie.	
Lee,	250	
Desmoines,		175
Muscatine,	maj.	
Henry,	200	
Jefferson,		35
Van Buren,		maj.
Wapello,	80	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestics.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and shirts of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin, sersenet, galloons, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, moleskin and cloth;
SHEETING—tick, diaper, towelling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and French dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton thread, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, h'k's and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, ripping, compass and hand saws, also turning webs, pit and hand saw sets and tillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, scissors and spoons of good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and cognac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartar, wax and candles;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, flannens soldier;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dresses—all offered CHEAP for cash, by

BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 23, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE improvement situated in the North part of Fremont county, adjoining Mr. Muggards on the South, consisting of thirty-five acres under good fence, and in a good state of cultivation. Two good cabins and other valuable improvements. Plenty of good, timber, and directly in the neighborhood of the rushes. Place formerly occupied by Charles Allen. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Kanesville, Aug. 29, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Kanesville and Pottawatamie County, that he has opened a shop in Kanesville where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Fine Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

Shop opposite the Bluff House, Main Street.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Kanesville, Aug 29, 1849.

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

NEW GOODS
AT LINDEN, MISSOURI,

THE undersigned has just received per steamer "Mustang," 65 tons assorted merchandise—which makes his stock of goods the largest and most complete, ever brought to this country—among which may be found every description of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Ready Made Clothing,

And every thing else usually kept in stores in this country. My terms are CASH or TRADE in hand. And I pledge myself to sell every description of goods as low as they can be bought in St. Joseph or elsewhere in the Platte purchase.

Call at the sign of the CHEAP CASH STORE.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June, 1849.—3m*

FOR SALE AT LINDEN, Mo.

60 sacks best Rio coffee;
6000 lbs N. O. Sugar;
6 bbls S. H. molasses;
3 " vinegar;
100 " Clon. whisky;
50 " Kanawha salt;
110 sks G. A. salt;
80 bush dried apples;
20 bxs soap;
10 " raisins;
10 " candles;
10 " G. P. and Imperial teas;
16 " tobacco;
10 kegs powder;
15 " nails;
600 lbs cotton batting;
3 coils manilla rope;
1 box clothes pins;
1 pask log chains;
10 Jewett plows;
12 grindestones, &c.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849—3m*

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—20 Land Warrants wanted—for which I will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., June 27, 1849.—3m*

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Calfers;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Well Ties;	" galter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Galter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Galters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the best opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

STILL THEY COME.
NEW GOODS
AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S
STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

CHILDHOOD HOURS.

BY CHARLES S. BAILEY.

How sweet to every feeling heart
The memory of the past;
To think of days when love and joy
Around our hearts were cast;
To let our thoughts swift take their flight,
O'er days when life was new---
Roam through the haunts of pleasant youth,
Those scenes again review.

The old oak tree whose spreading limbs
Threw round a fragrant shade,
Is waving forth his branches yet,
In lovely green arrayed.
The little rill with flowery banks
Is flowing on the same;
Sweet days of childhood, they are past—
They will not come again.

Methinks down near the wood I see
The school-house standing yet;
The flowery lawn, the grassy glade,
The winding rivulet.
Methinks I hear my play-mates call
Now, sounding o'er the plain;
But 'tis a dream—those days are past—
They will not come again.

Where are the comrads of my youth,
Whose voices were so gay,
Whose hearts were pure and motives good
In childhood's happy day?
Alas! I see them now no more,
For some are in the grave;
Others are sailing on the deep,
Upon the foaming wave.

Time changes all—we all must die,
And sink at last to rest;
This life is but a fleeting dream
When taken at its best;
But ah! We have that joyful hope,
The sweet assurance given,
That when we part from tedious life,
We hope to meet in Heaven.

The Wayfaring Man.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often cross'd me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief
That I could never answer *Nay*:
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went or whence he came;
Yet there was something in his eye
That won my love, I know not why.

Once when my scanty meal was spread
He enter'd; not a word he spake;
Just perishing for want of bread;
I gave him all: he bless'd it, brake
And ate, but gave me part again;
Mine was an angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst,
Clear from the rock; his strength was gone,
The heedless water mock'd his thirst,
He heard it, saw it, hurrying on;
I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from the stream he drain'd my cup,
Dip't and returned it running o'er;
I drank, and never thirsted more.

'Twas night, the floods were out, it blew,
A winter hurricane aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof:
I warm'd, I cloth'd, I cheered my guest,
I laid him on my couch to rest,
Then made the earth my bed, and seem'd
In Eden's garden while I dream'd.

Stript, wounded, beaten, nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd;
I had, myself, a wound conceal'd,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next,—condemn'd
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
And honor'd him mid'st shame and scorn:
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He ask'd—if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view,
The stranger started from disguise;
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Savior stood before mine eyes;
He spake—and my poor name he named,—
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed,
"These deeds shall thy memorial be;
"Fear not, thou didst them unto me."

MISCELLANY.

From the Republic.

A Phase of City Life.

Passing along Fulton street this morning, my eye happened to catch the following brief and singularly emphatic announcement, written in a good, bold hand, and pasted on an awning-post, opposite Alderman Stoneall's famous *cabaret*:

****
"WANTED,
A
GOOD DINNER!"
****

This significant advertisement excited a train of reflection. It struck me as a veritable instance of the true sublime. There is no unnecessary, circumlocutory mode of expression about it, unless the adjective may be obnoxious to severe criticism. There is a pathos about the address which no one can resist who really deserves a "good dinner." No meek modesty—no false delicacy—no bending of the suppliant knee are here. Webster or Brougham never condensed more lofty eloquence in one brief sentence. The epithet "good" to which I have supposed some rigid rhetoricians might possibly object, rather increases my admiration of this literary production. It discovers that the author is no common candidate for favor. He does not seek the frigid charities of the world in the hope of "cold wittles." He magnifies the office of mendicancy. He asks a "good dinner," and tacitly promises that he will do justice to it. But he gives no clue to his whereabouts. He is as inscrutable as "Junius." Who can he be? But ah! inscribed on how many awning-posts, and doorways, and crumbling hoveles in this great city might we not read far more startling and pathetic announcements than that. All along many a street, and lane, and alley we might, had we clearer vision, read, "For God's sake give me a dinner"—"give me bread"—"give me one morsel of bread!"

Is it any wonder that the pestilence should now be smiting down its thousands in our great populous cities? Could you come with me into some of those regions in this crowded metropolis in which hundreds of human beings are crammed into filthy tenements, reeking with pestilential vapors, you would be ready to exclaim that that does indeed look like just retribution, when swiftly destructive disease breaks forth amid these awful abodes of desolation and despair, and carries death and terror into the palaces of the rich, who care not for their suffering bretheren. I do not believe that people at a distance form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of physical destitution which exists in this metropolis. Rents are so enormously high that it is impossible for great masses of the poor to obtain more than a single apartment for a large family, and that, too, in a filthy and unhealthy portion of the city. Often one hundred and fifty human beings will be found crowded together in a house not fit for the accommodation of more than thirty persons! Imagine the result. The stench is overwhelming. There is of course no moral government or dicipline, and the noise, blasphemy, disorder, quarreling, and all manner of evil which prevail, are indescribable.

Probably about one hundred thousand human beings in this city live in the manner which I have described—that is, in filthy, unventilated, crowded tenements. They consist of the lowest class of artizans, who are dissolute and earn only three or four dollars a week—of *chiffoniers* or rag-pickers, who collect refuse of all kinds thrown into the streets, bones, rags, and the sweepings of the stores—of pickpockets, thieves and prostitutes of the lowest character—and of German and Irish immigrants, who are induced to linger in this city, destitute of means and unable to obtain any thing but the most precarious employment, and filling the principal streets with beggars. In proportion to its population there is as much poverty and destitution, as much abject and revolting pauperism in New York, as in any other city on the globe. Strangers do not know this, and vast numbers of the better class of our own citizens cannot imagine, as they walk the chief thoroughfares, that such a lamentable state of things exist. But they who have the means of examining the obscure regions of the metropolis know better.

How can any one be surprised, then, that a pestilential visitation should tell with fearful violence on such a population, embracing in its limits such masses of putrescent and decaying humanity? As I left my house this morning, I saw a miserable creature—a poor, famished, ragged being, that was once a full-grown man, gnawing a raw turnip which he had picked from the gutter! He was a German.

"Bad! bad!" I exclaimed, and motioned to the wretched man to cast the poisonous morsel from him.

"Oh! nein, nein!" he replied, still eagerly biting the turnip; "das ist sehr gut!—es ist suss! Ich habe hunger!" (*"Oh! no, no! This is good—it is sweet! I am hungry!"*)

I beckoned to him to come with me, and said I would give him something better. Still retaining his dangerous prize, and looking as if half suspecting my good intentions, he followed me to my house; and it was only when he received a piece of bread and meat that he threw the turnip away.

How long is all this to last? When, oh! when will the rich and pious awake to the conviction that it is not enough to build churches that cost half a million a piece, and send scores of missionaries to Burmah and Seringapatam?

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memoran dum, thrown together as general waymarks in the journey of life:

Never to ridicule sacred thongs or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may aprear to be.

Never to show leveity when people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character by external appearances.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near me.

To aim at cheerfulness withhout levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Freq ently to review my conduct and note my failings.

On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state.

"AWFUL CALCULATIONS."—One of our exchanges says—"An ingenious, authentic and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth, amounts to about 36,627,843,275,075,846;" and that, supposing the earth to be one vast burying ground, and the dead to have been equally distributed over its surface, it must have been "dug one hundred times over to bury its inhabitants." Now, we do not profess to be particularly "good at *figering*, as Major Downing would say; but it appears to us, that if the estimate of the author of the *authentic* publication above noticed is correct, this globe of ours must be incomparably more ancient than chronologers have generally believed. For, supposing that about thirty-six millions die annually—which is probably a liberal estimate—it would require one thousand millions of years to make up the total of the "awful calculation."

THE ART OF SHOPPING.—"What's the price of this article?" inquired a deaf old lady.

"Seven shillings!" said the draper.

"Seventeen shillings!" she exclaimed, "I'll give you thirteen."

"*Seven* shillings," replied the honest tradesman, "is the price of the article."

"Oh! seven shillings," the lady sharply replied, "I'll give you *five*."

Razor Strop Man's Logic.

"Some folks say that it is right to drink alcohol, because it is a good creature of God. Well, grant that is, so is castor oil and so is vinegar a good creature of God; but is that a sufficient reason for a person to drink it three, four or a dozen times a day! A dog is a good creature of God; but suppose a dog gets mad, and bites a man or woman, would you let him alone because, as you say, he was a good creature? Would you be satisfied with cutting off his ear or tail; or would you knock him on the head, and pitch him headlong into the street!—Now alcohol is more dangerous than a mad dog, for a bite from a mad dog only destroys life, while a bite from alchy destroys reason, reputation, and everything else, besides dragging down the family of the bitten man to poverty and want.

But alchy doesn't bite a mouthful *at first*. When he first snapped at me, he only tickled me a little. I liked it first rate, and was anxious to get another, and still another bite. The old rascal of a tyrant kept a nibbling away at my heels, as though he didn't mean to harm me, while I, like a poor fool kept coaxing him on, until at last he gave me a 'snap' in earnest, and took the elbows right out of my coat! Next, he took the crown out of my hat, the shoes off my feet, the money out of my pocket, and the sense out of my head, until at last I went raving mad through the streets, perfectly a victim to *alchiphobia*. But I signed the pledge and got cured; and if there is any man who has bren bitten as I was, let him take this teetotal medicine, and I'll warrant him a speedy cure.

But allowing alcohol is a good creature of God, are there not other good creatures too, such as beef, pork, puddings, pies, clothes, dollars and fifty others of the same sort!" Now, shall a man cling to the one good creature, and leave the ninety and nine untouched! Shall a man drink whisky because it is a good creature of God's, and go without good food, a good home, a good hat, a good fat wallet, a good handsome wife, and good, well-dressed children? *No sir-ree!* As for me, give me good beef and pudding, good pork and sausage, good friends, a good bed, good clothes, a good wife, and good children, (or bad, rather than miss, and I'll try to make 'em good,) and old king alchy may go to —— Texas, for all I care.

Some say that wine is a "good creature" because our Savior once turned water into wine. Very good! but then he didn't turn rum, gin, whisky, logwood, coculus-indicus and cockroaches into wine, like some people do. *He turned water into wine*—Now, if any wine-bibbling apologist will take a gallon of pure water, and by praying over it, or in any other way, will turn it into good wine, without mixing any other stuff with it, I'm the boy as will go in for a wag of it! Such wine must be good and I go in for that kind and nothing else. But as for your nasty, filthy, drunken stuff, which is sold in your grog-shops, it's a base counterfeit, and it's a blasphemous libel on our blessed Savior to liken it to the pure beverage he made.

Now, you, such as prefer one good creature of God's to all the rest; go and drink rum or whisky until you get picked as bare as a sheep's back, after it has crawled through a briar patch; but you as prefer the ninety and nine good creatures, go right and sign the pledge. Thousands have been saved by putting their names to that precious document, and still there is room for a "few more of the same sort."—[Nashville Christian Advocate.

HUNTING FOR SUNKEN TREASURES.—Some young men from Boston recently took it into their heads to pass their summer vacation in testing the availability of a new sub-marine apparatus, by visiting the spot where his Majesty's brig Plumper was lost in 1812, and searching for some of the dollars and doubloons lost on that occasion. The spot lies between Dipper harbor and Point Lepran, about forty-four miles from Eastport, Maine, in a northeasterly direction, at the foot of an almost perpendicular cliff, some seventy or eighty feet in height, and where the depth of the water is about sixty feet. The operating party use an apparatus of India-rubber on the plan of Taylor's sub-marine armor. The diver is supplied with air by tubes, into which it is forced by an engine. Nearly $2,000 have been recovered by this enterprising party; some in gold, but the greater part in silver. The amount of specie lost in the Plumper was £74,000.

It would be a curious sight to see all the babies in the United States, under five years of age, they would be a pretty little collection of 2,400,000. What a squaling there would be should they all be spanked at the same time, and what a great heap of sugar plums it would take to quiet them!

"If you don't give me a penny," cried a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch 'em, so I will."

Gumbo whar you lib now?" "I dosen't lib no whar—I gib up resid'n tree weeks ago, and moved off on account ob de ceedin inhumidity ob de wedder.

The climax of human indifference has arrived when a lady don't care how she looks.

"Some years ago a chap in a town of Maine, having played the "gay gallant" a little too freely to a distiller's daughter—quite over-stepping the modesty of nature—he was called to account by the old gentleman, who demanded sharply "what excuse he had for such conduct?"

"Nothing," was the reply, "but exuberance of spirits."

"Is that all, you graceless?" rejoined the old fellow, as he brought down his cane upon the floor with terrible emphasis; "then let me tell you sir, the sooner you get them *rectified* the better.—[Yankee Blade.

WOMEN ARE RARELY CONFUSED.—A young gentleman who was in the act of popping the question to a young lady was, interrupted by the father entering the room, enquired what they were about.—"Oh," replied the fair one, "Mr——was just explaining the question of *annexation* to me, and he is for *immediate* annexation." "Well," said Papa, "if you can agree on a treaty, I'll ratify it."

BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.—The character of the Indian, the majesty of the forest in which he roams and the perfect freedom he enjoys from all restraints of civilization, naturally inspire the mind with poetic conceptions, when pondering on his race and destiny. At least such an effect seems to have been produced on Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to London, if we may judge from the following beautiful description which he has given of the Indian mother and her babe:

"How helpless the Indian babe, born without shelter, amidst storms and ice; but fear nothing for him. God has placed near him a guardian angel, that can triumph over the severities of nature—the sentinel of maternity is by his side, and so long as his mother breathes he is safe. The squaw loves her child with instinctive passion, and if she does not manifest it by lively caresses, her tenderness is real, wakeful and constant. No savage mother ever trusted her babe to a hireling nurse, or ever put away her own child, to suckle that of another. To the cradle, consisting of light wood, and gaily ornamented with quills of the porcupine, and beads, and rattles, the nursling is firmly attached, and carefully wrapped in furs; and the infant thus swarthed its back to the mother's back, is borne as the topmost burden, its eye now cheerfully flashing light, now accompanied with tears, the wailings which the plaintive melodies of the carrier cannot hush. Or, while the squaw toils in the field, she hangs her child, as spring does her blossoms, on the bough of a tree, that it may be rocked by the breezes from the land of souls, and soothed to sleep by the lullaby of the birds. Does the mother die, the nursling—such is Indian compassion—shares her grave."

"What's that?" asked a schoolmaster, pointing to X. "It's daddy's name." "No, you blockhead it is X." "Tain't X nuther! It's daddy's name, for I have seen him write it many a time."

A clergyman in sprinkling an infant who had been used to cold water, kept dashing the Croton in its face until asked what this was for? "Sin doth not depart," said the parson, "until the child crieth!"

JOURNALS SUPPRESSED.—The six journals suspended by the decree of the President of France, are the Peuple, Bevolution Democratatique et Sociale, La Vraiel, Republique, Democratic Pacifique, Reforme, and Tribune des Peuples.

The Republique, Estafette, and Liberte, whose publication was suspended from other causes, have reappeared.

INTERESTING TO BACHELORS.—A boarding house keeper in Baltimore advertises to furnish "gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms; also, one or two gentlemen *with wives*."

Treasures.

He that neglects time, time will neglect.
By the character of those whom we choose for our friends, our own is likely to be formed.
Has one served thee? Tell it to many
Hast thou served many? Tell it not.
Some are unwisely liberal, and more delight to give presents, than to pay debts.
Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing whereby we fly to heaven.
As the sweetest rose grows upon the sharpest prickle, so the hardest labors bring forth the sweetest profits.
Narrow-minded men who have not a thought beyond the sphere of their own vision, recalled the Hindoo saying, "the snail sees nothing but its own shell, and thinks it the grandest place in the universe."
One of the hours each day wasted in trifles and indolence, saved, and daily devoted to improvement, is enough to make an ignorant man wise in ten years—to provide the luxury of intelligence to a mind torpid from lack of thought—to brighten up and strengthen faculties perishing with rust—to make life a fruitful field, and death a harvest of glorious deeds.
To superiors, true politeness appears in a respectful freedom of manner—no greatness can awe it into servility, and no intimacy can sink it into a regardless familiarity. To inferiors it shows itself in an unassuming good nature; its aim is to raise them to your standard, not to lower yourself to theirs. To equals, it is everything that is charming; the just medium between form and rudeness—it is the consequence of a benevolent nature, which shows itself to general acquaintance in an obliging and unconstrained civility, as it does to more particular ones in distinguished acts of unostentatious kindness.
As the horrors of the grave affect only the living, so the miseries of poverty exist, principally, perhaps, in the imagination of the affluent. The labor of the poor man relieves him, at least from the burden of fashionable ennui, and the constant pressure of physical inconveniences, from the more elegant, but surely not less intolerable distress of a refined and romantic sensibility. Even those superior intelectual advantages of education, to which the more opulent are almost exclusively admitted, may, in some cases, open only new avenues to sorrow. The mind, in proportion as it is expanded, exposes a larger surface to impression.—[Dr. Reid.

THE THUNDER-CLOUD AND THE DEW DROP.—We tremble when the thunder cloud bursts in fury over our heads—the poet seizes on the terrors of the storm to add to the interest of his verse. Fancy paints a storm-king, and the genius of romance clothes his demons in lightning, and they are heralded by the thunders. These wild imaginings have been the delight of mankind—there is subject for wonder in them. But is there anything less wonderful in the well authenticated fact, that the dew drop which glistens on the flower—that the tear which trembles on the eyelid—holds locked, in its transparent cells, an amount of electric fire equal to that which is discharged during a storm from a thunder cloud.

NEW ENGLAND'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.—The Boston Post says of them: "Industry and virtue being their inheritance, they blush on being kissed by the rising sun in the morning; and are not ashamed of being kissed by the *sitting* son in the evening."

"Look here, Pete," said a knowing darkey, don't stand dar on de railroad!"—"Why, Joe?" "Kase, if de cars see dat mouf ob yours, day tink it am de depo', and run rite in.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—A cotemporary gives the following advice for those whom it may concern.

TO THE BOYS.—Never marry a gal who is fond of being always in the street—who is fond of running to night meetings—who has a jewelled hand and an empty head—who will see her mother work, and toil while she lays in bed and reads novels or feigns sickness—who is ashamed to own her mother because she dresses plain, never learned grammer or was accustomed to the etiquette of the drawing-room—who is always complaining that she cannot get money enough to dress like Miss So-and-so, or go to parties like Such-a-one, who wears her shoes slipshod or has a hole in her stocking and is too lazy to mend it. Should you get such a one, depend upon it, you will have a dirty, untidy, miserable home and life of it. You will be kept poor all your life. But the kind, affectionate, tidy girl who helps her mother, is always anxious to accommodate mother, father, brothers and sisters; who is kind to the poor; who dresses neatly, and according to her means; who is always cheerful and fond of accommodating others; who is kind to all: you may marry if you can get such a treasure, and your home will be a paradise. "Boys do you hear that?"

TO THE GIRLS.—You are all in want of husbands as soon as you can get suitable ones, and that is all right and perfectly natural. But we think (contrary to the old lady's opinion) a poor one is worse than none. In choosing observe the following rules: Never marry a fellow who is ashamed to carry a small bundle, who lies in bed till breakfast, and until his father has opened his shop, store, or office; and swept it out; and who frequents taverns, bowling saloons, prize fights, &c., &c.; who owes his tailor, shoemaker, washerwoman, jeweller, barber, printer and landlady, and never pays his debts, who is always talking about his acquaintances and condemning them, whose tongue is always running about nonsense, and who thinks he is the greatest man in the neighborhood and yet who every one dispises and shuns. We say never marry a fellow with all or any of these qualifications, he will be sure to treat you badly or desert you after the honey-moon.

HEBREW LEGEND.—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to a famous Rabbi, "that your God is everywhere, and boast that he resides among your nation. I should like to see him."

"God's presence is indeed everywhere," the Rabbi replied, "but he cannot be seen, for no mortal eye can look upon his splendor."

The Emperor had the obstinacy of power, and persisted in his demand.

"Well," answered the Rabbi, "suppose we begin by endeavoring to gaze at one of his ambassadors."

Trajan assented; and the Rabbi leading him into the open air, for it was the noon of the day, bade him raise his eyes to the sun, then shining down upon the world in its meridian glory. The Emperor made the attempt, but relinquished it.

"I cannot," he said, "the light dazzles me."

"If then," rejoined the triumphant Rabbi, 'thou art unable to endure the light of one of his creatures, how can thou expect to behold the unclouded giory of the Creator."

"Do you know Mr. ————?" asked one friend of another, referring to a gentleman who was famous for his fondness of liquor.

"Yes sir, I know him very well."

"What kind of a man is he?"

"Why, in the morning when he gets up he is a whisky barrel, and in the evening when he goes to bed, he is a barrel of whisky."—[Brunswicker.

CHOLERA ANECDOTE.—One cannot but be struck with the great disproportion in the number of whites and blacks carried off by the cholera at the south, and the Richmond Republican says that at least five blacks die to one white; and gives the reason, that they do not control their appetites and live prudently. In addition to this, they neavly all believe that a man's time is fixed, and that it is scarcely worth his while to try and avoid it. The Republican relates the following:—

What is amusing even in so serious a matter as an attack of the cholera, is the uniform pertinacity with which its colored subjects will deny to their medical attendants that they have eaten anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables.

"Oh, no, sir," was the reply, "nothing of the kind."

"What, have you eaten no apples or cherries?"

"No, no," said the negro, "I never eats 'em any time of the year."

"Well, I believe you have," said the Doctor, "and I'll prove it in a short time."

The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the ejection of about a quart of apples, stems, seed and all!

"Well," said the Doctor, "I thought you told me you had not been eating apples. Look at those. Are they not apples?

"They does look like 'em, sir."

"Are they not apples?"

"Yes, sir, they are, that's a fact."

"Well, how did they get into you, if you did not eat 'em?"

"Please God, Massa, I don't know, but I *never eat anything of the kind*."

The conclusion to which our medical friend came was that *"the only way to get the truth out of a negro is to vomit it out of him,"* and that, even then, he won't own it.

JOHN'S SHARE.—"Dad," said a hopeful sprig, "how many fowls are there on the table?"

"Why" said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of finely roasted chickens, that were smoking on the dinner table. "Why, my son there are two."

"Two!" replied the smartness, "there are three sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three!" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain, matter-of-fact man, and understood things as we saw them: "I'd like to see you prove that."

"Easily done, sir, easily done!" An't that one? laying his knife on the first.

"Yes that's certain," said his dad.

"And aint that two?" Pointing to the second, "and don't one and two make three."

"Really!" said the father, turning to the old lady, who was in amazement at the immense learning of her son, "really, wife, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged for it. Here old lady, do you take one fowl and I'll take the second, and John may have third for his learning."

RARE ARTICLES.—A razor to shave notes with. The vehicle wherein ideas are conveyed. Some filings from an *iron* ear infirmary. Two buttons from a coat of paint. Pin with which you pick a quarrel. One of the jewels from memory's throne, thought to be the only one that will ever be seen.—[Boston Post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Millinery**, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—tf

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets.

St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardward, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds, liquors at all prices, crackers, &c. &c.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, May 16, 1849

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SUNDRIES, trace chains and cow bells, at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RICE, Peaches and apples at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Bl'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

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Council Point, July 25, 1849—tf

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 17.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
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From the Millennial Star.

Reply to a Pamphlet Printed at Glasgow, with the Approbation of Clergymen of Different Denominations, entitled

"REMARKS ON MORMONISM."

BY ORSON PRATT, OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Paton thinks it very strange, that none of the inspired writers of the Old or New Testaments should predict any thing about the Urim and Thummim by which the Book of Mormon was translated. On the same principle we ask, why did none of the inspired writers predict, that the Lord Jesus Christ should appear to Saul of Tarsus; or that a great vision should be shown to John on Patmos? Why did not Isaiah or Ezekiel predict that a "white stone" (not "specs") should be given to those who overcame with a new name written in it? (See Rev. ii., 17.) When Mr. Paton has satisfactorily answered these questions, we presume that he will be perfectly able to understand why the prophets did not mention every minute circumstance connected with the coming forth of the Book of Mormon.

On the 7th and 8th pages of the "*Divine Authority*," I have referred to the prophecy of Ezekiel, c. xxxvii., in relation to the two sticks upon which that prophet was commanded to write. I need not here repeat my remarks again; but refer the reader to what I have there said. Mr. Paton very confidently asserts that "All the WRITING that was on the two sticks, was merely the title of each." But how does Mr. Paton know that it "*was merely the title of each?*" Has he ever examined the writing which Ezekiel inscribed upon them? If not, by what authority does he make this unfounded assertion! The scriptures have no where intimated that the "*title*" was the only thing writing upon them. Ezekiel was commanded to write upon two sticks; upon the one he was to write "*for Judah*," and upon the other "*for Joseph*." What amount of writing he was to inscribe upon them we are not informed. Neither are we informed of the nature of the writing. Mr. Paton says, it "*was the title*," but what kind of a title he has not told us. We will suggest to Mr. Paton the following titles until he can find something more in accordance with his views, viz:—"THE SACRED WRITINGS FOR JUDAH." "THE SACRED WRITINGS FOR JOSEPH." Titles something similar to these would surely be something very interesting, and would naturally excite an enquiring spirit among the Israelites, especially when they saw them united in one, in the hands of Ezekiel. We think, however, that these inscriptions would be rather short, inasmuch, as Ezekiel was commanded to include in the two writings for Judah and Joseph something "*for all the house of Israel*," which should be respectively associated with them as "*their companions*."

Mr. Paton enquires, "*How can two sticks represent two books?*" We answer, that we see no impropriety in two sticks written upon, representing two books. There would be an impropriety in sticks without writings representing books. But both of the sticks in Ezekiel's hand had writing upon them; and therefore would be a beautiful representation of two books. Is Mr. Paton so ignorant, that he does not know that the Jews anciently wrote many things upon parchment, and rolled the same upon *sticks*? This is a practice that is still prevalent among modern nations, as is exemplified in many maps, and large documents, which for convenience, are rolled upon *sticks*. These rolls of writing were called books in the days of Jeremiah. All the prophecies of Jeremiah, from the days of Josiah down to the fourth year of Jehoikim were written in one of these ROLLS. (Jeremiah xxxvi. 1. 2.) This "*roll*" is called a "*book*" in the 6, 10, 11, and 13 verses; hence, the terms *roll* and *book* are synonymous. Sticks, containing writing, then, like the two sticks of Judah and Joseph, would not be a bad representation of the two books; indeed, they were the plainest and best representations of books of any thing that could have been exhibited before the Jews; for they were far better acquainted with books in the form of rolls than in any other form. Mr. Paton says, "*two sticks may represent two nations*." What authority has he for this supposition? There is no example in scripture, as we recollect, where a nation is represented by a stick. Nations are frequently represented by trees, branches, and vines; and by beasts, birds, and serpents. But sticks, we believe, are never used to represent nations. Sticks, containing writings, are far better representations of books than of nations.

Mr. Paton carries the idea that the record of Joseph "did not exist, even in its metallic state, at the time Ezekiel wrote." Now the last nine chapters of Ezekiel were written 25 years after the remnant of Joseph left Jerusalem for the great western continent; hence many of the writings of Joseph were in existence at the time Ezekiel spoke of the two sticks. (See Ezekiel xl. 1; also the beginning of the first book of Nephi.) In the interpretation of the two sticks, God says, "Behold, I will take the stick of Joseph, which *is* in the hand of Ephraim, and the tribes of Israel his fellows, and will put them with him, even with the stick of Judah, and make them one stick, and they shall be one in mine hand." In this quotation, the word "*is*," in Italics, is a substitution of the translator according to his own opinion, there being no word in the Hebrew from which it was translated. The translator would have had the same license to have substituted the words "*shall be*," placing it in the future tense, as he had to substitute the present tense. The passage would then read thus: "the stick of Joseph which *shall be* in the hand of Ephraim." This we concieve to be the true rendering of the passage. We are not particular, however, whether the present or future tense be used; for every one knows that many of the prophecies relating to things hundreds of years in the future were written in the present tense, and others in the imperfect or past tense, as though they had already been fulfilled. (See Isaiah liii, 3—9.)

This author further remarks, that "Mr. Pratt's assertion as to the two sticks is a positive falsehood: the two sticks spoken of by Ezekiel neither are, nor can be, the Scriptures and the Book of Mormon." We ask this deceptive author, why he so often falsely accuses Mr. Pratt? Is it to deceive the public? The public who have read Mr. Pratt's tract on "Divine Authority," know that he has not represented the Scriptures and the Book of Mormon to be the two sticks upon which Ezekiel wrote. It is true we have represented these two sacred books to be the two sticks which the Lord has said he would unite together, and has also said that, "they shall be one in mine hand," of which the two sticks in Ezekiel's hand were only a representation. After the Union of these two important sticks in the Lord's hand, he declares that he will gather all the house of Israel from among the heathen, no more to be scattered, which has yet to be fulfilled, and the time is close at hand.

Mr. Paton next refers to the 6th and 7th verses of the 14th chapter of John's Revelations, which read thus: "And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to him; FOR THE HOUR OF HIS JUDGEMENT IS COME: and worship him that made heaven, earth, and the sea, and the fountains of water." And Mr. Paton intimates that the "EVERLASTING GOSPEL was and is preached to all nations and people: for God is no respecter of persons; and whoever fears him shall be accepted of him." But we ask Mr. Paton, was the everlasting gospel, which he says "was and is preached to all nations and people," brought by an angel and preached by an angel, as he asserts that it must be, on the 15th page of his "REMARKS?" The everlasting gospel which "was preached to every creature which is under heaven," in Paul's day, (see Col. i, 23.) was not brought from heaven by an angel, but was introduced by the person of Christ himself. The second preaching of the same gospel to all nations was placed in the future by John. It was said to him, I will shew thee things which must be hereafter." (Rev. iv, 1.) Mr. Paton cannot point out any time since the prediction of John was uttered, that an angel had brought the gospel from heaven and preached it himself to all nations declaring that "THE HOUR OF GOD'S JUDGEMENT IS COME." If no such event has ever taken place, he must admit, according to his own assertions, that it is still in the future. But he says, the gospel which "the angel brought with him and preached" * * * "was and is preached to all nations and people." Now, what does this mean? Does it mean that the clergymen of different denominations are the other angel that John saw fly in heaven? If they are, they have very much perverted their message since they left heaven, and will surely come under the curse of Paul for preaching another gospel. The message that they bring us at the present day scarcely bears one feature of the gospel preached anciently. One thing is certain, that if ever they preached the everlasting gospel, they do not preach it now. It is true, the nations have had the history of the gospel as it was anciently preached, but its powers, gifts, blessings, and authority to administer its ordinances and establish the church of Christ, they have not had, neither they, nor their fathers, nor their fathers' fathers, for many generations past. When we say that the nations have been destitute of the everlasting gospel for centuries, we mean not destitute of its ancient history, but destitute of its powers, gifts, blessings, authorities, and church. Now, the history of hungry men feasting upon loaves and fishes anciently will not satisfy nor save hungry men in these days: neither will the history of the ancient church, with its ordinances, gifts, powers, and blessings, satisfy nor save the nations now.

Before the everlasting gospel can be preached in such a manner as to put man-kind in possession of its blessings and powers, men must be authorized to administer its ordinances. If John's angel were himself to preach the everlasting gospel to every nation, it would be of no benefit to any man, until some one was authorized to administer baptism for the remission of sins, and the laying on of the hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; for without the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost, what benefit would the gospel be, though John's angel himself proclaimed it? Now, it is not to be expected that an angel from heaven is to come down, and go forth upon the earth from multitude to multitude, and from nation to nation, preaching, baptizing, confirming, administering the Lord's supper, and all other ordinances and blessings which are included in the everlasting gospel. This angel was to fly, "*having the everlasting gospel to preach*," not that he himself should preach and administer its ordinances, but he introduces it to the knowledge of faithful men that with which he is entrusted, and they, being authorized, carry it to all nations. Whether this everlasting gospel, with which the angel was to be entrusted, was to be on parchment, plates, tables of stone, or paper, John has not informed us: he only informs us that he should have such a gospel for the benefit of all nations. Mr. Smith and others, who were eye-witnesses of the angel as well as John, testify that it was recorded on plates. And where is there a man in the present generation that can disprove it? Can any man prove that Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, did not see the plates in the hands of the angel, and that those plates do not contain the "*everlasting gospel*?"

There is one grand event connected with the preaching of the "*everlasting gospel to all nations*," which the angel has not yet fulfilled. He is yet to cry "WITH A LOUD VOICE, SAYING, FEAR GOD, AND GIVE GLORY TO HIM; FOR THE HOUR OF HIS JUDGMENT IS COME," &c.—(Rev. xiv, 7; also see Doctrine and Covenants, sec. vii. par. 31.) This part of his message he will not fulfil until the everlasting gospel, which he has introduced on earth, shall first be preached unto all nations; after which the "*loud voice*" of the angel will be heard, proclaiming that "the hour of God's judgment is come," &c., immediately followed by the cry of another angel, saying, "*Babylon is fallen*," &c.

Mr. Paton enquires, "*How could this* (Christ's) *Church become extinct?*" We reply, that it has not become extinct; for it still exists in heaven with the twelve apostles whom Jesus said he would be with "always even unto the end of the world." Mr. Paton quotes the words of our Savior, "*upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.*" But we ask, does this convey the most distant intimation that Christ's Church should always continue on the earth? No; for the powers on the earth made war with the saints and overcame them, and destroyed the last vestage of the church from among the nations; but though they were destroyed and martyred, the gates of hell did not prevail against them; they survived the destruction of the body, and will reign triumphantly in the presence of their Great Redeemer. Since the church was taken to heaven men have built upon sandy foundations, and the Lord has never promised that the gates of hell should not prevail against such; the promise is only to his church which should be built upon the rock. Those who slide from the rock by apostacy, or who build upon any other foundation, have no right to claim protection from the gates of hell. Mr. Paton well knows that Christ has had no church on the earth for many centuries organized according to the New Testament pattern, with inspired apostles, prophets, and other officers, administering all the ordinances of the gospel with its miraculous gifts and blessings. If, then, such a church has not been among the nations for many centuries past, the Church of Christ has not been among them; and they are in "gross darkness," "tossed to and fro, and carried about by every wind of doctrine," invented by uninspired men, without revelations, visions, angels, or the Holy Ghost which guides into all truth. Such was to be, and such is, the awful condition of the inhabitants of the earth at the time the angel introduces the "*everlasting gospel*" again among men, through the preaching and administering of which the church or kingdom of God should once more appear on earth, according to the pattern of former ages.

Mr. Paton seems to think that Moroni, who lived as a prophet in ancient America, about 400 years after Christ, and deposited the sacred records of his nation, could not be the angel that John saw while on Patmos; for he (Moroni) was not then born. What are we to understand by this assertion of this author? Are we to understand that John could not see in vision a person until he was born? John says he "saw the dead small and great stand before God, and the books were opened," and the dead were judged, &c. According to Mr. Paton's ideas, the dead of all future generations could not be be seen by John, for they were not yet born. But we think, if John could see the shipmasters and sailors before they were born, casting dust on their heads, and weeping and wailing over the downfall of Babylon, (Rev. xviii., 17, 18, 19), then it would not be impossible for him to see the angel Moroni upwards of seventeen hundred years in the future, returning again to the earth to reveal the records of Joseph, containing the everlasting gospel for the benefit of all nations. If Moroni had charge of those sacred records, when his nation were destroyed, and by the command of God deposited them in the ground, with a promise that they should be revealed in latter-times,—why not also be entrusted with the charge of bringing them forth in the capacity of the ministering angel, of whom John speaks! Surely there is nothing impossible, unreasonable, nor absurd in all this; neither is there anything unscriptural.

This pious lover of falsehoods says, that "Mr. Pratt also speciously insinuates that the *young man*, spoken of by Zachariah, ii., 4, is *Joseph Smith*, whom the angel Moroni was to speak to." Now Mr. Pratt has never said any such thing, neither in public, nor in private, nor in any of his writings. But what more can be expected from an author like Mr. Paton, who delights in falsehoods and misrepresentations.

We have followed this Scottish author through his "REMARKS ON MORMONISM," and have found that he, like many of his contemporaries, is not particular as to the weapons he uses against the doctrine of this Church. Glaring falsehoods and the most wilful misrepresentations, seem to be the principal weapons of his choice. A semblance of reason and argument occasionally manifests itself for a moment, but it is of short duration; he discovers that reason and argument are not the weapons to be used against what he calls "*Mormonism*." Truth cannot be brought to bear against truth. Falsehoods, with a plenty of denunciations, mixed with the old popular cry of "*delusion*," "*deeply damnatory doctrines*," "*blasphemy*," and a host of other evil epithets, are considered the most successful means of blinding the eyes of the public, and covering up the truth from their gaze for a season. And then this is the most popular way of protecting priestcraft. "*Clergymen of different denominations*" will lend their influence, and will approbate anything that will save their rotten, crumbling systems from speedy ruin. But poor, Mr. Joseph Paton! What could he do more? It was in vain to attack the Saints with truth. He has done the best he could, considering the hard task he has undertaken. But Mr. Paton will find "*Truth is mighty and must prevail*," notwithstanding the mighty efforts of himself and associate clergymen to hinder its progress.

Truth is eternal— truth is divine,
Truth like the Sun in splendor shall shine.
Truth is the armor—truth is the shield,
Truth is the weapon—error shall yield.

15, *Wilton Street, Liverpool, April 30th*, 1849.

From the Times and Seasons.

THE SEER.

Written for the dedication of the Seventy's Hall, and dedicated to President BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

TUNE—*The Sea.*

The seer;—the seer;—Joseph the seer—
I'll sing of the Prophet ever dear:
His equal now cannot be found,—
By searching the wide world around.
With Gods he soared, in the realms of day;
And men he taught the heavenly way.
The earthly seer! the heavenly seer,
I love to dwell on his mem'ry dear:—
The chosen of God, and the friend of men,
He brought the priesthood back again,
He gazed on the past, on the present too,—
And ope'd the heav'nly world to view.

Of noble seed—of heavenly birth,
He came to bless the sons of earth:
With keys by the Almighty given,
He opened the full rich stores of heaven,
O'er the world that was wrapt in sable night,
Like the sun he spread his golden light.
He strove,—O, how he strove to stay,
The stream of crime in its reckless way—
With a mighty mind, and a noble aim
He urg'd the wayward to reclaim:
'Mid the foaming billows of angry strife—
He stood at the helm, of the ship of life.

The saints;—the saints; his only pride,
For them he liv'd, for them he died!
Their joys were his;—their sorrows too;—
He lov'd the saints;—he lov'd Nauvoo.
Unchanged in death, with a Savior's love
He pleads their cause in the courts above.
The seer—the seer—Joseph the seer!
O how I love his memory dear;
The just and wise, the pure and free,
A father he was and is to me.
Let fiends now rage in their dark hour—
No matter, he is beyond their power.

He 's free;—he 's free;—the Prophet's free!
He is where he will ever be,
Beyond the reach of mobs and strife,
He rests unharm'd in endless life,
His home 's in the sky;—he dwells with the Gods,
Far from the furious rage of mobs.
He died—he died for those he lov'd,
He reigns—he reigns in realms above;
He waits with the just who have gone before
To welcome the saints to Zion's shore;
Shout, shout ye saints—this boon is given,
We'll meet our martyr'd seer in heaven.

What has he been!

What is that to you? It is of no consequence if he has been one of the most wicked and abandoned of men? He is not so now. We care not what evil a man has done, providing he has heartily repented and now strives to live an upright, consistent life. Instead of looking back a dozen or twenty years to know what a person is, you should inquire, what is he now? What is his present character? If you find that his reformation is sincere, and that he laments his past errors, take him cordially by the hand and bid him God speed in his noble pursuit. We are no friends to those who would rake up past sins and vices, to condemn one who is resolved to be upwright and virtuous. Many a person is driven back to the paths of vice, who might have become an ornament to society, but for the disposition, too common among men, to rake up and drag to the light, long forgotten iniquities. We always admired the reply of a daughter to her father, who was asked respecting a young man of her acquaintance: "Do you know where he comes from?" "No," replied the girl, "I do not known where he comes from, but I know where he is going, and I wish to go with him." That is right. If we see a person on the right track—exerting a good influence—it is sufficient, without inquiring what has been his character heretofore. If he has reformed what more can we desire? And what benefit will it be to us to uncover and expose to the light, deeds of which he is most heartly ashamed and of which he has repented in dust and ashes.

PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

ACT II.

(Continued)

L. A.—How is this, doctor, surely you would not so pervert the law, as to deny a prisoner, however criminal he may be, this common privilege.

Dr. C.—My lord, I assure you, it was quite superfluous, as you may see from the depositions, the evidence is of too clear a nature to admit of doubt.

L. A.—The British constitution wisely and justly provides, that every criminal shall have the power, (either by himself or his counsel) to cross-examine any witness brought up against him, as well as to produce exculpatory evidence in defence; and you and I, doctor, are placed here as the administrators, and not as the perverters of the law. I insist on having these witnesses re-examined. I have a particular reason for it, and shall conduct their re-examination myself. Ho, there.—(*Enter officer.*)—Let these witnesses come in again.—*Enter D. D. and B. B.*)

L. A.—(*Showing them the papers.*)—Are these your depositions, and are these your marks!

D. D.—Yes, please your lordship

L. A. You have testified to the prisoner being guilty of blasphemy. Now will you tell me, what is blasphemy?

D. D.—(*Hesitatingly.*) It is a—a—, we don't know what it is.

L. A.—How can you know a man guilty of a thing that you are ignorant of! Do you perceive that this is a flat contridiction? Now recollect yourself a little, I wish to give you a chance.—(*Pauses a little.*)—You cannot tell; then that part of the testimony falls to the ground. Now tell me who bred the disdisturbance in said meeting.—(*Waits for an answer.*)—Why don't you speak! Is it true that you and your comrades were put out of said meeting for disorderly conduct!

D. D.—It is, my lord, we cannot deny it, and if you wont punish us, we'll tell you the whole plot.

L. A.—I shall promise you nothing, only, whatever you please to disclose, let it be strictly true, and it shall be the better for you.

D. D.—Well, my lord, the truth, my comrade there, and I, were hired by Dr. Clamour, to go to the meeting and kick up a riot, and then bring up this charge. We were to get a guinea each upon conviction, and we got a half crown on hand, to drink. We hope your lordship will order him to pay us. That there paper is of his making. We put our mark to it, but we don't know what's in it.

L. A.—This, if true, is astonishing. Why doctor, the case appears to take a different turn. Have you anything to say to this?

Dr. C.—Before God, it is false. I have only to complain that your lordship should credit the testimony of these fellows in this thing, and think them unworthy of credit before. I beg your lordship to be consistent. Reject their testimony altogether and let the gentlemen be discharged.

L. A.—I do not understand you, doctor. I take it, their testimony was clearly refuted by themselves before it was rejected. And as to letting the case drop, it is my distinct duty to sift it to the bottom, that we may know the really guilty party.—*To H. C. K.*)—Have you any witnesses in defence.

H. C. K.—I had a note put into my hand this morning, stating that witnesses would be in attendance in my behalf. Would your lordship be pleased to enquire if any such are here.

L. A.—Ho, officer.—(*Enter officer.*)—If any witnesses are there on behalf of the prisoner, let them be brought in.—*Exit officer and enters Saunders Snodden.*)—Well, Saunders, have you anything to say in this case!

Saun.—I ha'e to say, my lord, this is a scandalous wicked plot, to say the least o't, got up to persecute a righteous man; and Dr. Clamour, there is the author o't. I'll tell you how it is in few words. Last night, I was gaun daun, in company wi' anither person, to hear this gentleman preach; and being rather late, we took the near cut by the manse. Gaun by the back o' the garden hedge, we heard somebody in conversation. Drawing near cannily, we discovered it to be the three worthies, Dr. Clamour, Dick Devlish, and Billy Bluster. The doctor was hiring the ither twa, tae gang down to the meeting and raise a riot, to break the peace, and then bring up a charge against this gentleman. They were to get a guinea a piece, and when Dick insisted on something in hand to drink, he gied him half a crown. And I'll tell ye, if they hae failed in their diabolical purpose, it wasna for want o' plenty o' guid instructions how to proceed. But we rather took them by the nose in the Hall, and turned them out afore they were weel begun, and there never was a quieter or mair respectable meeting in Tythington. This is the truth as short as I'm able to tell ye't.

L. A.—Where is the person who was in your company!

Saun.—Ye're lordship maun produce him at ye're ain leisure.

L. A.—And in producing him, I introduce myself. I am the person who was in company with Saunders at the time referred to. I saw his reverence and these two together, and overheard the bargain made between them. I was in the meeting from first to last, and a more orderly assemblage could not come together, after these scoundrels were turned out, which was done by my orders. In short, I could not rehearse the particulars more correctly than Saunders has done before me. Now, doctor, it becomes my duty to charge you with willfully and deliberately breaking the peace of the country; and I must order you three in to confinement until you can be tried by a commission appointed for the purpose, as I am only a witness.

H. C. K.—My lord, if I might speak, I would plead that these, my enemies, may be left to God, and the stings of a guilty conscience; as my innocence has been established, and the justice of the law completely vindicated. Assuredly God will sufficiently punish all who persecute his servants or oppose his work.

L. A.—And don't you believe my dear sir, that a part of that punishment, may be inflicted by a law based upon the principles of justice. You say truly the justice of the law has been vindicated, but the justice of the law is not satisfied. I dare not grant your request, but this far I will accede to it. You, Dr. Clamour, you Dick Devilish, and you Billy Bluster are at liberty until you are legally summoned to answer to this charge; and you have reason to thank the gentleman for your present liberty.

(*Exit the three,—Dr. Clamour slinking thievishly out, the other two following.*

L. A.—Mr. Scrimp, you are now at liberty to gather up all your papers, and be sure to have them in order, so that you may produce them at any moment—(*To H. C. K.*)—Now my dear sir, as this ugly business is settled for the present, you would gratify me much by spending the night at my residence, I wish to have some private conversation with you.

H. C. K.—My lord, I am altogether at your service, and most gratefully—

L. A.—(*Interrupting him.*)—Not a word of compliment. If you will oblidge me, Saunders, would you walk over to the castle, and inform Emily that she may expect a stranger. We shall go along by the Hawthorn Bank, and you can meet us on the walk.

SCENE III.—*The Fields.—Lord Ainwell and Saunders Snodd'em in close conversation.*

L. A.—Indeed, brother, you have spoke my feelings in this respect. O! what a flood of light and intelligence the gospel brings to man; but still our circumstances have been far different in the world. I have been brought up in the lap of ease and luxury, and almost without religion, while you have been, from your earliest infancy, inured to poverty and toil, by which your mind has been fitted to think and reason.—(H. C. K. overtakes them and walks behind them unperceived.)—Besides, you have still been endued with religious feelings; so I think it evident I have most cause of thankfulness.

Saun.—Weel, I dare say, my lord, if the puir hae a better faculty and thought than the rich, they're crushed into its exercise, whether they will or no, through oppression. As far as my religious feelings go, ye seem to hae forgot that they might hae been the means o' clogging up my heart against any upstart system, as we might ca't, and as has been the case wi' thousands about us, wha seems to cherish bigotry and prejudice for true godliness. But we hae little cause o' dispute, far we hae baith great cause o' thankfulness.

L. A.—We have, we have. But, brother, you would oblidge me much, if, in addressing me in future, you would merely call me Brother. I wish those earthly titles by which one man is distinguished above another, and which unjustly keeps one man in poverty and distress, and another in the opposite extreme of luxury and wealth. I have learned little as yet, but this I have learned, that though formerly we have had lords many and gods many, yet to us there is but one God. We are all his children, and he loves us with an impartial love, and we cannot please him by showing partiality to one another. From henceforth you are my brother, but not my servant. 'Tis high time your toil-spent life was rendered more comfortable, and it is high time that I who have been bred in ease and idleness, began to be useful to my generation. But how our future lives are to be disposed of shall be best determined by that excellent man Heber C. Kimball. We shall take the first opportunity of laying this matter before him.

Saun.—Truly, my lo—, that is to say, my brother, my heart is o'er fou for utterance. O! how exalted is that wisdom that cometh from God; it kens nae sacrifice o'er great in the cause of truth. For mysel, my greatest wish on earth is, to spend the remainder o' my days in spreading the gospel to my fellow-man. My bairns are a' up and doin' for themselves, and Janet will no be ill to keep.

L. A.—Oh! that the Lord would count us both worthy to engage in such a good work. Were my dear sister Emily one with us in the gospel, then while you and I were abroad in the world, Janet and Emily, by living together, would be a mutual support to each other.

Saun.—Ha, ha, ha! I doubt the cottage and the castle baith wadna be big enough to haud them. But look—(*They discover H. C. K, and, rushing forward, shake hands.*)

H. C. K.—I have not willingly played the eve's-dropper, my brethren, but you were too serious to be easily disturded.

L. A.—My dear brother, we are delighted to see you, especially at this time, when we wanted you to place our resolves on a permanent footing. We want to place our future lives at your disposal, andare determined to abide by your decision. I here dedicate myself and all I possess to the service of God; and it now belongs to you to dispose of it and me as your wisdom may direct.

H. C. K.—And I, in the name of my Master, accept of this dedication to his service. I re-appoint you steward of these vast possessions, to manage them for the upbuilding of Zion; and I trust that your great influence, with faithfulness and humility, will have a salutary effect upon the minds of the nobility of this great nation.

L. A.—The wisdom of God is greater than the wisdom of men, and I bow with all humility to its dictates.

Concluded next number.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.
10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.
10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.
10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.
100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber. Also three feet clabboard.

Our Editor has left us for a season, and we have to manage the paper till he returns. It's rather out of our line to take the Editorial Chair; (more used to setting types;) but we will do the best we can, and ask a little indulgence of our readers.

EPISTLE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 20th, 1849.

To Elder Orson Hyde, and the Authorities of the Church in Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

DEAR BRETHREN: Since our last letter of April last, some matters have transpired which we consider worthy of your attention. The weather has been favorable for the farming interest generally, and our crops so far, bid fair to realize the common expectations; and we feel confident, that if strict economy is used, grain enough will be raised to meet the wants of the Saints here; but let it be understood by those expecting to immigrate to this valley, that they depend not upon the people here for a supply of provisions, but to bring their outfits with them. This refers to this season if any wish to start this fall, though our counsel is, not to start after this arrives.

On the 16th of June the Gold Diggers began to arrive here on their way to the gold regions of California; since which time our peaceful valley has appeared like the half way house of the Pilgrims to Mecca, and still they come and go, and probably will continue to do so till fall. As many quit their wiggons and pack at this point, and as many of their animals become worn down through fatigue, horses and mules are commanding high prices to complete the journey to the land of gold dust.

From all appearance many will have to stop here late in the fall, and tarry with us through the winter. Goods and groceries are already beginning to stop and are sold at fair prices.

The health of the Saints is as good as we can ask, and we feel thankful to our Father in heaven for so great a blessing. The council house, our roads, bridges, bathing house, &c., are progressing as fast as we can spare time from our agricultural labors to do them.

We are preparing to celebrate the 24th of July as the anniversary of the entrance of the pioneers into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in a manner that shall charactize the Saints as the true sons and daughters of liberty.

We have already erected a shade or building (on spiles or posts) measuring 100 feet by 60, for that memorable day, and for the purpose of meetings hereafter.

The weather has been steady, with few exceptions. The warmest day we have noted the thermometer at 2 P. M. stood at 104 deg. in the shade.

Elder C. C. Rich to the Bay of San Francisco, and Elder Addison Pratt with some two or three of the Seventies to the Islands in the Pacific, will start across the Desert immediately after our celebration. We can truly say that the Saints live up to the old *Mormon Motto* and "Mind their own business" by which the Valley of the Great Salt Lake is bursting into a City of habitations, where, if humility and love continue to increase, with industry and economy, plenty and union will crown the efforts of all that the Lord designs to bless. Law suits and mobs are far from this valley of peace, and may they ever remain so.

The Brethren in Pottawatamie County, Iowa, Missouri, Nauvoo, and vicinities must remember, pause, and reflect, that we came to this Valley when there was no house, nor fence, and no corn nor wheat, save what we brought with us; and that our every nerve and all our energies will be exerted to sustain ourselves, to build houses, fences, and raise grain, which, from all appearances must command as high a price as from $5 to $10 per bushel for wheat, and from $2 to $6 for corn, and other things in proportion.

When these small matters of journeying more than a thousand miles over the sage plains, and settling, and preparing to live, and sustain ourselves with the common necessaries of life are overcome, then the poor shall feel our helping hand to assist them to remove to this Valley.

In the Bonds of the New and Everlasting Covenant, Dear Brethren, we remain,

Yours, Truly,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Statutes of Iowa.

Thanks to the Superintendent of *Public Instruction*, for a copy of the School Laws and Regulations It is just the book we have wanted.

Short Letters.

We have so many letters, papers, documents, &c., wise and unwise, trash and nonsense, presented to us for examination that it is very difficult for us to determine many times whether the writer had any design at all only to tax our time and patience.

We do again most earnestly entreat our friends to have mercy upon us, and shorten their communications. We have to read sometimes two or three whole nights in succession to keep pace with the long yarns that are spun.

We have concluded that persons who are so conspicuously favored with the gift of continuance, will be in great danger of being lost at last. For the strong man of the house might rise up and shut too the door before they finish their long letters, and if we should stop to read them all, we fear we should be shut out also: We are compelled, therefore, to lay many aside, because their length will not admit of a perusal by us.

Do our friends think that the scriblings and barefaced falsehoods of corrupt men that have been excommunicated long since from the church for crimes that would make decency blush to name, are matters of edification and comfort to us? Or do they send them to us for fear we should get four hours of a night to take rest in sleep? Or do they want us to prove that the devil is a liar, or that a putrid carcass will send forth an ill-savor? Do they not know that it would be a disgrace to a common scoundrel for the lying tongue of Wm. Smith to be employed in his favor? Go to the East, West, North or South, or to any place where this self-styled President of the Church has been, and they will find that he is loathed by all people except by a few who have no characters to lose, neither any that they hope to gain.

When we stand in need of any more such trash, we will send for it without troubling any one to send it to us. We are thankful for good will which we hope to merit when it comes from a pure and virtuous source, but we cannot feel greatful for the productions of the greatest liars, and most profligate and abandoned villians that wish to destroy our reputation because we had the boldness to stand up and give our voice in favor of their expulsion from the church years ago.

We make no pretence to presidency or power; but if the villain that accuses us of joining a negro or an Indian to a white lady in marriage, and of importing German silver at the expense of the church to stock a bogus factory, does not die of a disease engendered in his own corruption before he slays our reputation with his vile slander, the Lord has not spoken by us.

Counsel.

Those persons who bring poor people with them must expect to provide for them till they can provide for themselves; and not think to throw them off upon the hands of others who already have all they can do.

New Stage Line.

Messrs. Mower & Sandford, have nearly completed their arrangements for a semi-weekly line of coaches between this place and St. Joseph, for the accommodation of persons going to and from the above places. The coaches will go via. Trading Point, Austin, Linden, Oregon and Savannah, to St. Joseph, through in three days. Persons hereafter will find no trouble in getting conveyance from St. Joseph to this place or to any point on the route. Mr. Mower is and old friend of ours, and we will guarantee to those that may patronise the line will find in him an honest, gentlemanly and trustworthy man; although not personally acquainted with Mr. Sandford, we are happy to learn that he is a man of correct and exemplary character. And now we say to our friends at home and abroad to patronize Messrs. Mower & Sandfords' line of coaches. They have been at great expense in fitting up their line of coaches, and we hope that they will meet with the encouragement that this enterprize merits. We also hope that the government will give to them the contract for carrying a semi-weekly mail from Savannah to this place, through the above named towns.

Sentiment From the Valley by last Mail.

"In regard to the Wilmot Proviso, Slavery, &c., we wish you to distinctly to understand that our desire is to leave that subject to the operation of time, circumstances, and common law; that we wish not to meddle with this subject, but leave these to their natural course. Political parties that a breath creates and a breath destroys cannot effect us, particularly when we are so far from those scenes of strife. It cannot be expected that we, in this distant region, should as fully participate in mere local divisions as you, however much our interest may be effected: but we are happy in knowing that in you we have an able advocate, and one that is willing to bring to bear all his talent, wisdom, energy, perseverance and influence in the accomplishment of those things most beneficial for our common cause. We now rely, principally upon you to direct the helm in such a manner as will be best calculated to secure the object of our wishes.

"May the God of peace be with you and bless you with every desire of your heart, is the ardent wish of your friends and brethren in the

"New and Everlasting Covenant."

The Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, it would seem, is ready to give publicity to what must be evident to him and to every reader, is a most wicked and barefaced libel; the very dregs of revenge issuing from a heart, mad with disappointment, festered in its own corruption, and anxious to destroy one whose voice and influence were directed against a notorious libertine and profligate, who years ago, was most righteously expelled from the Church.

Highly Important to Us.

We have sent the Guardian to many of our friends in various parts of the country upon their writing to us for information upon subjects duly set forth therein, and have left it to the honor and punctuality of those friends to remit to us the pay. It is true that it is expected the funds will be forwarded at the risk of the person or the persons sending, unless paid to our agents: but the risk is not great. We should be very glad, if persons to whom the Guardian has been sent, without the payment in advance, would forward us the cash with as little delay as possible; and if they do not wish it at all, let them be returned to this office by mail. We want our money to buy stock and to pay printers with.

Tabernacle.

We learn that there has been nearly enough subscribed to repair the Tabernacle, all the branches subscribed liberally for this object with the exception of one or two—this is as it should be. The workmen are now busily engaged in making the necessary repairs. Persons who have subscribed abroad are requested to bring or send in the amounts they have subscribed immediately to Bishop Johnson.

A Day of Rejoicing.

On Saturday week there was a great day of rejoicing and gathering among the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, occasioned by the arrival of A. W. Babbitt, Esq., with the United States' Mail from Salt Lake, and the intelligence brought of the good harvest at that place. And also manifested their gratification in regard to the formation of a State Government at Salt Lake; and the new State of "Deseret" was welcomed with smiling faces and gladdening hearts.

The day was beautiful in the extreme, being one of the balmiest days of the season. Soon after the dawn of day the note of preparation commenced, and all seemed to delight in what was about taking place. The Committee of Arrangements were also busy in completeing the arrangements to ensure the order which is so characteristic among the Saints. About eleven o'clock, A. M., the procession commenced its formation under the direction of J. E. Johnson, Chief Marshal; David Candland and T. Williams as aids, on horseback, with blue sashes and white badges, "Truth and Liberty," with the American eagle in the centre as relief.

The banner for the occasion was designed and painted by Robert Cambell, of this town, which was magnificent. The design was the Stars and Stripes, in the centre was a rising star represented, and in the centre of that was a bee-hive with flowers for relief, in the two side points were the bees all busily engaged, and on the upper point was an eye, made to represent the all-seeing eye of Jehovah. The whole decorated with an excellent display of blue tassels. In the white stripes of the flag, was the words, "The Constitution of the United States, may it live forever and ever," "Liberty and Truth will prevail." This was carried at the head of the procesion; next in order was our splendid band of martial music, under the direction of Mr. Pitt, which done great honor to the occasion. Immediately after was the President of the day with his Vice Presidents, with red sashes trimmed with white, badges with "Truth is Liberty," and "Zion is our Home," inscribed, next in order came the Committee of Arrangements with purple sashes, and badges "Truth is Liberty," next followed the members of the High Council in citizens dress; next came the ladies with their smiling countenances, three abreast, which gave a complete charm to the occasion; and next followed the gentlemen, three abreast, preceded by a beautiful banner; and at twelve o'clock the procession commenced marching in the following order: marching and counter-marching on Tabernacle street, thence down Race street, up Hyde street to Main street, thence down Main street, and after marching some distance countermarched to the stand erected for the occasion in the public square, when Mr. Babbitt was introduced upon the stand by Col. C. M. Johnson and Dr. Andrews, and was received in behalf of the vast assembly by Henry Bishop, Esq., in a very neat and appropriate speech, welcoming him upon his safe arrival to this place, and as a member of Congress from the new State of Deseret. After which Mr. Babbit, made a most eloquent and heart stirring speech, of considerable length, in substance as follows:

Mr. Babbitt said, had I the vanity to believe that these marked attentions from my fellow citizens were heaped upon me in consequence of some great work or exploit of my own; nature would be too weak to respond; but believing it to be the rejoicing of the soul in behalf of the rising State of Deseret. I shall respond. I look upon the inhabitants of the County of Pottawattamie not as a detached portion; but as an integral part of the people of the Valley of the Salt Lake: a part in feeling and in destination. I believe that the rejoicings of this day eminates from the dispersal of the cloud which has broken from the Valley. It makes the hearts of all rejoice. I shall adopt the circumstances of the day for my subject, I see the motto of your banner is "Liberty and Truth." I might ask, what is Liberty and Truth? The question, what is truth, was asked by one of the ancients. Many would follow truth, if they knew it. I answer. Liberty is the enjoyment of truth, I know our land is boasted as the Land of Liberty, that feeling is what has brought us here to-day. That has sent our friends to a distant land; it has carried me through much toil and many privations and shall still bear me on. Some here are well read in the history of the past; but you are not fully apprized of what has passed among our brethren who have emigrated to the Valley; and knowing that you desire a knowledge and that your feelings are, to join with them, I shall give you the knowledge and also my views, concerning their moves. Our brethren have organized in a State Policy, and are acting under the same; and will act until further provided for, by Congress, and under this act your humble servant has been appointed a delegate to Congress. You will ask, Is not this premature? I answer it is not, the Bay Country and New Mexico have done the same. A Governor has been appointed by the President and he has instituted his Government; and it is revered, no law to that intent notwithstanding. It is on common law principle and to be handed to Congress for their approval. The eye of Government has been upon us; and why? Because we were reported to not be Republicans. Where is the man that ever heard the Prophet Joseph Smith condemn the constitution. The constitution originated by the spirit of God. But as says Judge Story it may perish through the negligence of its keepers. The Constitution is good, it emanated in the bosom of eternity and those who signed it have sworn to protect our citizens, &c. I do not say here, what I would not say, were I in the Halls of the Republic. It is not to advocate any particular form or party, but to present these things to you, and wish to call your mind to these points. I am glad to be able to lay before you the degeneracy of those who seek the posts of honor. We wish to restore true liberty, &c. Dr. Franklin at the Declaration of Independence delivered a political prophecy, and if people will not hear the ancient prophets, I will quote to them a modern prophet. He objected to a fixed salary being given to the president. He said let him be an honorable man, and the people will take care of that; but you fix the post of honor and profit, and it opens the door to all who are disposed to set themselves up at auction, and it will be bid for by many; but it will be bold and avaricious men, that through that channel will thrust themselves upon you; and when it is so, comes the decline of our Government, &c. What should be the law of the State of Deseret? Their laws should be those of Jehovah, and their rulers should be those who can judge in equity and not after the hearing of the ear. We want to build up the Kingdom of God—that object has carried our brethren to the Valley. I was present on the 24th of July, when they held the Anniversary of the entering of the Pioneers into the Valley, it was like the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, they arrived there destitute, and when they had raised bread enough to satisfy the demands of nature, they rejoiced, and I rejoiced with them; they rejoiced and shouted "Hosanna;" and my soul rejoiced exceedingly. I rejoiced in view of the future. The Lord has opened unto us the windows of Heaven and bestowed bountifully the fruits of the earth. Two tables were spread one mile and a half in length, and seven thousand persons sat down to the feast. The Liberty Pole was raised one hundred and sixty-five feet in the air, and the Banner floated sixty-three feet. I report then a place where the honest can live in the enjoyment of truth, &c. I might say much on the storm that has bursting over the nations for the two years past. You that are acquainted with ancient history, look back, can you show any time of such general revolution, when has there been so much blood and carnage? Trace the revolutions of Rome, what has caused that holy See to move its quarters. I now call upon you to sustain the little State of Deseret, that it may be added a star on the Banner of the Union.

This is neither a political or a religious speech; but such an one as the circumstances of the day call forth. This people has given the greatest proof to our Government of their truly Republican feeling in their sacrifices, having offered fathers, sons and brothers upon the alter of duty, who after having gained for their country, a territory highly important both as to wealth and commerce; many have again re-inlisted to support the American Flag in that country. I hope to hear from your honorable committee. And may God bless you is the prayer of your humble servant. A. W. BABBITT.

Prest. Orson Hyde remarked, friends and brethren I shall not long detain you, but I cannot withhold my hearty response to the moves of our brethren in the Valley—peculiar has been the incidents leading to these movements and the formation of the Government in the State of Deseret. Which in accordance with our feelings we also feel to hail our brother who has bourne news to that distant Valley and back. We have a good day and all is right and we feel to rejoice before the Lord, &c., may God add his blessing. Amen.

After the several speeches the mass were formed as before, and marched to the bountifully filled tables, near the Tabernacle, which after a blessing was asked of our Heavenly Father upon the food, all partook till satisfied. Several spirited toasts were given which we were not able to procure—the following toast struck our attention so forcibly, we cannot refrain from giving it:

"May the new Star Deseret, be as the Star of Bethelem, a guide to the wise of all nations."

Immediately after the dinner was over, those who were disposed, both old and young, entered the merry dance together, and enjoyed themselves till near 11 o'clock at night, when the dance broke up. The President of the day delivered a short and pleasing speech, after which, all went home rejoicing, for the blessings they had enjoyed during this day. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and peace of the occasion, and will be a day long to be remembered by those who participated in its enjoyments.

Good News from England.

The work of the Lord is progressing very rapidly in England and Wales. Since Capt. Jones left Wales, there have been over eight hundred baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ, and the sick healed by the power of faith, and many believing. By the Millennial Star, we learn that the Cholera is cured, the dumb made to speak, the deaf made to hear, the blind made to see, devils cast out, fevers rebuked, leprosy cured, and many of them after they had been attended by physicians who could not effect a cure, and even then cured almost instantly, by the laying on of hands and the power of faith.

Letters.

We take this method to inform the community that the post-office is the place to deposit letters. We do not want to be troubled with any except our own; and instead of many being addressed to the care of Br. Hyde, let them be addressed to the care of Br. Green, the legal postmaster.

Foreign letters *unpaid*, are frequently left with us to be mailed. Persons leaving letters in this way are only deceiving themselves. They cannot be forwarded unless delivered to the postmaster and the postage duly paid.

We shall henceforth take charge of all letters deposited with us and advertise the same in the Guardian and charge ten cents on each letter for the very purpose of turning them to the post office where they belong. We do not want to be troubled with them.

BEM.—The Paris papers give a strange piece of gossip about Bem. While he was at Paris, he dined one day with the American minister. The subject of conveasation was presentiments, the possibility of which the envoy ridiculed. Bem, however, declared that three times in the course of his life he had seen a tomb, on which was carved the date of his decease in 1850. In Transylvania he received many wounds; and, having discovered that his surgeon was uneasy, said calmly that he had yet another year to live. Full of confidence in this presentiment, Bem again threw himself into the contest, and said that he was confident he would live until 1850. May he do so.

The Rev. Simon Swan, a Mormon elder at New York, has issued a proclamation against General Taylor's for a National Fast of a most infamous and blasphemous character.—[Exchange Paper.

The Reverend gentleman above referred to, we never had the mortification of knowing that we recollect: but some of our printers say that he was long since expelled from our church and has joined his lot with Wm. Smith, who like his companion, seeks to blacken every thing he touches. No christian or gentleman would speak against Gen. Taylor's proclamation for a National Fast, in our opinion. It was highly proper, and the circumstances of the case loudly called for it; and he must be a graceless and unprincipled wretch that would speak against it, whether he be an excommunicated Mormon Elder, or the editor of a popular newspaper.

Conference.

The Annual Conference will be held on the 6th of October, at the Log Tabernacle in this town, it is expected that the county will be well represented, —and persons wishing to see their friends from the different branches, this occasion will afford them a good opportunity—besides the much valuable instruction that will be given.

We are requested to say that the Bishop will be ready to receive and store produce that is brought in on tithing.

The person who received money from Olive Thompson, of Kirtland, Ohio, will please leave the same at this office. If not forth-coming soon we shall publish his name. Persons abroad are requested to be cautious to whom they pay money for the Guardian, if they cannot pay it to any of our authorized agents, pay only to persons of known honesty —a great deal better to send it by mail done up in a good envelope directed to "Orson Hyde,—Kanesville, Iowa," with the postage paid. We would notify Olive Thompson, and all others concerned, that we cannot account for money unless paid to us or our authorized agents,—whose names we publish on our first page every number. Persons who have money for us from abroad are requested to deposit it at this office immediately on their arrival, so that we may send the papers by return mail.

Mud Hole!

Between this place and Council Point there is a large mud hole, which should be filled up by the inhabitants in that vicinity. We have had several complaints entered to us in regard to this place—even by strangers. Some of the citizens in this town propose assisting to fix it, and make it passable. It all can be done in one day if the people are disposed to attend to it.

Extra Copies.

We have printed a large edition of extra papers this week containing highly important news from the Valley. Persons wishing to send this number to their friends, can now have a good opportunity.

We have received an answer to the following question, which was proposed in the Guardian a few weeks since: "If a man is too poor to take a newspaper, how many dogs can he afford to keep," has been ascertained by one of our subscribers to be from two to four; and those that cannot *possibly* take a paper for poverty can keep four dogs; and thinks it would be a good idea to dispose of some of these dogs, and thereby, he might *possibly* be able to take a newspaper, and not be under the necessity of wearing out, or having his dogs tear up his neighbors paper.

ELOCUTION.—We learn that Mr. S. F. Poulterer is about to give an Elocution Entertainment in this town, in a day or two, which will be a rich treat to the lovers of good and effective speaking. He will be assisted by the following talented gentlemen who have kindly volunteered their services: Messrs. Basset, Green, Campbell, Candland, &c.

Indians.

We learn by a gentleman from Bellevue that the Ottoes when they were coming in from their hunt had a battle with a band of Pawnees, who were out on a plundering expedition. The cause is said to be, that this party of Pawnees had robbed some soldiers of their horses, whereupon they informed the Ottoes, and offered them a reward if they would make the Pawnees give them up. The Ottoes sent one of their men to demand the animals, and whilst approaching near the band he was shot with an arrow, though not killed, which was a signal for a battle. The Ottoes killed twelve Pawnees out of fourteen, and took all their animals. Several of the Ottoes were badly wounded, but none killed.

The Ottoes have had a very successful hunt, and brought in a large quantity of meat and skins. Their corn crop was very light. The land that the government ploughed for them last Spring was old ground, and the weeds got the master of the corn.

Weather.

The weather has been delightful for the last month, and our farmers faces shine with gladness, for the bountiful mercies of a kind and merciful creator. All our farmers have been very busy in cutting and storing large quantities of good hay this season. The prospect for a heavy crop of corn is now good. The potatoes as we have said before, will be nothing more than an average crop, we find that the Potatoe Rot has entered some fields and destroyed nearly all, and will hardly pay for digging—which will cause them to command a good price during the Winter and Spring.

LADIES SACKS.—The fashions this summer have been for ladies sacks—a little short bob-tailed coat with no buttons on. What next?

Letter from G. A. Smith and E. T. Benson.

Camp of Israel, from Winter Quarters, Spring Creek, 345 miles Aug. 21, 1849.

BR. HYDE: We wrote you on the 5th inst, giving you a brief description of our journey up to that date, and sent the same to Fort Childs to be forwarded on to you. Another opportunity favors us this morning, of writing you, by Br. Babbitt, who came into camp a few hours ago, twenty-six days from the Salt Lake, the news he brings from there is flattering, and cheering are the prospects before the Saints, as he and the documents he bears, will inform you. As it regards the health of our camps, it has been quite good, no serious sickness with the exception of Br. Benson, who has been quite sick, for some ten days with an attack of his old complaint,—the bilious cholic—however, he is getting a great deal better, and bids fair for a speedy recovery at present. We have sustained no losses, no serious accidents of any kind, the destroyer has not lain any of us low, but indeed in every thing we have been blessed and prospered, and the Angel of peace, and mercy, it appears has been our shield, and Joseph's God our kind protector, for which we feel truly thankful to him whose we are, and who we desire to serve and obey. To be sure we have had our trials in wet muddy miry roads, sand bluffs, sloughs, rivers, &c. Also, quite frequent and heavy showers of rain, thunder, lightning, wind, and great hail. But it has caused where last year, no grass grew, and no water to be found, plenty of each for us the present year, and the Buffalo, Antelope, Ducks, &c., supplies the camps for meat, which are excellent and plenty, so you will perceive we are happy and contented, and blessed with the spirit of the Lord—we surely rejoice, and oft is the time; the camps resound with the songs of Zion, and fervent aspirations to Heaven for the mercies and blessings we enjoy and protection from the Indians—they have not molested us, indeed, we have not seen half a dozen Indians since we left Winter Quarters. The cholera it appears has frightened them, and they have deserted the path of the white man, scores of them have already died with it, and left on the Prairie, covered over with a few skins, and the wolves have come and devoured the flesh from off their bones.

Last year we requested of the Merchants in Kanesville to procure good and substantial materials for wagon covers, which was wanted by the imigrants to the Valley, and we expected they would procure it, and they assured us they had, and we purchased under that consideration, but be assured we have been deceived, as the material, (although double) will not prevent the rain from coming through and wetting our provisions, bed, &c., We would therefore counsel our brethren, that intend making purchases of material for wagon covers for future emigrating, not to purchase any such material as that sold to us, but purchase good substantial glazed cloth or bed ticking.

On the 9th inst., we passed the grave of a gold digger, and from a writing found upon the same, (a copy of which we send you) we learn that it was the grave of Edward Haggard, of Askaloosa, Iowa, (of the Hawkeye Company) who died in June last.

Copy of the writing found upon the tomb, (*Verbatim*)

"To any one who may read—June 7th, 1849.
"May known the cause.

"The Hawkeye Company on their journey to California, to inform any one who may read this letter, that mankind whilst journeying through this world are subject to troubles, crosses, and losses, of which we the Hawkeye Company have to say that we mourn the loss of one of our company, (to wit.,) Edward Haggard, of Askaloosa, Iowa, who departed this life June 7th, 1849,—was taken ill at Loup Fork, with diarrhœa, of which was the cause of ending his existence here below, we all mourn the loss of a friend, and particularly to be left in a desert land. We add nothing more."

JAMES McMURRAY,
J. SHRADE,
W. W. SAMPSEE,
W. G. LEE.

There was a few lines of original, (in part) poetry, on his death, which our sheet will not permit us to copy. The reason why we refer so particularly to his death the copy of the note, &c., is this, Br. Joel Terrill, last spring, purchased some ten dollars worth of ropes, and came on from the Bluffs to the Elk Horn River, with two or three others to build a raft, that the emigrants might have a way of crossing the river without being detained on their arrival. Accordingly he built his raft, exposed to the attack of the Indians far from the habitation of white man, &c. Shortly after, the before mentioned Hawkeye Company of gold hunters, on their way to California arrived at the Horn; and demanded of Br. Terrill what the fare was for conveyance over the river, he replied that as he came considerable ways—periled his life as it were, in an Indian country, and attended with considerable expense, trouble, &c., he thought he ought to have one dollar per wagon. They retired a short distance, and shortly after returned, and with guns glistening with bayonets, presented the same at Br. Terrill, and ordered him under pain of death to leave his raft, which he was compelled to do. They used the raft to cross over, and took the ropes, &c. belonging to Br. Terrill along with them, without remunerating him one cent. Br. Terrill related the circumstance to G. A. Smith, the name of the company, &c.

We have been visited with two or three severe hail storms, one took place last Friday evening, a description we copy from Elder Appleby's journal of the camp.

"Aug. 18. Last evening we experienced another heavy shower. It came on just as the camps were tying up their cattle. A dark cloud had been observed for some time before, lying off south of the Platte (near by which we were encamped,) after some time it appeared to separate, one part passed east of us, the other a short time after came over us, and saturated our canvass well, and made those that were tying up their cattle expedite the business, or else take the cold and large drops. However, it soon passed over and appeared to follow the one gone east; as if to wage a battle, as both seemed prepared. After some time they appeared to meet, and both united bent their way to give the camp a round of their artillery. On they came, riding upon the wind with the speed of the lama over the prairies, roaring and rumbling, charged with electricity, the lightnings flashed and presented their vivid glare through the darkness of the night and storm, sometimes a shaft would descend to earth, followed by rumbling and exploding peals of thunder, that caused the earth to tremble, at length they reached the camp, and as if to defeat us if we undertook to keep them at bay, they first gave us a fine drenching, (perhaps to wet our ammunition,) except those whose canvas was thick enough to repel the force of the storm. After a few minutes their batteries were opened indeed: first cannister, then grape, afterwards the half pounders, not hot shot, but cold and hard, was poured into the camp. The plains and distant hills reverbrated with the sound of the artillery of heaven. The cattle being made fast, withstood the storm, without seeking for shelter, except some horses that broke loose, and loose cattle in the carrel. The Guard in the midst of the battle, cried the hour as the hail fell upon them, sometimes striking them on the head, nearly stunning them, and cracking like shot or balls when striking the wagon bows, and sprinkling the inmates of the wagons, when striking their canvas covering, and rebounding to the ground.

However, after a while, appearing to have spent their fury, they retired, leaving the camp master of the field, and a considerable quantity of their large shot behind lying in and around the camp, which some gathered and put into some water and made a pleasant beverage. The camp after their retreat reposed in sleep, the sentinels paced the dark, and in the morning all was well; no one hurt, killed, or wounded, no cattle missing, and not an enemy lying on the battle field."

Farewell, may peace, and happiness, be and abide with you and yours, and all the Saints, and enjoy a crown of eternal life hereafter, is the prayers of your brethren in Christ,

GEO. A. SMITH.
EZRA T. BENSON.

W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk.

We are under obligations to the reporters, Messrs. Green and Campbell, for a synopsis of the speech of Messrs. Babbitt and Hyde, delivered on the 6th inst.

MARRIED,

At Kanesville Sept. 7th, by Lyman Stoddard, Mr. EVINS O. BANION, to Miss JANE BOOTH, both of Kanesville.

DIED,

At Lake Branch, August 14th, ALBERT, son of Albert and Susannah Lutz, aged 5 months and 20 days, of disease of the head.

On the 29th ult., SUSANNAH, daughter of Albert and Susannah Lutz, aged 5 months and 3 days, of canker.

On Tuesday the 11th inst., JOHN E. only son of JOSEPH E. and HARRIET JOHNSON, aged one year and five months. After a short illness of six days.

"The fairest flowers are soonest called,
The brightest dew-drop falls."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1849.

Found on a Grave.

The following papers were found on the grave of a gold digger by some Indians, who handed them to Mr. Reed to interpret, while he was out on a hunt with them. And he politely furnished us with the orinal papers. We have published all that was deemed of any interest:

UPPER CROSSING OF THE LOUP, June 26th, 1848.

BRS. GEO. A. SMITH, AND E. T. BENSON:—My Dear Sirs: We arrived here on the 22d and 23d, all in tolerable health. Soon after the arrival of Br. Wm. Millers fifty, Br. Nelson McCarty was attacked with cholera, and died in about eight hours, and is buried at this point. The day after Br. Hydes fifty arrived I was taken quite sick by former exposure, and cold taken and settled over my system, in consequence of a hurt that I received at the Horn. I am pleased brethren to say that notwithstanding our slow move every thing seems to be right; yet we have had some feeble spirits inclined to lead off, but the prompt move made by Brs. Miller, Hyde and myself, has made all right. Br. McCarty was a good hearted man but rather too much go ahead, and I fear this the cause of this sad accident. We have waited here three days with but little prospects of crossing until to-day, about 12 o'clock, when the disposer of all good, seems to have ordered a place for us to cross at. From this point we hope to move steadily on, with due regard to our future welfare. We have found the road very heavy, yet our cattle have improved, and now appear to be in good spirits. The camp mules are generally respected, and attend too; we have lost only two cattle.

I like to have forgotten to mention that Br. Kellogg was taken with the cholera last night most severely, still we hope he will recover. Br. John Berry was thrown from a mule yesterday, and put his arm out of place but is up to-day. As yet I have not been able to send back the report of our numbers but have them ready for the first opportunity. I leave them here hoping you may receive this. I do it in short, as I am too feeble to write.

Wagons,	120	Pigs,	31
Souls,	352	Chickens,	62
Oxes,	180	Cats,	25
Cows,	315	Dogs,	25
Loose Cattle,	17	Geese,	2
Horses,	29	Ducks,	2
Mules,	12	Doves,	7
Sheep,	102	Bees, (hives,)	1

June 27th.—Since writing the within, Mr. Kellogg is better, and Br. Hudson is quite sick with cholera. Mrs. Gully had quite a severe attack last night but I took it in time, and she is well again. We are now all safe on the South side of the Loup, no accident occurred as we crossed all in about six hours, (quick time.)

When you reach the main Platte you will find another note from me.

Most respectfully,
your friend and serv't,
SAM'L. GULLY.

Died of the Cholera in the First "Camp of Israel," on the morning of the 22d of June, 1849, Elder Nelson McCarty, aged 37 years.

The deceased was a worthy member of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," and a faithful one of the quorum of Seventies. He was among the number of Saints that were expelled from the "City of Joseph" in the winter of 1846, to seek a home in the far west, and while on his way, upon a demand of the Government of the United States for volunteers, to embark in the war with Mexico, (though an exile in an Indian country,) he, upon the counsel of the First Presidency of the Church, unhesitatingly gave his name as one of the "Mormon battalion" and with them endured privations more revolting and insupportable than pen can describe. He returned to his family at "Winter Quarters," late in the fall of 1847, and by his own economy prepared an out-fit for the Valley of the Salt Lake and was organised as captain of the 2nd ten in the first fifty of the camp of Israel. He has left a wife and four children to mourn their loss, and in the absence of sympathizing relatives to assuage their affliction, we feel to say to them that we will mingle a tear with theirs over the grave that entombs a husband, a brother and a friend.

J. W. FOY, Clerk.

ROWES BLUFFS, May 23d, 1849.

The friend whom we have left was a member of the Mutual Protection California Company, No. 1, starting from St. Francis, Iowa. We were in camp and in search of a Ford when a number of Indians, about 100 made their appearance on the opposite side of the river, and riding in the river soon crossed over. Presuming their intention to be hostile we retreated to the camp and had our cattle brought into the carrel. The supposed enemy approached—the chief came to us, and shook hands very friendly, calling themselves Siouxs, saying they were following some other tribe and passed up the Creek. Three of our men were up the creek when they came up, they shook hands with the first and made signs for presents—receiving a handkerchief they passed on in the direction of the others,---one hid—overtaking the other, they killed him took his rifle, pistols and money. The secreted man brought the unwelcome intelligence. We sent after and brought the mangled corpse which lies here far from the abode of civilization, or relatives to bedew with tears his uncouth grave. This sad and lamentable transaction is sufficient warning to prevent individuals from leaving the train when necessary without a sufficient number to present a strong front.

The above was signed by the officers of several companies as a sufficient warning to emigrants.

Lines on the death of A. D. Graham who was drowned June 12th, 1849.

BY MISS E. T. BEACH.

Hark! a voice of grief and mourning,
Issues from the eastern sky,
To be received as timely warning,
That every one is born to die.

Beside this murdered man, another
Finds a tomb in Indian land,
Whom all regard as a brother,
A member of our little band.

And can it be that he is sleeping,
And his spirit soars above,
While friends at home are wildly weeping
On the fate of one they love.

Ye friends and kindred far away,
Remember 'tis the will of God,
Who turns darkness into day,
That he should rest beneath the sod.

Oh! then resign the gift to Heaven,
That once the Lord on you bestowed,
And think that, now to him is given,
Eternal joy—a blest abode.

The above was copied from the original, (which was written by a pencil in order that it may be better preserved, for those who came after us, that they might read these lin s written by the Poetess Miss E. T. Beach upon the death of Dr. A. A. Graham.

And we can add,

Sleep on, sleep on, ye who are resting here,
Without a mourning badge to shroud thy bier;
Without a friend to shed a farewell tear,
Ore thy lonely and silent graves.

E. B. P. P., Perry, New York.

Lines supposed to have been suggested upon reading the above.

We the Enterprise Company, came up on this rise,
Here saw a record, of which we were surprised,
Saw names registered here, of men we once knew,
And regretted to learn, their history was true.

Poor Graham, his fate, it was awful to know,
The news to his parents, will be a hard blow,
He was beloved by all who knew him, when he was alive,
The journey with his comrades, he did not survive.

And poor Parry's fate, happened some five days after,
His comrades are to be pitied, for such shocking disaster,
They all crossed the river, and looked back on the mound,
And all had to mourn the loss of those in the ground.

We were all in good spirits, when we first arrived,
But soon were cast down, when we found who had died,
And to reflect for a moment, to see where we stand,
Many miles from our friends, and death in this land.

Our minds have been wandering, for comfort and pleasure,
To shorten our journey, and thinking of treasure,
This lesson we'll heed, and lay it up in store,
As nothing transpired, to caution us before.

All who may read, will see death makes its ravages,
You are now in a wilderness, and among savages,
The merciless Indian, although no cause for revenge,
He's your worst enemy, when you think him your friend.

If our fate should prove ill, from what we expect,
We will ask for forgiveness, for what we neglect,
Our aim is to do right and justice to all,
If ill fate should attend us, be ready for the call.

July 8th, 1849. T. K.

We find in our exchanges, proclamations purporting to be manufactured by "Mormons" and that they are prime ministers of Jesus Christ, envoy extraordinaries, plenipotentiaries, and king of kings, of satan or somebody else. In the New York Herald the following proclamation by one of these worthies, Samuel S. Snow, said to be a Mormon, though we do not believe that he was ever a member of our church, if he has belonged, we are sure that the spirit of the proclamation is not in accordance with the creed and doctrine of the Latter Day Saints or Mormons. We never heard of him before, and never wish to hear from him or any man of the like stamp. As we have said before, we say again, that the proclamation of Gen. Taylor, was a document which was right and proper, and was highly necessary at the time. We hope that we shall not see any more of these proclamations against good and virtuous principles, and attributed to the Mormons, until they find them published in our own papers, and by the sanction of the authorities in the Mormon church:

From the New York Herald.

MORE OPPOSITION TO GENERAL TAYLOR—THE MORMONS IN THE FIELD.—Misfortunes never come singly. They pour upon the victim by the bucket-full. General Taylor has not been able to evade the inevitable law. To the awful howlings, and fierce assaults, and perpetual accusations of the *Union*; and the yells, and threats, and menaces of thousands of disappointed office-beggars, who all charge upon the President every error, and every sin of omission or commission with which the administration is chargeable, we must now add the relentless opposition of the Mormons. This desperate band of martyrs and heroes have just entered the field. They are not all engaged in digging gold in the great valley of the Salt Lake. A remnant is amongst us, and they are not disposed to give sleep to their eyes, or slumber to their eyelids, till they consign General Taylor to utter perdition. Here is the first proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION!

BY AUTHORITY OF THE KING OF KINGS!

Whereas a Document has been issued by Zachariah Taylor, the so-called President of the United States, appointing the first Friday in August next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, on account of the calamities with which Almighty God, in righteous judgment, is about visiting this land of high-handed wickedness, pride, and abominable hypocrisy:—and whereas said Taylor calls on all professing Christians to suspend their usual avocations on that day, and assemble in their churches, there to beseech God to avert his threatened judgments, particularly the pestilential

SCOURGE OF CHOLERA!

Therefore I, SAMUEL S. SNOW, Prime Minister of Jesus Christ,

who is King over all nations, by the authority vested in me by Almighty Jehovah, pronounce the said Zachariah Taylor a base hypocrite, a bloody robber and murderer, and a usurper of power and authority that belong not to him. I also declare that his proclamation or recommendation of

A NATIONAL FAST,
Is Null and Void,

And of no binding force or obligation whatever. And I invoke the burning curse of Jehovah upon every one who observes the day according to his recommendation.

May God speed on the war, famine and pestilence, and destroy all the wicked! *Amen.*

SAMUEL S. SNOW.

MOUNT ZION, July 22, 1849.

BANK OF MISSOURI.—The State Bank has published a statement of its condition at the present time by which it appears that there were in the Bank on the 30th of June last $240,653 70 surplus profits, and on the 15th of August $11,476 64 more—making in all $252,139 54. This of itself is more than sufficient to cover the late loss, without produsing any inconvenience to the Bank. According to this statement the whole amount of gold missing is $120,921 62.

THE PALMYRA TRAGEDY.—We learn from the Hannibal Journal of the 30th ult., that the arguments in the case of John S. Wise for the killing of Thomas B. Hart, were closed on Saturday before the examining Court, and on Monday the Justices terminated the trial by refusing bail and committing Mr. Wise to prison. We understand the Counsel for the defence, intend making application for a writ of "Habeas Corpus," for the release of the prisnoner from confinement.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, August 24th.

The Canada arrived on Wednesday evening, having been delayed by heavy weather.

England and Ireland.

The English papers are filled with accounts of the enthusiastic reception of the Queen n Ireland. The cholera is on the increase.

France.

The Minister of France, in his statement of the Assembly, says that the deficit on the first of January next will be 150,000,000 francs. It is estimated that the deficit at the end of 1850 will be 320,000,000 francs. The President denies that he has any desire to change the form of government. Gen. Rostalee has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Italy, in place of Oudinot.

Rome.

Commissioners from the Pope have arrived at Rome. They dissolved the whole army, even those who had been faithful to the Pope. It was reported that Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force which attacked him; he had been joined by many Hungarians.

Venice.

Venice still holds out. It is said that three Armenian or American vessels had arrived with provisions for the besieged.

Austria and Hungary.

The news from Hungary continues favorable to the Hungarians. It is reported that Bem, with 40,000 men, completely defeated a Russian force of 60,000, in Transylvania, and that he had taken Hermaonstadt, and Cronstadt; it is also reported that Kalpha, a Hungarian General, had attacked and recaptured Raab, and, after seizing a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war, had fallen back on Comorn.

Additional News per Canada.

The Danish Minister of Marine has given notice that the blockade would be raised on the 11th August.

France.

Some of the French journals insist that the visit of the President to the Western Provinces, was a failure. Gen. Rostalee is to be commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, in the place of Oudinot, whose recall is said to be brought about by his inability to work in harmony with Pius, who has always looked upon him with suspicion. Rumors of a change of Ministry are very general.

Austria and Hungary.

As far as it is possible to trace the confused and conflicting accounts of the operations of the contending armies, it seems that the Hungarians still maintain their position. Some uncertainty prevails respecting Bem's operations in Transylvania. The London Daily News gives currency to the following:

"The Austrian and Russian forces, 60,000 strong, after having occupied Hermanstadt and Cronstadt, sallied forth to meet Bem, who approached with an army of 40,000, and attacked them. The battle ended in the complete defeat of the Imperialists, who fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, and nearly all their artillery. 8,000 prisoners were captured by the Hungarians. Bem took possession of Hermanstadt and Cronstadt."

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence" the European Times says:

"Vienna journals of the 5th inst. supply us with news from Hungary, of great importance, if true. It appears that the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the garrison of Raab; a sharp conflict ensued which ended in the Hungarians capturing the Fortress, and city, with an immense amount of provisions, together with two companies of Austrian Infantry. Kalpha, the commander of the Hungarian troops, afterwards quitted the city, and took up his abode in the Fortress, where they seized the Vienna mails."

Latest Intelligence from Rome.

ROME, July 30.

Upon final action it has been decided on, that things should remain in the same state as when Oudinot entered. There is a report in France that Garibaldi, after defeating the Austrian corps had entered the little republic of San Marino, and claimed its protection. The Austrian commander refused and sent a large force to put him down. Garibaldi, having been joined by many Hungarians, declared his intention of affording protection to Venice.

The "Siecle" says that three American vessels entered Venice with money and provisions for the Venetians.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Latest Intelligence from France.

Oudinot's return to Paris is hourly expected. He is not to be replaced. Orders have been issued prohibiting leave of absence being granted to military officers, men, &c., at Rome. It is expected that the Pope will return to Rome about the 13th inst. Gen. Rostalee is to replace Oudinot as a Military Governor only. The Commissioner and three Cardinals are to form the ministry, with the exception of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which is to remain in the hands of Cardinal Antoneli. No terms as to the nature and extent of the new Constitution have been concluded with the Pope.

Hungary.

A late letter received from Presburg, states that when the capture of Raab, by the Hungarians, became known, the most intense excitement prevailed; that fugitive officers, who have reached that city, stated that the greatest consternation existed, and that the troops fled in all directions, leaving it perfectly easy for Raab to be taken, and with it an enormous amount of stores, &c. Accounts state that the Austrian General finds the greatest difficulties—his march being almost impossible; that his soldiers have suffered more than any other army ever did; and that, should the Hungarians attack him, the general opinion was that but few Imperialists would escape. Among the battalions sent by railway to Presburg, was a rifle corps composed of mere lads, who mourned and wept on the way, crying aloud that to march against the Hungarians was certain death, and, addressing dense crowds at the stations, bade farewell, saying, 'we shall never return.'

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute al he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Bl'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN conformity to an order of the Atchison County Court, made on the 21st day of August, 1849. I will on the 29th day of September, inst., at the East Bank of the Nichtenabotna river, where the South line of section No. 2, T. 66, R. 42 intersects the same proceed to let the building of a bridge across said Nictenabotna river to the lowest bidder. Terms will be made known at the letting of said bridge, at which time and place a plan of said bridge with specification can be seen.

JOHN WOERLEN, Com'r.

Atchison co., Mo. Sept. 5, 1849.—2t

N. B. Any person wishing to see the Bridge Commissioner can find him at Woerlens Ferry.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestics.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and shirts of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin, sersenet, galloons, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, moleskin and cloth;
SHEETING—tick, diaper, towelling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and French dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton thread, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, h'k's and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, ripping, compass and hand saws, also turning webs, pit and hand saw sets and fillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, Scissors and spoons of good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and cognac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartary wax and candles;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, tinmans solder;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dresses—all offered CHEAP for cash, by

BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by
jy25 VOORHIS.

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) must respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Milinery**, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville June 27, 1849.—tf

MRS. BOND, (Late from England,) respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she has commenced business as Vest Maker, near the Printing office; and she hopes by cheapness, punctuality and dispatch, to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her.

Children's clothes made, and gentleman's clothes repaired.

Kanesville, June 16th, 1849.

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by
jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by
jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [j25] VOORHIS.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance, above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grano do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" Kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, Now Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the best opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and, adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 21, 1849—my21

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS AT NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Kanesville and Pottawatamie County, that he has opened a shop in Kanesville where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

Shop opposite the Bluff House, Main Street.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Kanesville, Aug 22, 1849.

RICE, Peaches and apples at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Zion's Railroad.

BY L. N. SCOVIL.

The line to Zion, by Christ was made,
With heavenly truths, the rails are laid,
From here to Zion, the line extends,
To life eternal where it ends.

Faith, and repentance are the station,
And baptism, door of admission,
No fee for them is there to pay,
For Jesus he has marked the way.

The Holy Ghost, is the true ticket,
And it is given to all who seek it,
By hands laid on, as anciently;
And brings all things as formerly.

The law of God is engineer,
It points the way to Zion clear,
Through tunnels dark, and dreary here,
It does the way to Zion steer.

God's love the fire, His truth the steam,
Which drives the engine, and the train;
All you who would, to Zion ride,
Must come to Christ, in him abide.

If in first class, you wish to ride,
A law celestial must you abide;
And if not valiant in the cause,
You must abide terrestial laws.

And if you do the whole reject,
Telestial laws, you may expect;
Where thieves and liars are found,
And whosoever loves the sound.

Come on all people, now's the time,
At any station on the line,
If you do wish to turn from sin,
The train will stop, and take you in.

And you must call at the wicket,
And be sure you have a ticket,
If not the Porter, will detect,
And from the car will you eject.

Kanesville, September, 1849.

For the Frontier Guardian.

24TH OF JULY,

AT

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

July 24th being the Anniversary of the arrival of Prests. Young and Kimball with the Pioneers, in the Valley, the inhabitants were awoke by the firing of cannon, accompanied by martial music, the brass band and martial music were then carried round the city, in two carriages, playing their music alternately; and returned to the bower by 7 o'clock. The bower is a building 100 feet long by 60 wide, built on 104 posts, and covered with boards; but for the services of this day a canopy, or awning, was extended about one hunderd feet from each side of the bower, to accommodate the vast multitude at dinner.

At 7½, the large National Flag was unfurled, measuring 65 feet long at the head of our Liberty Pole, which is 104 feet high, and was saluted with 6 guns, the ringing of the Nauvoo Bell, and martial music.

At 8, a salute of 6 guns and martial music, to call the multitude together; the Bishops of the several wards arranging themselves in the sides of the aisle with the banners of their wards unfurled, each bearing some appropriate inscription.

At 8½, the Presidency of the Stake, Twelve, and bands, went to prepare the escort in the following order: at the house of Prest. B. Young, under the direction of Lorenzo Snow, J. M. Grant, and F. D. Richards:

Horace S. Eldridge, Marshal, on Horseback, in Military Uniform.
Brass Band.
Marshal Music.

12 Bishops bearing the banners of their wards.

24 young men, dressed in white, with white scarfs on their right shoulders, and coronets on their heads; each carrying in their right hands the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, and swords sheathed in their left hands; one of them carrying a beautiful banner, inscribed on it, "The Zion of the Lord."

24 young ladies dressed in white, with white scarfs on their right shoulders, and a wreath of white roses on their heads, each carrying the Bible and Book of Mormon; and one bearing a very neat banner, "Hail to our Chieftain."

Newel K. Whitney, Bishop, Thomas Bullock, Clerk;
John Smith, Patriarch, Willard Richards;
Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball;
Parley P. Pratt, John Taylor;
Charles C. Rich, Erastus Snow;
David Spencer, D. Fullmer, Willard Snow;
12 Bishops, carrying flags of their wards;

24 Silver Greys, led by Isaac Morley, Patriarch; each having a staff, painted red on the upper part, and a branch of white ribbons fastened on the top; one of them carrying the flag with the stars and strips and inscribed on it, "Liberty and Truth."

As the procession started from the house at 9 o'clock, the young men and young ladies sung a hymn through the street; the cannons kept up one continual roar, the musketry rolled, the Nauvoo Bell pealed out its silvery notes, and the brass band played a slow march. On arriving at the bower the escort was received with loud shouts of "Hosannah to God and the Lamb," which made the air reverberate; while Prests. Young, Kimball and Richards, John Smith, Newel K. Whitney, and Thomas Bullock were proceeding down the aisle, loud cheers were given, "Hail to the Governor of Deseret." On being seated by the committee on the stand, the escort passed round the assembly singing a hymn of praise; when they also marched down the aisle, and were seated in double rows on each side. The vast multitude were called to order by Mr. J. M. Grant, and when they were seated; Mr. Erastus Snow offered a prayer of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father.

Richard Ballantyne, one of the 24 young men, then came forward to the stand, his coronet glittering as if with rubies, and in a neat speech presented the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, in a respectful manner to Prest. Young, which was received with three deafning shouts, of "*may it live for ever and ever*," led on by Prest. Young.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Erastus Snow.

The band then played lively.

Mr. Bullock then rose, and read "the Mountain Standard," composed by P. P. Pratt.

Lo the gentile chain is broken;
Freedom's banner waves on high,
List ye nations! By this token,
Know that your Redeemer's nigh.

See, amid these rocky mountains,
Zion's standard wide unfurled,
Far above Missouri's Fountain,
Lo! it waves for all the world.

Freedom, peace, and full salvation,
Are the blessings guaranteed;
Liberty to every nation,
Every tongue and every creed.

Come ye christian, sect, and pagan,
Pope, and protestant, and priest,
Worshippers of God, or Dagon,
Come ye to fair freedom's feast.

Come ye sons of doubt and wonder,
Indian, Moslem, Greek, or Jew,
All your shackles burst asunder,
Freedom's banner waves for you.

Cease to butcher one another,
Join the covenant of peace,
Be to all a friend, a brother,
This will bring the world release.

Lo! our King! the great Messiah,
Prince of peace, shall come to reign,
Sound again ye heavenly choir,
Peace on earth, good will to men.

Which was sung by the 24 young men and the 24 young ladies.

Mr. Phinehas Richards then came forward in behalf of the 24 aged sires in Israel, and read their address, congratulating Prest. Young on the Anniversary of this day—on finishing which, the multitude rose, and shouted three times, Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna, to God and the Lamb, for ever and ever, Amen. Prest. Young leading, while the banners were waving by the Bishops.

The band then played a lively air.

Mr. Bullock, then rose, and read the following "Ode to Liberty"

Fairest spirit of the skies,
Fairest child of Paradise,
Now Columbia's lawful prize,
Glorious Liberty.

'Twas for thee our Fathers sought,
For thy sake our Heroes fought,
Thee our bleeding Patriots bought,
Precious Liberty.

Never, never, cease to wave,
O'er the ashes of the brave,
Shield, Oh! shield the Patriots grave,
Flag of Liberty.

While thy banner waves abroad,
All may freely worship God,
Fearless of the Tyrant's rod,
Sacred Liberty.

Should oppression ever dare,
From thy brow, the wreath to tare,
Righteous vengeance shall not spare,
Thy foes, Oh! Liberty.

Sooner than to bondage yield,
Boldly in the battle field,
Let the Sons of Freedom wield,
The sword of Liberty.

Which was afterwards sung by the 24 silver greys, in the tune of "Bruces' address to his army."

Mr. John Young, being called to the stand, said, he was rejoiced to stand before the congregation to speak a few words on Liberty and Truth. His remarks were pointed, animating and illustrative.

Mr. C. C. Rich, then rose, and reviewed the scenes of the past two years, from the entrance of the Presidency, and the Pioneers into the Valley and clearly showed that we had all enjoyed liberty and freedom, and the pursuit of happiness, as guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence.

Mr Heber C. Kimball was much edified by the performance of this day, and felt the same as John Young did, when he spoke, and related the account of Father Young going into the State of Missouri, being met by a band of robbers, who would have killed him for being a Mormon; but, on account of the uncertainty of it, they robbed him, and told him to put for Illinois; and reated the account of his persecution and death. Mr. Kimball stated that there had been some persons in this Valley, who had been boasting of their shooting Hyrum Smith and would have shot Bro. Brigham, and himself, if they could; but he thanked God that he was a free born Son of Zion.

Prest. Young rose to rejoice with those that rejoiced, and were it beneficial, could weep for those that do not weep for themselves; said he, it is two years ago this day since I arrived in this Valley; but the multitude of principles, circumstances, and ideas, that now crowd my mind, I shall have to take up lightly. Orson Pratt and Dr. Richards, with a great number of others, had been cutting the roads through the Kanyons while I was sick on the Weber River; I met with them here between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, and now we commemorate this day. Let us look back to the past, 5 years ago, most of the Twelve were in the Eastern States, and had just heard of the death of the Prophet Joseph; and when we returned to Nauvoo, thousands of men wore mourning on their arms, their head, and their hearts; and every sister was veiled in mourning, for what? why, in the boasted Republic the governor, lieutenant governor, sheriffs, officers and subjects, priests and people had succeeded in shedding the blood of Joseph and Hyrum, the Prophet and Patriarch. Did the persecution cease then? by no means! the sayings of the Prophet were verified, that when they had succeeded in killing him, they would next attempt to kill me, and my brethren. Two years ago, many of the oldest, whitest headed men now before me, and some of the young men, were bearing the flag of the United States triumphantly through the States of Mexico. We had to leave the United States because we said that Joseph Smith was a Prophet, and the Book of Mormon was true; that is the cause why we are here! it is pure mobocracy that has brought us here. Some of you, now before me, went to market in the United States to buy liberty, and you were told that your *blood* was the *price* of *liberty*, here's Mr Taylor, went to market to buy liberty, and he was pierced with four balls, they tried hard to get all his blood, but he has a little left this day. There is no gentleman who loves good laws, peace, or society, but loves this people. All good men delight in us as a people, and they delight in truth and righteousness. Mr. Kimball has predicted there would be pestilence, war, distress, and trouble; its true, gentlemen, its even at the door of the nations of the earth, there is the rapping at the door, and there is one foot in at the present moment. It is Mormonism that has brought us here—I will ask, why was it that Joseph Smith could collect together the highest talents in the nation! Why was it that so much mystery surrounded him? It was because God was with him, and is with us, the interests of the Saints temporally, and eternally are blending together like one man, because the Savior said except ye are one, ye are none of mine, you can not destroy the union of the Saints; there is no difficulty in the laws or constitutions; but many of the administrators are corrupt, the reason why the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum were not taken up, and hanged by Governor Ford, was, because of the wicked administrators. We worship the God that sets up Kingdoms, and puts them down, he raises up Empires, and removes them at his pleasure, and he has done as much as to make a King feed on grass, without his being questioned as to his authority. Why do we not celebrate the 4th of July? The Declaration of Independence is just as precious to me to-day as it was 20 days ago! has it not the same validity, that it had in 1776? Is it not as good to-day as it was 20 days ago? We choose this day that we might have a little bread to set on our tables; to day we can see the bread, cucumbers, and beets, that we could not have seen 20 days ago. Inasmuch as there are some strangers in our midst I want you to give them their dinner, for they rejoice to see us happy, and I say they are welcome, heartily welcome, &c.

Wm. W. Phelps related a story on Tom Ford and the mobocrats who have driven us out of the States, and using as a figure, a man building an oven on a wagon wheel so as to have the mouth turn all ways.

The band then played a lively tune.

The hour of intermission having arrived, Mr. Grant requested the escort to form in procession around the assembly, and the Bishops of each ward to collect the inhabitants of their respective wards together, and march with them to the dinner tables.

Several thousands of the Saints dined sumptuously, on the fruits of the earth, produced by their own hands, who invited several hundreds of the emigrants, even all who were in the Valley, and a company who came in during the dinner were stopped, dismounted, placed at one of the tables, and were astonished by their warm reception, and two or three score of Indians also partook of the bounty. Such a feast of the body, coupled with a feast of the soul, has not been experienced on this Continent for a length of time.

After dinner at 3½ P. M., the band, bishops with their banners, the young men and young ladies, and the silver greys were formed into the line of escort, and again promenaded round the vast assemblage singing the songs of Zion, while the Nauvoo Bell continued pealing, musketry rolling, and the cannon roaring.

Prest. Young declared he never saw such a dinner in his life. Mr. Rich said that it was almost a marvellous thing that every body was ever satisfied, and many grey headed veterans from different countries in the Old World, united in declaring they had often sat down to the festive board in the United States, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Norway and Denmark, but had never enjoyed such a day as this; not an oath was uttered, not a man intoxicated, not a jar or disturbance occurred to mar the union, peace and harmony of the day.

When the escort had passed round the assembly, singing as usual, they came into the aisle, and formed in double rows on each side, as in the forenoon.

The assembly were called to order by Mr. J. M. Grant—when the choir sung a hymn.

Mr. Grant then remarked, as the world we live in, is a world of variety, we have a variety of toasts to be read.

W. W. Phelps then read the twenty-four toasts as given by the twenty-four bishops.

Regular Toasts given at the Festival of the 24th July, Commemorating the entrance of the Pioneers into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, July 24th, 1847.

1.—The Great Salt Lake, and the Saints in the Valley of the Great Basin of North America:—May their savor increase till all Israel is saved.

2.—The Constitution of the United States; the Mercury of American Liberty:—Patriotism, virtue, and honesty, raise it to the summer heat of happiness and prosperity; but corruption, vice, and treachery, sink it below the zero of misery and wretchedness.

3.—The President of the United, and the Governor of the several States:—Wise stewards make virtue exalt a nation, and sin a reproach to the people.

4.—Our God, our Country, and our Rights:—May we fear and love Him, honor and serve that, and merit and enjoy these.

5.—President Brigham Young:—may the wise of the whole earth learn, when the Lion roars, that the feast of the Lord is preparing.

6.—Joseph Smith the Seer, and Hyrum Smith the Patriarch:—(Two Martyrs all the people standing uncovered.)

7.—The aged fathers present:—Patriots on the domain of liberty,—pioneers in the kingdom of Heaven, and priests of the most high God; may their sons honor their grey hairs, and walk in their paths blameless.

8.—They that drove the Saints into the wilderness:—Like them that cast Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, into Nebuchadnezzars furnace, have to try the same fire: Amen.

9.—The twenty-four young men present and the Elders of Israel:—overcome the world and the world will not Overcome you.

10.—The mothers in Israel: Queens in exile;

But companions in arms,
Who conquer by charms,
Increase and be true,
While the heavens drop dew.

11.—The twenty-four young ladies present and all others in the kingdom of Heaven:—The fig-trees are leaving, the summer is near, as your mothers did, so do ye.

12.—The Presidency of the Church and the Twelve:—A union of honest men, bound for the greatest gift of God, and the greatest good to man: by truth they conquer.

13.—The State of Deseret:—Like the evening and the morning star, may the end and beginning of day be known by her.

14.—The Dinner:—The products of the wilderness; the industry of the Saints; the beauty of Zion; the glory of the Lord; the salvation of the world.—(B. Y.)

15.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints:—Like Moses' "burning bush," remaining unconsumed amid the worldly fire of continued persecution.

16.—The Law:—Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.

17.—The Kingdom of liberty:—Free soil, free elements, free knowledge, free religion, and free men, *ad infinitum*.

18.—Industry and Intelligence:—The independent fortune of man, richer than gold and more valuable than rubies; happy the people that possess them.

19.—Ensign to the Nations:—A standard to the people, the kingdom of God, and all things equal.

20.—The Wheat of the Valley:—Worth more than the gold dust of California, happy the man that hath his garner full.

21.—The Saints:

A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
But an honest man, the noblest work of God.

22.—Perfect love:—He that loves the soul more than the body.

23.—The Nauvoo Legion:

"Freeman cheer the hickory tree;
In storms, its boughs have sheltered thee."

24.—The Surrounding Nations:—Come and see how good the Lord is.

Mr. Thos. Bullock then read the volunteer tonsts; many of them were sublime; while others were very witty, and caused much laughter among the audience.

Volunteer Toasts.

By Dan'l. H. Wells—The Goddess of Liberty:—We welcome her safe arrival to the Vallies of the Mountains, may she never have cause to repent her migration hither, or hide her radiant smiles from the children of the Deseret.

By Dr. Willard Richards—Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball: Bretheren, one in all things, their lives undivided; may their latter days be as happy and glorious as their former days have been diligent and prosperous.

By Heber C. Kimball—The Presidency and the Twelve Apostles:—The pioneers of the latter days; they have led us from error and darkness to light and truth, from the rage and stern oppression of wicked men, to a resting place in the vallies of the Mountains; they have opened a highway for all the nations of the earth. *Ho! all ye Saints of the Most High God, walk ye in it.*

By Daniel H. Wells—The Bulwarks of Freedom, Intelligence, Virtue, Patriotism, and Eternal Vigilance:—More potent to save and preserve than the Great Salt Lake; the interminable sage plains and sandy deserts, or the everlasting hills. May the former always increase; and the latter never grow less.

By Joseph L. Haywood—The Great Salt Lake: Tipical of the office work of the Elders of Israel.

By P. P. Pratt—Deseret, Youngest Sister of the Republic: May she be a solace, strength, and comfort to the *Old Lady* in her declining years.

By Daniel H. Wells—The day we celebrate:—Fraught with associations painful in the past, but glorious in the future. May future generations never have cause to substitute another in its stead.

By Heber C. Kimball—The day we celebrate: May its perpetuity be as eternal, as its birth has been glorious.

By Daniel H. Wells—The Gold Mines and the Gold diggers:—As the one glitters in the earth, so may the others shine with virtuous principles, and goodness of heart.

By the Same—The Emigration to the Gold Mines:—When snakes and beasts, storms and winds, and cattle grow perverse. When these annoy and those destroy, *just charge it to your purse.*

By John S. Fullmer—The Constitution of the United States, and the several States:—Productions emanating from the wisdom of the Almighty; granting Universal Liberty, Religious, as well as civil, to all men. Would that those sacred principles had never been tarnished by their professed advocates; but having set with them, it remains for us to snatch them from oblivion, and plant their standard in every clime in all the world, and proclaim universal Freedom.

By John Taylor—The Ladies of the Lake; the Lillies of the Valley:—Our mothers, wives, and children; may their posterity from generation to generation, be found to emulate their noble examples of virtue, patience, industry and patriotism.

After a few moments the following impromptu to the toast was forwarded to the stand, by Miss Eliza R. Snow.

We feel ourselves honored by the sentiment, and will endeavor to prove worthy of your high anticipations, and as you have hitherto, proven yourselves patriots, and the protectors of innocence and virtue; we cheerfully commit ourselves, families, and lives, to your protection, believing that the unflinching integrity, zeal, and patriotism, that has hitherto actuated you, will be to us a safe bulwark and defence.

By N. K. Whitney—The Translator of the Book of Mormon:—His posterity innumerable, his name and true character be perpetuated, when time shall cease to be measured unto man.

By Thomas Bullock—The King's Jester:—A pair of shears so very keen. They never cut themselves, but cut what's between.

Jester's Toast—The *World*, the *Flesh* and the *Devil*:—The soap, the razor, and the barber. That shaves the wicked of all generations; hands off, there boys. Touch not a single hair.

The band struck up one of their most lively pieces.

John Kay sung one of his humorous Irish songs, which was much cheered by the assembly.

The band played.

Elder Parley P. Pratt then rose and addressed the audience, saying that if variety is the spice of life, we have had a spicy meeting; he doubted if the oldest States could set a larger table, or a greater variety; and spoke his feelings in a most eloquent manner. Amongst other things, he said if he had the power to act from the impulse of the moment, the shackles should be burst from every nation, kindred, tongue and people; they should all be free as the great parent has made all mankind; they should have liberty to worship as they please, but for that, every man should answer to God for his own conscience; says he, I rejoice at the Constitution of the United States, while I mourn over a corrupt administration; the principles of our fathers will stand for ever, though all the nations may fall to pieces. I am a friend of my country, and an enemy to its enemies—while his soul stretched out in language to embrace the whole world.

Prest. Young again remarked, that we have had a great variety, and enquired where is the man or woman that has assembled here this day that has sinned against God, heavenly beings, or his fellow man? and answered for himself, and thousands of others, not one! We have had a day of gladness and joy long to be remembered by our children, by the youth, the middle aged, and it will go down to the grave with the aged. I say unto this congregation, be ye blest in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Go your way, and never sin more, the anger of the Lord is only kindled against the wicked.

The Marshal read a short address to Prest. Young, in behalf of the middle aged.

The band then struck up "Home, sweet home."

The escort then passed round the assembly, singing, the band playing, and bell ringing.

The entire congregation rose and were dismissed with the benediction of Elder John Taylor.

When the assembly dispersed to their several homes and the emigrants to their wagons, every one rejoicing for the blessings which the Lord has poured out upon every soul this day.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Camp of Israel, near Fort Childs, 208 miles from Winter Quarters, Sunday, Aug. 5, '49.

Br. O. Hyde: While the bright and glorious luminary of day is mounting up from his Eastern temple, and the camps of Israel is carreled on the open prairie, with the canopy of Heaven for their coverings, (except their canvass,) and the herdsman is guarding the cattle with their rifle in hand, and the camps are busy in doing the duty devolving upon them by our request, our clerk has seated himself to write a hasty sketch to you, for the Guardian, and to all others whom it may concern. We received with joy the letters you sent us by Capt. Cane on the morning of the 2d inst., and we wish you to embrace every opportunity, in doing the like, and we will cheerfully return the compliment, we have had no serious accidents in our camps—all have enjoyed tolerable good health with one or two exceptions—we have met with no losses of cattle, indeed in every thing, we have been blessed for which we feel to raise our prayers and hearts of thanksgiven and gratitude to our Father in Heaven, surely the angel of mercy has gone before us, and round about the camp of Israel. We have had two or three stampedes, before we adopted the plan of chaining and tieing up our cattle, since then, none in our camp has occurred, but our cattle rest in peace and quiet ness. We carrel our loose cattle, horses, and sheep, inside, and our oxen outside, which we think the safest plan, in case of fright, or a stampede, and we find it answers well, and we recommend to every company coming to adopt the same plan, *tie up*, and to the Merchants in Kanesville to keep on hand a good supply of ropes, of good quality and strength for the purpose, and let none come without a supply sufficient for their cattle. In Capt. Richards company a stampede took place last Sabbath evening, but not serious, and without loss, they carreled. His company we expect is at Elm Creek thirteen miles ahead of us, on our journey thus far we have passed seven graves, some of gold diggers, others of the Saints, all but one (an infant) died of cholera, as the head-boards inform us. Among others we see the name of A. Kellogg at Praire Creek, one hundred and fifty-seven miles from Winter Quarters, died of cholera 23d of June last. Also Samuel Gully, Capt. of 100, in Br. O. Spencers Company of Saints, lies one hundred & eighty-five miles from Winter Quarters, in the open prairie, his grave neatly turfed over, died of cholera July 5th, 1849, aged thirty-nine years. Along side of his lies another, Henry Vanderhoof, of the same Company, bound for California gold regions, died of cholera July 4th, so you perceive the destroyer is on these vast Plains as well as in the cities and towns.

We found a note from Capt. Allen Taylor, left on the grave of a gold digger, a few days ago, informing us, that his company had found a few miles below the Fort, fifty-one head of oxen and steers and four cows, and from some men that has been from the camp to the Fort we further learn this morning, that between the Fort, and where they found the first cattle, they, found some fifty head more. The company stopped opposite the Fort, sent over for the officers, to come and see if the cattle belonged to them, *ie.* the Government, the officers said they did not, and they proceeded on with them. In the note Capt. Taylor wishes "we had a few yoke of them to help us" we have accordingly sent on Capt. Patten with three on four others to get a few yoke, as our wagons are heavily laden, with Church property, &c., and the roads has been very heavy, muddy, and miry, rendered so by the incessant rains we have had on the Plains. Yesterday morning we experienced a very heavy shower of thunder, lightning, wind and rain, mingled with hail, some was supposed to be one and a half inches in diameter.

Capt. Richards Company discerned a new ford across the Loup Fork, about 6¾ miles below the upper ford, opposite to an old Pawnee Village. The ford is a good one, we think, far superior to either of the others, we crossed upwards of one hundred wagons in a little over half a day, together with our cattle, sheep, &c., laboring under the disadvantage of a high wind, all safe,—a good place for camping on the opposite side.

Since we wrote you concerning our organization at the Elk Horn, we have had a reorganization at the Platte Liberty Pole, which we deemed advisable. The rules of the Camps are the same as those adopted by Prest. Young's Company last year. The camps are denominated G. A. Smiths' including the Welch Company, and E. T. Bensons', including the Norwegian Company. It was thought proper to divide thus on account of numbers, and so separate the camps, but keep close to each other. The officers are as follows:

Isaac Clarke, President of both Camps,

In G. A. Smiths' Company.

W. I. Appleby, Wm. Draper, } Counsellors.
Elisha Everetts, Captain of 100.
William Patten, Captain of 50.
Asael Thorn, Captain of the guard.
Capt. Dan. Jones, Marshal.
Thomas Jeremy, Daniel Daniels, Lysander Gee, Gashum C. Case, Miram Tanner, } Captains of tens.
Cable Tary, Clerk.

In E. T. Bensons Company.

Charles Hopkins, Captain of 50.
Samuel Malin, Captain of the guard.
James Cragan, Marshal.
Azael T. Talcott, Elisha Wilcox, Sherman Gilbert, Christian Hyer, Henry Boley, } Captain of tens.

W. I. Appleby, General Clerk of both Camps and Journalist.

The reason why we are anxious for all companies coming this way to tie up their cattle, is because of loss and danger. Indeed, there are but few that can comprehend the terrors of a stampede, picture to yourselves, there or four hundred heads of frightened oxen, steers, cows, &c., running, bellowing, roaring, foaming, mad and furious, the ground shaking beneath their feet like an earthquake, chains rattling, yokes cracking, horns flying, and the cry of the guard, "every man in camp turn out." Horses mounted, and in the darkness of the night, through high grass, sloughs, mud and mire, pursue the bellowing and furious herd, leaving the women and children frightened with a few guards with rifles, to guard the camp. After an hour or two perhaps, the cattle will begin to get weary and quieted, and if luck and good fortune attends, the horsemen will head them and drive them back to camp, except those that sometimes swim the rivers, &c. The terrors of a stampede are not soon forgotten, with good chains and ropes to tie up will prevent all this.

We close by saying, may peace and the blessings of Heaven attend you all, and let your prayers ascend to Heavens' throne for our welfare, and not only us but all the camps. Send us on some newspapers whenever you can, and other intelligence. May we meet again in the Valley of the Mountains of Joseph, is the prayers of,

Your Brethren in Christ.
GEO. A. SMITH,
EZRA T. BENSON.
W. I. Appleby, Clerk.

Late from California.

Stanislaus Diggings, Jamestown,

Gentlemen: I believe my last date was up to the 14th May, and I take advantage of a rare opportunity to address you again relative to the *El Dorado of the age*. The mining has been rather discouraging, but I resume my data.

Monday, 14th May.—I have earned to-day only $12, and the prospects among the *workies* are rather disheartening. Three Americans, however, below Jamestown, took out of piece of gold worth $278!! The news flew like wild-fire. Twelve California carts, with four yoke of oxen each, passed this valley last eve, and it was a scene of rural beauty I have never seen surpassed.

Wednesday, 16th.—Still digging with only *mediocre* success, as are the majority about me. The imigration for the past two days has been less than usual. Now and then, a party appears on its winding way, composed principally of Mexicans with their lances and red flags. A party of them encamped near Jamestown and hoisted a small red flag over their tent, but a deputation of Americans waited upon the gentlemen, and soon gave to understand that such a proceeding would be looked upon as a national insult and challenge direct, and they instantly hauled the offensive banner down. This afternoon the line of march seemed to be resumed, and the apparently interminable array is again in motion. One may well ask "where do they come from? and what country is likely to be depopulated?" for some parts of the world must be thinning their ranks very rapidly.

A large party from Tepic have been hard at work for several weeks, with rather poor success till yesterday, when they struck a vein, yielding the first day three pounds, and to-day two and a half pounds. Their woe begone countenances have assumed a smiling appearance, though they fear their good luck will be of short duration.

Thursday, May 17th.—The wind last night blew fiercely from the Sierra Nevada, and at daylight I found the water in my "*bateo*" skimmed with ice! Reports of good success among a few diggers below are current. One man is said to have taken $1,200 in one day from the "Arroyo" though it is probably exaggerated. In this immediate vicinity, others were doing little.

Saturday, 19th.—It is six weeks since I reached the mines, and they have been rendered memorable by the hardest work I have *ever* undergone; and what is more vexatious, it has been without its reward. Three Mexicans, however, near Wood's camp—11 miles below—took up yesterday—(Keep your *hat*) $2,200!!!. Adjacent to their mine, others were gathering their "*little ounce*."

Tuesday, 29th—Scores of dispirited looking objects, are wandering up and down the Arroyo to-day, with their pans and picks upon their shoulders, showing plainly that their labors have not been blest with success. One would imagine that the mantle of good house-wives had fallen upon the sterner sex, and that they were all hurrying to some grand "clam blake," to which all the world except his wife, had been invited, to see the pan-armed array moving to and fro, only their looks more surely indicate a famine than a feast. Slowly the waters are still rising—they must fall before successful operations can be thought of.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 18.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

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PRIESTCRAFT IN DANGER.

A DRAMA.

BY WILLIAM M'GHIE.

ACT II.

(*Concluded.*)

Saun.—I hae naething but mysel to offer, but I'm willing to spend and be spent in sic a glorious cause. Oh! that God would now accept me for his services while life remains.

H. C. K.—The Lords stands in need of thy services. Unto thy hands I commit the presidency of Tythington, and the regions around, to be assisted by Brother Aimwell's labors and means, as wisdom may direct.

L. A.—Never was man's hopes better realized, and never was I as proud as at this moment. Under such a leader we shall mount the breach and scale the citadel of Satan with astonishing rapidity.

Saun.—What am I, or what was my father's house, that such honor is put upon me all at once. But the same God who raised David from a shepherd's crook to a throne, and supported him there, can support me also in the high position to which I am raised. O God grant me wisdom, faithfulness, and humility for this purpose.

H. C. K.—Now, brethren, we are almost at the cottage; compose yourselves, therefore, and prepare your minds for greater joy.

(*Exeunt.*)

SCENE IV. *Saunders Snoddem's Cottage, in which are seated Lady Emily Aimwell, Lucy Lappet, and Janet Snoddem in conversation.*

Janet.—It was at that very time, ye're ladyship, for the sooner had our Saunet's delivered his message to your ladyship, than he wheeled about and met them comin up the walk; and they turned down to the wast, and his lordship and Sauners were baptised thegither. But dearsake dinna be letting on that I was telling ye ought about it, for it come out in its ain time, and trouth tell ye the truth, I'm a wee proud to be first to han, for I kent it wad please ye're ladyship.

Emily.—You could not have taken a more effectual method, I must say, this is the happiest moment of my happy life.

Lucy.—And O! what a wonderful fulfillment of prophecy. Does your ladyship recollect your meeting Mr. Kimball in the Glen.

Emily.—Indeed I do, and I thank you for putting me in mind of it. Yes, he told me there, the time was at hand when both my brother and I would rejoice together in the gospel. At that time there was not the least probability of such an event. But two short days are not passed, and behold it is accomplished.

Janet.—I declare its past a comprehension, your Sauners says. And it pits me in mind o' what Sauners was telling me yesterech, about Mr. Kimball being taen afore that tilly body, Dr. Claber, or Glamour, or Clamour or whatever they ca' him. He tell't us, if he dinna judge righteously he would be catch'd in his own trap. And how truly it happened we a ken; and the base scoundrel himsel kent better than any o us.

Emily.—Indeed, it is very remarkable, if not more so than the spirit of inspiration leads us to expect. You expect brother Kimball here this evening.

Janet.—That's true. And his lordship he's to be here, and he has sent afore him a braw sample o' eatables, just look here what wi har gotten down frae the Castle. Every body's visitors wad come at their ain cost, as mine does, there wadna be sae muckle grumbling while's.

Emily.—At what hour do you expect them?

Janet.—They may be in at any minute, they're out rambling among the fields, and Sauners is wi them. I'm a wee doubtful if his gamblin fashion o the gentry 'ill do wi Sauners, wha has his bread to earn by the sweat o his brow.

Emily.—I am half disposed to abide their coming, 'twill force mutual disclosures of these secret doings, and bring all to light. What think you Lucy?

Lucy.—Ah't, please your ladyship, you may never get a better opportunity, I am sure its what you ought to do.

Janet.—And what else wad ye do, my lady; na, na, ye'se no lea the house afore they come wi my guid will, if ye can condescend till't, we'se hae ae happy night a thegither.—(Looking out at the window.) Ye'll need nae coaxing now lass, there they're amaist at the door; na, but only look at that, there's our guidman atween the twa, as if he was their equal and mair. Gude guide us! I dinna ken what's taw come o't, but he's started guy and fairish, I'm thinkin.

Enter H. C. Kimball, Saunders Snodd'em and Lord Aimwell.

H. C. Kimball (steps forward, and shakes hands with Emily and Lucy, while Lord Aimwell steps back in astonishment.) My dear sisters, I am so delighted to see you, we shall have the pleasure of your company this evening. I hope,—(turning to Lord Aimwell)—allow me to introduce you to two sisters, with whom you appear to be unacquainted.—(Lord Aimwell still stands riveted to the spot in silence.) Why, my dear brother, you appear awkward a little. Perhaps I have not been explicit enough, this is sister Emily Aimwell, and this is sister Lucy Lappet.

L. A.—Pardon me, dear brother, but I, surely I must be dreaming. Can it be that I hear and see realities!

H. C. K.—Quite possible, I assure you; you are not soaring aloft amidst the mysteries of unseen worlds, but witnessing a substantial, earthly reality. These are also my adopted children, and as such I am endeavoring to make you recognize them.

L. A.—Oh! joy upon joys! and is my dearest sister also a member in the Kingdom of God.—(Rushes forward and catches her in his arms.)—Now the highest wish of my heart is accomplished. But how comes it, my dear sister, you kept all this so private from me!

Emily.—(Patting him on the cheek.)—How comes it my dear brother you kept all this private from me. But woman's not to be outdone, you see, I have had my revenge!

L. A.—You have, and richly too. You have brought it upon me all at once in a flood of joy.—(Salutes Lucy.)—And you, too, have embraced this delusion, which is causing us all to run mad.

Lucy.—If all delusions are so joyful in their nature, I dont want to be soon done with them; particularly, if I am still blessed with an angel to lead me on.

Saun.—Aye, and a fairer ne'er was veiled in mortal form, I'm sure. Come guidwife, ye hae forgot the company ye hae to entertain, let us get sittin down and gie us something to eat.

Janet.—(*Aside*)—I declare he's fairly beside himsel, he's actually turned i the head wi the company he's keeping. I canna for the life o me tell what to do first.—(*To Saunders.*)—Dear me, Sauners, hae you lost a the gumption e're ye had, can ye no gie me a bit han to pit things to rights.

L. A.—Put yourself under no concern sister Snodd'em. Why, our entertainment is of the very rarest description, for my own part, I must say, I never got the like all my life.

Emily.—Unto us women shall belong the task of making the company comfortable. We only stipulate for our just share of the conversation, as we get along.

L. A.—(*Playfully.*)—And that will be two words for our one, I suppose, ah!

H. C. K.—And while our sisters are preparing something for our bodily appetite, I have something here yet for our spiritual appetite. I have this day received letters from almost all parts of England, where the gospel has yet penetrated, giving the most cheering accounts of the spread of truth divine.

The exclamations of astonishment uttered by the Seventies of our Lord, "even unclean spirits are subject unto us," are nothing to the exclamations of astonishment contained in these dispatches.

Elder G. D. Watt, in particular, writes in such a strain I hardly know whether he is on the earth, in heaven, or somewhere between the two, I pray God that excellent man may remain humble under the great power with which he is endowed. O brethren and sisters! practice humility, 'tis a precious virtue.

The devil, says my correspondents, is filled with rage, and his emissaries the hireling clergy, have everywhere raised the cry of "Priestcraft in Danger," the craft from which we obtain all our wealth, is like to be overthrown, &c. But just as their rage increases, so in like proportion, increases the work of God; forcibly verifying that saying of our prophet "if they let us alone we'll regenerate the world, and if they persecute us we'll do it the sooner," for "truth is mighty, and must prevail."

Brethren, I feel as if I could sing. What think you to join in a song of Zion.

L. A.—I heard your chaunt a stanza or two expressive of the forth-coming of the Latter-day work. If you would favor us with the whole, I think we could join in the chorus.

H. C. K.—I presume you mean the "True born sons of Zion." Well, you shall have it, only all who can must assist me.

They sing this Hymn, after which,

EXEUNT.

A FEW HINTS TO FARMERS.—If your land appears worn out and over-worked, you may be sure you have harrowed its feelings too much.

To get the most work out of your hands, keep them out of your pockets.

The hardest pair of hars to get over are Ohio river sand-bars.

About the middle of Summer, ask your grass every morning, if it is ready to be cut. As it has no ears, like corn, it will answer, "Hay!"

How to raise geese.—Send your daughters to a fashionable boarding school. If kept at home they will be ducks or little stupids.

To raise corn.—Wear tight boots.

Father Mathew had administered at Boston up to Thursday evening, upwards of 10,000 pledges, and was still going on with the good work.

From the Nauvoo Neighbor.

One Hundred Years Hence—1945.

God, through his servants, the prophets, has given all men a clue to the future. In view of this, we were cogitating upon our bed, the other night, what would be the state of the world a hundred years hence. In quick succession the events and periods which have filled up nearly six thousand years, passed before our mind's eyes, together with the accompanying "thus saith the Lord," I will destroy the earth with a flood, after one hundred and twenty years. There shall be seven years of plenty, and seven years of famine in Egypt. Israel shall be held captive in Babylon, till the land enjoys her Sabbath's seventy years, and then came Daniel's numbers, and the exact time when the Savior should be born; his crucifixion, and second coming.

While thus looking over the "has beens," we fell into a deep sleep, and the angel of our presence came to the bedside and gently said, "arise!" Now it matters not whether we were in the body or out of it; asleep or awake; on earth or in heaven; or upon the water, or in the air; the sum of the matter is like this: Our guide, for such we shall call the angel or being that conveyed us, soon brought us in sight of a beautiful city.

As we were nearing the place, a "pillar of fire," seemingly over the most splendid building, lit the city and country for a great distance around, and as we came by, the TEMPLE OF THE LORD IN ZION, in letters of a pure language, and sparklin like diamond, disclosed where we were. Our guide went round the city in order to give us a chance to "count the towers;" and, as it was nearly sunrise, he conducted us into one, that we might have a fair chance to view the glory of Zion by "daylight." We seemed swallowed up in sublimity! The "pillar of fire" as the sun rose majestically mellowing into a "white cloud," as a shade for the city from heat. The dwellings so brilliant by night, had the appearance of "precious stones," and the streets glittered like gold, and we marvelled. Marvel not, says our guide, this is the fulfilment of the words of Isaiah:

"For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron: I will also make thine officers peace and thine exactors righteousness."

Now the eyes of our understanding began to be quickened, and we learned, that we were one hundred years ahead of "common life," and we gloried. The "veil" that hides our view from the glory of the upper deep, had been taken away, and all things appeared to us as to the Lord. The great earthquake mentioned by John, and other prophets before him, had levelled the mountains over the whole earth;—the "sea" had rolled back as it was in the beginning; the crooked was made straight, and the rough places plain. The earth yielded her "increase" and the knowledge of God exalted man to the society of resurrected beings.

The melody and prayers of the morning in Zion, showed that the "*Lord was there*," and truly so; for, after breakfast, the "chariot" of Jesus Christ was made ready for a pleasure ride; and the "chariots" of his "hundred and forty-four thousand," glittered into the retinue of "earth's greatest and best" so gloriously, that the "show" exhibited the splendor of *Gods*, whose Father's name they bore on the front of their crowns.

Our curiosity excited us to inquire what day they celebrated? To which the guide replied: "This is the *Feast day* of the Lord to JOSEPH AND HYRUM SMITH, for being martyred for the truth, held yearly on the 7th day of the fourth month, throughout all the tribes of Israel."

Flesh and blood cannot comprehend the greatness of the scene; the worthy of the earth, with Adam at their head; the martyrs of the different dispensations, with Abel at their head; and honorable men from other worlds composed an assemblage of majesty, dignity, and "divinity," *so much above* the "little pageantry" of man in his self-made greatness, that we almost forgot that mortals ever enjoyed any thing more than misery, in all the pomp and circumstance, of *man's power over man!* This was a feast day for truth! This was the reward of integrity!—This was the triumph of "kings and priests," unto God, and was a holiday of eternity! Who could be happier than he that was among the holy throng? No one, and away we rode out of Zion among her stakes.

At the first city city out, we found the same spirit:—ALL WERE ONE. "While there the following news, by post, came from the east. It was read from one of the papers just published that morning:

"In digging for the foundation of our new Temple in the 124th city of Joseph, near where it is supposed the City of New York once stood, a large square stone was taken from the ruins of some building which, by a seam in it indicated more than the mere stone. The seam being opened, disclosed a *lead box* about six by eight inches square. This box was soon found to contain several daily papers of its time, together with some coin of the old Government of the United States. It will be recollected that all the inhabitants of this city which were spared from calamity, were 'slung out when the earth was turned upside down,' some forty or fifty years ago, for their wickedness."

"The account of "fires" in one of these papers was truly lamentable, destroying, as the paper said, more than *twenty five millions of property*, in about three months. Each contained a large number of murders, suicides, riots, robberies, and hints of war expected, with columns of divisions among the sectarian churches about *slavery*, Onderdonking, and the "right way." The "Archer of Paradise" remarked as these horrors of "old times" were being read, that "*all that* was transacted in the last days of Babylon, before Satan was bound."

Joseph Smith said, "Lord, we will put those papers and coin in the repository of relics and curiosities, of satan's kingdom of the old world;"—which was agreed to, by all, after exhibiting the coin. The silver coin contained the words "United States of America" and "half dol." round the image of an eagle on one side, and a woman setting upon the word "Liberty" and holding up a night cap, between thirteen stars, over 1845, on the other.

The only idea that could be gathered from all this was, that the government had fallen from the *splendor* of an eagle to the pleasure of women, and was holding up the night cap, as a token that the only liberty enjoyed then, was "star-light" liberty, because their deeds were evil.

Another coin had the "appearance" of gold, with "five dolls." upon it, but upon close examination it was found to be nothing but "fine brass."

While this was going on, the Lord said, beware of the leven of old:—Let us enjoy our day."

In a moment, this "band of brethren" were off, and what could equal the view! No veil, no vice; the heavens were in their glory, and the angels were ascending and descending. The earth was in its beauty; the wolves and sheep; the calves and lions; the behometh and the buffalo; the child and the serpent, enjoyed life without fear, and all men were one.

As we were passing to another city amid all this perfection of the reign of Jesus before his "ancients gloriously," we discovered the fragment of a hewn stone, of a lightish blue color, with an abbreviated word "Mo.," and the figures "1830" upon it. To which the "Lion of the Lord" exclaimed:—"*The wicked are turned into hell* and forgotten, but the righteous reign with God in glory," and it seemed as if the echo came from a redeemed world, "*glory.*"

At about two, after five hours ride among the cities and stakes of Zion, we returned to the capitol to partake of the "feast of the martyrs."

The preparation was perfect. A table through the grove of Zion for more than three hundred thousand saints, where Jesus Christ, sat at the head of fathers and mothers, sons and daughters in Israel, was a sight, which the world, even Babylon, in its best days, never witnessed. Says Jesus, as every eye turned upon him,

"Our Father, and thine,
Bless me and mine; Amen."

After the "feast" (the sentiments, words of Wisdom and other touching matters were to be published in "Zo-ma-rah," or "Pure News," and are omitted) we stepped into the news room, and the first article in the "Pure News," which attracted our attention, was, the minutes of the General Conference held in Zion on the 14th day of the first month, A. D. 1945, when it was motioned by Joseph Smith and seconded by John the Revelator. That *forty-eight* new cities be laid out and builded this year, in accordance with the prophets which have said, "who can number Israel? who can count the dust of Jacob? Let him fill the earth with cities." Carried unanimously.

Twelve of these cities to be laid out beyond eighteen degrees north, for the tribes Reuben, Judah and Levi. Twelve, on the east, at the same distance, for the tribes of Simeon, Issacher and Zebulon—and twelve on the west, at the same distance, for the tribes of Gad, Asher and Napthali"

The paper contained a notice for the half yearly Conference, as follows:

"The general half yearly Conference will be held at Jerusalem on the 14th day of the seventh month alternately with the yearly Conference in Zion.

It is proposed that the "high way cast up" between the two cities of our God, be decorated with fruit and shade trees between the cities and villages, (which are only eighty furlongs apart,) for the accommodation of "wayfaring men of Israel." Gabriel has brought from Paradise, some seeds of fruit and grain, which were originally in the Garden of Eden, and will greatly add to the comfort and convenience of man."

While we were engaged in reading, a strain of music from some of the "sweet singers of Israel," come so mellowly over our sensations for a moment, that we hardly knew whether the angels or saints of the millenium, were chanting a vesper to their Savior. We were so delighted with the performance, as we saw the "musical chariot" pass, filled with young men and maidens, all in *white robes*, that we only remember the following verses:

"Death and Satan being banished;
"And the "veil" forever, vanished;
"All the earth's again replenished,
"And in beauty appears;
"So we'll sing hallelujah's;
"While we worship our Savior,
"And fill the world with cities
"Through the '*great thousand years.*'"

Our eye next caught a map showing the earth as it was, *and is*. We were delighted with the earth as it is. Four rivers headed a little south of Zion, for Zion is situated in "the sides of the north." The first river is called "Pasion," and runs west. The second is called "Gion," and runs south. The third is called "Hiudakal," and runs north; and the fourth is called "The Frates," and runs east. These four rivers divide the earth into "*four quarters*" as it was in the days of Adam, and with their tributaries give an uninterrupted water communication over the face of the world, for in the beginning the earth was not called "finished" till it was "*very good*" for every thing.

By the paper we were reading, we learned that rain was expected in the beginning of the seventh month, according to the Law of the Lord: for the promise is, "it shall rain moderately in the first and seventh month, that the ploughman may overtake the reaper."

Contemplating the greatness of the earth in its glory, with Jesus Christ for her king, president and lawgiver, with such wise councillors as Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Elijah, Peter, and Joseph, we were imperceptibly led to exclaim: "Great is the wisdom, great is the glory, and great is the power of man with his maker!"—when of a sudden our guide came in and said, "you must drink wine with the Lord in his kingdom and then return." This we did, and many things which we saw are not lawful to utter, and can only be known as we learned them, by the assistance of a guardian angel.

When we were ready to return, our guide observed, "may be you would like to look through the Urim and Thummim of God, upon the abominations of the world in the day of its sin." "Yes," was our reply, and he handed us the "holy instrument." One look, and the soul sickened. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, what folly, corruptions, and abominations, are wrought among men to gratify the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the cunning of the devil. But they shall come. We returned, and awoke, perfectly enamored with the beauty and glory of Zion *to be*—as well as the splendor and harmony of the "feast of the martyrs;" determining in our own minds, at some future day to give a sketch of the TEMPLE wherein Jesus sat and reigned with the righteous, when their was "not a Canaanite in the land," nor anything to hurt or destroy in all the Holy Mountain—when the earth should be full of the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea. In short, the heavenly reality of *one hundred years hence.*

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Seventies.

BY JOSEPH YOUNG.

Hark ye Seventies hear the whispering,
Of the spirit from on high,
Gently hovering on your vision,
Showing you the hour is nigh.

When the gospel trump of glaaness,
You will publish far and near;
And the meek who sit in sadness,
Wait to hail the Jubilo' year.

To the islands and the nations,
Lo your wayward step you'll bend,
Pouring forth your proclamations,
Sweeping earth from end to end.

Let no trifles 'ere prevent you,
Pride nor lust be-dim your light,
Go by faith in Him who sent you;
He will always guide you right.

Golden dreams and trifling trashes,
All the glittering toys of earth,
Tread beneath your feet as ashes,
Grasping things of greather worth.

Flaming heralds of salvation,
All who are faithful will return;
Gleam the wheat from every nation,
While the tares are left to burn.

Is Genius miserable? Is Genius a fatal gift? Oh, miserable philosophy that can so construe it! Genius is the faculty of creation, of admiration, of love. It creates, from the merest dross, spirits of beauty which haunt the soul through life. It peoples the world with lovely forms, exalted hopes, skyward aspirings, and everlasting joy; and because the sensibility, which is its condition, subject is to petty annoyance, annoyance unfelt, or not so keenly felt by others—because its enthusiasm carries it oftentimes from the path of prudence—and because the punishment which follows all error is not for it suspended, but falls as upon an ordinary nature—because, with the precious faculty of given an utterance to all its pains and pleasures, it sometimes breaks forth into a low plaint, or bitter agony, or wild despair, and, in those moments, curses the very source of all its greatness; because, we say, these things are found accompanying genius, like shadows of its glories—is genius, therefore, to be called a fatal gift? Is it not genius, great majestic genius, in spite of all? The sun "kisses carrion," but is not less the sun. Genius is the happiest, as it is the greatest of human faculties. It has no immunity from the common sorrows of humanity; but it has one glorious privilege, which it alone posseses—the privilege of turning its sorrows into beauty, and brooding delighted over them! The greatest that ever breathed has said—

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

But it is only genius that can extract the jewel, and walk the path of life illumined by its light.

COPPER TYPES.—An exhibition of the machine for making types out of copper, before mentioned in this paper, has recently been made in London with much success. The inventor is a Mr Pettit, instead of the old and complicated processes, by which types are usually cast, a strip of copper wire, upon a revolving wheel, passes through a series of wheels, levers, pulleys and cranks, of the simplest description in reality; the type is struck or punched at the same moment that its size is mathematically determined; and after passing two other machines is ready for use. By means of a small steam engine, applied to the type-making machine, sixty per minute can be struck, or thirty-six thousand per diem. The clearness and beauty of the impression of the types thus produced delight all connoisseurs. In the new process, instead of fusing the metal, and pouring into moulds to give the necessary form, the inventor of the *copper*type machine effects this by a mechanical operation at ordinary temperatures, chiefly by means of a powerful pressure and the use of steel dies and matrices. The type thus produced possesses the utmost sharpness of outline and hardness, in consequence of the superiority of the metal employed, and the pressure to which it has been subjected.—[N. Y. Sun.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way in which he would train up the child.

Let your recreation be manly, moderate seasonable and lawful; the use of recreation is to strengthen your labor and sweeten your rest.

Conscience.

An ancient writer, Brochmand, presents us with the following description of conscience: "It is a kind of silent reasoning of the mind, whose definite sentence is received by some affection of the heart, by which those things which are decided to be good and right are approved of with delight, but those things which are evil and naught, are disapproved with grief and sorrow." In short, we may consider conscience as the judgment which mankind are constrained to pass on their own character, state, and actions, as subjected unto the judgment of a Superior Being. No one is bold enough to deny that the depravity of human nature is universal and total, extending to all mankind, and to every power of each individual; yet there is a principle incorporated with the powers of the mind—the principle of conscience—which testifies that the creator has not left himself without witness in any situation, or among any class of society. The prerogative of conscience is also great. When permitted to exercise its authority it investigates and weighs whatever takes place in which the individual to whom it belongs is an agent, and it passes its judgment accordingly, whether in reference to the actions of the life, the words of mouth, or the secret thoughts of the heart. Impartiality is the invariable rule by which it exercises its authority. It approves and censures without respect of persons or any extrinsic circumstances. It is as ready to do its office in the bosom of the prince as in that of the peasant—in reference to the tyrant who sits on his throne, as well as the slave who bends beneath his yoke. Its judgment may be rejected. Its sentence may be laughed to derision. A variety of self-deceiving excuses may be made, and many apologies may be advanced, to justify the conduct which it condemns. But these by no means destroy the impartial rigor with which it has delivered its sentence. This prerogative of judgment possessed by conscience is no less remarkable for its comprehensions than for any other quality by which it is distinguished. Its discriminating power is not confined to the passing moment. It tenaciously retains the history of the past; it solemnly anticipates the prospect of the future. The transactions of the present, indeed, are those which most succeed in defying the authority of conscience, in baffling its power, and in overwhelming its remonstrances, amid the tumultuous noise of violent and discordant passions; but though apparently overpowered—though its awful voice is drowned in this confusion—yet when the anarchy of the passions shall subside, it will resume its legitimate authority, and exercise its high prerogative, by connecting the history of past with the events of future life.

The benefice of the poor man cannot be so extensively a blessing to others as the benefice of the rich man, but it may be quite as intense a blessing to himself.

Moral Reform.

Every species of moral reform ought to begin with ourselves. We must first have done something before we can justly find fault with others for doing nothing. There is no man so low or so high but he may do something in this department. He may make some sacrifice or other, having a moral tendency. He may give up some dirty and expensive habit; he may abandon a rude and indecent manner of speech or behavior; he may adopt cleanliness of tongue if he cannot afford a cleanliness of outward clothing, and by doing so, he can begin a process of reformation which entitles him to hold from the benevolent and the public-spirited. This at least shows the will to be improved, and it also shows that the man is not so conceited as to think others alone in want of reform, and himself not. The rich have as much need of reform as the poor, but it is after a different fashion. They are often as dirty in their minds as the poor in their clothing, and dirty-minded rich will never be of much service as moral reformers. They are also as selfish as the poor. They spend all they can get upon themselves and their pleasures. They think their money given them by Providence merely to decorate their persons and pamper their appetites; and whilst they spend £50 or £60 in giving a dinner to their rich friends, they declare they will be positively ruined and brought to beggary by a yearly rate of £50 for supporting the poor. Much moral guilt of this description is contracted unconsciously by the rich, who all the while abuse the poor for their filthy and immoral habits—which habits, as they aver, render all attempts to ameliorate their condition perfectly futile. The truth is, little effort has yet been made to ameliorate the general condition of society; no great self-sacrifice on the part of rich or poor has yet been made—but each looks to the other to do, without doing much himself. Self-sacrifice is always well pleasing, and has always, if judiciously conducted, a good moral effect on the party for whom it is made. The rich can do much for the poor, as they are the governors of society and the possessors of property.

VULGARITY.—We would entreat the young again to the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no vain expressions, allude to no sentences that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you was quite young. By being careful, you will save yourself a deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after a restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impressions had been indelibly stamped upon the heart.

Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.

10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.

10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.

0,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.

100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver, or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber.

The lack of Editorial matter in this number must be attributed to the continued absence of the Editor, and we hope that our readers will bear with us, and pardon any neglect that may occur while he is absent. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed of passing events until he returns, which it is expected will be shortly, when the paper will resume its former ability and talent.

What Next!

We shall now have to depend entirely upon our own resources for news; by an order from the Post-office Department, we are not likely to get any more by Uncle Sam's mail line. We learn that the Southern mail that generally comes here has been suspended, and the Fort Desmoines mail does not seem to come at all. It has not been here for more than a month. We shall be under the necessity of sending all our paper mail nearly 150 miles at our own expense, as we have heretofore done, to get our paper to subscribers. Although the Government has established a weekly mail route from this place to Fort Desmoines, it has not been here but three times since it was established—which is now over three months. The contractors, who do not care whether we get the mail or not, neglect to bring it, and that too without any reasonable excuse. We have at the present in all probability 200 exchanges laying at Fort Desmoines, and any quantity of letters, and what shall we do? Where shall, and how shall we communicate with our friends in the United States? Have the inhabitants to go to Fort Desmoines at their own expense, (150 miles,) and get the letters and papers directed to them? We should think so by the marsterly inactivity of the government in regard to the Desmoines route. We suppose that they think we are Mormons and that we have not an equal right with other people—or that we are numbsculls and therefore should not receive those rights which is guaranteed unto all American citizens. What next? probably they will let us send a mail to the Valley at our own expense—the honor of carrying it—also of carrying "*free, official*" letters to the officers in the employ of the Government at Fort Laramie, Bridger, Oregon and Salt Lake. Yes, they will probably permit us to carry these at four or five hundred dollars expense each trip, out of our own pockets, to fit out men to go, who will expect to receive no reward but the good will of the people, and the satisfaction that they have been the means of making many sad hearts rejoice. Oh! What a privilege this will be for an American citizen, whose forefathers fought for the Declaration of Independence, which guaranteed unto every citizen equal rights.

We can hardly tell what to advise our friends to do under present circumstances, but perhaps you had better direct your letters and papers by the way of Fort Desmoines; and if the government does not see fit to adopt some measure for us to get them, we can adopt some plan of our own without any thanks to the government.

Persons coming from below would confer a favor upon us by bringing us late papers, until there is a regular mail.

UNRULY BOYS.—There is about half a dozen boys in this town who make it a practice of acting in a riotous manner at every public assemblage, backed by three or four unprincipled men, who had better be at home attending to their own business than be seen urging on a parcel of boys to make a noise to the great annoyance of the citizens. We would suggest to the constable to arrest these boys and men and take them before the magistrate and have them fined for breaking the peace. There is law enough to do it. We should have published the names of those boys who disturbed the meeting on last Friday evening, but for the respect that we had for their parents. If there is any more disturbance of the kind we will both publish the boys names and those men who had nothing better to do than urge them on.

Conference.

Saturday next is the day that the Annual Conference commences at the Log Tabernacle, in this town, and it is expected that the people will come from far and near, this being probably the last general meeting that will be held before Spring. We understand that there are several visitors at the Mission at Bellevue, who do not like attending our Conference without an invitation—we would say to them that we should be happy to see them at our Conference, which is public for all persons who desire to attend whether they are members of our church or not—all are welcome.

EXTRA COPIES OF NO. 17.—We have on hand a large number of the 17th number of the Guardian containing all the important news from the Valley of Salt Lake. It is a good number to preserve or to send to your friends. We will mail them from this office, as they will be most likely to go direct.

LARGEST BEETS YET.—Mr. Jemison, of this place has raised the largest beets yet, he has raised one twenty-four inches in circumference, and weighing fifteen pounds.

J. H. Marshall, Esq., of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in place of Col. Lane, removed.

CENTERVILLE, Sept. 15, 1849.

DEAR BRO. BARNEY: I now take the liberty to address a few lines to you, hoping at the same time that you will pardon me for intruding so much upon your time. The subject that I am about to write upon I deem of great importance; especially to us who have named the name of Christ and should be one, for he hath said that unless you are one ye are not mine. My ears have often been saluted with these words—"Brighamite and Hydeite," now I would ask what is a Brighamite or a Hydeite? I know what it took to make a Rigdonite or a Strangite; Rigdon once belonged to the true Church of Christ, and was in high standing; but he sought for great power and authority to build himself up; and departed from the principles of truth and righteousness, and all those that followed after him were justly called Rigdonites—the same with the Strangites. We see then that the materials that it took to make a Rigdonite or a Strangite was apostacy and dissension.

Is not President Brigham Young striving with all his might, mind and strength to carry out the measures of our beloved Prophet and Seer, Joseph Smith, who was murdered in Carthage jail, for the testimony of the truth which he had bourne? And is he not doing all in his power, together with the Council to build up the Kingdom of God on the earth—that his will may be done here as it is done in heaven; and is not Br. Hyde following in the wake and doing all that is in his power to roll on the work of the last days? Yes, verily yes! Then let all those who truly follow after those men whom God our Heavenly Father hath placed at the head of his Church, let them be called saints of the Most High; let the name of Brighamite and Hydeite cease forever, and every one, both male and female, strive to do all that is required of them. Let us hold up the arms of Moses and Israel will prevail; the Kingdom of our God will be built up, and his knowledge and glory cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, and all will know him from the least to the greatest. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID CLUFF, SEN.

To Edson Barney.

P. S. I hope to prosecute the remainder of my journey in the coming spring to the Valley of the Mountains—if the Lord will; where I hope to enjoy the sweet society of my brethren. D. C.

Mr. Barney handed us the above private letter which we give a place in our columns, and all we can say to confirm the above is that Elder Hyde, (who is now absent,) and Brigham Young, are one, and their sentiments are one, and their policy is the same in all things, and if there is any who claim to be a Brighamite or Hydeite we do say that the spirit of the Lord is not with that man, woman, or child; and we will quote an old saying of St. Paul, when there were contentions among the corinthians, which is recorded in the (1st Cor. 3d Chap., 1st to the 10th verses:) "And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, *even* as unto babes in Christ. I have fed you with milk, and not with meat; for hitherto ye were not able *to bear it*, neither yet now are ye able. For ye are yet carnal: for whereas *there is* among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men? For while one saith, I am of Paul; and another, I *am* of Appollos; are ye not carnal? Who then is Paul, and who is Appollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man? I have planted, Appollos watered; but God gave the increase. So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but god that giveth the increase. Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are laborers together with God; ye are God's husbandry, *ye are* God's building."

This is applicable to those who claim that they are Brighamites or Hydeites, and we can say with the Appostle that it mattereth not about these, whether one planteth and the other watereth, the spirit of the Lord is in the whole matter, and he will give the increase, and bestow upon those who keep an eye single for the upbuilding of his kingdom, and his commandments a reward with the righteous.

And furthermore we will quote the saying of President Hyde, upon this same subject: "Who is Hyde or who is Brigham but your humble servants and brethren in Christ Jesus, our Lord? Those who are saved, are the disciples and followers of Jesus Christ. He is the Great Head of the Church, and after his name are the sanctified called. Brigham is the man to receive the word of the Lord for the Saints—the legitimate channel through which it comes; and Hyde is the man to carry out that word according to his best ability. How many disciples has Christ in Pottawatamie County that will receive this word through this channel? *Every one will do it.*"

The above is conclusive proof that there is no such thing as a discordant note in their whole course. And we can further say that the same policy and counsel that has been given the Saints here, counsel to the same effect has come from the Presidency at the Valley, and this should be evidence sufficient that the Presidency of the Church in Pottawatamie County is moved upon by the spirit of God in all their actions. And all would do well to cease their contentions about the matter, for surely the spirit of Lord cannot dwell where there is contentions.

Rifles and Pistols.

Mr. Jonathan Browning is manufacturing some of the most splendid revolving rifles that we ever saw. We were inspecting one of his excellent six-shooting rifles the other day, and observed the following advantages over other revolving rifles that we have seen before: 1st, the are so constructed as to prevent the other charges from exploding while firing; Secondly, the lock is so simplyfied that there is no danger of its getting out of order; Thirdly, the moving of the revolver is upon an entire new principle which prevents it from getting rusty and thereby preventing it from revolving, and fourthly, they are afforded at one-half the price of eastern rifles. His six shooters are made upon the same principle as his rifles, and we think far superior to any of Colts or Ames' pistols. Our friends and emigrants are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Browning in another column of our paper, and any persons in want of the above articles would do well to give him a call.

Foreign News.

The Foreign news that is received by the papers is very vague in regard to the Hungarian cause. It reports that the Hungarians had laid down their arms and giving up their cause as hopeless, but we can hardly think it probable that she would in about two weeks time after conquering the forces of Austria and Russia on every hand do it. And we can only believe that if it has been done, that it was on no other ground than the interference of England as one of the allied powers of Europe. We had hoped that the Hungarians would have been more successful in their righteous cause of liberty. Russia is a most tyrannical power, and the rod should be put in the hands of the oppressed and haughty despotic Russia made to feel it.

The other news is of no great importance. The Pope has been re-instated at Rome. For further particulars we refer our readers to the Foreign news in another column.

Sioux Indians.

A party of Sioux Indians passed through our town last week from Fort Vermillion, to make a treaty of peace with the Omaha Indians at Bellevue, the party consisted of their head Chief, Ilg, (or Old Elk as he is commonly called,) and a young chief by the name of Dish, Mr. Arkins the interpreter, five braves, three squaws and one papoose; whilst entering the town they sung some songs in their uncouth Indian style; they were all dressed very neat and rich in their Indian costume.

Old Ilg the head chief said that he asked the privilege to pass through our land; that the land once belonged to them, but now belonged to their great Father in Washington; and said that they had not good sense like the white man had—but had been left by the Great Spirit to grow up on the Prairie like a wolf, without the knowledge of anything, and regretted that they had not the sense that the white men had; and he said that he was told that they would have to starve if he went through the Mormon land, he said that it was not so, they had furnished him and his young men in food, and that the Mormon people had been kind to him, and that he was pleased for their kindness. He said that he had thousands upon thousands of brave men, but he would not bring them with him, he said that he did not want to be any more trouble to us than he could possibly help; that he had come in an honorably way, bringing only a few of his young men, to try to make peace with the Omahas, but if he could not, he was going to send for all his braves and young men and slay the whole nation, &c.

From the feathers in their heads, it indicated they had taken a great many scalps, (each feather denotes a scalp taken,) in fact the young chief said that he had killed thirty-five Punka's before breakfast one morning. The Omahas had killed a relative of his, and for retaliation he had killed three Omahas and stole their horses.

While in town the citizens furnished them and their horses with food; and after singing several songs and dancing, they departed for Bellevue on their mission to the Omahas. An invitation was extended to them to tarry with us a day or two on their return.

On Tuesday week they passed through our town on their return, bearing two white flags, which denoted that they had concluded a treaty of peace, which we understand was satisfactory to both parties. They were cordially welcomed in behalf of the citizens, by S. M. Blair, Esq., in part as follows: "The chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation, you are welcomed to our land, and we are glad to see you, and greet you as brethren. We are Mormons and serve the Great Spirit according to the dictates of our conscience, even the Great Spirit that you revere; but our white brethren did not believe that we worshipped the Great Spirit right, and then did not like us, and they told us that we must go and leave the graves of our fathers, as you have had to do. Then we come to this land where the great Sioux nation once lived, and we were glad to find them, and to meet them on the half way ground and be friends with them as long as the sun sets, and when they come among us we will be their friends, and when our people cross the Plains through your land to Salt Lake and California we want you to be our friends.

In reply to the above, the Chief said: Father, we are a great deal lower in character than you having been raised up among the wolfs on the prairies, and therefore, I cannot call you brethren, but call you father. The Great Spirit has not bestowed so much sense upon me as he has upon the white man, and we have not been taught bad from good. If I am here to-day, I came here on account of my great father, in order to make peace with the red men on the other side of the river. The white man has given me the gun, and I am always ready to defend him as long as I can put one foot before the other. He said that the white man say that the red skins are alike, he believed that all were different; and said if it had not been for the lying and treachery of the red men, he should not have killed them, and there was no tribe but what he could whip. I have a large piece of land on the other side of the river, and wish it was larger, that I might have all the whites to come and settle upon it and I should be contented. He said that he had worked for the Great Father a great many years, and he had sent me a great many presents, but I never received as much as a butcher knife. He told of the treachery and lying of the Omaha's, and of the bad treatment he had received from them while over there at this time. He said that he would protect the whites this side of the Big Sioux, but beyond that he could not vouch for, on account of so many other tribes. He said he liked the whites very much for their kind treatment and should always consider them first. He said that he had not come to beg, but if we had any powder to give, he would be very glad of it, to kill his animals, (the Buffalo.)

After which some conversation in regard to their making peace with other trtbes, took place between Mr. Williams and the Old Chief. Some refreshments, powder and lead were furnished the chiefs and braves, and they immediately started for their own lands.

We learned by the interpreter that they had very good luck in hunting this season, having killed large quantities of buffalo and other meat.

The disposition of the Indians while among us appeared of the most friendly nature, and went away with the best of feelings, and with the desire to be taught in the arts and sciences. Ere long the Lamanites will blossom as a rose, and Jacob flourish in the wilderness, and all rejoice together.

ELOCUTION.—We were much pleased with the recitations given a few evenings since by some of our literary gentlemen. Some of the pieces were most eloquent and well read, and for new beginners they done well. If they would practice a little more and make a different cast of characters, we should have one of the finest Elocutionary Clubs in the country. A few of the pieces were not in strict accordance with our taste—but were well read. A few sound and effective pieces in the place of these would tend much more to the edification of their hearers: but from the short time that they had to prepare, our expectations were more than realized. We understand that the Club intends giving another public exhibition of their talents in a few weeks.

FRESHET.—The great rain that we had week before last, destroyed a large amount of property; accounts come from all quarters of the loss of crops, fences, bridges, wheat stacks, mills, hogs, sheep, &c. The creeks all through the country have been to an unusual height. And before the streams had a chance to run down, we have had two more heavy rains which has again filled them full. This season has been one of the wettest seasons that we ever before witnessed. Some of the time we thought that we were about to have a second flood, but soon remembered the words of the Lord, that he would never destroy the world again by flood.

Resources of the Country.

We publish below a report of a Committee which was appointed by the citizens of this town, to lay before the emigrants of all classes, a true statement of the resources of the country. And we further take into consideration of the large numbers that are expected here this fall and winter, have raised an abundance of corn, and cut large quantities of hay In fact, the emigrants will find every thing that is desirable to facilitate them on their journey. We would state that there has been a large amount of wheat raised, and persons coming this way with teams had better come empty, for every thing necessary to out-fit for the plains can be obtained at this point. Persons coming by water will find every thing that they want to fit themselves with for the plains—whether it be in the shape of ox, mule or horse teams. And for further particulars we refer our readers to the following circular published by the committee:

CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) on the 15th day of September, 1849, for the purpose of putting forth to the world a statement of the resources of this place to facilitate emigrants to California, or other points west. The following persons were chosen a Committee to put forth such statements: J. B. Stutsman, T. D. Brown, C. Voorhis, H. Bishop, and John Needham. The Committe report,

That emigrants have been grossly deceived by statements, from interested or ignorant persons, as to the country, its resources, roads, &c., we would say, that the country around Council Bluffs is very well settled, that the crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, and in fact, all farming crops are abundant, the soil very fertile, and climate most healthy. At Kanesville there are now some six stores with large and unlimited stocks of goods and other stores around, two Public Houses, a Bakery and Confectionary Establishment, Drug Store, four Wagon Shops, two Blacksmith's Shops, an Establishment for making Riding and Pack Saddles, Larrietts, Packing Bags, Lashings, &c., as well as other mechanics, such as Gun Smiths, Watch Smiths, Harness Makers, &c. There are two Ferries across the Missouri River near, and probably will be more in the spring, that the range on the prairie for cattle is unlimited. The Missouri River is navigated to this point with as much facility as to any point below, and the roads leading here from the different places on the Mississippi River are generally good, being three main routes; one from Fort Des Moines reported very good by the emigrants last spring. Those from Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Montrose, Nauvoo, Quincy, &c., the Committee advise them to take the Mormon Trace, being the best and most direct. The streams are bridged excepting the Nichnabotna, where there is a Ferry. The road generally keeps a dividing ridge. There were many emigrants here this summer that went to St, Joseph from Burlington; they report the road through the State of Missouri very much broken, with many hills, and sloughs. If you should wish to go to St Joseph, this is the best place to come, and from this place to St Joseph is a good road and thickly settled, and teams constantly passing to and from. And we would also say, that the longest distance on the Mormon Trace without inhabitants is now forty miles, that before next spring, we think there will be many more settlers on the road as the Surveyors and Commissioners are now laying out the road from Pisgah, also from Fort Des Moines, and a weekly mail established from the Fort to this place. The distance from Council Bluffs to Fort Laramie is 445 miles. Distance from Independence, Missouri, to Fort Laramie, according to Mr. Bryant 672 miles; over two hundred miles farther than from this point. Thus you see that emigrants who cross the Missouri at this point shorten the distance over 200 miles.

We have eight or ten grist and flouring mills in the county, and any number of horses, mules, oxen, cows, &c., in the market for sale. Yet it is always safe for persons to bring their own teams. We advise all to have very light strong wagons, for either oxen or horses as all with heavy wagons this year have, if possible changed them at Salt Lake, or taken to packs, but if you pack from here your wagons will generally sell well at this place. Here we have many persons offering as guides to Salt Lake, California, Oregon or the Sioux Country North, finally if our fellow citizens are disposed to take this route they will find every facility to advance them on their journey.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. B. STUTSMAN,
T. D. BROWN,
C. VOORHIS,
H. BISHOP,
J. NEEDHAM.
} Committee.

Council Bluffs, Pottawatomie Co., Sept. 15, 1849

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS IN NEW YORK.—The N. York Evening Post of the 29th says: There has been a considerable advance in various articles of our domestic manufactures. Fancy cassimeres have recently advanced about an eighth, and sattinets 5 @ 6c. since last spring. Some manufacturers of sattinets have exhausted their stocks. In flannels, also, a considerable advance has been obtained, and orders have recently been given, in one instance we know of, for 20 bales, for future delivery at 18c., of a quality which only brought 14c. last year.

The following extract from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants we refer to at this time, that none may be led astray in regard to the coming of our Savior. The extract clearly shows what will take place before his coming. "Watch and pray lest you be caught in a snare:"

"And again, verily I say unto you, that the Son of man cometh not in the form of a woman, neither of a man tarveling on the earth: wherefore be not deceived, but continue in stedfastness, looking forth for the heavens to be shaken; and for the earth to tremble, and to reel to and fro as a drunken man; and for the valleys to be exalted; and for the mountains to be made low; and for the rough places to become smooth: and all this when the angel shall sound his trumpet.

But before the great day of the Lord shall come, Jacob shall flourish in the wilderness; and the Lamanites shall blossom as the rose: Zion shall flourish upon the hills, and rejoice upon the mountains, and shall be assembled together unto the place which I have appointed. Behold I say unto you, go forth as I have commanded you; repent of all your sins; ask and ye shall receive; knock and it shall be opened unto you: behold I will go before you, and be your rearward; and I will be in your midst, and you shall not be confounded: behold I am Jesus Christ, and I come quickly; even so: Amen."

SAMUEL S. SNOW.—We learn that this personage who published a proclamation against General Taylor's proclamation for a fast, was never a member of our church, but claims to be Elijah the Prophet, who has cursed the whole world and says none have a right to preach but himself. Several Elijah's have made their appearance lately, but they are not endowed with a very large portion of the spirit of the true and living God, if we may judge by the *manifesto's* which they have published.

Wood and Flour wanted at this office immediately, on subscription for the Guardian.

Oh! Haste to the Valley.

BY ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Far away in the west in the Mountains high vale,
Now wave the bright banners aloft in the air,
Blest land where the truth and the virtues prevail,
And earth's greatest sons in concord meet there.

Where, where is the place, where freedom should dwell,
Where no tyrants oppress, and God's Image shall mar;
Or Heavens' frowning face with anger shall swell,
Or Earth groaning with judgments and the loud din of war.

To flourish and triumph; the wilderness—the place;
Where clear as the sun the celestial order shines,
And fair as the moon beams the gospel's bright rays;
Where the olive of peace round each bosom entwines.

How beautiful the land, how rich are her climes;
Her everlasting hills in grandeur appear;
And her sequester'd Valley with fragrance combines
All the glories of nature to attract and to cheer.

And her saline waters now earths greatest wonder;
Producing their salt for millions to eat,
And along Utah's streams, where noble hearts ponder;
The millions of Zion's sons in friendship to meet.

The stretching eye seeks in vision sublime,
To paint the vast scenes of events to transpire;
The vanishing greatness of each nation and clime;
And the refuge and rest in the Western Empire.

There shall her stately walls magnificently rise,
And proud pillars of virtue her temples shall grace;
Where science shall scale from the hills to the skies;
And the school of the Prophets in Zion have place.

And there a Repository too, in splendor shall shine,
The wise men of nations their presents shall bring;
The Philosopher search, and all nature divine;
The Painter portray, and the Poet shall sing.

The Temple of God still more grand its display;
With the pattern of Heavenly things what can compare;
The order of Melchisedec with Heavenly array,
And the blessings of God shall the Saints receive there.

Come too ye sons of Joseph there find release,
The tomahawk bury and learn war no more;
There oppressions shall cease and you dwell in peace,
And flourish delightsome as in days of yore.

Hie to the Valley, brighter scenes there await us,
While Babylon's evils warn us quickly to flee;
No false friends shall betray, no mobbers shall hate us,
But the virtuous, the just, our companions shall be.

Death comes equally to us all, and makes us all equal when it comes. The ashes of an oak in the chimney are no epitaph of that oak, to tell us how high, or how large that was; it tells us not flocks it sheltered while it stood, nor what men it hurt when it fell. The dust of great person's graves is speechless too: it says nothing, it distinguishes nothing.

THE POPE PROCLAIMED AT ROME.—A dispatch from Paris, received by the N. York Courier, announces that the French Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:

"General Oudinot to be the Minister of War.

"ROME, July 16th, Mid-day—The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamation of the assembled multitude. A *Te Deum* was chaunted, and prayers of thanksgiving were offered up at St. Peter's. Public tranquility is every day being confirmed—the best feeling exists between the troops and the population."

If this announcement is true, the letter writers from Rome must have entered into a league to misrepresent the state of public feeling in the Eternal City.

HUNGARY.—*Address of M. Kossuth.*—The following eloquent address to the nations of Europe form part of a proclamation recently issued by M. Kossuth:

"The armies of the Hungarian nation have already fought out their quarrel with Austria The liberated country need only to be made to flourish. But the house of Hapsburg Lorriaine had once more petitioned the Russian despot for aid, and he broke into Hungary at the head of 12,000 Russian troops; through Cronstadt, Lemberg and Vienna; he broke into our country—the country of martyrs of liberty.

"We do not throw down our arms. We will fight the armies of the allied tyrants of Europe. God is just; his power is almighty. he hallows the battle field for the weak, and the strength of the mighty and wicked is broken.

"But we would speak a loud and solemn warning to the constitutional Governments and the nations of Europe.

"Ye Governments! ye are the official guardians of the liberty and the legitimate interests not only of your own countries, but of all Europe. A tremendous responsibility rests upon you. The punishment of every crime which you allow to be committed against liberty and the rights of man will come home to you and the lands ye govern!

"Wake up, oh ye people! at the approach of this enormous danger. The tyrant's armies are bonded together to tread under foot, and to silence every free word. They have begun in Germany, in Italy, and in this our land of Hungary.

"Thou haughty English nation! Hast thou forgotten that thou hast decreed this principle of non-intervention, that thou now sufferest an intervention directed against constitutional liberty, but thou lendest aid to the banner of tyranny by suffering this coalition of tyrants. The proud pennon of the British mast is threatened with disgrace. God will withdraw the blessing he has lent it, if it prove untrue to the cause to which it owes its fame.

"Awake, oh people of Europe! On Hungarian ground the battle of freedom of Europe is fighting. With this country the free world will lose a powerful member. In this nation a true and heroic champion will perish. For we shall fight until we spill the last drop of our blood, that our country may either become a chosen sanctuary of freedom consecrated with our blood, or shall form a damning monument to all eternity in token of the manner in which tyrants can league to destroy free people and free nations, and of the shameful manner in which free countries abandon one another!"

Signed M. KOSSUTH, Governor.
B. SZEMERE, Pres. of Council.

Young cattle are in good demand in this county and yearlings generally bring a good price. Beeves are also in good demand.

The Jews of Buda have resolved to emigrate to the United States. They are tired of forced contributions to support war, and declare themselves bankrupt.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct., 3, 1849.

The market has been active for nearly all kinds of produce since our last report. Groceries have been steady at former prices, and the market generally supplied:

WHEAT.—We quote fall wheat at 60 cts. and spring wheat 50 cts. per bushel—with a few sales.

FLOUR.—Has been very active with a scarcity in market, and commands readily 2,50 @ 2,75 cts. per hundred.

CORN.—The corn crop has been only partially gathered and none has come to market—but suppose 15 to 20 cts. per bushel will be the average price.

POTATOES.—We are unable to say what the price of potatoes will be, whether the rot will extend after the potatoes are put up is uncertain, but if it does not the prices will remain as at present 20 to 25 cts. per bushel.

BUTTER.—We can hear of no butter coming to market, and it readily commands 10 cts. per pound—we hope that our farmers will not let the people go without those things that they can supply as well as not. For further particulars we refer to our quotations.

Flour, per hundred,		$2 25@$2 50
Beef,	"	$1 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.		9@10c.
Coffee,	"	10c.
Rice,	"	8c.
Salt, ℔ sack,		$3 50
Pork,		none.
Bacon, ℔ lb.		none.
Green Hides, ℔ lb.		2½ c.
Dry do.	"	4½ c.
Iron, (tire,)	"	6 c.
" assorted,	"	6½ c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel, (new,)		20@25c.
Corn,	"	none.
Wheat,	"	60c.
Flaxseed,	"	35c.
Tallow, ℔ lb		8c.
Butter,	"	8@10c.
Cheese,	"	6@8c.
Beeswax	"	16@20c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,		50c.
Eggs, ℔ dozen,		8c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8, 1849.

Wheat—Sales on Thursday, at 93c. for Fall, sks included; Spring 65 cts sks included.

Flour—Sales of Country brands 4 37½ @ 4 50.

Hemp—Sales of choice at $122 @ 126 per ton.

Sundries—Bacon, 5½c. for clear sides. Lard, 6¾ @ 6¾c. ℔ pound. Butter, 7 @ 8c. ℔ lb. Flaxseed, 85c. ℔ bush. Hides 7c., from store, 7½c.

Salt.—G. A. $1 40 @ $1 45 per sk. Turk's Island $1 10 @ $1 15.

Groceries—Have advanced. Fair to Prime Sugar will bring 6½ to 6¾c. Coffee has also advanced. We quote Rio at 8¼ @ 8½c.; Havana, at 8 @ 8¼c. Plantation Molasses, 25 @ 27c. S. H. Molasses, 30 @ 35c.

MARRIED,

At Macedocia, Sept 30, by Lyman Stoddard, Mr. SPICER GRANDALL, to Miss IRINDA SHAFFORD.

In St. Louis, on Thursday the 31st of May, 1849, by Elder B. Bailey, Mr. Richard Bender to Anna Saxson.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,
Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.
Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
FREMONT COUNTY, }

TAKEN up by Daniel McKissick, living in Franklin township in the county and State aforesaid, on his plantation; one dark bay mare, supposed to be seven years old, left eye out, a scar on her right hind hoof at or in the edge of the hair, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, and by her side has a suckling mule colt; both appraised to the sum of sixty-five dollars.

Also one dark bay mare supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; her left hind leg has the appearance of having been corded, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, has by her side a suckling colt, both appraised to the sum of fifty-five dollars.

A true copy from the Estray Book.
A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com'n.
of Fremont county.
Fremont co., August 31, 1849.—o 3 3t

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled

J. W. COOLIDGE.
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN,

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods: Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coatings; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves, **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo., that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

St. Johns, N. B. Sept. 5, 1 P. M.

The Niagara, Capt. Ryan, arrived this morning at Halifax at 6 o'clock. The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

Austria and Hungary.

The intelligence from Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points; the cause which they upheld against fearful odds, has fallen past redemption. The precise details which led to the unfortunate and unexpected result, cannot be ascertained from the accounts within our reach; part of the main facts are that the Hungarians had been forced to lay down their arms, and submit unconditionally.

The Vienna correspondence of the London Times, says: "An official report from Colonel Dosallar, of the 8th, from Hermanstadt, gives particulars of what took place in South West Transylvania since the 4th, when Ludens was at Galfulva. After Bem's defeat of 31st ult., at Seidenberg, he proceeded toward Ledley's, which he reached on the 3d with a force of one thousand men and seventeen guns; at this place by an auxiliary force of 4,000 men and 800 cavalry, with 12 guns he proceeded towards Hermanstadt. Hasford, who had been left with 6 battalions, 8 guns and 350 Cossacks, to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reissnake and Lubenbach, where gained the victory mentioned yesterday, over the insurgent, General Stemall. This having been made known to General Luders, he foresaw that Bem would fall on Hasford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and take possession of Hermanstadt.

Nothing remained for him to do but to pursue Bem with all speed; before, however, that Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hasford had actually been attacked and driven from his position; and after a murderous battle in Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat. On the 6th, at 10 A. M., Luders' army stood before Hermanstadt, six battalions of the enemy, 500 horse and 18 guns, occupying the neighboring heights. A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hasford. A battle ensued, which ended in the complete route of the Magyars. The Russian cavalry put such fugitives as attempted to resist to the sword; the enemy lost 1,200 prisoners, 18 guns; had 1,600 killed, and 5,00 wounded. The Russians, including loss, suffered by Hasford on the 5th, had 36 killed. The battles of Seidenberg and Hermanstadt, produced the most desponding effect among the insurgents; many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while other came over to the victors.

Accounts from Vienna, by way of Warsaw, of 16th August, state, that the Hungarian Diet having surrendered their powers to Georgey, had dissolved itself. A meeting, including Kossuth, Georgey and Bem, took place at Arad, where it was determined to put an end to the war as sanguinary and useless. Georgey, addressed the council of war, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of the Hungarians—all resistance was vain—nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle. The war party, headed by Bem, Kossuth, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Ossova. It is stated that Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian Empire. Georgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch under the condition (if condition it can be called) that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops and his country.

A Vienna letter states that the number of troops that surrendered with Georgey was 27,000 men and 60 guns.

From a Vienna letter of the 17th, it appears that Kossuth is determined to hold out to the last.

The Russian papers publish the following letters from Prince Paskiewitch to the Czar.

"The Hungarians are at the feet of your Imperial Majesty. The Government of the insurgents has transfered its power to Georgey. The chief of the army of the insurgents surrenders to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgents. I have the good fortune to inform your Majesty that Georgey's only condition was to be allowed to lay down his arms to your majesty. I shall keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal." It is reported by some ardent friends of the Hungarians, that Georgey has proved himself a traitor and yielded to the golden arguments of the Russians.

Kossuth's wife and family, it is said, had fallen into the hands of the Imperialist troops.

England.

The official record shows a continued increase of mortality, arising from the general prevalence of cholera.

Hungary.

The Paris Friday evening "Presse" states that the capitulation of Georgey is to be attributed to the intervention of the English agent, and that terms of surrender were discussed and arranged at Warsaw, during the last journey with Prince Swartzenburg made to that city. This submission, says the Presse, "is consequently neither a *coup de etat*, nor act of despair, but the result of negotiations skillfully conducted by great Britain to save Hungary from the consequences of an unequal contest, and at the same time to deprive Russia of occupation, and of prolonging her stay beyond her own frontiers."

Vienna, Aug. 20th.—The Emperor returned yesterday. It was expected that further details of Georgey's surrender would transpire. Two proclamations were looked forward to with interest at Vienna, viz: Kossuth's resignation in favor of Georgey, and letters addressed to the Hungarians, in which he entreats them to lay down their arms, as it was useless to fight for a lost cause. Communication between Hungary, Moravia, and Galicia, is now open. The "Germanic Zeitung" states that a large part of Georgey's army at once enlisted into the Austrian service, and it is thought that 60,000 well appointed and efficient troops will be added to the Austrian army.

It is again stated that Kossuth, Messars and Dembrinski are safe in Turkey.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The St. Louis papers of the 13th inst. contain the following dispatches:

Hungarian Affairs.

The latest intelligence within our reach from Hungary is embraced in advices from Vienna of the 26th ult. The news from that quarter continues unsatisfactory, and full of contradictions as ever. The Wiener Zeitung publishes what it calls an explanation of the manner in which Georgey's surrender was brought about. The document contains so little that is new, that it does not seem advisable to quote it, for, while it carefully informs the public of all those circumstances of which we are already informed, it endeavors to throw light upon those points which are still open to the broadest doubts and suspicion.

The London News says that the general belief through the continent is, that the Hungarian General surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch on a pledge being given by the Russian commander, that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary.

The latest intelligence contains nothing to raise a doubt that Clapha still holds possession of Comorn. One account affirms that an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage. The Ban Jellachich had arrived at Temisvar; he is said to have met with no opposition on his way, and to have found the roads covered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the defeat of the Magyars. Bem and Guyon, surrounded by Luders, left their troops and contrived to escape. The decision of the Emperor concerning the surrender of Georgey's corps is, that it be partly enlisted in the Imperial ranks, and partly dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be submitted to trial.

It was rumored that Kossuth was captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Another account from Turkey assures us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived from Adrianople to Constantinople, where they had embarked in a British vessel. The letter from Georgey to Clapha, directing the surrender of Comorn, assignes no reason for his cause, other than that he had become convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, and that he was desirous of giving peace to his country, which was the only expedient to save it from utter perdition.

Austrian authorities state that a letter from Kossuth, before he knew of the surrender of Georgey, had been found, which contains a frank admission that the Magyar cause was irrevocably lost.

The Russian minister in France, in a formal note, has given an assurance to the French Government that the Emperor had not thought of territorial aggrandizement but that he will retire with his army so soon as the Hungarians shall have laid down their arms.

Further Intelligence by Europa.—Comorn had capitulated. The Austrian minister entered the for ress on the 29th. The country of Waal is entirely evacuated by the Hungarians. Kossuth is positively said to have left Arad, on his way to England, with the Hungarian crown jewels.

More Gold.—The Arkansas and Texas papers keep up the idea of gold in the Witchita Mountains. A good many gold seekers have gone thither, and we shall soon have accounts from them. Until then, we take from the reports which the papers contain some paragraphs which will serve to feed the appetite for the shining metal.

A correspondent of the Fort Smith Herald, writing from the Chickasaw District, Indian country, on the 26th, says:

A man came from the Witchita Mountains, a few days since, with a cactus, the dirt around the roots was washed and proved to be of such value that it fully compensated him for the trouble of his journey—it has set all north-western Texas on the gog to those mountains, in search of a few more of them cactus's "same sort."

[This is a more valuable species of cactus than our Horticultural Society can produce.] The same paper of the 22d, contains these revelations, although they look somewhat apocryphal:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from Perryville, in the Chickasaw nation, that gold is found in the Witchita Mountains, and that there are large numbers of persons with whom he was well acquainted in Texas, that have sold out entirely their farms, &c., and have gone to these mountains to dig the precious metal. Our friend came to this place to purchase articles for a company of Chickasaws who are going to the gold placer of the Wichita Mountains.

Maj. Thomas Wall and a few others will leave the Choctaw Agency about the 28th, for the Witchita gold placer. They will be joined at Perryville, Chickasaw nation, by a small company of Chickasaws, headed by Capt. Winchester Colbert."

The Bonham (Texas) Advertiser has at last "something tangible" from the reported gold regions west. Two respectable citizens had just returned to that place, who reported the existence of shining sands in the beds of rivulets issuing from a range of hills composed of sandy gravel, and succeeded in separating a small quantity of the shining particles from the sand. These grains look very much like gold. They brought in some specimens of rock, too, in all of which are veins and specks of metallic substance. They are all to be submitted to proper tests, and if it *be* golden sands, then they know where the *placer* is.

Other parties, it is said, have brought in samples of crude and of surpassing richness.

A French wag says that when the fogs hinder the working of the telegraph, the French provincials do not know whether they are governed by a King or a President.

Never stop to wish a thing done, but go and do it.

New York, Sept. 13.

Late from California.—The steamer Empire City arrived this morning with late news from California, bringing upwards of $600,000 in gold. The steamer California from San Farncisco, had arrived at Panama with $100,000 in gold.

A serious riot took place at San Francisco between a party of armed Americans and some Chilians, whose property was destroyed. Theodore Saunders and Samuel Roberts were convicted of the riot, and sentanced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The Mormon Mining Association's shares sell for $500 each.

Rich deposits of gold have been discovered on American and Feather rivers. It is reported and credited that one man alone, unassisted, gathered $6,000 worth of gold in one week; average amount gathered daily, each person one ounce.

The Sacramento valley was unusually healthy, although the weather was very hot; the thermometer at mid-day reached 105 deg. in the shade.

Provisions were plenty. Property which sold three months ago for $100, was now bringing $10,000 and 15,000.

Upwards of 300 passengers arrived at San Francisco during the month of July.

Yucatan.—The whites of Yucatan are now reduced to the direst extremities, and, unless assistance comes from abroad, they must abandon the peninsula to their ferocious and implacable foes, the Indians. So says the latest accounts.

The Merida Boletin, of August 1st, contains the memorial which Gov. Barbachano addressed to the Mexican secretary of foreign relations, with respect to the charge made against him of having sold Indian prisoners into slavery in Cuba. His explanation is, that it was imperative on the Yucatans to shoot all their prisoners, as they could not keep them, or transport them beyond the country. The Indians preferred the latter alternative, and Barbachano arranged for their passage to Cuba, and contracted on their behalf, that they should be remunerated for any labor done by them in Cuba. The Mexican government was entirely satisfied with Barbachano's explanation.

California Extravagance.—The correspondent of the Baptist Recorder, at San Francisco says:—"On the day of our arrival, a man paid $100 for ten bottles of Champagne, (the usual price,) and $30 for a large arm chair, in which he seated himself at the front of a house, drank and swore, and sung and drank, till five bottles were emptied, and then broke the remaining five upon the ground, his chair against the house, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty.

Two men by the names of Field and Thompson, were digging a well on Avery Creek, about twelve miles from Ottumwa, Iowa, and were killed by the "damp" in the well, on the 10th ult. One of the men, on descending into the well, was taken with what appeared to be a fainting fit, and fell out of the bucket; the other went down to his assistance and met the same fate. Before they could be relieved, both were dead.—[Republican.

One of the most effective and deadly weapons in the hands of the Hungarians, is that peculiar to the horseherds or Chykosz, who are now an important portion of the army. This weapon is a whip, with a handle two feet in length, a thong 20 feet long; at the end of this thong is a leaden ball, and at intervals, smaller ones, like shot on a fishing line. It is thrown with great precision and fatal effect. The Austrians could not at first make out what sort of wound those were which destroyed so many men. These horseberds muster several thousand, and act with the light hussars.

Wise Bailed.—John S. Wise who was committed to Jail in Palmyra, for the murder of Thomas B. Hart, to await his trial has been taken out, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge Reese, of the circuit court, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. J. M. Wimer, of St. Louis, and a Mr. White, of Canton are sureties upon the bond. He has returned to St. Louis. It is understood that a special term of the circuit court will be ordered some time in November for his trial.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

All Dead.—A vessel was lately found in the Bristol channel, and when boarded, it was discovered that the crew, composed of four persons, were all dead. There was not the slightest clue to the cause of this extraordinary mortality.

Important Verdict.—Our readers doubtless remember that while the Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethamy, Va., College, was on a tour through Scotland in 1847, he was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburg, through the agency of the Rev. James Robinson, for having, while discoursing on the subject of slavery, uttered sentiments obnoxious to that gentleman. The affair produced considerable agitation in this country and in some parts of Europe at the time of its occurrence.

After Mr. Campbell's release and return to this country, some of his friends in Scotland instituted a suit against Mr. Robinson, upon the charge of malignant persecution and false imprisonment of Mr. Campbell. This suit has recently terminated, and we learn from the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette, that the result is a decree of the Lords of Council and Session in favor of Mr. Campbell for two thousand pounds sterling, (equal to $10,000 nearly,) and costs.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Seven Weeks.—A California letter, of June 30th, in the New York Tribune, says:

I had a conversation with a friend of mine from Carson's creek and Stanislaus river, who told me that he and his friend struck on a place or dry gulch, seven miles from Carson's creek, and took out 7½ pounds of the prettiest gold you ever saw, in two days. They had been up there seven weeks, and had made about $15,000 between them, and were going up again in September.

The police in Rome is now directed by French officers, priests and spies. No songs containing any patriotic phrases are allowed to be sung in the coffee houses, or places of resort public.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domesties, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines; (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute al he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan an Leghorn bonnets, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Blk silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.
m2] 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN conformity to an order of the Atchison County Court, made on the 21st day of August, 1849, I will on the 29th day of September, inst., at the East Bank of the Nichtenabotna river, where the South line of section No. 2, T. 66, R. 42 intersects the same proceed to let the building of a bridge across said Nictenabotna river to the lowest bidder. Terms will be made known at the letting of said bridge, at which time and place a plan of said bridge with specification can be seen.

JOHN WOERLEN, Com'r.

Atchison co., Mo. Sept. 5, 1849.—2t

N. B. Any person wishing to see the Bridge Commissioner can find him at Woerlens Ferry.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestics.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and shirts of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin, sersenet, galloons, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, moleskin and cloth;
SHEETING—tick, diaper, towelling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and French dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton thread, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, h'k's and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, ripping, compass and hand saws, also turning webs, pit and hand saw sets and tillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, Scissors and spoons of good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and coguiac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartar, wax and candles;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, tinmans solder;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dresses—all offered CHEAP for cash, by
BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot,

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

References: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any busines in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Milinery**, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—tf

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at
July 25th. C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by
jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at
jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by
jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth busk;ns;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip ers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
	" pump-sole do;
" Fancy do do;	" gaiter do;
" Black Kid Web Ties;	" Monroe slippers;
	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans;
" do do Buskins	" do Pumps
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	" seal do;
	" kip do;
" do Gaiter Boots;	Boys' calf Brogans;
" do Grane do;	" kip do
" half Gaiters;	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mg boot, on the top of the House, No. 236; Now Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROUK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH**, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; caiicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Jeosph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS,

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for; if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS AT NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by
jy25 VOORHIS.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness and Bridle Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

S. F. POULTERER—General Engraver on wood, brass, copper and jewelry. Orders left at the Printing Office, or at the Union Hotel will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, July 25th, 1849—tf

C. CARBRY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer, Dry Goods and Provision Merchant. Cash paid for Produce, and sold at the lowest price of the day.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.—6m

RICE, Peaches and apples at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mormon Battalion.

The Mormon Battalion came out of the West,
Through all that wild region their troops were the best,
And save their own valor they succor had none;
They traversed the desert unaided and lone;
Untarnished their glory, unequaled their fame,
And long be remembered the Mormon Campaign.

The demon of prejudice shrunk with dismay,
When the Mormon Battalion in martial array,
Trod to the wild war drum, with banners displayed,
Their friends to protect and our country to aid;
The blood of our ancestors fired their veins,
And the soldier remembered his fathers' campaigns.

We've proved to the world that we loyal remain
And the spirit of freedom still runs in our veins;
True to our God may we ever remain,
And the counsel of Heaven forever sustain;
Though in exile we wander, our rights to maintain,
We remember Missouri in her early campaign.

The land once unequaled for virtue and fame,
A blot on your pages must ever remain;
Such deeds of barbarity never has stained,
Savage or Turk, or Spanish domains,
Though for murder and blood-shed they've ever been famed,
Though never to equal Missouri's campaign.

You never attempted to wipe out the stain,
The blood of the Prophet and Patriarch slain;
You've murdered and mobbed, and taken our rights,
And called on our soldiers your battles to fight;
Though not so many of our Mormon boys there were slain,
As the mobocrats lost in the Nauvoo campaign.

We've fought for a country from which we've been driven,
The home of our childhood, our own native haven,
But memory still clings to that hallowed spot,
Where the wild flowers springing around the lone grot,
By the tombs or our fathers whose ashes are lain,
To rest from their labors and early campaign.

Come all of you Mormons both soldiers and saints,
Remember your calling and cease your complaints,
To build up God's Kingdom to you it belongs;
Forget all your sufferings your sorrow and wrongs,
And when that we martial our armies again,
May our enemies remember the Mormon campaign.

For the Frontier Guardian.

On the Death of a Child.

BY ELIZA TERRILL.

I have been to the land of the sunny South,
And breathed of its balmy breath,
And reclined me amid its orange groves,
And found therein was death.

I have plucked the sweet, and the scented rose,
In Northern winter's hour,
And gazed in loviness upon
The fresh and the blooming flower.

Far dearer to me is my northern land,
With its dark pines clothed in snow,
And I longed to hear the wintry winds,
And to mark the whirling snow.

My spirit is wild, and strong and sad,
It soars both far and high,
It cannot be lame nor idly glad,
Nor droop, nor idly sigh;

It asks for work, for work to do,
For cares in this worldly strife,
And if it finds no food to feed upon,
It wears away its life.

MISCELLANY.

Losing One's Temper.

BY MRS. MARY GRAHAM.

I was sitting in my room one morning, feeling all "out of sorts" about something or other, when an orphan child whom I had taken to raise, came in with a broken tumbler in her hand, and said, while her young face was pale, and her little lip quivered—

"See, ma'am! I went to take this tumbler from the dresser to get Anna a drink of water, and let it fall."

I was in a fretful humor before the child came in, and her appearance, with the broken tumbler in her hand, didn't tend to help me to a better state of mind. She was suffering a good deal of pain in consequence of the accident, and needed a kind word to disturb the beatings of her heart. But she had come to me in an unfortunate moment.

"You are a careless little girl!" said I severely, taking the fragments of glass from her trembling hands. "A very careless little girl, and I am displeased with you."

I said no more, but my countenance expressed even stronger rebuke than my words. The child lingered near me for a few moments and then shrunk away from the room. I was sorry in a moment that I had permitted myself to speak unkindly to the little girl, for there was no need of my doing so, and moreover, she had taken my word, as I could see, deeply to heart. I had made her unhappy without a cause. The breaking of the tumbler was an accident likely to happen to any one, and the child evidently felt bad enough about what had occurred, without having my displeasure added thereto.

If I was unhappy before Jane entered my room, I was still more unhappy after she retired. I blamed myself and pitied the child; but this did not in the least mend the matter. In about half an hour Jane came up very quietly, with Willy, my dear little curly haired, angel faced boy in her arms. He had fallen asleep, and she had, with her utmost strength, carried him up stairs. She did not lift her eyes to mine as she entered, but went with her burden to the low bed that was in the room, where she laid him tenderly, and then sat down with her face turned partly away from me, and with a fan kept off the flies, and cooled his moist skin.

Enough of Jane's countenance was visible to enable me to perceive that its expression was sad. And it was an unkind word from my lips that had brought this cloud over her young face!

"So much for permitting myself to fall into a fretful mood," said I mentally. "In future I must be more watchful over my state of mind. I have no right to make others suffer from my own unhappy temper."

Jane continued to sit with Willy and fan him; and every now and then I could hear a very low sigh come up, as if involuntary, from her bosom. Faint as the sound was, it smote upon my ear, and added to my uncomfortable frame of mind.

A friend called and I went down into the parlor, and sat conversing there for an hour. But all the while there was a weight upon my feelings. I tried, but in vain, to be cheerful. I was distinctly aware of the fact that an individual—and that a motherless little girl—was unhappy through my unkindness; and the consciousness was like a heavy hand upon my bosom.

"This is all a weakness," I said to myself after my friend had left, making an effort to throw off the uncomfortable feeling. But it was of no avail. Even if the new train of thought awakened by conversation with my friend, had lifted me above the state of mind in which I was when she came, the sight of Jane's sober face, as she passed me on the stairs, would have depressed my feelings again.

In order to both relieve my own and the child's feelings, I thought I would refer to the broken tumbler, and tell her not to grieve herself about it, as its loss was of no consequence whatever. But this would have been to have made an acknowledgment to her that I had been in the wrong, and un instinctive feeling of pride remonstrated against that.

"Ah me!" I sighed. "Why did I permit myself to speak so unguardedly?—How small are the causes that sometimes destroy our peace. How much of good or evl, is there in a single word.

Some who read this may think that it was very weak to let a hastily uttered censure against a careless child trouble me. What are a child's feelings?

I have been a child; and, as a child, have been blamed severely by those whom I desired to please, and felt that unkind words fell heavier and more painfully, sometimes than blows. I could, therefore, understand the nature of Jane's feelings, and sympathize with her to a certain extent.

All through the day Jane moved about more quietly than usual. When I spoke to her about any thing—which I did in a kinder voice than I used—she would look into my face with an earnestness that rebuked me.

Towards evening I sent her down stairs for a pitcher of cool water. She went quickly, and soon returned with a pitcher of water and a tumbler, on a waiter. She was coming towards me, evidently using more than ordinary caution, when her foot tripped against something, and she stumbled forward. It was in vain she tried to save the pitcher. Its balance was lost, and it fell over and was broken to pieces at my feet, the water dashing upon the skirts of my dress.

The poor child became instantly as pale as ashes, and the frightened look she gave me I shall not soon forget. She tried to speak and say that it was an accident, but her tongue was paralyzed for the moment, and she found no utterance.

The lesson I had received in the morning, served me for the purpose of self-control now, and I said instantly, in a mild voice—

"Never mind, Jane; I know you could not help it. I must tack down the loose edge of the carpet. I came near tripping myself to-day. Go and get a floor cloth and wipe up the water as quickly as you can, while I gather up the broken pieces.

The color came back instantly to Jane's face. She gave me one grateful look, and then ran quickly away, to do as I directed her. When she came back she blamed herself for not being more careful, expressed sorrow for the accident, and promised over and over again that she would be more guarded in future.

The contrast between both of our feelings now and what they were in the morning was very great. I felt happier for having acted justly and with due self-control; and my little girl, though troubled on account of the accident, had not the extra burden of my displeasure to bear.

"Better, far better," I said to myself, as I sat and reflected upon the incidents just related—"better, far better is it in all our relations in life, to maintain a calm exterior, and on no account to speak harshly to those who are below us. Angry words make double wounds. They hurt those to whom they are addressed, while they leave a sting behind them.—Above all, should we guard against a moody temper. Whenever we permit anything to fret our minds, we are not in a state to exercise due self-control, and if temptation comes then, we are sure to fall."

"Woman is the last and most perfect work of God." Ladies are the productions of silk-worms milliners, and dress makers.

Charles Ellett, a distinguished civil engineer says that the navigation of the Ohio river may be made permanent throughout the year, for boats drawing five feet of water, by the construction of reservoirs that would not cost over $600,000.

CURIOSITIES.—Babies to sit on the laps(e) of the year.

The woman who kneaded the dough for the crust of the earth.

A box of salve to cure the felon on the finger of a cradle.

A pair of spectacles for the eye of a lime-kiln.

One of the pups of a saw-mill dog.

Garments for the naked truth.

A cure for the heaves in a shaving horse.

Leather tanned with the bark of a dog.

A half gallon of the spirit of '76.

The bristle on the end of time.

Handles for the axes of the planets.

The nose on the face of nature.

Drops to cure the tooth-ache in a rake.

A fox caught by the hounds of a wagon.

The skin of the legislative body.

A finger-nail from the hand of a clock.

The Knickerbocker cannot for his life let "colored pussons" alone. Here he is at them again:

"A colored clergyman, preaching recently to a black audience at the south, said: "I s'pose, indeed I s'pect, dat de reason de Lord made us brack men, was, 'cause he use all de white men up 'fore he got to de brack men, and he had to make him brack. But dat don't make no odds, my bredren; de Lord look a'ter brack man, too. Don't de scripture say dat two sparrer-hawks um sold for a farden, and dat not one ob 'em soll fall 'pon de ground without deir farder? Well, den, my bredren, if your hebbenly fader care so much for a sparrer-hawk, when you can buy *two* ob 'em for a farden, how bery much more he care for *you*, dat is wu'th six or seven hundred dollars a piece!" If that argument isn't a colored "non-sequitur," we never *saw* a colored "non-sequitur."

Before Mrs. Farnham's enterprise was heard on that const, a merchant of St. Jago, in Chili, advertised for two hundred young, white, poor and virtuous girls, (ninas, jovenes blancas, propres y de conducta intachable,) and of average prettiness, to be taken to California, and honorably married.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Nonpariel has the following good humored reply to a communication that he received from the self styled President of the church, Wm. Smith:

Apostacy.

We have received a communication from a gentleman signing himself "Wm. Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," in reply to a few facts we gave in relation to the Mormons of Salt Lake and Beaver Islands. * * * *

We understand that this "Wm. Smith, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," does not recognize the Mormons of the islands and the wilderness as "Latter Day Saints,"—they are "base apostates-" We would like to put the question to President Smith which was put to Rolla—"How numerous is your army?" He might reply as definitely as Rolla did—"Count the leaves of yonder forest;" but it is probable that the followers of President Smith can be numbered by those expert in mathematics. If those who remain in the "true faith" according to him should prove to be more numerous than we suspect, he should be a little modest about pronouncing the main bodies of the Mormons "base apostates." They have probably excommunicated him and his followers, and the world is left sadly in the dark as to the real "Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints."

As to the communication of President Smith, we decline publishing it because of the apparent bad temper which dictated it, and the unfounded denunciation with which it abounds. Saying nothing of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," we think the communication unbecoming even the humblest layman among the "saints." Though "base" heretics ourselves, we could not have written so ill-natured an article. We mention these things for the improvement of our friend President Smith, that he may adorn a godly life and dignify his exalted position with patience, humility, long-suffering and charity. We have a high regard for the honor of the "faith," and respectfully commend to President Smith the Scriptures, "which are given for doctrine, for reproof, and for instruction in righteousness".

A word now as to apostacy. There was a time when apostacy was considered next to the unpardonable sin. He who should break from the evangelical fold was branded under ecclesiastical solemnity and awe, and cast out among the vilest of the earth. For what! Because in the exercise of the mind he had—of the powers he received from the Eternal, he formed a difference of opinion between himself and those with whom he was connected, and as an honest man he could no longer profess his belief in what he thought to be erroneous. The effect was, as it still is in any similar case, that the apostate was disgraced on account of his honesty; for had he been cowardly enough to fear the power of Diets, Synods, Conventicles, and Conferences, and hypocritical enough to profess what he did not believe, he would have glided on in the "true faith" respected and beloved by his brethren.

And who are they that presume to sit in judgment upon the opinions of their fellows? They are those who are consciencious, to be sure, in what they do, but yet are in error—who know not the rights of mind and therefore cannot respect them—who believe themselves commissioned by the divine will and constantly sustained by the Almighty hand in all they do—they are, in short, individuals who may surrender themselves, soul and body, to faith and forms that have come they know not whence. They place the best impulses of the heart and the highest thoughts of the head under ban, and thus attempt to annihilate all that is great and glorious in human nature.

The only difference between the past and the present in this respect is, that apostacy is becoming honorable and is no longer a disgrace except with the narrow-minded few whose pride is wounded by the exposures of the apostate. The man of independence enough to think for himself and owe no thanks to a priesthood, and to act faithfully to his convictions of right, is now regarded as a superior person whom no ecclesiastical censures can intimidate nor no solemn gravity of self-constituted prophets and apostles can awe.

The great truth on this subject is being known—the truth that every man is his own prophet, priest, and king, and it is an insult to high heaven to interfere with the practice of this truth. No body of men have a right to restrain the mental operations of any inquiring mind, except in the individual exercise of the right that all possess, of free and candid conversation with each other for mutual enlightenment. Reader, you have as much authority to excommuniate a whole conclave of these ecclesiastical conspirators against the right of free inquiry, as they have to excommunicate you.

Little is said at the present day among respectable people, of apostacy; and this affair of President Smith and the Mormons is a rich burlesque on all efforts of the Church in the restraint of freedom of inquiry, and on its excommunication for heresy. President Smith is a benefactor of his race in rendering absurdity ridiculous.

No—every man is himself responsible for the exercise of such faculties as he has, and none can act for him. He annihilates himself in so far as he yields to others his freedom of thought and action. No sect or party can do my thinking, and I regard it as an insult for any to claim my homage. In doing so they propose to strike me from the list of freemen and merge me in a confused mess of incoherent inconsitencies.

NEW RACE IN AERICA.—A hitherto unknown race of people have, it is said, been discovered in the interior of Africa. They occupy the kingdom of Bari. They are black in color, and very tall, but destitute of the usual negro features.

ANNUAL MORTALITY OF CITIES.—London, 1 in 45; St. Petersburg, 1 in 20; Genoa, 1 in 46; Paris, 1 in 32; Berlin, 1 in 34; Vienna, 1 in 25; Rome, 1 in 31; Geneva, 1 in 40; Philadelphia, 1 in 42; Boston, 1 in 40; New York, 1 in 35; New Orleans, 1 in 20; St. Louis, 1 in 25. Total, 13 in 435.

Newspaper Editors.

The N. Y. Mirror remarks, that it "is one of the anomalies of our political organization, that those who have the widest influence in shaping public events, who are the direct means of elevating certain men to official posts, who give more of their time to the public than any other class, and whose aid and advice are more anxiously sought in emergencies than those of any other class, should when patronage of a party is to be distributed be deemed unworthy of participating in the fruits of their own labors. Editors and conductors of newspapers are, as a class, proscribed, so far as the emoluments of executive patronage go. There are, exceptions, of course, but they are very few; and for obvious reasons, which we need not repeat, we cannot enlarge upon this subject as we would willingly do."

And the Mirror might add that it is not by government alone that they are proscribed. They are generally overlooked in the distribution of trust in the people's gift, so that when we hear of an editor being nominated to the House of Representatives, or some other menagerie of hungry politicians, the cry is, "Editors rising." What an idea! *Rising* from the power of the press, the grandest power in the world—the daily power of scattering abroad, not only the seeds of knowledge but co-operating with the beneficent designs of Heaven itself in doing good—aye, by a single line or sentence promoting some cause of philanthrophy and mercy; sending forth some purifying and elevating thought; rallying the benevolent to the relief of some child of misery and wo; scourging vice with a lash of scorpions; sounding the trumpet call for the friends of education and intelligence to combine and put forth their energies to deliver their fellow men from the deep darkness of uninstructed mind; leading the van in some mighty measure of improvement, which will bring forth from the bowels of the earth untold treasures of wealth, and raise a decayed State from the grave, revisiting her cheek with the bloom of youth, and circling her brow with the diadem of empires—talk of *rising* from such a position as this to a seat in Congress! The Editor does not appreciate his vocation who thus speaks. We should as soon talk of an eagle *rising* from his mountain "eyrie" to mingle in the clamoring and squabbles of a community of puddle-ducks.

As to offices of the government, we see no reason why the editor who has passed his life in fighting the battles and bearing the heaviest burthens of the cause, should not be entitled to as much consideration as the politicians, whom he has a thousand times converted by a dash of his pen from catterpillars to butterflies. In this country, editors are too frequently looked upon as tools to raise aspirants to high stations, and when that is done to be cast aside as worthless, In unenlightened and uncivilized France, the very reverse is the case, and we find the power of the press acknowledged in deeds as well as words, and editors placed at the head of the government.

So it will be here, one of these days. Let the editorial fraternity wait in patience, and its time will come. In the mean time, let it never forget that there can be no station more truly honorable and beneficial than its own vocation.—[Richmond Republican.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—The total amount of public money in the several depositories on the 23d July, was $4,908,509 97. But there are outstanding drafts to the amount of $1,486,423 55, which, when deducted with the suspense account, leaves $3,422,-086 42.

The total receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1849, are as follows: From customs, $5,794,256, 50; lands, $279,685 26; miscellaneous, $63,-500; loan of 1847, (treasury notes funded) $2,986,600; loan of 1848, $2,017,450. Total, $11,141,491 76. The expenditures for the same time amount to $14,418,239 92, as follows: Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, including $3,500,000 under treaty with Mexico, $3,909,143 12; army, $2,268,203 69; Indian department $441,717 41; fortifications, $129,127 52; pension, $162,380 17; navy, $2,041,912-23; interest, $1,765,223 58; reimbursement treasury notes, $2,998,850; redemption of public debt, $641,175; premiums and commission on purchase of public debt, $60,-443 31; redemption of treasury notes purloined, $54 05.

Douglass Jerrold calls woman's arms "the serpents that wind about a man's neck, killing his best resolutions."

"I have met my match," as the Devil said when he encountered the lawyer.

Mrs. Partington says that a man fell down the other day in an applejack fit, and that his life was extripated.

A TRADING PRINCESS.—The Journal du Havre, of July 17, says: For some days every one has been able to perceive, in the roadstead in front of the bathing establishment of Frascati, a large steamer. This vessel, named the William, belongs to the Princess of Orange, who is at present at Dieppe, for the benefit of bathing. Thence she is about, it is said, to proceed to Palestine. This Princess is an intrepid tourist, and proceeds where she pleases in her yatcht. Independently of this steamer, the Princess possesses, we are informed, eleven steamers which trade for her with England, Russia and the Netherlands. Her revenue is estimated at three millions of francs.

A verdant youth from the country was recently dismissed by a young damsel in this city, on the ground that she had been advised to avoid any thing *green* during the prevalence of the cholera.—[Pitts. Chronicle.

Equality.

Consider, man—weigh well thy frame,
The king, the beggar are the same;
Dust formed us all. Each breathes his day,
Then sinks into his native clay.

"Job Printing," exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "I'm glad on't, I allers thought he would do a better business than *moping* over his losses, and he must be just the sort of man to print in such hot weather, if he's as patient as he's called."

The Cemetries of Constantinople.

The people of each faith in Constantinople have distinct quarters allotted to them in death as well as in life. The dark groves of cypresses, with their turbaned stones of white marble, belong exclusively to the Moslems, and many are the generations of them interred there.

It has been the custom among Oriental nations, from remote antiquity, to plant a tree at the birth, and another at the death, of a member of a family, and a cypress is invariably planted at each Mussulman's grave. The Turks reserve that funeral-tree for themselves, and it is prohibited being planted in other cemetries. As no grave is opened a second time, these burial-grounds have become vast forests, extending for miles around the city and suburbs. The cypresses here, from the nature of the soil or the uses to which they are applied, have grown to a size seen no where else, and they form a shade which even an oriental sun can never penetrate.

The tombstones of the Turks are of white marble, supplied from the quarry of Marmora, or they are not unfrequently shaped from the ancient columns and marbles. The turban surmounting the stone distinguishes the graves of males; those of females are simply ornamented with a rose branch. The form of the turban denotes the rank and condition of the deceased. Thus the grave of the pasha, the soldier, the dervish, the lawyer, the merchant are easily recognized. The number of stones that may be observed, from which the turban has been recently severed, are tombs of the Janissaries. The late Sultan, not satisfied with having annihilated that rebellious body, waged war against them in death, and, in order to obliterate every trace of their existence, directed the mutilation of their tombstones. No turban of a Janissary is now standing within sight of any road. Each stone is placed standing; it bears a single inscription recording the name of the deceased, the date of his death, and sometimes a sentence from the koran. The letters in relief are richly gilt, and when they begin to lose their lustre undergo renovation at the expense of some pious descendent.

Nothing is more touching or impressive than to see, beneath the shade of some dark cypress, solitary men absorbed in prayer, or groups of women, sitting over the graves of departed friends, with whom, in deep affliction, they seem to hold communication, or suppplying with water the flowers planted in cavities left expressly in each for them. Multitudes of turtle-doves frequent these cemetaries. They are at all times seen fluttering among the overhanging trees, and with bats and owls hold divided sway.

Burying within the city is strictly prohibited—a wise regulation among people whose graves are exceedingly shallow: were it otherwise, baneful effects might be apprehended. The aromatic odor of the cypress is supposed to neutralize pestilential exhalations, and render the air salubrious. The Turks have an idea that the soul is in a state of torment from the moment of death until that of burial. They therefore hurry the funeral with as much speed as possible, in order to obtain repose for their departed friend; and almost the only occasion on which a Turk is seen walking at a quick pace, is when carrying a dead body on a bier towards the cemetry. This is to them the most sacred of all obligations, as the koran declares that he who carries a dead body for forty paces, procures for himself the expiation of a great sin. Coffins are not used; the corpse, when carried, is decently covered, and when deposited in the grave, thin boards are so placed as to prevent the earth pressing upon it.

The cemetries of Rayahs are shaded by the platanus, mulberry, and the terebinth or turpentine tree. Of these burial-grounds, that of the Armenians is pre-eminently beautiful. The tree they prefer is the trebinth, which grows to a prodigious size. Numbers of them overhanging the Bosphorus, contribute considerably to the picturesque appearance of that lovely strait. The Armenian tombs are inscribed with the name of the deceased, and devices rudely carved in relief represent the profession and the manner of his death: thus, if he has been decapitated, he is represented with his head in his hand; if hanged, the body appears suspended on a gallows; if strangled, the application of the bow-string is depicted. Ignominious as these deaths are, they are considered as no disgrace among the Armenians. None of their community, they assert, is ever executed for a real crime. The true motive is the confiscation of their properties, and some plausible excuse is invented to conceal it.

Beyond Pera there are extensive cemetries belonging to every race—English, Germans, Swiss, and French, lie promiscuously in the Protestant cemetry; and contagious to it, Spaniards, French, Italians, and their descendents, the Peorites, occupy a portion of land belonging to the Roman Catholics Within Pera, a burying-groud called "*Les Petits Champs des Morts*," to distinguish it from another called "*Les Grande Champs des Morts*," is a fashionable promenade. In the evening Frank ladies, gaily attired, attended by their beaux, assemble in great numbers, talking and laughing among the cypresses and tombstones.

In one of the counties of Kentucky, some of the voters have addressed a series of questions to one of their candidates for the Legislature, among which are the following:

Are you in favor of the next war?

Do you believe the Irish came over in the *same* boat with Noah?

Do you believe that Eve's eating the forbidden fruit, caused the knot in a man's neck called "Adam's apple?"

Are you a "*gradual Imaginationist*?"

Do you liquor?

If elected, do you pledge yourself *not to go to Frankfort*?

Not being caucased on, do you pledge yourself not to be caucased off—but run until the "last day in the evening"—going through the polls like "a dose of salts!"

NATIVITY OF THE VICTIMS.—Of the 1,530 deaths in New York in one week, 696 were Americans, and 656 foreigners; of the latter, 434 were Irish, and 148 Germans.

A HOG CASE.—Rather an amusing hog case was told us by a legal gentleman recently, which, for the benefit of our readers, we make public, without mentioning the names of the parties. On the confines of the town live two small farmers, each, among other things, engaged in the rearing of hogs. One is an honest German, the other an Englishman. Not long ago the German missed from his pen several hogs, with peculiar marks and spots, which he thought he could recognise any where; and, after a diligent search they, or what was supposed to be them, were discovered by the German's son, (Hans,) in the pen of his neighbor, the Englishman. Claim was immediately made by the one for their restoration; but was stoutly refused by the other, who maintained that he had raised them from infant piggery to their then condition. A suit for their recovery was the result; lawyers were engaged, and the case came before a magistrate for his decision.

Hosts of witnesses were examined on each side. On the part of the German, it was proved that his hogs were of the same color and spots; that an old dog, with but one tooth, had bitten one of them in the ear, and the mark was shown, &c. The Englishman proved, by an equal array of testimony, the littering of the pigs, the careful bringing of them up to hogdom, the cutting of the dog-bitten hog's ear with a knife with a broken blade, &c. It was a most doubtful case. The two women that claimed before Solomon the mothership of the child were not more positive in their assertions than were the two litigants as to the ownership of the hogs in question. Testimony was so nicely balanced that the justice was bothered how to decide. The lawyers on each side made most earnest declamations as to the rights of their clients. At last, the German's lawyer (who was but a young disciple of Blackstone, and this was the first case) was seized with a lucky thought. He desired the son of the German to be recalled. Hans stepped forth. He was asked if he was not in the habit of calling the hogs, and did they not answer his call. He answered yes. "And now, Hans," said the lawyer, "did you call them in German or English?" "Me calls dem in Deitch," replied Hans. Resort was immediately had to the Englishman's hog-yard; Hans called the hogs "in Deitch," and, lo! those which the German claimed were the only ones out of the number which came forth at Hans's German call. The effect was irresistable. Judgment was immediately rendered for the German, and the hogs ordered to be restored to him. Whether any further legal steps are to taken in the matter, we have not learned.—[Republic.

A YANKEE WAY OF TELLING A STORY.—[*Scene in Court.*] Counsel: Well, what do you know of this matter? Please state to the Jury what you saw. Witness: I was going along the road with my team, and come up where Dickery and Grub were taking down a pair of bars; I stopped and asked Grub a question, when out came Marm Jones out of her house with a rolling-pin and hit Dickery a dig in the ribs. Counsel: What was the cause of her striking him? Witness: I do'no, unless it was 'cause he was gittin down the bars. Counsel: Well what took place then? go on with your story. Witness: When she hit him, Dickery up and give her a lounger right in the mums, for, says he, I don't be licked by a woman no how; well, says she, I don't be puckerstoppled in that way, I can tell ye. Counsel: What's that word? I don't understand. Witness: Puckerstoppled, (*a laugh.*) Counsel: What does that mean? Witness: Why, connunk'd, (*a louder laugh.*) Counsel: Please to explain yourself, what does that mean? Witness: Why, as I understand it, she didn't like the feelin' of that dab in the chops, so she gin him a piece of her mind on the subject. Counsel: Go on. Witness: After that they slat round them pretty lively for a considerable spell. They then stopped a minute, and began to jaw—says she I aint goin' to be skeert. Arter they stood and jawed a spell, Joe Hines come up and axed Dickery what he was doin' to Marm Jones. He said he was only fending off her darned old rolling-pin. Then the old woman said it warnt a rolling-pin, that she could substanche. And then they snarled a spell, and did up a considerable talk among um, but they didn't tackle agin—and that's all I know about it.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate states that recently a fire was discovered issuing from the ground in the lower part of the town, and that for the space of twenty or thirty feet square it appeared to be in a state of entire combustion.

A sulphurous smell arose from it, and water, though applied freely, did not extinguish it. Ashes were, at last, used with success, but subsequent examination showed very little, if any trace on the ground, of the action of the fire.

The art of advertising is the same to a tradesman as the art of dressing is to a beauty; the great secret of both is to expose enough to excite curiosity, and to conceal enough to leave curiosity ungratified.

CUCUMBERS.—When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining on the stem upon which it grew; then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber remaining to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it, there will be new cucumbers, as large and as fine as those that grew in the natural way.

A gentleman putting his arm about a young lady's neck the other day, and disarranging her frills, was tartly informed that she considered it rather rough treatment.

Four young Morocco girls, of wonderful personal beauty, who have been acting as Hebes, and distributors of coffee and other beverages, at one of the fashionable Cafes in Paris, have gone to London. They have nightly attracted large crowds, as well from the singularity of their appearance, as from their personal beauty, and have realized for their importer a handsome sum.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

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Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
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From the Times and Seasons.

THE GATHERING.

The gathering of the saints is a subject which has created not a little speculation among the religious world, although some of its leading features are very familiar to the saints. It is thought a strange thing that the saints should gather; and mankind being generally "ignorant of the scriptures, and of the power of God," are ready to ascribe it to an impure motive, political intrigue, a thirst after power, or some other unholy influence. It is true that the gathering of the Jews is a subject which has obtained some credence, and has been advocated by a portion of our modern theologists; the scriptures pertaining to this subject have been thoroughly investigated, and the idea of "Jerusalem being inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem," is one that has been entertained by many; and they have reflected with pleasure and delight upon the time when the promises made to God's ancient people should be fulfilled; when "he that has scattered the house of Israel shall also gather them." But upon what principle, for what purpose, or by whom they should be gathered, is a subject about which men are most egregiously ignorant. Nor has it entered into their minds that any other people should be gathered together, under the direction and guidance of heaven, nor that the principle of the gathering was one upon which Jehovah had acted in the different ages of the world, for the building up of his kingdom, and the accomplishment of his purposes. Whereas the scriptures are full of subjects of this kind, unfolding the designs of Jehovah, pertaining to the different nations of the earth. Not only are Israel and Judah mentioned, as objects of God's mercy, but other nations also. The Moabites, the Amorites, and the Elamites will not be among the least of those who shall participate in God's mercies. As the father of the spirits of all flesh, Jehovah does exercise a paternal care over all his creatures, and in order to acomplish this will erect a standard, for, according to the prophet, "Zion shall be established in righteousness, and *all nations* shall flock to her standard."

The purposes of God, in regard to the human family, are great and comprehensive, and are marked by the most consummate wisdom, and as in the formation of worlds, the organization of the solar system, and the order of nature, his intelligence is displayed, so in regard to the well-being, safety and happiness, both present and future, of the universal world, he, as the great father of the human family, feels highly interested. It is true that he adopts plans and makes use of means, which in the estimation of men in many instances would be foreign from the point, yet when we consider, that with Him dwells wisdom, that "his thoughts are not as our thoughts, nor his ways as our ways," we shall not be surprised that he makes use of means for the accomplishment of his designs, which in many instances are, to us incomprehensible.

When the Lord created the heavens and the earth, he had a design in it, and had certain purposes to accomplish, and when he created the beasts of the field, the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air, he did it to promote his purposes and to advance his glory, and when man was placed as lord of creation, it was for a purpose, and the which, though it may now be mysterious, yet when the curtain of heaven shall be withdrawn, and we shall comprehend eternal things, we shall see and acknowledge "that the judge of all the earth has done right." The council of heaven was had among the Gods' in the eternal world, pertaining to all these subjects, of their creation, before ever they were formed, "or the morning stars sang together for joy;" and by him who comprehends the end from the beginning and before whom, and with whom, the present, the past, and the future are one eternal now, their organization, habits, propensities, the object of their creation, the position they would take in the order of that creation, and how, and by what means they would be made happy, and increase his glory, was fully understood by him who has done "all things well."

The world was not made to be annihilated nor the creatures that he has formed: all of them were intended to fulfil the measure of his creation. The sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, man, beast, bird and fish, all occupy their several spheres, all were made for the glory of God, and all were intended to fill up the measure of their creation, and to bring about his purposes, and the beast of the forest, the fish of the sea, or the fowl of the air, all are necessary in the vast works of creation, and the chirping sparrow upon the house top, fulfill the measure of his creation, in his own sphere, as much as an archangel does in his.

"Whichever link you from the order stirke,
"Tenth, or tenth-thousand, breaks the chain alike."

It is true that they move in different spheres and occupy a different glory; but although we cannot now see those various connecting links, the time will come, when we shall hear "every creature in heaven, every creature on the earth, and every creature under the earth, say blessing, and glory, and honor, and might, and majesty, and dominion, be ascribed unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the lamb forever." It is true that they will occupy their several spheres, they will not all obtain the same glory, "for there is one glory of the sun and another of the moon, and another glory of the stars; and as one star differeth from another star in glory, so also will it be in the resurrection. There are also celestial bodies, (and telestial bodies,) and bodies terrestrial; and the glory of the celestial is one," (and the glory of the telestial is another;) and the glory of the terrestrial is another. Again, "all flesh is not the same flesh; but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds." All occupy their own place, fulfill their own sphere and glorify God. And as there are different glories that the children of men will inherit, in the eternal world according to their faithfulness, diligence and capacity, in keeping the commandments of God while here; each one will be enabled to find his own element, and participate in that kind of glory which is the most congenial to his nature and suited to his capacity, according to the testimony of the prophet.

"And they who are not sanctified through the law which I have given unto you; even the law of Christ must inherit another kingdom, even that of a terrestrial kingdom, or that of a telestial kingdom. For he who is not able to abide the law of celestial kingdom, cannot abide a celestial glory: and he who cannot abide the law of a terrestrial kingdom, cannot abide a terrestrial glory: he who cannot abide the law of a telestial kingdom, cannot abide a telestial glory: therefore he is not meet for the kingdom of glory. Therefore, he must abide a kingdom which is not a kingdom of glory.

And again, verily I say unto you, the earth abideth the law of a celestial kingdom, for it fulfilleth the measure of its creation, and transgresseth not the law. Wherefore, it shall be sanctified; yea, notwithstanding it shall die, it shall be quickened again, and shall abide the power by which it is quickened, and the righteous shall inherit it: for notwithstand they die, they also shall rise again a spiritual body: they who are of a celestial spirit, shall receive the same body which was a natural body; even ye shall receive your bodies, and your glory shall be that glory by which your bodies are quickened. Ye who are quickened by a portion of the celestial glory, shall then receive the same, even a fulness: and they who are quickened by a portion of the terrestrial glory, shall then receive the same, even a fulness: and they who are quickened by a portion of the telestial glory, shall then receive the same even a fulness: and they who remain, shall also be quickened; nevertheless, they shall return again to their own place, to enjoy that which they are willing to receive, because they were not willing to enjoy that which they might have received.

For what doth it profit a man if a gift is bestowed upon him, and he receive not the gift? Behold he rejoices not in that which is given unto him, neither rejoices in him who is the giver of the gift.

And again, verily I say unto you, that which is governed by law, is also preserved by law, and perfected and sanctified by the same: that which breaketh a law, and abideth not by law, but seeketh to become a law unto itself, and willeth to abide in sin, and altogether abideth in sin, cannot be sanctified by law, neither by mercy, justice, or judgment. Therefore, they must remain filthy still." Page 101, Doctrine and Covenants.

It is evident from the above, that no man need murmur or complain, at the dealing of God, for he will be enabled to obtain the very thing which he is looking and living for.

The earth, as part of the creation of God, has and will fulfil the measure of its creation. it has been baptized by water, it will be baptized by fire; it will be purified and become celestial, and be a fit place for celestial bodies to inhabit. It will become the residence of those who have abode a celestial law, and of none other; after it has thus become purified, and made celestial. It was to obtain an inheritance of this kind, that all the prophets, apostles and ancient worthies, suffered and endured so patiently, all that they had to pass through. They had found out the way to come to God; the curtain of futurity was withdrawn from before their vision, and having a knowledge of the designs and purposes of God in regard to the earth, "they endured as seeing him who is invisible," they "were tempted, tried, and sawn asunder." They wandered about in sheep skins, and in goat skins; they dwelt in deserts and in dens, and in the caves of the earth, for they had respect unto the recompense of reward; they looked *for a city* which hath foundation, whose builder and maker is God. Well hath Paul said "they that say such things, declare plainly that they seek a country.

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wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God, for he hath prepared for them a city." What is this city? a heavenly one; but it will come to this earth when the earth is prepared to receive it; hence John says. Rev., xxi, 1—5. And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth passed away; and there was no more sea. A 1 John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband. And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and their shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, behold, I make all things new—and he said unto me write: for these words are true and faithful."

This then was the thing that the ancient saints had in view; it was to obtain this glory that they sought; it was for this they suffered and endured. Eternal life with them, was the only thing desirable; it was for this they lived; for this they died. And what to men with minds unenlightened, would be folly and nonsense; to them was the greatest height of wisdom, even the teachings of Jehovah, pertaining to their eternal welfare. And as man's everlasting tabernacle was designed to be on this earth; by faith they sought, and by faith they *obtained promises*." Abraham obtained a promise of the land of Canaan for himself and his posterity. The land of the Gentiles was allotted to their several owners. Joseph had a promise of a land at the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills. Jared, at the destruction of the "Tower of Babel" had the promise of an inheritance in this land. The twelve tribes of Israel had their inheritance divided unto them by lot, and unto various heads of families, God gave similar promises. Yet we are told that though Abraham had the land of Canaan promised to him, for an everlasting inheritance, "God gave him none inheritance in it," (in his life time) "no not so much as to set his foot." Yet according to the scriptures he will do and inherit it eternally.

Abraham, and many of his coadjutors were willing to abide a celestial law, and therefore obtained promises by faith through the priesthood of a celestial inheritance, when the earth should be renewed; and as celestial glory was a prize worth seeking after, and enduring that they might obtain, men of faith in ancient days made every effort to get in possession of the blessings flowing therefrom—it was for this that the tabernacle and ark was made; it was for this that the temple was built; and if those people who had already the Aaronic priesthood, had received the Savior when he "came to his temple," he might, and would have unfolded to them many great and eternal principles, petaining to futurity, connected with the priesthood, for which the temple was originally built.

It was the policy of all those ancient men of God, and the order of their Heavenly Father, to collect the people of God into one place, for the purpose of teaching them the things of God, that they might be prepared to reign with him in a celestial glory. Thus when the earth was becoming corrupt, Enoch collected together a people who were virtuous and pure; who professed a willingness to be governed by the law of God, and as the earth was then becoming corrupt, and the children of men departing from God, and his ordinances, Enoch was selected as a faithful man of God, to whom was committed the priesthood, that he might assemble together God's chosen people and save them from the contaminating influence of the world, and through the intercourse that he had with the Almighty, and the teaching of heaven, lead the people in the paths of righteousness, teach them a celestial law, and prepare them for a celestial inheritance. Thus Enoch built up a Zion in his day, and as he "walked with God," he of course received teaching, not only pertaining to himself; but also pertaining to those chosen ones, over which God had given him the oversight: he did receive revelations and some of those revelations have been revealed to us, and after the pure in heart thus assembled, were prepared by upwards of one hundred years of divine teaching, and there was no hopes of reclaiming the rest of the world, Enoch, and his Zion was removed out of the world; they were not for God took them, and the saying went abroad, that "Zion is fled."

Noah, who was left upon the earth for the purpose of preserving a pure seed after the earth should be destroyed, in consequence of having filled up the measure of their iniquity, "and every imagination of their heart being evil, preached but in vain to the then devoted inhabitants of the earth." He was preserved, however and his seed, and thus when the earth was laid desolate, there was a little gathering of Zion left, to fulfill God's purposes, in regard to the earth, and perpetuate a pure seed. Having the priesthood Noah was prepared to teach them correct principles, and the seed of Noah thus assembled together were divinely taught. But it soon became evident that man's heart was deceitful;" that it was ready to start aside like a broken bough; and we find the people, as they became wicked, trying to arm themselves against the judgments of God. They knew that a short time before the inhabitants of the world had been destroyed by a flood in consequence of their wickedness. They had no doubt been warned by Jared and others, of their wickedness, and what it would tend to, therefore, partly fearing lest the testimony of the servants of God might be true, and partly braving the Almighty, they commenced building a tower whose "top would reach to the heaven," for the ostensible purpose, as they said, of "getting them a name." God however, took them in hand; confounded their language as a curse, and scattered them abroad upon all the face of the earth.

The brother of Jared, as a man of God, then pleaded with the Almighty, that his speech and that of his family, might not be confounded, and that he and his seed might be preserved from the corruption of the earth, and that other families who feared God might be preserved with them; and that if the Lord would drive them from that land, that he would give unto them another land, where they might fear God, and keep his statutes, and observe his ordinances. The Lord heard his prayer, and gave them an inheritance in this land.

"And it came to pass that the brother of Jared did cry unto the Lord according to that which had been spoken by the mouth of Jared. And it came to pass that the Lord did hear the brother of Jared, and had compassion upon him, and said unto him, go to and gather together thy flocks, both male and female, of every kind; and also of the seed of the earth of every kind, and thy families; and also thy brother Jared and his family; and also thy friends and their families, and the friends of Jared and their families. And when thou hast done this, thou shalt go at the head of them down into the valley, which is northward. And there will I meet thee, and I will go before thee into a land which is choice above all the lands of the earth. And there will I bless thee and thy seed, and raise up unto thee of thy seed, and the seed of thy brother, and they which shall go with thee, a great nation. And there shall be none greater than the nation which I will raise up unto me of thy seed, upon all the face of the earth. And thus I will do unto thee because of this long time which ye have cried unto me."

Thus we find that they were taken from another people who had become corrupt, and set apart, or, gathered together, as a righteous branch of God's planting upon this land; for the purpose of raising up a righteous seed unto God, "and there will I bless thee, and thy seed, and raise up *unto* ME of thy seed, and of the seed of thy brother, and of they who shall go with thee, a great nation." The promise of God moreover, to them was, that if they continued to fear God, they should be blessed; but if they departed from his ways, they should be cursed, for the decree was, as this was "a choice land, above all others;" that "it should be preserved" (as a place of gathering,) "for a righteous people; and he had sworn in wrath, unto the brother of Jared, that whoso should possess this land of promise, from that time henceforth and forever, should serve him, the true and only God, or they should be swept off when the fulness of his wrath should come upon them.

(To be continued.)

CRY OF THE MARTYRS.

Hark!—the sound of many voices mingling
Their feeble cries like the groans of myriads
Of expiring insects, assenus the skies
In solemn music. while the wide expanse
Of Heavens' courts re-echoes with the sound:
Its strains, how mournful, sad, and solemn are
Powerful and mighty, and dignified,
And grand, and sublime: and fill all heaven,
As the sound of many waters; or as
The voice of a great thunder; rending the
Skies; startling the angels; and penetrating
The hearts of Gods; thrilling every nerve
And kindling the flame of justice in each
Holy bosom. And whose voices are these?
They are the voices of ancient martyrs
Who were slain for the witness of Jesus;
And for the word of their testimony.
Yes—crucified, beheaded, sawn asunder,
Burned, torn by wild beasts; betrayed, shot,
Hung, boiled. roasted, imprisoned, starved, and
Tortured in ten thousand nameless ways.
And who, so cruel, or so hard in heart
As to afflict these blessed martyrs thus?
Perchance some demon from the courts of Hell
In human form arrayed, alone performed it?
Or if by human aid it must have been
Some long degraded heathen—canibal,
Trained from his youth to feed on human flesh.
Or tell me, where such wretches could be found?
Alas, I blush to own the truth, and yet
Myself a man. There were their PRAYING FRIENDS;
Their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons,
And neighbors. Ah, too oft their fellow christains,
In name, but not in spirit. Yes, pious
Priests, and praying friends, too oft betrayed them.
But how could these in conscience kill such men,
And all for their religion and their faith:
Ah, this, (themselves the judge) they never did.
They first accused them, charged with various
Crimes, belied and slandered; then, for justice
Cried: and thus destroyed them, in holy zeal for God;
And vainly thought to do him justice.
But hark—That piercing voice still tingles in
My ears, and fills my weary heart with grief
What are their words that burn, with might and power
To pain both heaven and earth and all that hear?
"How long, O Lord! holy and true, dost thou
Not judge and avenge our blood on them that
Dwell on the earth?"
Are these the awful words? And what reply
Is given by the avenging heavens?
Be patient—O ye martyred souls and wait
Till your fellow servants who are to be
Killed in like manner shall be fulfilled.
Wait—till Missouri's plains are soaked in blood
Of innocence, and the souls of Latter-day Saints
Mingle their cries with yours for vengeance on
The earth. Wait, till the plains of Illinois,
And the walls of Carthage, are soaked with
The blood of martyred prophets, whose cries
Ascend to heaven for vengeance on a mob.
Wait—till the last vestage of civil and
Religious liberty shall expire in
The bosom of a boasting nation, whose
Rulers mock the cries of justice,
And laugh at the prayers of the oppressed.
Wait till then; but wait no longer.—You have
The answer.

COURAGE OF A SPARROW.—A nature-loving friend has communicated to us the following incident, illustrating the courage of one of the sweetest of our birds. He was walking along one of the more quiet streets in the outskirts of the town, when he discovered on the ground an unfledged sparrow, which had probably tumbled out of its nest. Prompted by a kindly feeling, he picked up the helpless creature for the purpose of carrying it home, when he was assaulted by the parent of the child-bird, which flew directly into his face and cuffed him with her wings at a furious rate, uttering in the mean time a shrill cry, which seemed to moan, "You naughty man, if you don't let my child alone I will put out your eyes." The fledgling was of course given up, and the mother was happy.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. Bayfield, an English officer, has been for thirty years engaged in surveying the St. Lawrence river, from the Gulf to the head of Lake Superior, and is still at the same work. He says there are 22,000 islands in the river and the eastern waters of Lake Huron.

From the Nauvoo Neighbor.

A PICTURE OF A MOBBER.

( )
Every
man car-
ries his own
head
.. ..
.....I.....
....
[swear]
God damn you.
Cuss
the
government.

The best recommendation I ever saw for a gentleman, is a brace of pistols, a bowie knife and a bottle of whisky. A body of such men as Isaac M'Coy, Gov. boggs, General Clark, Neil Gilham, of Bogard, with a number all Indenfluential Priests of such gration in connominations and ged the A men as were engaon Phases, rupting their way flood. the earth before the or a Job's ain to kill Abel; Mothe roah to withstand tines; Ba the Egyptians, Philis ites; Asyrians; the Sodom of Baal; enemies; the prophets n; the Vicksburg lynchme tho ltimore rioters, Native mobbic party of Philadelphia; the great G. T. M. Davist of Alton; Tom Sharp of Warsaw, with all the men who fell back on their reserved rights the latter part of June 1844: being Fostered and u phold by Laws of flesh, which had w axed fat on the w idows mite and orphans tears! all men who can quit all vir tue, all rea- son and law; & live by war, by lying
THIE VING,
BLOOD MURDER,

and blasphemies are just fit to fester in their own infamy, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched: and the punishment still is eternal.

†John C. Bennet, and all others, of the same kidney, behind Davis.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Farmer's Wife.

The life of the farmer is so often made the subject of complimentary remark, so often praised for its gracefulness and independence, that the farmer's wife might very rationally be supposed to be the happiest woman in the world. From her relation to the "lords of the soil," she should be the lady of the soil, a peaceful, healthy, independent woman. That the reverse of this is the general fact, will be universally conceded by the wives of farmers.

A young farmer arrives at an age when he thinks it time for him to get married, and "settle down." He has had a respectable education, and wants a woman who is his equal. He looks about him, and makes his choice. She is a girl bred beside him in the country, has been well educated; reared by careful parents, and is in the truest sense, a lady. She loves books, possesses skill and taste in music, and is in all points fitted to reign as queen of a happy home. She becomes the wife of the farmer, is ambitious to do as much as her neighbors, and her husband is soon avaricious enough to allow the woman of his love to become his most devoted drudge. From thenceforth her life is one of the most unremitting toil. It is nothing but mend and botch, cook and bake, wash and iron, churn and make cheese, pick up chips and draw water, bear children and nurse them. The family enlarges, the husband grows wealthy, becomes important in community, rides to town every day, takes his ease when he chooses;—but the cares of his faded and broken down wife knows no relaxation. She may outlive her husband, but rarely does, and not unfrequently a second wife comes in to share in the money that should have been enjoyed by her predecessor through a quiet old age of rest.

This is no fancy sketch. It is drawn from life and in every country town and neighborhood, its truthfulness will be recognized. Now we despise the good-for-nothings of fashionable life as much as any one, and have no affection for drones in any hive. We are aware that circumstances sometimes demand extreme labor of the farmer's wife, but in New England those circumstances do not prevail, and while we would leave no woman to eat the bread of lileness, we would see the class of which we are speaking, released from the circle of everlasting drudgery which deprives them of the privilege of relaxation for a day, and the time which they would gladly devote to the maternal education of their children.

From this life the girls of our day are learning to shrink: not because they are lazy, but because they know that they are to be sacarificed. Not because the calling of the farmer is not respectable, but because they do not wish to become his mistress, maid-of-all-work, nurse and boot-jack. Now the foundation of all this wrong is in that avaricious spirit, handed down from father to son, which makes the dollar the standard of respectability, and land the only fountain of happiness. We hope to see the day when the farmer's wife shall share in the peacefulness and independence of the farmer's lot, and we call upon the ladies to engage in the reform themselves, and to teach the lords of the soil that there is something to live for besides potatoes, and that life can be enjoyed more truly by a proper preservation of health, beauty, accomplishments and good spirits of their companions.

TRUE.—"The history of the world as well as the biography of those who played a prominent part in its concerns, teach one great lesson. worthy of everlasting remembrance It assures us that it matters but little what form of danger may assail man, if he be true to himself. Poverty may lay its chilling hand upon him, and freeze up his brightest hope—disappointments may meet him at every step—affliction may strike down those who are dearest to the heart—the breath of slander may attempt to sully his name, and tarnish his reputation—still let him be true to himself—let him maintain a stout heart and a clear breast—and he will eventually outride the storm. Let those who are struggling with low birth and iron fortune' remember this truth—and let them remember, too, that no man can be destroyed by others without fault and weakness in himself."

Shake not the credit of others in endeavoring to establish your own.

Interesting Letters of Kossuth.

In the baggage wagon of Bem, captured at Schassburgh, were found several letters from Kossuth, two of which are annexed:

PESTH, June 28, 1849.

I must candidly and honestly express the opinion, that if we can rapidly, very rapidly concentrate our forces, the country is saved—if not, she is lost. I must say, with bleeding heart, it is true, but with firm conviction, that I am prepared, if it could be done at once, to give up whole provinces, even three-quarters of the country, in order, to see our forces rapidly concentrated. For thus we can vanquish the enemy, and when he is vanquished, the last provinces will fall back of themselves; but if the supreme power is overthrown, the whole nation politically considered, falls to the ground, and the provinces do us no good. I therefore wish that you would come on with your whole force, combine with our army and take the supreme command. We shall thus overcome all our enemies in turn, and conquer the freedom of the world. If this cannot be done, I fear that a catastrophe must take place within a fortnight. Meantime, I will defend the country to the last man. I now call the whole Hungarian people to arms.

L. KOSSUTH.

SZEGEDIN, July 26, 1849.

A circumstance has happened to the last degree unfortunate for me, and for you, and for the whole country. General Gorgey writes from Comorn on July 20. "The battle of Raab is lost. The enemy will be in Buda in 48 hours." The Government must attend to the securing of the stores, the bank &c. I had no garrison in Pesth, and hence was unwilling to leave the bank-note machinery exposed to being carried off in case of an unfavorable event. I was therefore obliged to take it to pieces and cause it to be transported to Szegedin (a heavy load, of at least 6,000 hundred weigh of presses and matrices), just at the time when an account of the approach of the Russians, I was obliged to break up the apparatus at Debreczin. The erection took at least 14 days, and for that time we fabricated no money. You therefore get nothing except the 125,000 florins, which I sent on the 9th inst., to Szolnok. I did what man could do, but I am no God, and cannot create out of nothing. For a whole year nothing has come in: empty purses and war. At this moment, I have the following troops to sustain: in Transylvania 40,000 men; Upper army and Comorn 45,000; South army 36,000; Theiss army 26,000; Peterwardein 8,000; Grosswardein, Arad, Szegedin, Baja, Zarander, Granzcordon, and small detachments, 10,000; in the whole, 173,000 men. Beside the reserved squadrons of the 18 Hussars Regiments, 7 battalions in erecting fortifications, 20,000 sick, 60,000 militia to be sustained,—powder mills' foundries, armories, boring of cannon, making of bayonets, 24,000 prisoners, the whole civil administration. This, General, is no trifle, and the bank note apparatus has not worked for a fortnight. I ask for patience. I am not God. I can die for my country, but I cannot make a "creation." In three days the bank will again be in order, and I can then deliver to your treasurer 20,000 florins per week. You write for 800,000 florins, and this sum is scarce a tenth part of our monthly expenses. So much for explaining our difficulties. More I cannot. Now for something very important. Bolexes and Belliach emigrants from Wallachia, have proposed to me to form a Wallachian legion. I have accepted the offer, in general, and referred them, for details, to the commander-in-chief. I recommend them. The matter is of great consequence. If you should return into Wallachia, as I hope, this batallion will form the advance guard. The effect would be incalculable. I consider it very important to announce in the proclamations that we come as friends to the Turks and Wallachians, to free them from the Russian yoke. The Turks pursue a two-sided policy. We must compromise them."

FEMALE CULTURE.—The great entertainments of all ages are reading, conversation and thought. If our existence after middle life is not enriched by these, it becomes meagre and dull indeed. And these will prove sources of pleasure just in proportionto previous intellectual culture. How is mind to have subject matter of pleasurable thought during its solitary hours, which has no knowledge of the treasures of literature and science, which has made no extensive acquaintance with the distant and the past? And what is the conversation between those who know nothing? But on the other hand, what delight is that mind able to receive and impart, which is able to discuss any subject that comes up, with accuracy, copiousness, eloquence and beauty! The woman who possesses this power can never fail to render herself agreeable and useful in any circle into which she may be thrown, and when she is so she cannot fail to be happy. A full mind, a clear heart, and an eloquent tongue, are among the most precious of human things, The young forsake their sports and gather around, the old draw nigh to hear, and all involuntarily bow down to the supremacy of mind. These endowments add brilliancy to youth and beauty, and when all other charms are departed, they make old age sacred, venerable and beloved.

THE BIBLE contains 3,565,489 letters; 840,679 words; 31,173 verses; 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "And" occurs 46,227 times; the word "Lord 1,854 times: "Reverend" only once, and that in the psalms. The 19th chapter of the second book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The first record of a burial in a coffin was Joseph, in Genesis, 50th chapter, and 26th verse. Nowhere but in the 1st chapter of 2nd Timothy is the name "Grandmother" mentioned. Two particular fine chapters to read, are the 2nd chapter of Joel, and the 26th chapter of Acts. There is no word in the Bible of more than six syllables.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

WANTED ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE GUARDIAN.

10,000 good hard wood rails, ten feet long, at $1 25 per hundred.
10,000 18 inch shingles at $3 per thousand if good.
10,000 pounds best fall wheat flour at $2 50 per hundred, or the market price.
10,000 feet good lumber at $2 00 per hundred.
100 cords good fire wood, four feet long, well split and corded at or near this office, (hard wood,) at one dollar a cord.

Besides cheese, eggs, chickens, fresh beef, mutton, veal; and even gold and silver or good current paper in quantities to suit the subscriber.

Returned.

We have just returned from a tour across the country to Keokuk—down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and up the Missouri to St. Joseph, and thence home to our old stand again. The boys have done very well in our absence. Indeed every thing seems to have gone right, except the suspension of our Southern mail. As all our commercial relations are along the line and route of our southern mail through the various places and towns in Missouri, we shall be subjected to great inconveniences by its discontinuance, and we learn by the Postmaster at Nebraska that the Desmoine mail is likely to prove a failure, or nearly so. Its present contractor or sub-contractor we hear is about to resign or give up the contract. If the Post-office at High Creek were discontinued and a direct weekly route established from St. Joseph to this place, it would be just what is needed along this frontier. The Post-office at Linden would supercede the necessity of one at High Creek, being, at present, only about two miles apart. At High Creek, the mail from this place has laid by one week in consequence of the want of a proper arrangment of the time of starting. By this office being discontinued, or even if it were continued, a regular weekly route from St. Joseph to this place, and so ordered and arranged as to allow of no delay of the mail either going or coming, would meet the wishes of the entire population of this upper country, both in Missouri and Iowa. The mail route should be located on the Bluff road from Austin, as the bottom road has been impassable during the greater part of this past season; and to accommodate the citizens at Nebraska Post-office and at the Missionary Station near Bellevue, and the Agency, there should be a weekly side mail running from this place to Trading Point, a distance of eight miles.

What say you, fellow citizens? Shall we call a mass meeting, and express our views, and petition Congress on the subject? Or shall we be silent and have little or no mail. We go in for a mail from the East and from the South with bags large enough to hold over a half bushel. We want to publish the Guardian weekly on the first of January if we can have mails that we can rely on. We want to send out, at least, two bushels of papers from this office weekly; and then the entire mail of the country besides.

Uncle Sam may think that he has not many boys up here; but if he does, he is much mistaken. They are as thick as bees round a hive, and are rising up in numbers, and with a voice that calls loudly for all the mail facilities that a liberal policy will grant.

Weekly.

It is our intention to publish the Guardian weekly after the 1st of January next, if our mails become anything like regular by that time. Our type and fixtures for that purpose are on the way, and hourly expected here. To those subscribers whose term of subscription does not expire at that time, the Guardian will be continued to them weekly at the same rates till their term of subscription expires. In all cases the subscription money must be paid in advance, either into our hands, or into the hands of some of our authorized agents whose names will always be found in the paper. Do not forget that two dollars a year is the required sum for the Guardian, or one dollar for six months.

Misunderstanding.

It was never our wish or expectation for the Government to provide a coach for mail service between this place and St. Joseph. But as nearly all our Commercial relations are on this Southern route, we are resolved to have coaches in operation for the accommodation of passengers at all events. Then, if the transportation of the mail could be coupled with this line of conveyance, it would contribute so far to its support, as to enable it to keep in successful operation. High water, the want of good bridges and the intense cold and snows of winter, will be likely to lay an effectual embargo upon the Desmoine mail for some two or three months—especially if this coming winter should be as severe as the past. Fifty miles between houses—snow averaging two feet deep, and sometimes drifted to the depth of ten feet, and facing a keen wind sweeping over the plains and bearing down upon a poor mail carrier with a chill that reduces the mercury to solid frost, as it did last winter, are obstacles rather too formidable to allow the indulgence of very bright hopes of receiving much intelligence through that channel: and the Southern mail being discontinued, we may be blocked in here, and compelled to look to Heaven alone for information. However highly we regard that source we sometimes want information which that department does not care to be troubled with giving.

School Books and Stationary.

We have a bountiful supply of the above, and are in hourly expectation of their arrival. Plenty of music also. Paper of all kinds, sorts and qualities that is needed, and some to please the fancy. Waters, sealing-wax, mottoes, pens, pencils slate and paper, ink and inkstands, olive oil, &c. &c. When they arrive, call and take a look and see if you cannot make a complete outfit for your children preparatory to a journey up the "*Hill of science.*"

CONFERENCE.

The Semi-Annual Conference convened at the stand erected for the purpose a little north of the Tabernacle, on Saturday the 6th inst. There were but a few in attendance, owing to the bad condition of the roads, caused by the constant rain that was experienced during the fore part of the week. The day was pleasant, and after some good instruction to the Saints, the Conference adjourned to Sunday the 7th, which was a delightful day, and every face beamed with gladness, and all appeared to feel the approving smile of Heaven on the occasion. About 9 o'clock the carriages and wagons began to pour in from the branches abroad, and continued until noon. During the forepart of the day the fellowship of all those who were in authority in the Church was tried—to see whether the people were willing to sustain them—every one was sustained unanimously—not a dissenting voice was to be heard.

Unity, peace, and good will to man characterize the proceedings of the day, and all seemed to feel the benign spirit of our Heavenly Father resting upon them. It was a day that will be long remembered by the Saints of the Most High God. There was a large concourse of persons present, and what a sight it would have been in any other place to see so many persons of one mind and one spirit. Who can wonder at the devil getting wrathy, when he sees that his kingdom must fall, and himself cast into the bottomless pit forever and ever, and no more to torment those who love God and keep His commandments.

The Conference adjourned to the first Sunday in November. The minutes of the Conference are crowded out of this number. We shall publish them in our next.

Elder Thomas McKenzie

Has been sent to New Orleans as our agent to advise and assist the emigration. His family resides there and he can attend to this duty more conveniently than one sent from the Bluffs.

Elder McKenzie, has been on a mission to collect school books by donation for the education of our children in the Valley of the Salt Lake. He has been faithful, industrious, and successful. He has encountered much opposition, some insults and contempt; but his patience and untiring perseverance have overcome these obstacles so far as to enable him to collect six or seven large boxes of valuable books which are now in good order, stored in St. Louis and will be sent to the Valley in the spring. He informs us that the bible society in New York City, gave him a box of entire new bibles and were very kind to him. The bibles are most thankfully received, and we trust, they will be faithfully read and their precepts honored and respected by those to whom they are given. May the givers never be destitute of the blessings of Heaven nor the words of eternal life. He also informs us that the Hon. Mayor of Boston, Mass, Mr. Bigglow, and also his brother, a clergyman, showed him great civility.

In the report which he made, he was very particular to note acts of kindness and liberality, by no means forgetting Col. Kane, of Philadelphia; but passed over, with a slighty hand, the insults and contempt that he had been compelled to receive.

We here tender our sincere and hearty thanks to those people who have favorably responded to the call of Elder McKenzie. It shall be our pride and our exertion to reward them by faithfully using those books in the cultivation and improvment of the minds of our children, and in qualifying them to serve with acceptance and honor, their country and their God.

Claims.

The Conference can pass no law respecting claims that tends to destroy, or render null that protection which the Statute Law of the State affords to every legal claimant. To do it, would only tend to destroy the country and the people that inhabit it.

Runaway Negroes.

It is said that a mullatto belonging to a Mr. King, of Savannah, Mo., has run away and come up into this State and County. If this be so, let him be treated as any other stranger is treated. Do not harbor or secret him, more than to feed him if he is hungry. When this is done, let him go his way. Let no Mormon secret him from his pursuers, neither be officious to procure his arrest. Keep yourselves entirely free and unspotted from so dark a subject. Suffer not yourselves to be partizans, in any form, to this vexatious question.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Iowa,
Iowa City, Sept. 5, 1849.

THOMAS BURDICK, Esq., Clerk Board
County Com. Pottawatamie.

SIR: Enclosed you will please find a blank abstract, which you will fill up with the several kinds of property in your county under the proper heads, and forward the same to me as early as possible with the names of your Treasurer, Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney for the present year.

The abstract for the year 1848, came to hand only a few days since, which shows that there is due the State $226 54 cents. Hoping that the money will be forwarded to our State Treasurer immediately.

I have the honor to be,
respectfully yours,
JOS. T. FALES, Auditor of State.

We publish the above letter that all parties may see how our county organization is regarded by the public functionaries at Iowa City. We do not profess much knowledge of law; but it has been our opinion from the beginning that the organization of our county was good and legal so far as it went. Here is an acknowledgment that may be regarded as a precedent in future transactions. We trust that Pottawatamie county is prepared to cash over in compliance with the above order.

Mails.

Since our return home, we have examined some documents from the Post-office department, and we are satisfied that we have labored under and erroneous impression in regard to some acts. We are furthermore satisfied that the Postmaster General is disposed to grant us all the mail facilities that the wants of the country demand, when the position of things is fairly understood. We do not want our citizens to get the idea, without just grounds, that anything is designedly wrong on the part of the Government, or that any penurious feelings forbid them to provide all the mail facilities that the wants of this frontier country can reasonably call for. Our boys felt their poverty a little when the Editor was so long absent, and received no mails for some time. They felt as though their own resources were hardly extensive enough to manufacture a newspaper; hence they spoke as though they were a little vexed or perplexed under the head of "*what next?*" But their sin is not of an unpardonable nature, and we cannot reprove them with much severity. In fact, they are good boys and worthy to receive all he mails they can get.

We have received from the Secretary of state an abstract of the votes for the Board of Public Works throughout the State. By refering to the abstract in another column, it may be seen that the votes of Pottawatamie were duly admitted.

Dancing.

A civil recreation among young people of the world, and when prudently conducted, is a means of refinement, and a source of mental improvement. We know of no law against it, either human or divine. Among the Saints, it is regarded not only as a civil recreation, but a religious exercise when conducted by the sanction and under the government of the Church. No person who calls him or herself a Latter-Day Saint should presume to go forth in the dance, only when the proper officers of the Church conduct it.

As the season for some of the above exercise is drawing near, it remains for our Council to say whether persons that have been expelled from the Church for improper conduct, shall be entitled to join the dance with the Church. Or whether persons known to indulge in the use of profane language, or to frequent the dram shop, or any immoral person, or any young lads or older ones that are uncivil in the streets by day or by night; or any persons that have quarrelled or fought and have not made proper reparation. These are matters that will go before the Council; and it is our opinion that that body will take a decided action upon them, which will be duly enforced.

Reform is what should loudly ring in the ears of every delinquent.

Uncommon Season.

The passing season is, and has been most singular. Constant rains and high water have prevailed in this section since the last of March. Planting was delayed in consequence of wet and mud. At wheat harvest, the water was ancle deep in some of the wheat fields on low ground. Hardly a week of dry weather at a time during the season. It is now raining, and has been for the last forty-eight hours—it is cold and disagreeable.

Our wheat and corn crops were never so abundant before, notwithstanding the great quantity of rain that has fallen. Turnips look well, and all kinds of garden vegetables abound, except potatoes. This crop is short. The rot is making sad havoc with them. It is thought that eating the potatoe in its unhealthy state has been one great cause of the diarrhœa that has prevailed here. The constant rains and high waters have caused considerable sickness, fevers, and fever and ague; yet we are happy to say that very few if any deaths have occurred by these diseases.

Mr. William Mower, is our traveling agent for the Guardian between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

We clip the following advertisement from the Warsaw Signal. We can see no reason for their wanting the papers published in Nauvoo while the Mormons were there, without it is to keep the testimony before them that they have been the means of shedding innocent blood, and of assisting to drive a whole community, men, women and children, the widow and the orphan, from their homes into the wilderness among savages. What pleasing reflections these must be to them? We hope they may obtain the desired copies that they may read as well as feel the merited rebuke of the persecuted Saints of the Most High God:

"TO THE READER.—We are desirous of obtaining copies of the papers published at Nauvoo, during the Mormon Rule. We will give one year's subscription to the Signal to any peason who will send us 52 numbers of any of the following papers, viz: "Times and Seasons," "Wasp," "Neighbor," or "Eagle,"—or in like proportion for a greater or smaller number."

Public Documents.

We return our sincere thanks to Fitz Henry Warren, Esq., for a copy of Hickey's "Constitution of the United States," this is a very valuable book, and just such a one as we have long desired to be in possession of; also a copy of the "Patent Office Reports," and a copy of the Report of a Geological Reconnoissance, of the Chippewa Land District of Wisconsin and the Northern part of Iowa."

Desmoines Mail.

The Desmoines mail has arrived once more, bringing us any quantity of papers, dated from the 1st of August up to the 5th inst. We have reason to believe that we shall receive the mail a little more regular, as we learn that the contractors have been notified by the Department at Washington that they must carry the mail through in the contract time.

We trust that if any more failures occur upon this route as there have heretofore, that the contractors forfeit their contract, and the Government give it to some one who will transmit it regularly. These long delays subject us to a great deal of inconvenience; we look for more punctuality hereafter. If the mail comes regularly we shall be able to give our readers news from New York and Washington in 15 days, which is a great consideration, considering that it generally took the mail 30 days to reach here from the above places.

Br. ELI B. KELSEY has arrived from England, he brings glorious intelligence of the progress of the cause of truth and informs us that the emigration will be large this Fall. The cause of truth is progressing rapidly in all parts where there is preaching.

Prospect of War with France.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the French Minister, Mr. Poussin has ceased. Without France backs out or makes sufficient apology for the repeated insults of the French Minister to our Government, we shall probably have a little brush with the French. Besides the trouble between Mr. Poussin and the Government, the United States flag has been insulted at Rome by the French, which our Government will of course feel bound to take cognizance of. Particulars in regard to these difficulties will be found in another column. We learn that France is about sending out another minister of Foreign Relations, and perhaps he may be able to settle the matter.

Potatoes and Diarrhœa.

Our attention has been called to this subject by an article published in the Louisville Journal, which will be found on our first page; and from what we can learn, we are almost forced to believe that the Diarrhœa that has been so prevalent lately has been produced by the free use of potatoes.

It is known that this esculent plant is affected with some kind of disease, which has not been accounted for on any scientific principle, whether the potatoe contains any unusual properties by which the bowels are opened we are not prepared to say—but we can say that since potatoes have become scarce, the Diarrhœa has in a great degree abated. We do not publish this to deter people from the use of potatoes; but to call forth observations in regard to their operations upon the system. The inhabitants of the country have been generally afflicted with the Diarrhœa, and from diligent enquiry we find where families have not used potatoes they have escaped this complaint.

CHOLERA AT BOSTON.—The whole number of deaths by cholera in Boston, up to Monday week, was 600.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Oct. 15, 1849.

Mr. EDITOR: Not having stood in connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for some length of time, I feel it my duty and privilege to give you a small part of my experience for the last two years. Like some others that let go the "*rod of iron,*" I wandered to Texas and saw Lyman Wight, with the hope of finding him enjoying the light of life. But alas! alas!! "how are the mighty fallen!" I have faults enough of my own, and therefore will not dwell particularly upon my disappointment in Lyman.

I found myself in a strange country with but little cash, and every necessary very dear. Things appeared to be tapering off to a point very suddenly with me. Indeed, I hardly knew what to do. While things were thus with me, one night in my sleep, Joseph Smith, the martyr, came to me and very smilingly said, "Bro. Morse, how came you in Texas? You are the last man that I should ever thought of finding here." I then asked who was right and where was the place to gather. His countenance at once became like lightening, and he gave me such a look of rebuke that I shall never, no never, forget. "The body of the Church," said he, sternly, is the place where the Saints gather. It is not where a buzzard flies off with a bit of carrion." This language fell from his lips with more weight and power than seven fold peals of thunder. When I awoke, I said the body of the Church is at the Bluffs, and more especially in the Valley of the Salt Lake; and I immediately resolved to shape my course accordingly, and am therefore now at this place to inquire what to do, and trust that my inquiry will not be in vain. This is but a dream it is true, yet it has made a lasting impression upon my mind, and I am now constrained to regard Strang, Wight, Wm. Smith, Brewster, McLellin and others of the like character, as so many buzzards, having flown off with their delicate morsel.

Yours most sincerely,
JUSTUS MORSE.

CONSPIRACY OF DESPOTS.—It is far from improbable—many facts authorize the belief that the crowned heads of Europe are now engaged in the formation of a new *holy* alliance, more effectually to crush all aspirations after those free institutions, which are so inimical to the sceptre and crosier, when wielded by tyrant hands. "Art and part" in this conspiracy are Louis Napoleon and his present advisers. The ruling powers, at this moment, in France, seem to be as warm partizans of despotism as the Czar, himself. They seem to hold all genuine republics in detestation. Hence perhaps the animosity which they cherish towards the United States—if it be true that they have put the insult upon our nation, which the last reports would lead us to believe they have.

It is not very difficult to credit what follows:

A Warlike Alliance against England.—The Berlin correspondent of Jerrold's News says: "In the first interview between Lamoriciere, Schwarzenberg and the Russian Czar, a plan was broached for an alliance between France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, and the Pope. The coalition was to keep in view as an ultimate aim, a war with England. The immediate object was to be extinction of all the revolutionary elements. Turkey, Italy, the Rhenish Provinces, and Belgium, which is no longer to be tolerated, furnish materials for identification. Prussia is to have North Germany to the Maine; Austria, Bosina and South Germany, except Bavaria; Bavaria is to have Wirtemberg in exchange for the Rhenish Province, which is to go to France with Cologne. Wirtemberg, Baden, Hesse, and other princes are to be mediatized. Switzerland is also to be divided.

"Chimerical as this may sound, still it formed the matter of discussion. Without drawing definite conclusions from this statement, it allows one to see with what kind of plans diplomatic heads are busied. The Czar took up Alexander's journal, and read out of it the conversation of that Emperor with Napoleon. Respecting Constantinople, nothing could be agreed upon. It was the Emperor's notion that Byzantium might one day be left as a free city, with some territory. It was assumed that France, Russia and Austria, with the help of Naples, would be able to produce a fleet able to cope with that of England."

MAKE ROOM FOR POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY.—We have heard from only two precincts in Pottawatamie County. These give all the votes but *four* to the Whig candidates for the Board of Public Works. We do not know how many more precincts there are in the county, but with what they have already done, if the whigs of this and some other counties had voted as they did on our Missouri border, all the whig Board would have been elected. The locos have thought that Dubuque with its 390 majority could not be beat, but Pottawatamie has already done 150 better for the whigs than Dubuque did for the locos. Pottawatamie is the Banner County.—[Hawk-Eye.

Pottawatamie county, Iowa, at the late State election, voted 550 whig, and 4 locofoco votes. This county is the residence of the Mormons in Iowa. They had seen enough of locofocoism in Missouri and Illinois, and were voting in Iowa from the teachings of the past.—[Quincy Whig.

LAND WARRANTS.—Ninety thousand land warrants have been issued to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty, thirteen millions eight hundred thousand acres. Estimating the value of this land at $1 25 per acre, we have an agregate of $17,230,000.

APPOINTMENT.—Archibald Gamble, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at St. Louis, vice Mr. Wimer, removed.

LITERARY AMERICAN.—We received several numbers of this valuable periodical, by the Desmoines mail, it is full of interesting matter. It is well printed, and published in New York by C. P. Quackenbos, at $3 00 per annum; clubs of ten subscribers will be furnished for $20 00, payable in advance.

Short Chapter from Gooch's Proverbs.

We like to see newly married persons send cake to Editors in a dirty cloth; it shows economy, as it saves washing.

We like to see persons censuring an article in a newspaper, because it reflects upon them, and say "it is only one man's opinion," it shows that he is deprived of some portion of his senses.

We like to see butter come to market in dirty vessels, it shows that the people are economists—and believe the old adage, "that every man has to eat a peck of dirt during his natural life.

We like to see farmers neglect to put in seed during planting time—it shows that they are in favor of "labor saving machines," they can whine and beg their produce from his working neighbor.

We like to see a man who owes the printer, avoid him on every possible occasion; it shows that his conscience smites him, and tells him "*Pay the Printer,*" "*Pay the Printer.*"

An abstract of votes given for the Board of Public Works, to wit. for President, Secretary and Treasurer, at the General Election in the State of Iowa, held on the 6th day of August, A. D., 1849.

Counties.	President.		Secretary.		Treasurer.	
	Wm. Patterson,	Thos. McKean,	Jesse Williams,	Wm. M. Allison	Geo. Gillespie,	H. G. Stuart.
Appanoose,	179	97	180	97	178	99
Allamakee,		15		15		15
Benton,	52	39	71	19	68	21
Boone,	19	5	19	5	19	5
Buchanan,	19	22	19	19	19	17
Clayton,	147	222	149	216	147	220
Cedar,	275	234	282	239	283	228
Clinton,	202	121	202	116	201	121
Davis,	430	345	459	336	439	338
Dallas,	44	51	44	51	42	50
Desmoines,	998	823	994	813	985	821
Delaware,	108	137	110	144	110	136
Dubuque,	691	299	692		694	299
Henry,	405	648	416	815	399	642
Iowa,	73	22	71	24	69	22
Jasper,	73	58	80	51	66	62
Jackson,	555	446	555	480	551	449
Jefferson,	701	668	698	671	686	672
Johnson,	369	313	394	303	375	
Jones,	203	158	215	158	215	145
Keokuk,	359	164	361	160	355	165
Lee,	1157	997	1238	1053	1274	930
Linn,	290	426	432	276	403	296
Louisa.	311	375	312	407	299	376
Lucas,	15	9	14	5	15	10
Mahaska,	425	433	469	419	374	449
Marion,	288	241	282	233	276	243
Monroe,	229	135	247	97	236	127
Muscatine,	406	398	411	398	408	402
Madison,	57	15	51	15	40	21
Polk,	306	264	302	279	357	221
Pottawatamie,	4	550	4	550	4	550
Poweshick,	25	31	30	29	25	31
Scott,	411	314	411	314	411	314
Van Buren,	950	847	971	840	964	827
Washington,	275	390	300	439	298	358
Wapello,	609	613	652	561	658	563
Warren,	28	35	28		27	36
Total,	11672	10960	12105	10913	11970	10281

J. H. Dayton received 564 votes for President of the Board of Public Works. F. Street, received 577 votes for Treasurer.

From the Missouri Republican of the 20th.

Exciting News from Washington—Negotiations with France at an End.

The News which we give from Washington, received by telegraph yesterday evening, will take the country by surprise. No one suspected that negotiations of such grave import were going on between the American Secretary of State, and the causes of complaint, lying at the bottom of this difficulty, were altogether unknown outside of the diplomatic circles. Had such negotiations occurred under either of the proceeding Administrations, the whole affair would have been known long since. But Gen. Taylor's Cabinet know too well what is due to their station, and to the gravity of the interests committed to their charge, to expose secrets of this character. Even before the country is advised of any difference between the two countries, the Administration have decided upon the course which the honor of the nation requires to be adopted. Diplomatic relations are at an end, and France may choose the alternative—either of backing out from the position in which she is placed by the acts of her Minister, or of adopting ulterior measures.

PHILADELPHIA, 19th Sept.—P. M.

"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, and, who is reliable authority, speaking of the difficulty between this Government and the French minister, says, by telegraph this morning:

"In February, Poussin, the French minister, presented Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim on behalf of Mons. Porte, a Frenchman, residing in Mexico. Porte purchased some tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner, by Col Childes, and purchase money refunded to Porte. Under these circumstances, a claim was set up by the French minister for damages—being the difference between the price at which Porte had purchased and at which it was sold. A court of inquiry was held, which decided unanimously against the claim, and the decision was approved by General Scott. Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case. When it came before the present Administration the finding of the court was affirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M. Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the court, and added his own approval. Poussin rejoined—charging Col. Childes, verbally, with perjury, in rather insulting language. He was invited to Washington—being absent—on the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive note. He then renewed his communication, which was then accepted. Subsequsntly, Poussin presented another note, claiming the punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following circumstances:—Capt. Carpenter, while forming part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the Captain of the French ship "Eugene," to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, succeeded after much labor., and afterwards requested the legal salvage. This was refused; whereupon Capt. Carpenter restored the vessel to the Captain—she having laid alongside Carpenter's ship for thirty hours. Mr. Clifford, minister to Mexico approved of Capt. Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, it was referred to Mr. Preston, who confirmed Capt. Carpenter's statement of facts. Poussin, instead of referring the matter to his Government, wrote an insulting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American Marine. The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, expecting immediate and voluntary redress. Instead of atonement, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to inculpate our own government and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with Poussin, and his passports placed at his disposal. The future is shrouded in doubt. Te Tocqueville, the minister must resign. Poussin must be removed. The French Government must apologise, or a rupture must ensue. The Administration will not advance an inch or retract a word, and if France wishes war, as there is good reason to suppose she does, the responsibility is on her shoulders. This case admits of no diplomatic cobbling: it is a question of honor, in which the United States cannot abandon its high position."

Sidney Roberts, of Iowa City, is hereby notified that he is disfollowshipped by the High Council of the Church, of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, until he comes up here and makes satisfaction for his erroneous teaching and base conduct.

Done by order of the High Council, at Kanesville, this 6th day of Oct., A. D., 1849.

JAMES ALLRED, Prest.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

The ships "James Pennell" and "Berlin" sailed from Liverpool, one on the 1st, and the other on the 5th, of Sept. last. Both bringing 468 persons of our Church besides young children.

Thomas Burdick, Esq., is duly appointed deputy Post-master, at the Kane P. O., in Kanesville.
E. M. GREEN, P. M.

Elder James McGaw, of Grimses Co. Texas, is hereby appointed our agent in that State. Elder Preston Thomas, is also appointed our traveling agent in the Southern States.

DIED,

Near Pigeon Tabernacle, on the 12th, inst. of Diarrhœa, JOSEPH son of Lucius N. and Alice Scovil, aged 13 months and 20 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower
Sweet smiling solace of an hour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

WANTED—Immediately, at this office, a good wood chopper to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Enquire soon. 0f

MEAT! MEAT!!

WANTED—I want to purchase beef cattle on the hoof, for which I will pay $2 per hundred. Also want to purchase fattened hogs, sheep, calves, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

Persons wishing meat can have it left at their residences on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Meat constantly on hand at the Slaughter House. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

JOSEPH WARTHAN.

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1849.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Fremont county, letters of administration upon the Estate of F. Benoist, deceased, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

T. S. BENOIST,
Admistrator.

St. Francis, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa, Oct. 4, 1849. 3m

NOTICE.
FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

ON SATURDAY the 20th inst., at the Agency, Bellevue, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, three old wagons, a large lot of iron and steel, blind bridles, harness, spades, shovels, ploughs and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Bellevue, Oct. 17, 1849—1t

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 11, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 29th September, a negro boy named HENRY. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 21 or 22 years old, rather straight and heavy built, has straight hair inclined to curl at the points, is a very bright mulatto, with a keen eye and good countenance, is a good boot and shoe maker, is left handed and is decidedly a good looking boy. He carried with him a black cloth frock coat, black cassimere pantaloons, plaid woollen vest, and also an old tweed coat, pretty well worn, and a brown jeans pair of pantaloons, he had also a cap and white woollen hat.

I will give the above reward if said boy is taken out of the State, fifty dollars if taken out of the county, or twenty-five dollars if taken within the county, and delivered to me in Savannah, or placed within the jail of the county where he is taken, and information given to me of his detention, so that I can obtain him.

WILL. R. KING.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., October 1st, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 21—P. M.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax, last evening.

England.

The cholera is increasing rapidly—1,600 deaths occurred in London in one week—it is likewise raging throughout the Continent, and 40 deaths daily are reported at Berlin.

The harvest is nearly housed, and pronounced abundant. Trade is active and employment await all who desire it in the manufacturing districts.

Austria and Hungary.

Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out against the Austrians and Russians—the former commanded by Klapka, the latter by Keily. The Russian General Berg had a long interview with the latter, on the 23d ult., which resulted in the Hungarian Major being sent to Haynau to arrange terms for capitulation. The impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions. A letter from Vienna states that several renowned Magyar chiefs had been executed by the Austrians. The mother and children of Kossuth, together with the wives of several Magyar Generals had been taken prisoners and conveyed to Presburg. A great part of the Russian army had received orders to march towards Galicia. Buda and Pesth are to be garrisoned by 5,000 Austrians. The Hungarian corps of Perczel entered Orshova, but the Turkish authorities would not receive them until they had laid down their arms.

A letter states that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned Georgey and that he had departed for Servia.

Prussia.

On the German question it is stated that there is to be a directory consisting of members for the confederation provided by the cabinets of Vienna and Munich; which is to hold its sittings at Frankfort. The Directory will be a permanent executive commission for the common interests of the whole of Germany. The Presidency of the Directory will be vested alternately in an Austrian and Prussian. A Frankfort correspondent of a London paper writes that there is but little doubt that a Congress of Princes will be held there in the course of next week, for the purpose of settling finally the German question.

France.

The French Government continues to refuse passports to German refugees, who, on their way to America, are forced to traverse France. The news generally from France is uninteresting. No allusions is made to any correspondence with the U. S. relative to the difficulty with the French Minister.

Rome.

The Triumvirate of Cardinals has instituted a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors of the outrages committed during the revolutionary period against religion.

Gen. Rostalan has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

In a letter written by Louis Napoleon to Ney, he says, the French Republic did not send an armed force to put down Italian liberty; on the contrary, it was to regulate it, and preserve it from excesses, and to replace the Pontificial Prince in power, who was the first to take the lead in useful reforms. He expresses regret that the Pope's benevolent intentions remain unfruitful. General Randon was appointed on the 15th to the command of the army of Italy, with instructions, that should the Pope not return to Rome, to carry out the instructions furnished by Napoleon.

Garibaldi had reached Genoa, there to remain until an opportunity offered for quitting Italy.

It is thought probable that the Pope will end by putting himself under the protection of the Austrian flag. It was rumored that Austria would take the Roman loan. The Pope arrived at Naples on the 4th.

No news from Hungary, except that Comorn and Peterwardien still held out.

All the northern States of Germany with the exception of Oldenburg, have acceeded to the proposition of alliance made by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22d, 5—P. M.

The papers this morning contain seven columns of official statements in regard to the affair of the French Minister. The letters of Clayton are devoid of any appearance of disrespect or ill temper.

An immense crowd assembled at the military encampment at Bristol. Gov. Johnson will review the troops this evening.

Passengers in town from Montreal report that city full of armed men from the country; the troops are out in considerable force and it required the utmost precaution to prevent a collision between the imperialists and their opponents.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

The Brig Soule arrived yesterday from Havana, having left on the 16th. The papers are filled with congratulations of the success in checking the Cuba expedition.

Accounts from Jamaica state that the merchants applied to the American Consul, begging the United States to establish regular steam packets between New York and Kingston.

The steamer Severn has arrived at Mobile with over $1,000,000, mostly from England. The Round Island expedition caused much excitement in Mexico. Herrera addressed a remonstrance to the American legation at the capital. The Government is making great preparations to defend the city and coast. The Islanders, it was supposed, would land on the Island of Lobos or at Tampico, at which latter place La Vega had armed some steamers to defend the river. Antigua had been inundated by heavy rains, the inhabitants barely escaping with their lives.

Late from California.

The news from California by the Empire City at New York, is just a month later than that before received. We have the Alta California of August 2, which is principally filled with the account of the trial of the rioters mentioned below. The amount of gold dust received on consignment, was $421,152. Several of the passengers were emigrants, who have returned with constitutions much impaired:—

PIONEER COMPANIES ARRIVED.—I saw last week the first company of adventurers who have arrived by the overland route—Capt. Goodyear's party, which started from San Jose on the Missouri River in May last. They report but 67 traveling days through, and all the party look hearty and rugged. Capt. Goodyear thinks that the first wagon train will enter the valley of the Sacramento by the 15th of July. Capt. G. expresses the belief that most of the wagon trains will suffer unaccountably from scarcity of grass for animals, although he represents the yield of grass as more than ordinarily good, and this is his third trip across the mountain. There has another small party arrived, both of which took the Salt Lake Valley route. They represent the Mormon settlements in the most flourishing condition, with the prospect of a glorious harvest in every branch of agriculture save corn, and the Mormons as universally kind to the emigrants who pass through their domain; in many instances they state that needy emigrants are furnished without reward with provisions and fresh cattle, accompanied with the hospitalities of good Samaritans. This speaks well for a persecuted people, whom malice has written down as thieves, and whom wrong has driven to this enchanted asylum beyond the desert—to this "lodge in the wilderness."

The Alta California of August 2, has an account of an attack, by an armed party of Americans, on the 10th of July, upon the Chilians, and other foreigners in San Francisco, with the consequent proceedings of the citizens. The attack appears to have been unprovoked and very savage; and the assailants were a large number of turbulent and lawless fellows, who had organized themselves for mischief under the name, first of "Hounds," and then of "Regulators."

A meeting of citizens was called in the afternoon, and attended by about 230. Mr. S. Brannan first addressed the people, exposing the acts of violence committed by the "Hounds," and calling for prompt action to protect the lives and property of citizens.

Mr. Brannan moved that a subscription be opened at the Parker House for the relief of the sufferers by the riots and robbery of the previous night—which was carried. A police body was then formed, of which Mr. Spofford was appointed Chief. In accepting the office, he made an energetic address, and concluded by saying, "When I forget my duty may God forget me." The citizens generally enrolled their names for Police service, and the meeting then adjourned.

On Tuesday, July 17, a grand Jury was organized to try those who were arrested, and soon brought in an indictment against the prisoners, charging them with conspiracy, riot, robbery, and assault with intent to kill.

Samuel Roberts, the leader, was found guilty on all the charges, and the jury recommended that he be sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United States," never to return on pain of death. Theodore R. Saunders was found guilty on all the charges except that of conspiracy. James H. Harrison and George Batchelder, were found guilty on some of the charges; and John Powers, George Childs, and Cyrus Leatherby were acquitted.

Sentences. S. Roberts and T. R. Saunders, 10 years in penitentiary at hard labor. John Conley, fine of $1000, and 1 year penitentiary. David Gale, fine of $500 and 6 months penitentiary. A. St. John, fine of $500 and to give bond in $5000 to keep the peace. John F. Barker, fine of $250 and $2500 bond. Wm. Mickle, fine of $250 and $2500 bond.

Fred. Cole, an Irishman, one of the accused afterwards committed suicide.

The Mormons Island Mining Association has nearly completed the dam at that point. It is presumed that in three weeks they will turn the river from its bed. Shares in this work are are now selling for $5000. At the junction of the Forks above this point is another association for a similar purpose, and great numbers are at work.

Expulsion of Foreigners.

A movement has taken place in the Gold region, which, from its probale results, calls not only for the intervention of the civil authorities, but seems to require an earnest expression of the feelings from all those citizens of the United States who have a regard for the honor of their country, and who are resolved to maintain it.

We allude to the forcible expulsion of certain foreigners and naturalized citizens of the United States from the placers of the Middle Fork and neighborhood, by an armed body of men calling themselves Americans.

Of three individuals thus expelled, whom we have seen, one is an old resident of California and a naturalized citizen of the United States. Another is a native Peruvian and naturalized citizen of the United States, who has, to our knowledge, periled his life many times in this country, fighting under the American flag, and who was severely beaten by the enemy because he refused to bear arms against us.

The usual fever of the season was just beginning to prevail on the placers, and old residents of California estimated that at least 5,000 deaths would occur during the summer among the unacclimated.

Mormon Island

Is about 30 miles and nearly due east, from Sacramento City, a few miles off the main road leading to the Culloma or saw-mill washings, where the discovery of Gold was made in April last. The above Island, or bar, was visited by a party of Mormons shortly after this event, who commenced a search for the valuable metals, which resulted in finding gold, and the complete success of their labors spread from this point throughout California. The bar has since been worked with continued though varied good success. It is situated on the American River, a few miles below the junction of the "Forks."

Information gathered from various sources tends to confirm our expressed fears upon the subject of foreign labor in the mines. In the American River country, it is understood, the miners had assumed a decidedly hostile bearing towards their Chilean neighbors.

A Yankee Trick.

We were accidentally listeners, and were not a little amused, at a colloquy held by a long, green Yankee with a machine similar to a common New England churn, which he was examining minutely: "I bought you for a gold-washer, and you are *one* of the washers. Here I've lugged and backed and packed you all through Mexico, and now you ain't worth a continential darn—you've turned out only a churn; ain't I a sweet-scented darn fool, ain't I?" Here wrought into a passion and overcome by his feelings, he seized an axe and entirely demolished the churn, casting the cog-wheel and crank nearly into the middle of the Sacramento.—[Sacramento Times.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Accounts from the Mines—Gold Abundant—Every one getting Rich—Gambling, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1, 1849.

The accounts from the mines are very encouraging. There is plenty of gold, but it requires attention and labor to get it.

A man cannot help making money here, no matter what he goes at. There is a man here who gets $500 dollars a month for his wagon and mules—equal to the salary of the Vice President.

Our machinery takes here, and we will be off in a few days. We have the assurance of some old gold-diggers here, that we have hit the thing that will bring out the gold Much of the machinery that is brought here, is valueless—good for nothing. Money is a perfect drug. You dot not hear half the result of the mines. It is only those who are lazy and sickly that go and come and get discouraged without any cause. I tell you this is a great country, and is destined to make the Yankees open their eyes.

A young lawyer, named Frank Lippett, is here; and, simply for drawing deeds and conveyances, gets his $6,000 to $8,000 a year.

Here, as well as at the mines, laws are strictly observed, and order is equal to that of our cities. The Sabbath is observed. Should any man be caught stealing, and is convicted, he is hung; and if a gambler bets more than he can pay, the same punishment awaits him.

I saw one man put down $10,000 in gold dust at a play called *monte*, and he won the bet.

Do not mind what the newspapers say. The letter-writers have their motives. I tell you that New York has not heard half what this country is, and time (not a long time either,) will confirm my predictions. The accounts that will follow this steamer's will be only the beginning of what you will receive. I have taken great pains to book myself up, and I speak of what I know.

There is a hundred ways by which a man can get rich here. The most important of all things that a man must have, is health. If he has that, and is sober, and will attend to his duties, he can get rich; and you may send one hundred thousand more here, and it will only add to the inducements of those that are here. There is gold enough, room enough, and occupation enough, for all you can send here for years to come.

Liquors are high; Champagne $5 a bottle, and poor at that; brandy two shillings a glass; two segars for a quarter; billiards $1 a game. Rents awful—country delightful. Yours.

RIOTS IN NEW ENGLAND.—There has been a recent Irish "faction fight," in Lowell, Mass., between the Corkonians and Fardowns, the savage feud between these divisions of Irish having been transplanted to this side of the Atlantic, where it should be shown no mercy. On this occasion a war of words was followed by volleys of stones, and finished by firearms. The houses in the neighborhood sustained considerable damage, and at half-past six o'clock as the police were unable to quell the riot, the bells were rung for fire. The department turned out and with horses attached to their machines, soon dispersed them. Arrests to the number of fifteen were made by the police. A large number of persons were more or less wounded. A young boy who took no part in the row, was shot with a slug, which passed completely through his body, and is probably dead. The military, during the evening, were at their different armories, in case their services should be wanted; but the business of dispersing the mob was effectually accomplished by the aid of the fire companies.—[St. Louis Organ.

INVASION OF CUBA.—Senor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish consul at Washington, has sent a dispatch, we learn from the Boston Herald, to the vice consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation.

The vice consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a diversion in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the object discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.—[Republic.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27—5 P.M.

The Germantown was burned near Raleigh, just above Shawneetown. The fire originated in the after hold, among some paper, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Some thieves, who were passengers, committed depredations on trunks, &c.; two of them were caught and lynched.

The steamer Confidence, from St. Louis, struck a log on New Albany Bar, and sunk last night. She can be raised, as she lies only in six feet water.

CAMELS FOR THE PRAIRIES.—The Boston Times announces that a company is formed in Boston, to introduce the use of camels upon the great prairies of the West.

Bloodshed in Canada — Fight between the Tories and the Radicals at Bytown.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19, 1849.

Intelligence of a bloody rencontre between the Radicals and the Tories, at Bytown, has just reached this city. It appears that the Radicals (or "Reformers") called a public meeting for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to the Governor General, Lord Elgin, and that both parties went armed to the appointed place, where a fight soon commenced. The Radicals were driven from the ground, although, it is said, the Tories suffered the most. Seven or eight persons were seriously wounded, by gunshot; and one or two are not expected to recover.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Kane, Iowa, Sept. 30th, 1849.

A.

Adams, Mrs Wm B
Adams, Wm
Adams, John
Allen, Franklin
Allen, J C
Allen, Charles
Abbitt, John Q 2
Allred, Wm M
Attwood, Rebecca D

B.

Brown, T D 2
Blair, Beverly
Bond, Abraham
Bickmore, Gilbert
Bates, Rufus
Brandon, G W
Butler, John L
Beeble, Albert S
Bryan, Geo
Benn, Wm
Bacon, James
Brock, Juliana
Bull, Isaac
Banes, A L

C.

Clark, Joseph
Curtis, Moses
Cross, P S
Cole, John
Cook, James
Campbell, J D
Carnes, J
Crowe, Wm
Camerhall, Mary Ann
Cord, Alex M

D.

Deardin, Wm 2
Dart, John 2
Donahoe, A J
Darfee, Edmond
Davis, Chas A
Dickaman, Horace H

E.

Edwards, Edward
Ellsworth, Benj
Eggert, Franz

F.

Foy, Thos H
Fisher, Matilda
Fairchild, L
Fellows, Samuel
Farlin, Flavilla
Fuller, Hiram

G.

Gardner, Benj 2
Green, Chas
Gerry, Benj
Gietrost, Philip
Gheen, Mr
Gage, C D
Gaybill, Marsena

H.

Hutchens, Wm
Hutchens, James
Hadlock, Chastina
Hadlock, Sally
Hunter, Wm
Hunter, Isaac
Huff, Geo
Hill, Joseph
Hales, Geo
Hatch, Jacob
Haws, Wm
Hough, Joel R
Hubbard, Mrs C M
Henrie, James
Higby, Mrs R R
Hunt, A R
Hrds, Thos

J.

Joe, Thos C
Johnston, Mrs Sarah
Jamison, H H

K.

King, Eleazer
Keith, Lewis

L.

Laird, John
Lamb, Sandford
Litz, Wm A
Laullen, James
Littlefield, L O
Lansing, Alexander

M.

Myres, Jacob 2
Martin, Wm P
Matlock, G C
McFarlin, Elizabeth A
Merkley, Sarah
Malin Sarah
Mitchell, Warren
Muir, Walter
Mathews, John
Mathews, James
Mayon, Daniel
McDonnold John W
McIntosh, S P 2
Montgomerie, Hannah
McKee, Jonathan
McGahan Humphrey
Mackintosh Sarah
Morrison, Wm P
Manhard, Wm
Marsh, Jane E
McCall, James A.
Machon, Thos
MacGregor John
McGahen, Wm

N.

Norry, Henry

O.

Owen, David Dale 2
Osburn, David
Ormsby, W M

P.

Predmore, Geo B 4
Prichard, John 2
Pierce, Samuel B T
Pierce, Mark
Pendleton, Joseph B
Pickard, Mrs Jane
Parks, Wm A
Powers, Sarah
Potter, Martin

R.

Rice, Phillip
Rose, Daniel P
Roundy, Uriah
Rogers, Sally R
Rook, John W

S.

Smith, Wm 3
Smith, John F
Stephens, John
Stephens, Wm
Stewpert, Geo
Stoddard, Lyman
Swap, Wm
Shipley, Mrs. Robt
Simmons, Elevers 2
Somerville, Henry B
Sheldon, Richard
Snyder, Mathias W
Stewart, Alfred
Sawyer, Sumner J
Sampson, Isaac

T.

Terrel, Joel J 2
Townsend, David 2
Turner, Elihu
Taylor, Nathaniel

W.

Wright, Mrs Rebecca 2
Weeks, Allen
Weeks, A G
Wight, Ephraim
Wilson, Whitford
Willer, Jas G
Wakesham, John A
Wilder, Hannah A
Wilder, Sally M
Wixon, Mathan
White, J G
Wardrop, Robt
Wear, Geo W
Wilcox, S S
Wiltshire, Wm 2
Wilson, Bushrad W
Wright, Grecian
Wilson, Joseph
Webb, Chas Y.
Wilcoxen, J N
Walker, J B

Y.

Young, Bazzel

Kanesville, Oct., 17, 1849.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct, 5, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL, for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and follee plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled.

J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods: Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at
July 25th. C. VOORHIS.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambries, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family [illegible]ent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical, do., Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweetments, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 10, 1849.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF ENGLISH & FRENCH Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

BROUGHT DIRECT, and this day opened for sale to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville and other Inhabitants of Pottawatamie county by BROWN & BARHAM.

GROCERIES, sugar, tea, coffee, salt, soap, &c.
PRINTS—English and American, and domestics.
BLANKETS—quilts, carpets, rugs, woolens.
CALICO—shirting and ships of all colors.
FLANNELS—muslins, jaconets, gauze;
RIBBONS—satin, sersenet, galloone, binding;
CLOTHES—velveteens, cords, moleskin and cloth;
SHEETING—tick, diaper, fewelling;
HOSE—woolen and cotton, gloves, socks and stockings;
LADIES Alapacca, Merino, Coburgh and French dresses;
LACES—French and English, silk and cotton thread, nets, quilling and flowers;
SEWED MUSLIN—collars, braids, thread, needles, pins and thimbles;
SILK AND SATIN—bows, ties, neckcloths, h'k's and eyes;
SMALLWARES—buttons, glass, steel, gilt, silk and satin;
THREADS—silk, linen, and cotton of all colors;
SHOES—ferretts, edging, binding, caps and bonnets;
IRISH LINEN—Union check;
TOOLS—double and cut plain irons, chisels, gouges and augers of all sizes, drawing knives;
SAWS—taper, pit and mill, ripping, compass and hand saws, also turning wels, pit and hand saw sets and tillers;
FILES—bastard, horse rasps and flat wood files;
GIMBLETS—shell and spike, turnscrews;
NAILS AND GLASS;
STEEL—knives, forks, pocket and pen knives, screws, door hinges, scissors and spoons of good, and common quality, door locks;
SALERATUS—spices, oils, paints, varnish, saltpetre, olive oil, camphor;
LIQUORS—rectified whisky, gin and cognac brandy, by the Gallon.
HAMS—barley, rice, dried apples and peaches;
RAISINS—currants, almonds, allspice and pickles;
TOBACCO AND SNUFF—Ginger, tartar, wax and candles;
POWDER—lead, vinegar, tinmans solder;
TARTANS AND PLAIDS—a good selection from Scotland, for ladies and gentlemen's dresses—all offered CHEAP for cash, by

BROWN & BARHAM.

Kanesville, Aug. 22, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEA—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

Straw Bonnets and Gentlemens' Hats Cleaned and Pressed.

MRS. CROMBIE, (formerly of Boston,) most respectfully informs the Ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that she will attend to the above, and also to **Dressmaking and Millinery**, and she hopes by assiduous attention to give satisfaction to those who may patronize her. All orders left at Mr. Needhams store, will be promptly attended to.

Kanesville, June 27, 1849.—tf

BOSTON—L—STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan and Leghorn bonnets, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Fr'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness Bridle and Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

RICE, Peaches and apples at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by
aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS
AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S
STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson residing most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by
jy25 VOORHIS.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Soldier's Orphan.

Mother! where is my father gone,
And why are you so sad?
Your cheek is pale, your eyes are dim,
You never now are glad.

Not long ago you loved to play
Upon the green with me—
You laugh'd and sang all day; but now
A smile I seldom see.

And in the morning, when I wake,
And think to meet a smile,
I only see a tearful cheek,
And turn to weep awhile.

And when, last night, I chanced to wake,
You kiss'd me, and you pray'd—
"Help of the fatherless, protect
My orphan boy!" you said.

E'en now your tears are falling fast;
And while you closely press
Me to your bosom, still you weep,
And call me fatherless.

I wish they'd bring my father back—
Those soldiers stern and wild—
Then would my mother smile again,
Upon her darling child. ISABELLE.

The Hope of Heaven.

There is a hope will cheer the heart,
Though all its joys may fly;
Though all its gladness may depart,
This hope will never die.

'T will cheer us in the hour of gloom,
And when the soul is sad;
'T will, like the flower, the brighter bloom,
And make the heart more glad.

When fortune frowns and false friends fly,
This hope will be most dear;
When mem'ry clings to joys gone by,
'T will check the starting tear.

It is a hope of purest truth,
To man in kindness given;
The joy of age, the guide of youth—
It is the Hope of Heaven.

MISCELLANY.

Charles Hess and the Indian.

In the winter of eighteen hundred and eight, Charles Hess, an oficer in the service of the North American Fur Company, was stationed at the Lake of the Woods. An Indian called Opawgun Mokkeety, or the Black Pipe, took offence at him for having refused to give him as much liquor as he desired. Shortly after Hess had occasion to go on a journey, and employed Black Pipe as a guide. They traveled together half a day without any suspicion on the part of Hess. As they came to a ravine, the Indian proposed to stop and smoke before crossing it, and the white man cheerfully complied. "Brother," said Opawgun Mokkeety, "you have always been very kind to me. The other day you refused to let me make a fool of myself. You were right. I have a fast hold on your heart."

"I am glad," replied Hess, "that you are wise at last, but we have far to go: let us push on."

"Directly," rejoined the other, examining the lock and priming of his gun. "Go on brother. I will but tie my moccasin, and then follow."

Hess took up his own piece and crossed the gap; just as he attained the level ground on the other side, he heard the report of the Indian's weapon, and felt his side grazed by a bullet. He turned and saw that Opawgun Mokkeety had taken to his heels as soon as he fired. A ball from the white man's gun overtook him and he fell. The weapon leveled for the destruction of Hess had been charged with two bullets, and this contrivance to make sure of him had saved his life. The balls had diverged; one grazed his right side, and the other cut his belt in twain on the left. He returned in a few days to his house.

Two or three evenings after his return, a cousin of the deceased by the name of Squibee, or the Drunkard, entered his apartment with his gun in his hand, and his face painted black. He seated himself before the fire without saying a word. Hess saw that he was bent on mischief, and thought it better to temporise. He offered the Drunkard a pipe, which was refused. He then set before him a wooden platter of boiled vension, but he would not taste it. He spoke several times to the savage, but received no answer. Squibee sat sullen and immovable, his eyes steadfastly fixed on the blazing logs before him. At intervals his eyes turned in their sockets, though his head did not move, and he cast furtive and scowling glances around. The engages belonging to the establishment, who were much attached to their principal, looked in, but when they saw the expression of the Indian's features, they shrunk back, and loaded their guns.

After a silence of half an hour, Hess determined to bring matters to an issue.

"Nitchee," (i. e. friend) said he, "what do you seek my house?"

"My brother Opawgun Mokkeety is dead," replied the savage. "My eyes are dry, and I want something to make the tears come in them."

Hess went into his store house and drew a glass of spirits which he gave to the Indian. The latter held it up between his eyes and the light, and then threw it into the fire. It blazed above the chimney.

"Why did you not drink it?" said Hess.

"It is'nt so good, it is no better than water," replied the other.

"It burned as if it was good," said Hess, still desirous to conciliate him. "I thought it was strong enough. I will get you some more." And he went out to do so. Squibee was evidently working himself to the pitch of resolution requisite for some desperate action. He began to examine his gun and look uneasily about him. At one moment he seemed to relent. He wiped the smut from one side of his face with the corner of his blanket; but one of the Canadians happening to look in, he turned away his head. The instant the man withdrew, he scraped some soot from the chimney back with his fingers, spat upon it, and renewed the color of his visage with the mixture. He had scarce finished when Hess re-appeared.

"Here," said the trader, "is liquor that is as strong as fire. Drink."

The Indian doggedly put the glass to his lips, took a mouthful, and spit it out again. He threw the remainder into the fire, saying, "neither is that good. Bring more."

Hess turned to obey, and as he stooped to pass through the door, heard the explosion of Squibee's gun, and saw the splinters fly from the timber over his head. Without testifying any concern he went out, and was asked by Menard, one of his people, "what is the matter? are you hurt, mon Bourgeois!"

"I believe not," he replied, "but I have had a narrow escape. I felt the scoundrel's bullet stir in my cap." He took it off, and saw that he had been near death; the ball had gone through it within an inch of his skull.

Without uttering another word he entered his store, drew a third glass of alchohol, and returned with it to the room where he had left the Indian sitting. He offered him the liquor, saying, "You have been at the fort at the forks of the Assineboin river, and have seen the scales that are there used to weigh furs go up and down. Just so it is with your life. Shall I live? Shall I die? Dog!" he continued, his choler rising as he saw that the Indian's countenance did not relax its ferocious expression, "your life is light in the balance. Look at that sun. Drink that liquor. It is the last you shall ever drink"

Squibee, as ready to suffer as he had been to inflict suffering, took the glass, coolly emptied its contents, and drew his blanket over his head. Hess levelled his pistol and blew out his brains.

Menard and the other engages rushed into the room at the report, with their guns, and discharged them into the bleeding body of the Chippeway. "If any harm is to come to you, mon bourgeois," cried Menard, "we are resolved to share it. If the Indians revenge themselves on you, they shall kill us also."

Closing Appeal to a Jury.—Gentlemen of the Jury; I quote from Shakespere when I say to you, "*To be or not to be*"—LICKED—that's the question. My client is a national stump machine—he flings his wrath in pailfulls; and it is dangerous to run a snag against his interest. Let me be made fodder for a fool and a chowder for a powder mill, if he is guilty, notwithstanding of the criminal absurdities alledged against him in this indictment.

Do you believe that my client is so destitute of the common principles of humility; so full of the fog of human nature; so wrapped up in the moral insensibilities of his being as deliberately to pick up a tater, and throw it at the nasal protuberance of the prosecutor?—No! not while you discern a star in the northern sky; while the waters of the Ohio roll; and the race of buffaloes nestle on the Rocky Mountains, this immutable principle will remain that my client is a gentleman tater or no tater.

A Coquette's Account of herself.—*Very well done.*—I am, you must know, a young woman whose soul dependence is on my person and accomplishments; and as I would willingly be married to a man of fortune, a description of both may be necessary. In the first place, I have a sweet figure, charming teeth, the finest eye in the world; my face has a good deal of wholesome flesh and blood about it, and I fancy myself possessed of a constitution very little favorable to the physician. Then as for my accomplishments, I can sing all the songs in Norma like a Daborde or Truffi, have a natural taste for extravagance and am passionately fond of running into debt. I am in the strict sense of the word, a bewitching girl, and happily calculated to break a husband's heart. If any gentleman, therefore, has the least intention to be made miserable and a beggar, he can by no means apply to any person more devoted to his service. But then I expect settlements pretty considerable. For making a man unhappy, I could not think of less than two thousand a year, though fifteen hundred might possibly be accepted from a commoner. You may, perhaps, laugh at hearing me talk of making a man miserable who shall honor me with his hand as an argument in my favor; but do you remember that the more universal the custom is, the more fashionable it must be considered; and the making of one another wretched is one of the most polite accomplishments among certian people of distinction. Not but that I can preserve appearances tolerably well; I could say "My life" to a husband, at the same time, I was winking at another man in company, and call him a "dear creature!" at the very time I thought him the greatest brute in the universe.

"Why," said a physician to his intemperate neighbor, "don't you take a regular quantity every day—set a regular stake that you will go so far and no farther?" "I do," replied the other, "but I set it down so far off that I get drunk before I get to it."

"What does your husband deal in, Madam?" "He deals in cards, chiefly, sir."

Society Upset in California.—There appears to be what the French call a *boulevcrsement*—a complete overturn—of the usual arrangements of society, at the gold region; for a specimen of which see the following extract from a San Francisco letter in the Boston Courier:

"Since my arrival I have seen a lieutenant of the navy and a New York merchant dragging a hand cart, at an ounce per load; a few days since, I met a professor in one of your first colleges, driving his ox team, hauling emigrant 'traps' to the 'diggings,' at $20 for one hundred pounds. A Georgia planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap-jacks brown; a printer from the Picayune office keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of my mules, haul lumber and act as porters in the store; each from $10 to $16 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in some comical employment. Imagine our friend ——, the artist, with buckskin trousers, red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers: 'Sun, Herald, and Tribune, sir! latest dates from New York! *only two dollars each*!"

Fitz Greene Halleck gave, a dozen years ago some lines, which will answer for a synopsis of "the latest news from Europe:"

"Kingdoms to-day are upside down,
A castle kneels before the town,
A monarch fears a printer's frown,
A brickbat's range!
Give me, in preference to a crown,
Five shillings change!"

Greedy Gold Hunters.—So anxious were the passengers on board the schooner G. H. Montague, to reach the gold reion, that, on their passage to California, during the prevalence of calms, they frequently got out the boats, and towed the vessel toward her port of destination.—[N. Y. Com.

Specimen of Welch Preaching.

At a meeting of ministers at Bristol, the Rev. Mr. —— invited several of ois brethren to sup with him, among them was the minister officiating at the Welch meeting-house in that city. He was an entire stranger to all the company, and silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject which they were discussing was the different strains of public speaking. When several had given their opinion, and had mentioned some individuals as good preachers, and such as were models as to style of composition, &c., Mr. —— turned to the Welch stranger and solicited his opinion. He said he felt it a duty to comply with this request. "But," said he, "if I must give my opinion, I should say that you have no good preachers in England." "No!" said Mr. L. "No," said he, "that is, I mean no such preachers as we have in the Principality." "I know," said L., "you are famous for jumping in Wales, but that is not owing, I suppose, so much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their character!" "Indeed," said the Welchman, "you would jump too, if you heard and undsrstood such preaching." "Why," said Mr. L., do you not think they would jump if I were to preach to them?" "You make them jump!" exclaimed the Welchman, "you make them jump! A Welchman would set fire to the world while you were lighting your match." The whole company became very much interested in this new turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them some specimen of the style and manner of preaching in the Principality. "Specimen," said he, "I cannot give you; if John Elias were here, he would give you a specimen indeed old John Elias is a great preacher." "Well," said the company give us something that you have heard from him." "Oh no!" said he. "I cannot do justice to it—besides, do you understand the Welch language?" They said no, "No, not so as to follow a discourse."

"Then," said he, "it is impossible for you to understand it, if I were to give you a specimen." But said they "cannot you put it in English without spoiling it." The interest of the company was increased, and nothing would do but something of a specimen; while they promised to make every allowance for the language. "Well," said the Welchman, "if you must have a piece, I must try; but I don't know what to give you. Christmas Evan's was a good preacher, and I heard him a little time ago at an association of ministers. He was preaching on the depravity of man by sin—of his recovery by the death of Christ—he said:

"Brethren, if I were to represent you in a figure the condition of man as a sinner, and the means of his recovery by the cross of Jesus Christ, I should represent it somewhat in this way. Suppose a large graveyard surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is fast bolted. Within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, of all classes, by one epidemic disease bending to the grave—the grave yawns to swallow them—no physician there—they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner—all, all have sinned, and the soul that sinneth shall die. While man was in this deplorable state, Mercy, the darling attribute of Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looked at the scene and wept over it, exclaiming, "O that I might enter, I would relieve their sorrows—I would save their souls." While Mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels, commissioned from the court of heaven to some other world, passing over paused at the sight and heaven forgave the pause; and seeing Mercy standing there they cried, "Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? Can you look upon this scene and not pity? Can you pity and not relieve?" Mercy replied, I can see," and in her tears she added, "I can pity, but cannot relieve." "Why will you not let mercy in? Justice replied "my law is broken and it must be honored. Die they or Justice must!" At this there appears a form, among the angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who addressing himself to Justice, said, "What are thy demands?" Justice, replied, "my terms are stern and rigid—I must have sickness for their health—I must have ignominity for honor—I must have death for their sin—I must have death for life. Without shedding of blood there is no remission. "Justice," said the Son of God, "I accept thy terms." On me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter." "When," said Justice, "will you perform this promise." Jesus replied, "Four thousand years hence, upon that hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person. The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the angels of God. Justice thereafter presented the deed, saying this is the day when this bond is to be executed." When he received it, did he tear it in pieces and give it to the winds of heaven? No, he nailed it to the cross, exclaiming, "It is finished." Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice. Holy fire descended; it swallowed his humanity but when it touched his Deity, it expired! and there was darkness over the whole heavens; but, "glory to God in the highest: on earth peace and good will to men

"This," said the Welchman, "this is but a specimen of Christmas Evans."—[London Jewish Expositor.

The Priests of the Greek Church, in order to encourage the recruits raised for the Russian Army, assure them that if they are killed in Hungary, they will *rise* the *third day* at Moscow.

Chapter on Hats.—"For God's sake old woman get off my hat!" said old Roger, at the concert, as he saw a two hundred and fifty pounder settle on his new ventilated castor. Old woman! It was an ungallant expression, but the circumstance would seem to justify it. A new hat was a new era in his existence, and this was one of Aborn's latest. Recovering himself, and pressing over his knees as best he might, his crushed tile, the wrinkles but too plainly apparent, he continued:

"I wouldn't object to your trying it on, ma'am, were there the least chance of its fitting: but it is evident that it isn't large enough: I never saw a hat worn in that way before, and I do not want to furnish one to experiment upon either.

Matrimony.

The clergy have reported no new *cases* for the last three or four days, and yet it is said that many are predisposed to the *epidemic*. The *causes* are said to be *local* and not *atmospheric*, and it is thought that if those who are predisposed would avoid those places where the *local causes* exist, that there would be very little danger, and that it might be partially checked, if not arrested altogether. There is, indeed, a difficulty which cannot be easily overcome, these *local causes* are found in almost every street in the city, and many who are predisposed, think, or pretend to think, that there is no danger, and they are *prowling* about day and night, and exposing themselves, regardless of consequences.

There is yet another difficulty in this matter, for it is thought that the *causes* cannot be removed without increasing the panic, the excitement, the alarm, and consequently the danger. We are therefore, at a loss what course to recommend. We would, however, say that, notwithstanding the sudden appearance of this epidemic among us, and its rapid spread and fatal termination, there has been but very little *panic* or *alarm!* All have been willing, and apparently anxious, to attend to the calls of the *afflicted*, and to minister to their wants. In fact, there has been little or no suffering for want of nurses, medical or *ministerial* aid. The premonitory symptoms are a palpitation of the heart, a low muttering conversation, or "small talk," with an inclination to write or repeat scraps of poetry or verse. In some cases there is an inability to speak, with an indiscribable sensation, resembling a ball rising in the throat, or, as the patient describes it, "the heart getting into the mouth." And from all that we can learn on the subject, we are of the opinion that it is a "heart disease."—[Blade.

The following advertisement is re-printed by request, not so much on account of its applicability to the existing state of things as to exemplify the peculiar genius of the author; for excepting the authographical corrections, it is Lord Dexter's own.—Newburyport Herald.

Whereas, I, Lord TIMOTHY DEXTER, have been truly informed, that several audacious, atrocious, nefarious, pestiferous, infamous, intrepid, night-walking, garden-robbing, immature peach-stealing rascals, all the spawn of ——, and cubs of Satan, do frequently, villanously, and burglariously assemble, eating, drinking, sabbath-breaking, ——, fighting, with many other shameless and illicit acts, which the modesty of my pen cannot express: This is to give you all notice, Delicarians, Doliareans, Capincureans, all rascals, and whatsoever nation ye be; return me my fruit and property, or by the gods, I swear, I will send my son Samuel, to Babylon, for blood-hounds, fiercer than tigers, and fleeter than the wind; and with them, mounted on my horse Lilly, with my cutting sabre in my hand, I will hunt you through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, till I can enter you in a cavern under a tree in Newfoundland, where Belzebub himself can never find you. Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! Reptiles, Tatterdemalions, Thieves, Vagrants, Vagabonds, Lank-jawed, herring-gutted and tun-bellied Plebians, that if ye or any of ye dare to set your feet in my house or garden, I will send ye to Charon, who will ferry you over the river Styx, and deliver you to the arch devil Lucifer, at the place of his infernal cauldron, there to be drugged with the sulphur of Caucasus, and roasted forever before the everlasting cinders of ÆTNA.—Prov. Journal.

Miss Nanny Hard to Please.

I do not like a man that's fat—
A man that's lean is worse than that;
Nor do I like a man that's tall—
A man that's little is worse than all;
Nor do I like a man's that fair—
A man that's dark I cannot bear;
A young man is a constant pest—
An old man would my hours invest;
A man of sense I could not rule,
And yet I could not love a fool;
A sober man I will not take—
A drunken man my heart would break.
All these I most sincerely hate,
And yet I love the married state.

Another disgraceful affair has occurred in the English church. The Rev. Mr. Brooks, residing at Exeter, and was sued by Mrs. Brooks, for the seduction of her daughter. The jury found a verdict of £100. On the trial, a series of the most disgusting transactions, on the part of the clerical scoundrel, was proved. He procured, by the aid of drugs, several abortions for his mistress, used to read the prayers with her daily, and church his illegitimate child in his own parlor. When he became tired of Mary Brooks he discharged her from his service, and procured another victim.

One of the Printers.—There is a good practical printer by the name of James Evans, who lives at Batavia, Ohio, who educated himself at a distinguished literary institution in New Hampshire, is a practical farmer, has taught schools of various grades in New England, travelled through most of the States of the Union, taught a "high school" in Ohio, a "seminary" in Kentucky, an "academy" in Illinois, and one in Missouri, been superintendent of public schools and school examiner, a president of a college of teachers, and of a literary association; who offered a prize of $50 for the best method of teaching the branches usually taught in a high school, and $25 for those taught in a common school; who has acted in the capacity of editor of three different newspapers, and more or less in the capacity of constable, sheriff, county treasurer, recorder, auctioneer and merchant, wholesale pedlar, and postmaster at three different places; who is a practical surveyor, engineer, map-maker, also a regular member of the bar, and notary public, &c.; and who works at the printing business more or less nearly every day. He is about 30 years of age, and in easy circumstances. His father died very poor, when he was young, and his mother supported the family several years by hard labor. He made himself what he is.—[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We would like to know *James*. He must be a smart boy, to have done all that the *Commercial* reports him to have *did*, before he was 30 years of age.

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry, the wreck of health repaired by temperance, forgotten knowledge restored by study, alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness, even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours—recalled his slighted years and stamped them with wisdom—or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of a wasted life?

The thread of existence is very brittle and may be snapped by the *cord*.

From the Louisville Journal.

Potatoes and the Cholera.

The cholera has been very fatal in certain portions of Pickaway county, Ohio. Mr. J. G. Renick, who owns a large farm there, on which a large number of hands are employed, has suffered greatly. Dr. P. K. Hull, of Circleville, has furnished the Columbus Journal with a statement of the facts in the case. His account is substantially as follows:

Mr. Renick is engaged in raising broom corn, and had in his employ about seventy persons, who were harvesting the corn. They were all fed and lodged on the premises. They took their meals at three seperate houses, but nearly all of them lodged in the same place, in good clean straw beds. Their diet consisted of bacon, beef and mutton potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee. No green corn, cucumbers, or any other green vegetables, were permitted to be used One of the hands admits that some of the men did use vegetables not allowed by Mr. Renick. At two of the houses, potatoes were used daily, and at the third house they were not used at any time. The meats used in each of the three houses, were precisely alike, as they were parts of the same animals; the water used was the same, and the exposure was similar.

Mr. Renick observed, for several days preceding Saturday, that the hands boarding at the houses where potatoes were used, were laboring under diarrhœa; and, believing that it depended upon the use of that vegetable, he prohibited its further use from that day. Early that night it was ascertained that three of the hands were laboring under cholera. Medical assistance was called, and the most unremitting attention given by the medical attendant. Some ten or twelve cases occurred before morning, and several deaths.

Up to Monday evening, twenty one died, as is certainly ascertained, and rumor swells it to thirty-three. Inasmuch as a stampede took place as soon as they knew the cholera was amongst them, some of them laboring under the disease at the time, it is not to be wondered at that the actual number of deaths is not yet known. Some died on the road-side and in corn-fields. There was not a single recovery, with the exception of Mr. Renick himself.

What is particularly worthy of attention in this visitation, is the fact that not a single case of cholera occurred among the hands boarding at the house where potatoes were not used, and, as far as is known, but two cases took place among the field-hands, or those who were exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. Part of the hands from each house worked at each place, and part from each boarding house lodged together.

From these facts, it would seem that to the use of potatoes is to be ascribed the mortality. Whether the potatoes were matured and apparently healthy or no, is not stated.

A Local Romance.—Tradition has preserved a singular anecdote of John Thacher, a son of one of the earliest settles of this town. He was married in 1661, to Miss Rebecca Winslow, of Duxbury, in Plymouth county, if we mistake not. On his way home with his new bride, he stopped for the night at the house of a friend, a Colonel Gorham of Barnstable, one of the most prominent citizens of the town. Merriment and gaity prevailed, and during the evening a female infant about three weeks old was introduced, and the night of her birth being mentioned, Mr. Thacher observed, "That is the very night on which we were married," and taking the child in his arms, he presented it to his bride, and jokingly said, "Here, my dear, is a little lady that was born on the same night that we were married. I wish you would kiss her, for I intend to have her for my second wife." "I will my dear, with great pleasure," replied she, "but I hope it will be very long before your intention is fulfilled in that respect."

Mr. Thacher and his wife lived happily together for about twenty years, and faithfully fulfilled the scriptural injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." Mrs. T. left a large family of children, among whom was a son named Peter.

After Mr. Thacher had mourned a reasonable length of time, he began to think of getting another partner. None of the maidens, young or old, seemed to please him like Lydia Gorham, the little lady of the preceeding part of the story, now grown up, if we may believe tradition, to a fair, comely girl, "full of blushing life," as the poets say. But there was one impediment in the way. His eldest son, Peter had shown a predilection for the girl, and the old man was at a loss to decide whether she favored the suit of the sire or the son. The one rode a black horse in his visits, and the other a white. There was a kind of tacit agreement between the two that one should not interfere with the visits of the other; so when the father found a white horse tied in front of Colonel Gorham's, unlike the good Samaritan, he crossed over on the other side; and the son, when the black horse was there returned the favor. Thus things went on till the patience of the old gentleman was well nigh exhausted, and he resolved upon a desperate step to decide the matter. Taking his son one side, he said to him:—"Peter are you or are you not going to marry Lydia Gorham?" Peter replied that he had not yet made up his mind. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I will make you an offer: if you will give her up and court her no more, I will give you thirteen pounds in money and the pair of black steers. What do you say to that?" The young man hesitated but a moment. "'Tis a bargain," said he; and it is due the parties to say that it was observed by them all with perfect good faith. Whether Lydia knew the bargain that her charms had occasioned, tradition sayeth not; but she subsequently became Mr. Thacher's wife, and bore him ten children, from whom many members of the numerous and highly respectable family of Thacher have sprung. Our venerable townsman, Mr. Peter Thacher, is the grandson of Peter noticed above.—[Yarmouth Register.

The Women of Hungary—*Countess Csaky.*—Patriotism and love of country are the great characteristics of the matrons of Hungary. Ladies of the highest rank, as well as those of the humblest origin, all mingled together in a maternal bond of alliance, stand forth as the encouragers of the martyrs of the Republic. The young Countess Csaky has been foremost in the bloody struggle; she raised a regiment of volunteers at her own expense, and is actually in command of it. The adjutant is also a lady of rank, and is her sister. They dress in the uniform of officers—Hungarian jacket, blue pantaloons, and a large sword at their side. Watch fires surround their tent, and sentinels keep guard throughout the night. Before the Countess retires to rest, she writes dispatches to all her officers, giving them orders, and if any spy brings a report of an advance of the enemy, she is at once at the head of her divisions. With the most wonderful talent she lays the plans for the surprise of her enemy. To the discomfiture of the foe, her commands are carried out confidently and strictly. The animated patriotism of this noble woman inspires such enthusiasm amongst the soldiers, that each one becomes a hero in his courageous desire to out-do, in deeds of daring, his compatriot. The skill in manœuvering displayed by these admirable women is wonderful, and in many instances the enemy have surrendered to them without a blow. Not the less efficient are many other ladies who are not quite so famous in arms; every where the angelic presence of the women is visible in saving the soldiers from the jaws of death.—[European American.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful types from the Eastern foundry's, to execute al he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply a ttended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

State of Iowa, } ss.
Fremont County, }

TAKEN up by Daniel McKissick, living in Franklin township in the county and State aforesaid, on his plantation; one dark bay mare, supposed to be seven years old, left eye out, a scar on her right hind hoof at or in the edge of the hair, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, and by her side has a suckling mule colt; both appraised to the sum of sixty-five dollars.

Also one dark bay mare supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; her left hind leg has the appearance of having been corded, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, has by her side a suckling colt, both appraised to the sum of fifty-five dollars.

A true copy from the Estray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.,
of Fremont county.

Fremont co., August 31, 1849.—o 3 3t*

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo., that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

References: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849.—1y*

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by

aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 20.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

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From the Times and Seasons.

THE GATHERING.

(Continued.)

Jared and his brother, together with the families that were with them, and their several offsprings, were greatly blessed of God, for a length of time upon this continent; they prospered exceedingly. They were blessed with communion with the Lord, with revelations, visions, faith, wisdom, and in all temporal blessings they became a great people. But when they trangressed the laws of God, the curse of Jehovah fell upon them, and they were swept from the face of the earth, according to the word of the Lord.

Abraham was made use of, he was selected and chosen as a peculiar personage, to whom God would commit his laws and ordinances, and to his seed after him, and in order that he might accomplish his purposes, he gave unto him, the land of Canaan as his inheritance, that he might be selected and set apart from all other nations; and this was the only principle upon which God could teach him his law, and establish the priesthood. It is true, that Abraham obtained it by faith, but then if he had not possessed faith, he would not have been a fit personage for the Lord to select, through whom he could communicate his will, and preserve a chosen seed upon the earth. Abraham, through a long train of afflictions, and in many trials, had proven his unflinching integrity and faithfulness to God, for many years, and when the Lord saw that he was a proper person to exalt, he said unto him, "get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee, and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and curse them that curse thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." And when Abraham had journeyed to the place appointed, "the Lord appeared unto him and said, unto thy seed will I give this land," and he afterwards entered into a covenant with Abraham, saying, "unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates. The Kenites, and the Kennizites, and the Kadmonites, and the Hittites, and the Perrizites, and the Rephaines, and the Ammorites, and the Canaanites, and the Girgashites, and the Jebusites."

That land was given unto Abraham, and unto his seed, for an everlasting inheritance, and "Isaac, and Jacob were heirs with him, of the same promise." The land was allotted unto the Twelve Tribes of Israel, but in consequence of their iniquities, they were afterwards driven from it, and scattered upon the face of all the earth. Previous to their scattering, the Lord made provisions for the preservation of a remnant, upon this continent, that he might preserve a pure seed unto himself; and Lehi and his family, together with Ishmael, were directed by the Lord to come here and possess this land. There was no doubt provision made also for many others; the Ten Tribes of Israel were carried away to a distant land, "where never mankind dwelt;" *where they should remain "until the latter day;"* then should they return according to the word of the Lord, and become one nation with Judah, "in the land upon the mountains of Israel, and one king shall be king over them, and they shall no longer be two nations any more at all." That there were then remnants of the house of Israel, is evident from the words of the apostle Paul, In writing to the Romans, who were Gentiles, and reasoning with them upon their standing and relationship to God, he tells them that "the Jews were broken off because of their unbelief, and that they, (the Romans) stand by faith; he tells them not to "boast against the branches," for the obvious reason, that "thou bearest not the *root*, but the *root thee*; and that although the house of Judah was at that time about to be destroyed, yet all the house of Israel had not become extinct, nor were the promises made to the fathers, forgotten; for God said that he would graft them in again, not only so; but the house of Judah was only one branch of the house of Israel, whereas, there were many branches, who were not broken off. For, says Paul, if *some of the branches be broken off*, and thou being a wild olive tree, wert grafted in AMONG *them, and with them* partakest of the root and fatness, of the olive tree; boast not against the branches;" (that yet remain,) "but if thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee." From the above, it is evident that there were other branches of the house of Israel, that were not broken off at the time to which the apostle refers; and that instead of the Gentiles possessing the above kingdom and dominion, as some suppose, and having the exclusive charge of the ordinances of God's house, they were "graffed in" as a wild olive, "*among* the natural branches, and *with them* partook of the root and fatness of the olive tree."

The Lord provided for all these things; and before he destroyed, or broke off one portion of the house of Israel, he made ample provision for the perpetuation of their seed, the continuation of his mercy, and the ordinances of his house among the other branches. This is beautifully exemplified in the parable of the olive tree in the Book of Mormon.

"And it came to pass that the master of the vineyard went forth, and he saw that his olive tree began to decay; and he said, I will prune it, and dig about it, and nourish it that perhaps it may shoot forth young and tender branches, and it perish not. And it came to pass that he pruned it, and digged about it, and nourished it, according to his word. And it came to pass that after many days, it began to put forth somewhat a little, young and tender branches; but behold, the main top thereof began to perish. And it came to pass that the master of the vineyard saw it, and he said unto his servant, it grieveth me that I should loose this tree; wherefore, go and pluck the branches from a wild olive tree, and bring them hither unto me; and we will pluck off those main branches which are beginning to wither away, and we will cast them into the fire, that they may be burned. And behold, saith the lord of the vineyard, I take away many of these young and tender branches, and I will graft them whithersoever I will; and it mattereth not that if it be so, that the root of this tree will perish, I may preserve the fruit thereof unto myself; wherefore, I will take these young and tender branches, and I will graft them whithersoever I will. Take thou the branches of the wild olive tree, and graft them in, in the stead thereof: and these which I have plucked off, I will cast into the fire, and burn them, that they may not cumber the ground of my vineyard.

And it came to pass that the servant of the Lord of the vineyard, did according to the word of the Lord of the vineyard, and grafted in the branches of the wild olive tree. And the Lord of the vineyard caused that it should be digged about, and pruned, and nourished. saying unto his servant, it grieveth me that I should lose this tree; wherefore, that perhaps I might preserve the roots thereof that they perish not, that I might preserve them unto myself, I have done this thing. Wherefore, go thy way; watch the tree, and nourish it, according to my words. And these will I place in the nethermost part of my vineyard, whithersoever I will, it mattereth not unto thee: and I do it, that I may preserve unto myself the natural branches of the tree; and also, that I may lay up fruit thereof, against the season, unto myself; for it grieveth me that I should lose this tree, and the fruit thereof.

And it came to pass that the Lord of the vineyard went his way, and hid the natural branches of the tame olive tree in the nethermost parts of the vineyard; some in one, and some in another, according to his will and pleasure. And it came to pass that a long time passed away, and the Lord of the vineyard said unto his servant, come let us go down into the vineyard that we may labor, in the vineyard.

And it came to pass that the Lord of the vineyard, and also the servant, went down into the vineyard to labor. And it came to pass that the servant said unto his master, behold, look here; behold the tree. And it come to pass that the Lord of the vineyard looked and beheld the tree, in which the wild olive branches had been grafted; and it had sprang forth and began to bear fruit. And he beheld that it was good: and the fruit thereof was like unto the natural fruit. And he said unto the servant, behold, the branches of the wild tree hath taken hold of the moister of the root thereof, that the root thereof hath brought forth much strength; and because of the much strength of the root thereof, the wild branches have brought forth tame fruit: now, if we had not grafted in these branches, the tree thereof would have perished. And now, behold, I shall lay up much fruit, which the tree thereof hath brought forth: and the fruit thereof I shall lay up, against the season, unto mine own self.

And it came to pass that the Lord of the vineyard said unto his servant, come, let us go to the nethermost part of the vineyard, and behold if the natural branches of the tree hath not brought forth much fruit also, that I may lay up of the fruit thereof, against the season, unto mine own self. And it came to pass that they went forth whither the master had hid the natural branches of the tree, and he said unto the servant, behold these; and he beheld the first, that it had brought forth much fruit; and he beheld also, that it was good. And he said unto the servant, take off the fruit thereof, and lay it up, against the season, that I may preserve it unto mine own self: for behold, said he, this long time have I nourished it, and it hath brought forth much fruit.

And it came to pass that the servant said unto his master, how comest thou hither to plant this tree, or this branch of the tree? for behold, it was the poorest spot in all the land of the vineyard. And the Lord of the vineyard said unto him, counsel me not: I knew that it was a poor spot of the ground; wherefore, I said unto thee, I have nourished it this long time; and thou beholdest that it hath brought forth much fruit.

And it came to pass that the Lord of the vineyard said unto his servant, look hither: behold, I have planted another branch of the tree also; and thou knowest that this spot of ground was poorer than the first. But, behold the tree: I have nourished it this long time, and it hath brought forth much fruit; therefore, gather it, and lay it up against the season, that I may preserve it unto mine own self.

And it came to pass that the Lord of the vineyard said again unto his servant, look hither, and behold another branch also, which I have planted: behold that I have nourished it also, and it hath brought forth fruit. And he said unto the servant look hither, and behold the last: behold this I have planted in a good spot of ground; and I have nourished it this long time, and only a part of the tree hath brought forth tame fruit; and the other part of the tree hath brought forth wild fruit: behold, I have nourished this tree like unto the others."

From the above, it is very evident, that there did exist other branches of the house of Israel, [illegible] the Father hath compassionate remembrance of the Lord, and to whom he paid peculiar attention, and that in order that he might preserve a pure seed unto himself; he took those "young and tender branches from the main tree, before it had become corrupt, and planted them in different parts of the vineyard, and dressed and nourished them, that they might bring forth good fruit unto himself." There is one peculiar trait in this dispensation of providence, which is, that these branches were *hid*, in the vineyard, and consequently not generally known by the generality of mankind.

This may account for the generally received opinion, that the house of Judah were the only representatives of the kingdom of God upon the earth, and that consequently, when the kingdom of God was taken from them and given to the Gentiles, that the Gentiles were the sole possessors of it, and that the house of Israel had lost the blessings of God forever, and would only obtain mercy through the Gentiles. This opinion was obtained among the Romans, in Paul's day, hence his reasoning with them on this subject, shewing that they had received all their blessings through the Jews, and that if the Jews were broken off and the Gentiles graffed in, they bore not the root, but the root them; and that instead of either being the root, or the main branches, they were merely a scion taken from the wild olive tree and grafted into the old stock, dependant upon it; that they were neither the root nor the main branches, but "graffed in *among* the branches, and *with them partaking* of the root and fatness of the olive tree."

Those branches taken from the main stock were *hid* in different parts of the vineyard, some in one part and some in another. The Ten Tribes were taken to a "land where never mankind dwelt, from whence they will return in the latter day."

Lehi and his family, together with others, came to this continent, where they worshipped the true God, and there were other branches, besides those, according to the parable, and also according to the account given by our Savior when he conversed with his disciples on this continent. "And verily, verily, I say unto you, that I have other sheep; neither of the land of Jerusalem; neither in any parts of that land round about; where I have been sent to minister. For they of whom I speak, are they who have not as yet heard my voice; neither have I at any time manifested myself unto them. But as I have received a commandment of the Father, that I shall go unto them, and that they shall hear my voice, and shall be numbered among the sheep, that there may be one fold, and one shepherd; therefore, I go to shew myself unto them;"—7th chap. book of Nephi.

There was a number of the house of Israel discovered in little Thibet in the interior of China, in a highly civilized state, a few years ago. Whither these were the branches referred to or not, is not for us at present to say;—certain it is, however, that they do exist some where; according to the accounts given both in the Bible and the Book of Mormon,—there are some of the house of Israel, living on the Islands of the sea. In the second book of Nephi, page 121 we have the following: "For I command all men, both in the east, and in the west, and in the north, and in the south, and in the *Islands of the sea*, that they shall write the words which I speak unto them. * * * *

"For behold I shall speak unto the Jews, and they shall write it, and they shall also speak unto the Nephites, and they shall write it; and I shall also speak unto the other tribes which I have hid away, and they shall write it." Here then we find some of God's people on the islands of the sea. Agreeable to this is the account given by Isaiah, xi; ii: "And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set his hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the *islands of the sea*." No doubt then, according to these testimonies, but that there exists a remnant of the house of Israel, somewhere on the islands of the sea; for the obvious reason, that if they do not exist there, they cannot come from there.

We have now found out several of the hiding places of the branches of the house of Israel. The Ten Tribes are undoubtedly hid; the history of the Nephites on this continent, was unknown to the world till lately. The watchful jealousy of the Chinese, has been a bulwark to those in Little Thibet, Bucharia, and those on the islands of the sea are not known: and all of them has unquestionably been hid from the world, and this was the design of God to fulfil his purpose, according to the account given in the Book of Mormon, page 522.

"And now it came to pass that when Jesus had spoken these words, he said unto those twelve whom he had chosen, ye are my disciples; and ye are a light unto this people, who are a remnant of the house of Joseph. And behold, this is the land of your inheritance; and the Father hath given it unto you. And not at any time hath the Father given me commandment that I should tell it unto your brethren at Jerusalem; neither at any time hath the Father given me commandment, that I should tell unto them concerning the other tribes of the house of Israel, whom the Father had led away out of the land. This much did the Father command me, that I should tell unto them, that other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also must I bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd. And now because of the stiffneckedness and unbelief, they understood not my word; therefore I was commanded to say no more of the Father concerning this thing unto them. But, verily, I say unto you, that the Father hath commanded me, and I tell it unto you, that ye are separated from among them because of their iniquity; therefore it is because of their iniquity, that they know not of you. And verily I say unto you again, that the other tribes hath the Father separated from them; and it is because of their iniquity, that they know not them. And verily, I say unto you, that ye are they of whom I said, other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd. And they understood me not, for they supposed it had been the Gentiles; for they understood not that Gentiles should be converted through their preaching; and they understood me not that I said they shall hear my voice; and they understood me not that the Gentiles should not at any time hear my voice; that I should not manifest myself unto them, save it were by the Holy Ghost. But behold, ye have both heard my voice, and seen me; and ye are my sheep, and ye are numbered among those whom the Father hath given me. And verily, verily, I say unto you, that I have other sheep, which are not of this; neither of the land of Jerusalem; neither in any parts of the land round about, whither I have been to minister. For they of whom I speak, are they who have not as yet heard my voice; neither have I at any time manifested myself unto them. But I have received a commandment of the Father, that I shall go unto them, and that they shall hear my voice, and shall be numbered among my sheep, and there may be one fold, and one shepherd; therefore I go to show myself unto them. And I command you that ye shall write these sayings, after I am gone, that if it so be that my people at Jerusalem, they who have seen me, and been with me in my ministry, do not ask the Father in my name, that they receive a knowledge of you by the Holy Ghost, and also of the other tribes whom they know not of, that these sayings which ye shall write, shall be kept, and shall be manifested unto the Gentiles, that through the fulness of the Gentiles, the remnant of their seed who shall be scattered forth upon the face of the earth, because of their unbelief, may be brought in, or may be brought to a knowledge of me their Redeemer."

(To be continued.)

For the Guardian.

A Parody in Reply to President Joseph Young's call "The Seventies."

BY JOHN M. STEWART.

Yes! We Seventies hear the whispring
Of the Spirit from on high;
Gently hov'ring on our vision,
Showing us the hour is nigh.

When the gospel trump of gladness,
We will publish far and near;
And the meek who sit in sadness,
Then we'll hail the jubilo' year.

To the islands and the nations
Lo! our onward step we'll bend;
Pouring forth our proclamations;
Sweeping earth from end to end.

Trifling things shall not prevent us;
Pride nor lust bedim our light:
We'll go by faith in Him who sent us;
He will always guide us right.

Golden dreams and trifling trashes;
All the glittering toys of earth,
We'll tread beneath our feet as ashes;
Grasping things of greater worth.

We, the heralds of salvation,
Who are faithful will return;
Bringing the wheat from ev'ry nation.
While the tares are left to burn.

A Voice of Wisdom and Age.

In my apprehension, the best way to be useful and happy in this life, is to cultivate domestic affections—to love home, and at the same time, to be temperate and just—to pursue lawful business, whatever it may be, with diligence, firmness and integrity of purpose, and in the perfect belief that honesty is equally binding in the discharge of public as of private trusts; for when public morals are destroyed public liberty cannot survive. If we are aspiring, we ought not to lose our diffidence; and if ardent for reforms, ought not to lose our discretion. We ought to listen to the maxims of experience, and respect the advice and institutions of our ancestors; and above all, we ought to have a constant and abiding sense of the superintending goodness of the Almighty Being, whose wisdom shines equally in His works and His word, and whose presence is every where sustaining and governing the universe.—[Chancellor Kent.

THE FIVE POINTS.—The five cardinal points for a drunkard are a face of brass, nerves of steel, lungs of leather, heart of stone, and incombustible liver.

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the Home Department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaus. Don't let her have anything to do with the War Department.

The following letter was written by the Editor of this paper and by Hyrum Smith, the martyr, to the Church in Jackson county, Missouri. It was written from Kirtland, Geauga county, Ohio, on the 14th day of January, 1833. Late in the fall of the same year the Church was driven from the former place.

In looking over some old documents, we discovered it, and as it is a relic, reminding us of olden time, and bring fresh to our remembrance many bygone scenes, we publish it now as one of the productions of our youthful days, assisted by our then worthy colleague, who now wears a martyr's crown.

KIRTLAND MILLS, Geauga, County, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1833.

"From a Conference of twelve High Priests, to the bishop, his council, and the inhabitants of Zion.

Orson Hyde and Hyrum Smith being appointed by the said conference to write this epistle in obedience to the commandment, given the 22d and 23d of September last, which says, "But verily I say unto all those to whom the kingdom has been given, from you it must be preached unto them, that they shall repent of their former evil works, for they are to be upbraided for their evil hearts of unbelief; and your brethren in Zion, for their rebelion against you at the time I sent you."

Brother Joseph, and certain others, have written to you on this all-important subject, but you have never been apprized of these things, by the united voice of a conference of those high priest that were present at the time this commandment was given.

We therefore, Orson and Hyrum, the committee appointed by said conference to write this epistle, having received the prayers of said conference that we might be enable to write the mind and will of God upon this subject; now take up our pen to address you in the name of the conference, relying upon the arm of the great head of the church.

In the commandment above alluded to, the children of Zion were all, yea, even every one, under condemnation, and were to remain in that state until they repented and remembered the new covenant, even the Book of Mormon, and the former commandments, which the Lord had given them, not only to say but to do them, and bring forth fruit meet for the Father's kingdom; otherwise there remaineth a scourge and a judgment to be poured out upon the children of Zion; for shall the children of the kingdom pollute the holy land? I say unto you nay!

The answers received from those letters, which have been sent to you upon this subject, have failed to bring to us that satisfactory confession and acknowledgement, which the spirit of our Master requires; we, therefore, feeling a deep interest for Zion, and knowing the judgments of God that will come upon her except she repent, resort to these last, and most effectual means in our power, to bring her to a sense of her standing before the Most High.

At the time Joseph, Sidney and Newel left Zion, all matters of hardness and misunderstanding were settled and buried, (as they supposed) and you gave them the hand of fellowship; but, afterwards, you brought up all these things again, in a sensorious spirit, accusing Brother Joseph in rather an indirect way of seeking after monarchial power and authority. This came to us in Brother Carroll's letter of June 2d. We are sensible this is not the thing Brother Joseph is seeking after, but to magnify the high office and calling whereunto he has been appointed by the command of God, and the united voice of this church. It might not be amiss for you to call to mind the circumstances of the Nephites, and the children of Israel rising up against their prophets, and accusing them of seeking after kingly power, &c., and see what befel them and take warning before it is too late.

Brother Gilbert's letter of December 10th, has been received and read attentively, and the low, dark, and blind insinuations, which were in it, were not received by us from the fountain of light, though his claims and pretentions to holiness were great. We are not unwilling to be chastened or rebuked for our faults, but we want to receive it in language that we can understand, as Nathan said to David, "Thou art the man." We are aware that Brother G. is doing much, and a multitude of business on hand; but let him purge out all the old leaven, and do his business in the spirit of the Lord, and then the Lord will bless him, otherwise the frown of the Lord will remain upon him. There is manifestly an uneasiness in Brother Gilbert, and a fearfulness that God will not provide for his saints in these last days, and these fears lead him on to covetousness. This ought not to so be; but let him do just as the Lord has commanded him, and the Lord will open his coffers, and his wants will be liberally supplied. But if this uneasy, covetous disposition be cherished by him, the Lord will bring him to poverty, shame, and disgrace.

Brother Phelp's letter is also received of December 15th, and carefully read, and it betrays a lightness of spirit that ill becomes a man placed in the important and responsible station that he is placed in. If you have fat beef and potatoes eat them in a singleness of heart, and boast not yourselves in these things. Think not, brethren, that we make a man an offender for a word; this is not the case; but we want to see a spirit in Zion, by which the Lord will build it up; that is the plain, solemn, and pure spirit in Christ. Brother Phelps requested in his last letter that Brother Joseph should come to Zion; but we say that Brother Joseph will not settle in Zion until she repent and purify herself, and abide the new covenant, and remember the commandments that have been given her, to do them as well as say them.

You may think it strange that we manifest no cheerfulness of heart upon the reception of your letter; you may think that our minds are prejudiced so much that we can see no good that comes from you; but rest assured, brethren, that this is not the case.

We have the best of feelings, and feelings of the greatest anxiety for the welfare of Zion: we feel more like weeping over Zion than we do like rejoicing over her, for we know the judgments of God hang over her, and will fall upon her lest she repent, and purify herself before the Lord, and put away from her every foul spirit. We now say to Zion, this once, in the name of the Lord, repent! repent! awake, awake, put on thy beautiful garments before you are made to feel the chastening rod of him, whose anger is kindled against you. Let not Satan tempt you to think we want to make bow you to us to domineer over you, for God knows this is not the case: our eyes are watered with tears, and our hearts are poured out to God in prayer for you, that he will spare you, and turn away his anger from you.

There are many things in the last letters from Brothers G. and P. that are good, and we esteem them much. The idea of having "certain ones appointed to regulate Zion, and traveling elders has nothing to do with this part of the matter," it is something we highly approbate, and you will doubtless know before this reaches you, why William E. McLelin opposed you in this move. We fear there was something in Brother Gilbert, when he returned to this place from New York, last fall, in relation to his Brother William, that was not right; for Brother Gilbert was asked two or three times about his Brother William, but gave evasive answers, and at the same time, he knew that William was in Cleveland: but the Lord has taken him. We merely mention this, that all may take warning to work in the light, for God will bring every secret thing to light.

We now close our epistle by saying unto you, the Lord has commanded us to purify ourselves, to wash our hands and our feet, that he may testify to his Father, and our Father; to his God and our God, that we are clean from the blood of this generation, and before we could wash our hands and our feet, we were constrained to write this letter. Therefore, with the feelings of inexpressible anxiety for your welfare, we say again, repent, repent, or Zion must suffer, for the scourge and judgment must come upon her.

Let the bishop read this to the elders, that they may warn the members of the scourge that is coming, except they repent. Tell them to read the Book of Mormon and obey it; read the commandments that are printed, and obey them; yea, humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that peradventure he may turn away his anger from you. Tell them that they have not come up to Zion to sit down in idleness, neglecting the things of God, but they are to be diligent and faithful in obeying the new covenant.

There is one clause in Brother Joseph's letter, which you may not understand; that is this, "if the people of Zion did not repent, the Lord would seek another place, and another people. Zion is the place where the temple will be built, and the people gathered, but all people upon that holy land being under condemnation, the Lord will cut off, if they repent not, and bring another race upon it, that will serve him. The Lord will seek another place to bring forth and prepare his word to go forth to the nations, and as we said before so say we again, Brother Joseph will not settle in Zion, except she repent, and serve God, and obey the new covenant. With this explanation, the conference sanctions Brother Joseph's letter.

Brethren, the conference meets again this evening, to hear this letter read, and if it meets their minds, we have all agreed to kneel down before the Lord, and cry unto him with all our hearts that this epistle, and Brother Joseph's and the revelations also, may have their desired effect, and accomplish the thing, whereunto they are sent, and that they may stimulate you to cleanse Zion, that she mourn not. Therefore, when you get this, know ye, that a conference of twelve High Priests have cried unto the Lord for you, and are still crying, saying, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach. We now feel that our garments are clean from you, and all men, when we have washed our feet and hands according to the commandments.

We have written plain at this time, but we believe not harsh. Plainness is what the Lord requires, and we should not feel ourselves clear, unless we had done so; and if the things we have told you be not attended to, you will not long have occasion to say, or to think rather, that we may be wrong in what we have stated. Your unworthy brethren are determined to pray unto the Lord for Zion as long as we can shed the sympathetic tear, or feel any spirit to supplicate the throne of grace in her behalf.

The school of the prophets will commence if the Lord will, in two or three days. It is a general time of health with us. The cause of God seems to be rapidly advancing in the eastern country; the gifts are beginning to break forth so as to astonish the world, and even believers marvel at the power and goodness of God. Thanks be rendered to his holy name for what he is doing. We are your unworthy brethren in the Lord, and may the Lord help us to all do his will, that we may at last, be saved in his kingdom.

ORSON HYDE.
HYRUM SMITH.

LANGUAGES.—There are three thousand six hundred and sixty-four known languages now used in the world. Of these, nine hundred and thirty seven are asiatic five hundred and eighty seven European; two hundred and seventy-six African; and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four American languages and dialects.

Virtue hallows the cottage, and sheds a glory around the palace. It is celebrated by the angels—it is written on the pillars of heaven and handed down to earth.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

STATE OF DESERET.

This little interior world is situated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, embracing what is called the "Great Basin" of North America. This country seems to have been designed by nature's forming hand, as the area of a separate and distinct government. The lofty mountains mantled with perpetual snows—the sandy deserts—and the sage plains by which it is surrounded, present barriers too formidable, during the greater part of the year, to be successfully encountered by the hardy sons of the mountains.

Intercourse between this and the Bay country being impracticable for the greater part of the season the distance being nearly eight hundred miles, and about twelve hundred back to the States, the citizens of this interior country would necessarily labor under the most embarrassing circumstances in regard to carrying into execution many municipal regulations that might require frequent communications with the heads of Department, if a government were not given them of their own.

To every feeling and sensible man, whether religious or political in character, does it not seem as though Providence himself, had given that place as a kind of retreat—an assylum—a refuge to the oppressed and persecuted Mormons? Are they not worthy of a resting place on earth? Have they not suffered and endured enough? Can any one say that he thinks them insincere in their religious belief as a people? Have they not proven their sincerity in the midst of hunger, nakedness, and the sword? Have not their leaders been stigmatized with every evil and crime, and last of all, in a most base and cowardly manner, butchered by Christian hands? Have their followers abandoned their creed in this dark hour? No! But like Moses' burning bush, the unholy fire of mobocratic wrath has flashed through our branches, yet they are unconsumed—their leaves are yet green, and may prove medicine for the healing of the nation.

They will be skirted on every side by a people more numerous and powerful than they; and how unworthy the dignity of a generous and high-minded freeman is that petty, jealous fear that the Mormons are Anti-Republican—Anti-American in feeling, and dangerous to the harmony of the American policy.

There was a time since we landed on this frontier that the Indians had their wig-wams, and the wolves had their dens; but the Mormons had no place to call their own where they could lay their heads to rest. While thus situated the General Government made a call upon us for five hundred men. Did we refuse? Or did the Government have to call the second time? No! Five hundred of our best men went, leaving the lame, the halt and the blind, with women and children in an indian country with little else than wild roots and herbs to eat. Does this look like Anti-Republicanism? Does it manifest an Anti-American feeling? Or foreshadow danger to American institutions?

Our boys marched at their country's call, and although they were not led into the heat of action, yet if they had been, they would have acted well their part in our opinion. Their march was a long and tedious one, but resulted in the discovery of the rich and valuable gold mines of California. They lined their pockets pretty well, it is true, with the first fruits of the mines; and have now mostly resigned their places to other people, and feel disposed to retire to the Valley where no gold has been found, and there settle down in peace.

It has been plainly and clearly demonstrated that opposition cannot destroy what is called Mormonism. If this system is virtually and fundamentally wrong, its own advocates will destroy themselves and the system also. If the Mormons are wrong, let them have the management of their own affairs, and they will destroy themselves without subjecting any other people to the disgrace of attempting it: and that too, in a distant and secluded place where their own dissentions and difficulties will not disturb any other people; being entirely disconnected: But if they are right, and are the salt of the earth, ought they not to be sustained at all hazards.

Right or wrong, then, the Mormons ought to have a goverment to suit themselves. They are entitled, in our opinion, to the country they ask for. They have fought for it. They settled upon it first: and now if the Government will give it to them, or the privilege of their own municipal regulations, they will regard the grant as the oil and the wine of the good Samaritan. One ounce of the oil of friendship will inspire more loyalty and patriotism than a barrel of vinegar. If we were the Government, we would give the Mormons a State or Territorial Government, and just see what they would do. One of two things they would be pretty certain to do. They would either explode pretty soon, or stand forever. The latter is our faith.

DESERET—The name selected for that country, is borrowed from the Book of Mormon, where a description is given of the voyage of the Ancient Jaredites from the tower of Babel to the American continent, more than four thousand years ago. It is said that they brought with them seeds all kinds, and also "DESERET" which, by interpretation, is the honey bee. The bee and the hive being emblems of skill and industry, the citizens there, wishing ever to exhibit those qualifications, have chosen the above name, as being adapted to the character which they ever wish to sustain.

Tootle & Co., at Linden, Mo.,

Are now receiving a most splendid and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. We gave their stock a passing glance the other evening, and the neatness and taste displayed in their arrangement on the shelves, spoke much in favor of the clerks. The ladies will be very likely to call there, and faith, the gents likewise.

THE WEEKLY GUARDIAN.

We are resolved to publish the Guardian weekly at two dollars a year, *invariably in advance*, so soon as we can place confidence in our mails. Advertising will be reduced in nearly a like ratio, and whenever the term of any person's subscription expires, his or their paper will be discontinued if the money is not placed in our hands or in the hands of some of our authorized agents to insure its continuance. The embarrasments that we labor under in this distant frontier country in procuring stock, materials, &c., together with the low rate at which we are resolved to do our work, renders it imperative that we have our money either in advance, or at the time the work is done. We would rather have our stock in the office than to have it scattered through the country where we cannot control it. Then if our creditors should happen to pounce upon us in an unexpected hour, we should have something tangible for them to seize.

Come every body now and subscribe for the Guardian. We hope it will be but a short time before you will have it weekly. Bring on your advertisements, and we will insert them at a rate that none can object to unless his commodities are of such an inferior kind that he is ashamed to expose them. Friends and fellow citizens of this upper country! Remember, that the press gives the news at home and from abroad,—it speaks in your behalf—it maintains your just rights—it protects you against many evils, and often brings the oil of gladness to your domestic circles. Do not suffer the press to stop or the printer to go hungry. He labors day and night to make his paper interesting to his readers—is tormented with a thousand cares, and a deep anxiety keeps his mind continually excited; and it is our candid opinion that he is entitled to more patronage.

No people were ever the poorer for patronizing this art of arts; and no person will have cause to regret in this world or in the next, in our opinion, that he has contributed to the support of these powerful engines of intelligence.

We tender our hearty thanks to our subscribers and patrons for the good feelings which they have hitherto manifested towards us in our early attempts to establish a periodical in this wilderness part of the world. We were mostly, in this section, alike poor; but by most untiring perseverance, and by the blessings of a merciful Providence, our day begins to brighten; and the triumphant hand of industry has rid us of the most unfeeling tyrant that ever oppressed a struggling people! Want! A tyrant under whose galling yoke, mobocracy compelled us to come. But,

> Lo! this monster's chain is broken
> Smiling plenty bursts the gloom,
> Look ye pilgrims at this token
> Cherish hopes beyond the tomb.

We hope, by strict and careful attention to our business, and to the business of others entrusted to our execution, to merit a continuation of the confidence and good will extended towards us since our editorial labors began in this place.

Our good friends abroad will have just about time to earn the two dollars and remit it to us, or pay it to our agents by the first of January next, and a little to spare, and our friends at home will surely have their change ready. We will wait and see.

Keep out of Debt.

This should be one, (as it indeed is,) of the prominent articles in our creed, as Saints of the Most High God. "Owe no man any-thing but love and good will." Instead of running into debt to satisfy your wants, try to reduce your wants to the standard of your present ability. In nine cases out of ten, if you run into debt, you will be just about as unable to pay at the time you promise as you were at the time you contracted the debt. Men of extensive trade and business may often venture with safety and profit, and it may be necessary for individuals of a more humble sphere sometimes to go into debt for necessary articles: but where prudence and industry are coupled together, moderate wants may be supplied without entangling ones' self with debts.

It is our counsel and advice that no officer of the church, occupying a responsible station, endorse any note, bill or bond, or become responsible, in any way, for debts contracted by other persons, of any common or ordinary kind.

Contracting debts and then failing to pay them has laid the axe at root of more confidence than any other thing. There are men who depend on borrowing for a living; and then calculate to get off without paying. The evils of such a course have been so manifest to us that we are constrained to cry against the system altogether. If a man is hungry—if he is naked—if he is in distress, relieve his present wants according to your ability and generosity upon the noble principle of charity, expecting no return, and your reward shall be great in heaven. Upon this principle, confidence, which is the bond of union and of society, is not impaired, but faithfully preserved. Every honest man must commend this doctrine, whether he practise it or not.

We do not want any man to say that he has trusted some member of our church who has not paid him, and then impeach the whole church by saying the Mormons have cheated him. Let him rather impeach his own discernment, and say that he was not keen enough to discern through that man's countenance the character or complexion of his thoughts or his ability or inability to manage business. "Better is a dinner of herbs," says Solomon, "where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Get out of debt as fast as possible, and like the burnt child that dreads the fire, keep out of debt.

High Council.

This highest tribunal of the Church met on Saturday last in this town. It was an interesting session indeed. Among the resolutions that were passed, on seeing the evils that arise from stolen parties or petty dances, that are got up in opposition to the order of the Church, they resolved that those members of the church that would attend them, should be distellowshipped, and excluded from the Church, and they entered their most solemn protest and anathema against that house that would allow any such party or dance to be in it where its heads or rulers professed to belong to the Church. And we are sure that it was done in a spirit that will fulfil what was said.

We have interceded that the above might not take effect upon any house or person till the order of the Church shall be violated in the above matter, after this notice has been made public. If there are any, in the stoutness of their hearts, that shall disregard this caution and rebuke, know ye, that they were before of old ordained to this condemnation, and must go to their *own place*.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, has paid into the Treasury of Maryland this year $70,000—being $10,000 more than expected.

Offerings—Not Tithes.

The Saints in Pottawatamie County will not be unmindful that He, who causeth his sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust, has graciously condescended to bless your labors and reward your toil with an abundant harvest of the precious fruits of the earth. In consequence of the continued rains, causing the surface of the earth to be covered with a sheet of water for a long time, some chills and fevers have visited you this season which were unknown last year: and it is those more generally who have not enjoyed all the necessaries and comforts of life that have been visited by this unwelcome agent. The poor we still have with us, and those that are afflicted likewise; and as bounteous Heaven has blessed us, shall we not bless those poor and afflicted ones whose petitions are often addressed to us in the most feeling and respectful manner? Can you go forth in the dance and be merry while your poor brethren mourn and are in want? Will not condemnation follow you if you attempt it? A secret whispering says to us; yes, it will. How much sin have you committed this last season that is not forgiven? Let every person ask his own conscience this question. Do you want forgiveness? You say, Yes! How am I to obtain it?

Repentance is the old fashioned remedy, and when that repentance is spiced with a free-will offering to God for the benefit of the poor and needy, the sick and the afflicted, it makes that repentance the channel through which pardon, life and joy are freely communicated. "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Therefore will the king say to such, "come ye blessed of my Father."

offerings, will begin at this date and continue till the first day of December, at this place. The presidency of the Church in Pottawatamie County will be in personal attendance to receive the offerings in behalf of the poor, and keep a faithful record of every person's name and residence; and quality and amount of his, her, or their offerings. This notice is given in time for all prepare. When this is done, permission will be given to go forth in the dance for a season, under such regulations as the council may ordain: and as our Heavenly Father has made no distinction among those who contribute to feed the poor and needy of his people, we shall not feel to exclude any from participating in the dance that have made their free-will offerings for the above purpose, whether they belong to our Church or not, provided they are moral, have not shed innocent blood to our knowledge, and are not excommunicated members from our Church.

Let such of our members as have taken the liberty to dance out of the order of the Church, and before the time, be ashamed and repent before the Lord and before their brethren for the bad example they have set. Let no man say he has been deceived, but let him rather censure himself for not learning his duty and doing it, and thereby preserving himself unspotted. Let such show the depth of their contrition by the liberality of their free-will offerings, that peradventure the poor may bless you; and if the poor bless you, the God of the poor will bless you also.

Remember if you offer the lame or blind of the flock, or anything that is inferior to that which you retain, your offering will not be accepted of the Lord, though his servants may accept it because they do not know all things. But as you always want the best if you can get it, bring the best you have, knowing that with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. If you have nothing more than a pair of turtle doves or two young pigeons, bring them, not forgetting the poor widow with her two mites. This is aside and wholly independant of tithing. It is a free-will offering. And the invitation is extended to all such as wish to come here to participate in our holy days' recreation, under the provisos before named, or that wish well to Zion's poor.

Omission.

Through the hurry and bustle on returning home the advertisement of Messrs. Tootle & Co., of Linden, Mo., was left out of our last number. We give them an editorial notice in this number, hoping they will send us a bill of particulars for the next.

Remember

That Missouri is a Slave State, and slaves knowing that Mormons, passing up and down, are residents of a free state, will naturally apply to you for some advice or aid to get off, if they take it into their heads to run away from their masters: Now all such as respect the advice and counsel of your humble servant, listen to what is said, and never give a syllable of advice to a negro when that advice is sought with the intention of securing escape; we do not give this caution because we think that any one has done so; but we give it in time that you may avoid an evil which we foresee that some may run into. The sentiment from the Valley is, "keep clear of any entanglements with this subject;" and we reiterate the same.

Do not harbor any colored people that may come here, unless they come with some white people that can vouch for them, unless it is merely to feed them if they are hungry, and then let them pass on. But what shall we do when a run-away negro comes along and a handsome reward is offered for his arrest? Shall we not arrest him, take him back and get the cash? We can hardly give counsel in this case, but only tell what we think. If we had been the means of his running away, we might feel compunction of conscience enough to arrest him, possibly, and take him back. We have seen the time that wife and children were all sick—no money—no provisions, scorching with fever ourself: yet we never saw the time that we wanted money bad enough to lay hold of the poor scape goat and take him back into bondage for it, for we should fear that our ill-gotten money would perish with us. Bread bought with such money, we don't think would taste good to any but a cannibal. A man that will do so for the sake of money, in our opinion, has effected the sale of two articles at their full value. The poor negro to his master, and himself to the ——, we did not say it.

We would say to the Saints—hands off and garments clean on every side. Touch not—taste not and handle not, and it shall be well for you and for your children after you, and if our country is free to be ranged by a negro that has runaway, it is equally free to be ranged by his owner in pursuit so far as we are concerned.

But where a negro has escaped and stolen a horse or any other property, he then becomes a criminal in the eye of the laws of our State, and every good citizen should use every reasonable exertion to procure his arrest with or without a reward. He is guilty of a felony, and should be treated the same as any white man in like situation.

Just Read This!

It is sometimes the case that men will leave their residence for the purpose of gathering with the Saints at this place or at the Salt Lake; and will not discharge their liabilities in a just and honorable way, and sometimes come here to avoid paying their just debts. Such may be Mormons, but they are not Saints. When persons claiming to be members of our church, leave their places of residence in a dishonorable way, after this date, to avoid paying their just debts, we wish to be informed of the same by members of our church that are in good standing and that wish to maintain just and righteous principles, to inform us of the fact, and such persons will not be received or countenanced in the church here.

Also there are those who sometimes go from this place into Missouri on business professedly, or to get jobs of labor, &c., and there disgrace themselves, dishonor the Church, and profane the name of the Most High because they find plenty of whisky.

All people are hereby particularly cautioned against those Mormons that use profane language, or are idle, having little else to do than lounge about the town or country, or that gamble. Beware of them, for they will do you no good. Some morning you might find yourself minus a horse if you keep such about you.

But those members of our church that apply themselves to business—that say but little—that care not about much whisky—that are never heared to use profane language, that do not speak against their brethren nor do any-thing to dishonor them—that frequently steal away in secret to offer up a prayer to Heaven—that esteem it a privilege to do you a kindness—that spend their leisure moments in perusing some good book or journal—that are careful about running into debt, and still more careful to pay whatever they agree to pay—that are prudent and virtuous in their deportment—chaste and unassuming in their conversation; we would advise any person who may want to employ another, to secure the services of the individual in whom these latter qualities prevail, at any price: For you will not only have the services of a true and faithful person, but the blessing of the SUPREME will be on your house for your servants' sake. This may apply, in a great measure to both male and female.

Cottonwoods.

When settlements first began to be made in this place, (now Kanesville,) the cottonwoods on the low bottoms of the Missouri river were claimed by the citizens of this place as a public resort for timber and wood. Those bottoms cannot be inhabited, neither the soil cultivated in consequence of the frequent overflows. None have the claim or right to prevent the citizens of Kanesville and its vicinity from going to the said cottonwoods to get what wood and timber they choose, provided they go north of Council Point bend. We consider that that timber land which is liable to overflow by the Missouri, and cannot be cultivated or inhabited, subject to the use and benefit of the public after going north of the above named bend. This was the understanding in the beginning, and it should remain so. Those who have settled on the table lands on the bottoms can go to the cottonwoods and get all they need, but they have no right to prevent any one else from doing the same: for the citizens of Kanesville have the original right and claim, and there should be an open lane or free passage to the cottonwoods, and not be obstructed by any fence.

Wanted in Exchange for the Guardian.

Pork, beef, butter, eggs, lard, mutton, chickens, potatoes, onions, flour, common fence rails, lumber, cord wood and even cash or California Gold Dust, will not be particularly objected to.

The Kanesville goods are landed at Linden, and and will have to be hauled here by land, as we are informed.

Negro Thieves and Runaways.

On Sunday, the 21st inst., two gentlemen came to our town from Fort Leavenworth in pursuit of some run-away negroes that had stolen four or five horses from the Fort.

After making some little inquiry, they concluded not to pursue any further; but requested us to get on their track if we could.

We sent immediately to the Upper Ferry to make inquiry, and soon Mr. Hewett, the Ferryman, came down and told us that about three hours after night, of Saturday the 13th inst., a little more than a week previous to the time their pursuers were here, four negroes came on the opposite side with five good horses and wanted to cross. Mr. Hewett crossed them; but was very suspicious of them that all was not right, and questioned them very closely. They were all dressed in robes and blankets like Indians. But one of them spoke. The others pretended not to understand English.

They claimed to be Indian traders—two woman were along, and it was said they were Souix Squaws. They were all fixed off with feathers in regular Indian style. The negro that spoke claimed to be a half Breed Indian. He said they were going down to Kanesville and thence to Liberty, Clay co., Mo. Their furs had gone down the Platte river, &c. He said he was well acquainted with Mr. Hyde, the Editor of the Guardian, and mentioned several others of our citizens that he was acquainted with. At this, Mr. Hewett began to think that nothing was wrong. We have seen the negro several times—he has been at our office when he lived at Trading Point.

They were seen at Indian Town, forty-five miles from this place—eastward; making their way towards the Mississippi river, through Pigs, or near there; and will probably, either make their resting place in the neighborhood of Fort Desmoine, or proceed on to Burlington or Fort Madison.

Tithing.

It should be bourn in mind by every one that wishes to honor the law of the Church in the prompt payment of his tithing, that it is his duty to pay it into the hands of the Bishop or where he shall direct, and no where else. There are those who stand ready to divert the tithing from its proper channel, and to appropriate it without the consent of the Bishop. This should not be so. We have our instructions from the Valley how to appropriate the tithing.

Fine Weather.

Indian Summer has set in, and it is more dry and pleasant than the white man's summer has been. But we hope our good friends will not be so busy about other things that they will forget to thrash and go to mill: for if they are not out of bread, we are. In fact, we are hard up. We wish you would bring us a little flour and stop our noise; we mean such as have promised, and we would not refuse it from those that have not promised.

It is hard to make newspapers without bread or mails. When we ask for bread, we know you wont give us a stone.

No Mails.

To spin out almost a whole newspaper without the aid of a mail, is next to winding the bobbin. Through the kindness of the Postmaster at Austin, we get now and then what mail comes to us by his office, but not without sending for it at our own expense, or by begging the question. Then, when all our own yarn is spun, columns about full, and the day arrived to issue, here comes a whole bundle of news—can't wait to set up new matter—all in a fix—no backing out. Well, here we go! We have done the best we could, and if any body can do better, let him go ahead.

Justice.

We have been afflicted and disturbed for some time in our town by a set of very unruly boys, till at length, their parents neglecting to curb them, the civil authorities had them arrested and tried, and one of the ring leaders fined twenty-five dollars and cost of suit. Experience has proven to us that the parties complained of received the full benefit of that gospel which alone would bring them to a sense of propriety.

There is now a precedent established, and it is hoped that all others that have made themselves rather notorious in their exploits, will take warning, and draw in a little, lest some more get what they richly merit as the one that was fined yesterday. If parents will not control their boys and keep them in order so that the quiet citizen and the unoffending stranger may rest in peace without being disturbed by yells as though a pack of wolves had been let loose upon them, we really hope and pray that they will leave our town.

Look at This.

The Constitution of the State of Deseret, just [illegible] form, with the Memorial of the Legislature of that State to the Congress of the United States for admission into the Union. Price 10 cents.

A Word to the Wise.

While ungodly men whose canine stomachs can only be satisfied with the developement of the great wickedness and corruptions of the *Western Mormons*, and their secret and wicked combinations against the nation made known; and appear to hunger and thirst after such delicate morsels to an extent, that leads them to call for more and more as though they had no relish for any other kind of food; let it be your prayer that you may have the Holy Spirit in your hearts—that you may hunger and thirst after righteousness, and be a little more heavenly minded than to descend, like the buzzard, to the putrid carcase, or to the real or imaginary faults of any people. Serve your God with integrity and your country with fidelity when she needs your services, and let your own life and example prove to the world that you are true men, and false ones will thereby be made manifest.

Early Rising.

Mark the man that lies in bed till after the sun has risen. You will most likely see him running about to find something to eat, and will wish to buy it on credit. But he that eats his breakfast before the sun shines upon his house will have plenty therein to take a lunch between meals.

AUCTION.—On Saturday next, we hear that Maj. Barrow, the Indian Agent, will offer for sale at this place to the highest bidder, a lot of steel and iron, shovels and spades, harness, &c., &c., chains and plows, besides some oxen and cows.

J. W. Tootle & Co., of Savannah, Mo.,

Have just received an extensive assortment of goods of every kind, quality and description, which they offer at low prices. This is no fiction, but a reality. If you don't believe it, just call and see if they have not a few things more than you ever thought of, and at prices too that would induce, even a miser to lay in a stock for his grand children. If they will furnish us a bill of particulars, we will insert it in our next.

We would say to the citizens of Highland Grove, near Nichtenabotna, to be of good cheer; and let all your neighborhood laws come within the limits of the Statute of the State: and if some poor self-willed character that has been expelled from the church, and has been frequently seen riding upon the grey pony into a certain hollow noted for the secret manufactory of some article, tries to make disturbance among you, just let him severely alone; mind your own business, and live as becometh Saints of God, and let the dogs do the quarreling and growling, and you will be blest and prospered in your lawful rights, and protected in the enjoyment of them. An underhanded game does very well for a knave, but an honest man has little occasion for any such low intrigue.

HIGHLAND GROVE, Oct. 11, 1849.

Meeting appointed on the 3d inst., and met on the 11th agreeable to appointment by the first settlers of Highland Grove and Nichtenabotna; and by unanimous vote appointed, Geo. W. Oman, Chairman, and Wm. Burrows, Secretary. The Chairman called the house to order, and stated the object of the meeting which was for the purpose of sustaining each settler on his claim agreeable to the Statute Law of the State of Iowa. Nominated by the Chairman, and unanimously voted James S. Watson, Isaac H. Losee and Calvin Beebee as a standing committee, whose business shall be to notify intruders on claims, and call meetings from time to time, when considered necessary.

ARTICLE 1st.—Resolved and unanimously voted that each claimant shall be entitled to 160 acres of timber, and the same quantity of prairie.

ART. 2.—Resolved, that any person settling on a claim and not intruding on another shall be considered a real claimant making the necessary landmarks or setting stakes so as to designat his or their claims according to the law of said State.

ART. 3.—Resolved, that the limits of this neighborhood shall extend west to the Nichtenabotna river; east to Walnut Creek; south six miles; north to the extent of the settlement at this time.

ART 4th.—Resolved, it shall be the duty of the Committee to receive such settlers names into this neighborhood, as wish to attach themselves to, and come under this organization.

ART. 5th—Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Guardian.

Signed by James S. Watson, Isaac K. Losee, Calvin Beebee, David Burrows, Jacob Anderson, Geo. W. Greaybill, Anders Peterson, and John Oman.

GEO. W. OMAN, Chairman.

WM. BURROWS, Sec'y.

Mammoth Squash.

On Saturday last, we were presented with a squash, by Mr. Solon Foster, of his own raising weighing 115 pounds. Who can beat this? Bring on your big pumpkins and Squashes, and let us see what Pottawatamie can do.

Another from Mr. Shearer—weighing 80 pounds.

For the Guardian.

A Thought on Charity.

Charity is constitutionally a principle of *love* and *forbearance*. It is not benevolence as many suppose; neither is it humility, or a willingness to suffer; nor yet is it power to to do mighty works; but a disposition or feeling to love our fellow man, and to bear with his faults and imperfections. Hence the Apostle says: "Charity suffereth long and is kind * * * is not easily provoked; thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth, beareth all things," &c., and after some further explanation of this principle he says: "Follow after charity." This duty is therefore enjoined upon us; and the propriety of it may be found to exist in the very nature and constitution of mankind as they have sprung from the hand of the Creator. To love all mankind is an office work of charity—a duty on us—an incitement of nature:—but the follies and improprieties of men are often so great that our hatred is excited towards them but not justly towards the man. Our anger, and our pity may justly rise, but not our hatred. He is a kindred to us, as much so as the angels in heaven are kindred there; and he has a claim upon our love as a fellow creature in like state of being with ourselves. Hence when we see a brother in fault or crime, we will pity and not hate, and let him redeem himself with the full assurance that by virtue of this Godlike principle he can yet enjoy friends and favor with his fellow man.

Forbearance is also an office work of charity—a duty on us, as the effect of *love* and the *like imperfection* of our mortal existence here. We may understand this characteristic of charity at once by applying it to ourselves. When we see ourself in a fault, or crime we begin to be sorry that it is so, and we wish to form some excuse or reason, to justify the commission of the deed, as much as possible. We can say that man is imperfect and liable to do wrong. This is true. We can perhaps further say that our motive was good, there was no harm intended. All this, and more, will ruminate in the mind to palliate the feelings. Yes; we will even resolve to do better; and feel that we are just; when indeed, if the facts were all known we should be ashamed, if not punished. And yet we wish to count ourselves just. How much more readily ought we to be to count a brother just, when we know not his motive nor his cause. Let us see well that our own imperfections do not lead us to judge rashly, as our brothers did him to do wrongfully, and our fault thus become as great or greater than his. Rather take him by the hand and help him out of the pit—speak kind words unto him and cheer his heart. His friendship may be better than gold. Follow after charity—it is manly—it is Godlike. B.

STEAMBOATS BURNT.—Telegraphic despatches were received here from New Orleans, yesterday morning, announcing that the steamer Illinois with all her downward cargo, the Marshal Ney and three other steamboats, were burnt at the Levee, on the evening of the 8th inst. It is presumed from the tenor of one of the despatches, that the cargo of the Ney was also lost. Her hull is reported to have sunk. No lives were lost. The names of the other boats destroyed were not received, nor any further particulars in relation to the fire. The Illinois and Marshal Ney and the most of their cargoes were insured in the different offices in this city.

A further despatch received last evening from New Orleans, which we publish in another column, informs us that the American and Falcon were the boats destroyed making four boats burnt instead of five, as first announced.

The America was from this port, but we believe, was owned on the Ohio. She was one of the largest and most splendid boats on this river. And the Falcon, we learn, was entirely new having just reached New Orleans, from Louisville, on her first trip. The loss by the destruction of the boats alone, will not fall short of $115,000 or $125,000, beside the amounts of the cargoes destroyed. —[St. Louis Organ.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday the 25th inst., PHEBE B., wife of C. C. Pendleton, Esq., aged 29 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COWS AND CALVES FOR SALE!

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 10th of September last, two cows; one a pale red lined backed, I (believe,) with a cross off the right ear, three year old and well-grown—the other, same mark and age but a deeper red and white face—I think not large for a three old. I purchased them of Steward & Moody, below Keg Creek, and I expect they have bent their course back. Any person who will inform me of their whereabouts, or deliver them to me, shall be well paid for their trouble. S. M. BLAIR.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.

THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership existing between the undersigned under the firm of BROWN & BARHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The St. Joseph accounts will be settled by Mr. Barham; the St. Louis accounts by Mr. Brown.

THOMAS D. BROWN.
JAMES BARHAM.

Attest: ELI B. KELSEY.

N. B. Mr. Barham will continue business at the old stand.

Kanesville, Oct. 29, 1849.

DAY BOARDING.

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

No lodgings or stabling furnished.

JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4th, 5 P. M.

The Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, making the passage in less than ten days.

Comorn, although besieged, still holds out and can defy the besiegers one entire year. The influence of Russia and Austria has been exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who had taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople state that this has been positively refused.

England.

The weather has been very wet in England, but has not materially affected the crops. The late downward tendency in the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance has taken place; this reaction has been caused by the unfavorable reports of the potatoe disease. Hop-picking in England had been disastrous, and great efforts were made by the hop-growers to procure relief from government. A favorable change has taken place in the bills of mortality from cholera throughout England, the cases have declined one-half. Since the announcement of the disease 13,000 persons have been swept away in London. In Ireland the potatoe disease is beyond doubt extending into several districts, although it has not by any means become general.

Turkey.

Honor to Ab Del Moschit! Honor to the Turkish ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panders to the vindictive bloodthirstiness of Joseph.

Austria and Hungary.

Comorn was well provisioned, and garrisoned by 30,000 men, in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting, and resolved by a large majority not to surrender. According to Vienna journals 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn. The bombardment was to commence on the 13th, when the Austrians occupied a great part of the Island Schute without resistance, but part of the Hungarians were strongly entrenched before the Fortress, and expected to give the Austrians battle.

It is rumored in Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians. A number of Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Tenisvar, some by hanging.

Russian ambassadors from Nicholas had demanded at Constantinople the surrender of the Hungarian officers—Kossuth, Dembinski, Descyel, Messmarasses, and their companions. A Russian General had also arrived, his mission being to bully the Sultan into compliance with their demand. The Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. This decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most expressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let consequences be what they might. We trust, says the leading London paper, that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause, means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his compatriots are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and trust that every assistance will be given to support the independence of the Sultan against the attacks of Russia and the vassals of Austria."

The latest intelligence to the London Sun announces that Peterwardein surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 5th ult., part of the Magyars decided to hold out still, but a majority overruled them.

Summary.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where his reception was of the most striking and popular character; he will not go to Rome for the present.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste.

News is daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Massila, having already cut off the supplies.

The newly appointed Ministry were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of events relative to Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One week Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 7, P. M.

The Steamer Caledonia has arrived at Boston—nothing had been heard of the Express: the wires are down beyond Boston.

Austria and Hungary.

Nothing has transpired in relation to the resolution of the Sultan not to yield the Hungarian refugees to the demands of Austria and Russia, except that Russian officers of high rank had arrived at Constatinople to demand their extradition; no doubt but that requisite facilities can be furnished the Hungarians to go out of the Turkish dominions and proceed to whatever point they may chose. The latest intelligence from Vienna extends to the 23d. Comorn had not surrendered and nothing important is reported from that fortress; a sally was made on the 9th and some advantage obtained over the Imperialists. Nothing definite has yet arrived in regard to Hungary; there does not appear to be any insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final pacification upon the basis of a complete union with Austria.

The Emperor of Russia had returned to St. Petersburgh, his troops gradually withdrawing within the Russian frontier.

France.

France enjoys perfect tranquility — there is no prospect of another political agitation at present. Mr. Rives, who succeeds Mr. Rush as Minister to the French Republic, has arrived at Paris.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, 13th Oct.—7 P. M.

Hungary.

The greatest confusion prevails at Comorn; the officers and men are in a desponding state, laboring under the conviction that resistance against the combined Russian and Austrian power is useless. Gorgey helped to increase this feeling. The London News condemns Gorgey's conduct, and states that Kossuth, Bem and Dembinski are at Wedden, in a state of positive destitution.

Accounts from constantinople, of 13th Sept. state that the Emperor of Russia employs no argument at the Sublime Porte for his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees; but says that he will consider the escape of one of them as a "Casus Belli;" if the Sultan does not give the simple reply *yes* or *no*, he threatens to return to Cracow. The Sultan persists in his noble resolution, but a great majority of the Council is alarmed at the threatening tenor of Czar's note, consequently no official announcement of his demand has been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government, urged on by the English and French Envoys, will reject the Emperor's demands, and it is supposed that he will put threats into execution, should the answer prove a negative. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach the "Golden Horn" in less than fifteen to seventeen days, while the Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus in twenty-four hours. The greatest anxiety prevails among all classes. British subjects are among the refugees confined in Wedden. Private letters confirm the report of the Sultan's decision not to surrender the refugees.

Letters from Vienna state on good authority that Comorn would surrender.

Reports prevailed that Bem died of his wounds at Wallachia.

The Austrian government still detains Kossuth's wife and children in custody.

Late from California.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—7, P. M.

The Empire City arrived to-day from Chagres, and brings $700,000 in Gold. The U. S. Steamer Empire was lost on 26th of August, on Point Conception.

The steamer Falcon arrived at New Orleans an Friday from Chagres and left the next day with 75 passengers for the same port. The Falcon brought $70,000 in gold and a large mail, with 47 passengers. The dates from San Francisco are to September the 1st. Lieut. Beale, U. S. A., bearer of despatches, arrived at San Francisco and proceeded immediately to the Head Quarters of General Smith. Thos. Butler King, and General Riley had been sick, but were recovering. The Convention to form a constitution assembled at Monterey on the 31st of August. The steamer Panama arrived at Panama on the 22d ult., with half a million of gold and 150 passengers. Commodore Jones commands in the Pacific.

STEAM BOAT SUNK.—The officers of the Amelia report that the Steamer Tamerlane, from St. Louis for St. Joseph, on the 11th inst., struck a snag, about 45 miles below Lexington and sunk — boat and cargo total loss. The Tamerlane had on board several large shipments of freight for merchants of this town, nearly all of which were insured. No lives lost.

Communication with the Pacific.

We learn that the attention of London merchants and capitalists has again been awakened to the subject of a communication with the Pacific, across the narrow strip of land which unites North and South America. A pamphlet has just been published on the subject by Capt. Liot, colonial superintendent of the West India Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. This gentleman, in company with Mr. McGeachey, the crown surveyor of Jamaica, examined the Isthmus of Panama in 1845, and then came to the conclusion that the most feasible mode of connecting the two oceans would be by making a macadamized or wagon road in New Grenada, from Porto Bello on the Atlantic side, forty miles south of Chagres, to Panama on the Pacific. Capt. Liot estimated the cost—road from forty to fifty miles in length—at £400,000 or $2,000,000, and he calculated the profits from trafic at from $300,000 to $500,000 a year. He gives the foundation of these calculations in detail. Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall's project of a railroad has now superseded the plan of Capt. Liot.

The railroad undertaken by the American capitalists is regarded with intense interest by the English, who conceive that the profits which are sure to accrue would authorize the construction of another route. The one selected, or rather suggested, by them, it is said, combines the profits of great passenger traffic with the development of vast natural resources. It is a road from Greytown, at the mouth of the San Juan, to Lake Nicaragua, and thence to Realejo, in that State, or to the port of Salinas, in Costa Rica. This is almost identical with the route of the New York and New Orleans company, in their agreement with the State of Nicaragua to make a canal communication between the two oceans. We foresee that this latter route, which has unusual facilities for navigation, will one day or other be a strong rival to the Chagres and Panama railroad. The project of communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, however, is that which offers the greatest advantages to New Orleans. What immense interests have been involved in the late Mexican war! Five years will not have elapsed since its conclusion, when the great desideratum of centuries—the connexion of the two oceans—will probably be supplied, thrice over, by railway and canal.—[N. O. Picayune.

BILLY BOWLEGS, the Seminole chief, has sent a white flag to the commandant at Tampa Bay, expressing a desire for peace, and proposing to hold a council at the next full moon. It is now generally believed that the difficulties will soon be over, and that the parties in the late outrage will be surrendered. The United States troops, three hundred in number, would await at Fort Brooke the result of the council.

ARMED EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA IN MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, contains a correspondence between the Mexican Envoy at Washington and the Secretary of State relative to outrages committed by parties of armed Americans passing through Mexico for California. Senor de la Rosa says that at Paso, in the State of Chihuahua, numerous parties have entered the country without passports, destroyed the fields of grain of the peaceful inhabitants, and insulted the Mexican officers so far as to oblige them to place guards for the protection of their houses. In some cases, these adventurers have fired upon the people, under pretense that they have been robbed of beasts of burden. In consequence, the Mexican Government has given orders for arming the people of the settlements, and, in future, unless such parties submit to the laws of the country, they will be pursued like highway robbers, and, if apprehended duly tried for their offences. If a bloody encounter should ensue in consequence, Mexico will have done no more than use her legitimate right of resistance to aggression. The Envoy, however, hopes that the United States will order such measures as will prevent these excesses, and obviate the danger of conflict.

Mr. Clayton, in reply, says he has handed the Envoy's letter to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that orders to meet the case should be issued. Mr. Crawford, in a letter to Mr. Clayton, says that the U. S. Government cannot interfere in the matter. It has encouraged and must still encourage an armed emigration to the Pacific, and if the emigrants go across the Mexican frontier to do mischief, Mexico must treat them like any other criminals that she catches; they must abide the consequences of their rashness and violence. Mr. Crawford suggests finally that if Mexico objects to armed parties crossing her territory, she should give due notice to that effect.

A London letter in the Philadelphia North American says:

"The heroic Bem and the immortal Kossuth have arrived safely at Adrianople, on their way to England. They will be warmly welcomed here. They intend to settle in the United States."

A traveller on the eastern railroad yesterday, had his leg broken by imprudently putting it between two cars. The "snap" was distinctly heard by the passengers around, yet, to the surprise of some, the man walked into the ferry boat, with the aid of a cane. He obstinately refused to have a surgeon who was in the cars, examine his injured limb, asserting as a reason that no professional man could do it any good, *as it was made of white ash.*—[Bee.

SLAVES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The following is said to be a correct statement of the number of slaves in the following countries: United States, 3,095,000; Brazil, 3,250,000; Spanish colonies, 900,000; Dutch colonies, 85,000; South American Republics, 145,000; African settlements, 30,000; total, 7,500,000.

TEHUANTEPEC.—A wagon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is about to be prosecuted forthwith, and is expected to serve a valuable end. It will effect a saving of distance between the Atlantic seaboard and California, as compared with the Chagres route, of about 1,700.

DECREASE OF POPULATION IN IRELAND.—A letter was read in one of our city churhes yesterday, from the paster of a parish in Ireland, stating the alarming fact, that the population of his parish has decreased, in four years, fully one-half! The number of persons in his parish in 1845 exceeded 9,000 souls; while, by a census recently and accurately taken, the number was found to be only 4,500. This great falling-off is attributed to famine, starvation, or consequent disease; while but a very small number have been able to escape these miseries, or the sight of them, by emigration. Unhappy Ireland.—[St. Louis Organ.

GOLD.—A correspondent of the London Times, says: "It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold currency in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would only weigh about 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

GREAT CURIOSITY.—We learn from a western paper that in some parts of Ohio the original straw with which Mr. Polk sucked in the tariff men of Pennsylvania is being exhibited, and is regarded as a great curiosity.—[Philadelphia News.

Oscar, King of Sweden, has turned teetotaler, and is sending teetotal missionaries throughout his country to show the blessing of temperance.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition has traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers; but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had made their appearance. Unfortunately the ice set in unusually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove, to the north of Cape Kendal, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present, all hope is cut off of discovering the loss voyagers. Our only consolation is in the gain of science, for the search of Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.—[London paper, Aug. 11.

MORMON HOSPITALITY.—From losses of crops and consequently of cattle at the Salt Lake, it is not to be supposed that the Mormons there had the means of furnishing supplies in much abundance to the California emigrants. Notwithstanding this deficiency, the Mormons did supply these emigrants with many articles of provisions and some cattle—extending their hospitality in a manner so kind and liberal, without any compensation, as to draw the warmest acknowledgments from those who had benefitted by their timely and generous aid.—[St. Louis Organ.

Miscellaneous Items.

At the last accounts Louis Napoleon was an invalid, not having recovered from his illness, at Havre.

The French Ministry are making great efforts to pay off Louis Phillippe's private debts. They have sold quite number of his forests, at his request.

Prince John, of Saxony, is about to give one of his daughters, in marriage, to the Duke of Genoa, and another to the Duke of Genoa, and another to the Emperor of Austria.

The return of the Pope of Rome, appears to be indefinitely postponed.

The Queen, at last dates, was at her Highland home of Balmoral, in Scotland. It has been improved very much, and now resembles Abbottsford.

In the English fashionable world, mourning, for the nearest relatives is not worn longer than for eight or ten months.

The cholera has assumed a menacing character in Vienna.

The name of Kossuth, pronounced properly, is *Cough-shoot.* Mayger is pronounced *Medjor.*

The wife of Garibaldi has died of excessive fatigue, endured to save her husband.

The Pope is dangerously sick at Gaeta, and his body is swollen as if by poison.

The Bey of Tunis has in his service two Christian ministers, Messrs. Raffo and Bogia.

Georgey's wife is a French woman, and was governess in the family of a banker of Prague.

Mrs. Manning, charged with the murder of one O'Connor, whose body she concealed under the hearth stone, and who it was supposed had sailed with her husband for America, has been arrested—at Edinburgh we infer from the report—and conveyed to London. Articles and money known to be in his were found in her possession.

CUBA HUNTERS TURNED LOOSE.—Since the discovery of their plans, the Cuba Hunters in New York, have been turned loose to shift for themselves. On Friday evening some twenty-five young men, who stated that they belonged to the expedition, applied at one of the police stations for lodgings, having been turned from the house where they boarded because of having no funds.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—In 1835, only fourteen years ago, there were not 5,000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific ocean. Now there are nearly 1,000,000.

Modesty is to the female character, what saltpetre is to beef; while it preserve its puity, it imparts a blush.

MORTALITY AMONG THE FISH.—The Board of Health of the city of Baltimore have found it necessary to provide scows to collect and convey away the fish, which are found dead in great numbers in the harbor, from Federal Hill down to the Fort. The mortality is attributed to the refuse from the chemical works and manufacturing establishments, which have only of late been deposited there.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

MEAT! MEAT!!

WANTED—I want to purchase beef cattle, on the hoof, for which I will pay $2 per hundred. Also want to purchase fattened hogs, sheep, calves, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

Persons wishing meat can have it left at their residences on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Meat constantly on hand at the Slaughter House. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

JOSEPH WARTHAN.

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1849.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Fremont county, letters of administration upon the Estate of F. Benoist, deceased, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

T. S. BENOIST,
Admistrator.

St. Francis, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa, Oct. 4, 1849. 3t*

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

SUGAR AND COFFEE—for sale at July 25th C. VOORHIS'.

IMPERIAL GUN POWDER AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS—for sale at VOORHIS'.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—for sale by jy 25 VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—at. jy25 VOORHIS'.

BUTTER CRACKERS—at jy25 VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate artilce at jy25 VOORHIS'.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Herdware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and rising Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

BLUFF HOUSE.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ABEL LAMB, respectfully informs the traveling community and the citizens generally that he has fitted up his house on Main Street, in the best manner for a public House, and is now prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Charges reasonable.

Also constantly for sale GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of all kinds.

Kanesville, July 11, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the han opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Jeosph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

STILL THEY COME.

NEW GOODS

AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S

STORE,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON has just received a choice selection of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

Mr. Ferguson resding most of his time in St. Louis, we are enabled to watch the market, and select the goods at the best possible advantage. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident we have one of the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

MACKEREL—Just opened, a choice article, by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; &c., for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

RICE, Peaches and apples at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CURRANTS—A large lot of dried currants at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS

HERRING—A few boxes of good dried herring, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MOLASSES—Several bbls. good Sugar House Molasses, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PAINTS—White and colored paints, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TIN WARE—A variety, just rec'd by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SCYTHES, trace chains and cow bells, at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BONNETS—An assortment of Tuscan an Leghorn bonnets, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot, just rec'd at aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HATS—Bl'k silk and Gen. Taylor hats—a variety, for sale by aug 8 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LEATHER.

A LARGE quantity of Harness Bridle and Leather; Deer and Calf Skins, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS Store.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY—For sale by [jy25] VOORHIS.

WHITE LEAD IN OIL—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand,

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jy25 VOORHIS.

MADDER, ALUM, COPPERAS AND INDIGO—for sale by [j25] VOORHIS.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets

St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 1y

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Lines said to be composed by Dr. Watts, on the occasion of losing his sweet-heart, by the rival hand of Mr. Bendish:

Why should our joys transform to pain,
Why gentle hymen silken chain,
A plague of iron prove.
Bendish 'tis strange, the charm that binds,
Millions of hands should leave their minds,
At such a loose from love.

In vain I sought th e wondrous cause,
R uged the wide fie ds of nature's laws,
And urged the e'ves s in vain;
Till deep with thought within my breast,
My soul retired and slumber dressed,
A bright instructive scene.

'Ore the broad lands and cross the tide,
On fancy's airy horse I ride,
Sweet raptures of the mind;
Till on the banks of Ganges' flood,
In a tall ancient grove I stood,
For sacred use designed.

Hard by a venerable priest,
Risen by his God, the sun to rest,
Awoke his morning song;
Thrice he conjured the murmuring stream,
The birth of souls was all his theme,
And half divine his tongue.

He sung the eternal rolling flame,
That vital mass that's still the same,
Does all our minds compose;
Then shaped in twice ten thousand frames;
Then differing souls of differing names,
And jarring tempers rose.

The Almighty power that formed the mind,
One mould for every two designed,
And blest the new born pair;
This be a match, for this he said;
Then down he sent the souls he made,
To seek them bodies here.

But parting from their warm abode,
They lost their fellows on the road,
And never joined their hands;
Ah! cruel chance and crossing fates,
Our Eastern souls have dropt their mates,
On Europe's barberous land.

Happy the youth that finds a bride,
Whose birth is too his own allied;
The sweetest joys of life.
But oh! the crowds of wretched souls,
Fettered to minds of differing moulds,
And chained to eternal strife.

Thus sang the wondrous Indian bard,
My soul with vast attention heard,
While Ganges ceased to flow;
Sure, then I cried, might I but see,
Some gentle nymph that twined with me,
I might be happy too.

Some courteous angel tell me where,
What unknown land this distant fair,
Or distant seas detain;
Swift as the wheel of nature rolls,
I'd fly to meet and mingle souls,
And wear the joyful chain.

CONFERENCE MINUTES.

First Day.

KANESVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 6, 1849.

A General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, convened at the Conference ground, a few rods north of the Tabernacle, this day, at two o'clock, P. M.

The brethren sung "From Greenlands Icy Mountains." Elder James Allred, Prest of the High Council of the Church, East of the Rocky Mountains, made some remarks relative to the general business of the Conference.

Elder Lyman Stoddard opened the Conference with prayer, when Elder James Allred was chosen Chairman of the Conference and E. M. Greene, clerk, and J. C. Wright was appointed marshal to keep order, upon the Conference ground, during the time of Conference.

Present of the High Council, James Allred, Ira Oviatt, Aaron Johnson, Geo. Coulson, Wm. Snow, James McLellan, Geo. W. Harris, Lyman Stoddard, Jacob G. Bigler, Henry W. Miller, N. S. Bulkley, Jerome M. Benson. Of the First Presidency of the Seventies, Joseph Young and Benj. Clapp.

Elder Benj. Clapp addressed the congregation followed by Elder Joseph Young with some very interesting and instructive remarks on various points of Doctrine.

Pres. James Allred made a few remarks and requested the marshal to see that some wagons prepared for a stand and also for seats for the musicians, and wished them to attend with their music to morrow, said he hoped we should have good order during the Conference, and he believed we should.

Some good remarks by Elder Geo. Coulson, when the Conference adjourned until to morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. M. GREENE,
Clerk of Conference.

Second Day.

KANESVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1849.

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the Conference convened pursuant to adjournment. The Marshal and his assistants were quite efficient in preparing seats for the council and musicians, as wagons came in that could be had. The morning was pleasant, and the sun shone beautifully, and it seemed like balmy summer. A large congregation was convened at an early hour, and was called to order by Prest. James Allred, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The Band played and the choir sung, "On the Mountain Top Appearing."

Prest. Jas. Allred made some very appropriate remarks on order, and relative to the business of the day.

The band played again, and prayer was pronounced by Elder Wm. Snow.

The band again played, and the choir sung "My God the spring of all my joys"

Wm. Snow, moved to sustain Brigham Young, First President in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The motion carried by a full vote.

It was then moved to sustain H. C. Kimball, First counsellor to Brigham Young, &c. Carried by a full vote.

It was then moved to sustain Willard Richards, Second counseller to Brigham Young, and general Recorder and Historian for the Church. This motion was also carried by a full vote.

Next the Twelve Apostles, Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, C. C. Rich, Erastus Snow, Lorenzo Snow, Franklin D. Richards, were each tried, and the Conference voted unanimously to sustain them in the Apostleship. John Smith as Patriarch, and N. K. Whitney as Bishop over the whole Church were sustained by a full vote.

Then the votes was tried for each of the first seven Presidents of Seventies. Joseph Young, Levi Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsifer, Albert P. Rockwood, Benj. L. Clapp and Jedediah M. Grant, and the Conference sustained them in their calling. The Conference then voted to sustain Orson Hyde as President of the Church in this region, and the High Council his counsellors.

The several members of the High Council, James Allred, Ira Oviatt, Aaron Johnson, Geo. Coulson, William Snow, James McLellan, Geo. W. Harris, Lyman Stoddard, J. G. Bigler, Henry W. Miller, Noah S. Bulkley and Jerome M. Benson, were severally tried and the Conference voted to sustain them unanimously.

Aaron Johnson was then sustained by a full vote as Bishop in this region.

Wm. Snow was also sustained President of the Quorum of High Priests, and J. S. Clark was sustained Prest. of the Elders Quorum, and Wm. Draper, Sen., was sustained Patriarch in the Church.

Joseph Young, Lyman Stoddard, Benj. L. Clapp, J. M. Benson, D. D. Hunt and C. M. Johnson were sustained traveling missionaries among the branches, after some remarks relative to that point by several. It was then proposed to send an agent for the Church to New Orleans, when it was proposed to defer it until Prest Orson Hyde should return, after some remarks by E. B. Kelsey and L. N. Scovil, it was voted to send an agent immediately to assist the emigrants from the old countries who are on their way to Zion, and Br. L. N. Scovil was chosen said agent by a full vote, and the Conference voted to sustain him and the emigrating brethren with their prayers and faith.

The band played and the choir sung, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning," and the Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dismissed by Geo. Coulson.

2 o'clock, P. M., the Conference convened pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by Bishop Aaron Johnson.

The band played a tune, and prayer by Bish. Aaron Johnson. Prest. James Allred made a few appropriate remarks relative to the business of the Conference that had been done and what was still to do.

Councillor Geo. Coulson made some very appropriate remarks relative to taxes, taxation and the organization of the county, showing explicitly that Pottawatamie county was justly, truly and legally organized to all intents and purposes, and that every honest true hearted republican would come up and pay their taxes without putting the collector to the trouble, and themselves the expense of his having to go to visit them. He was followed by Br. C. M. Johnson the collector, who notified the people that those who did withhold their taxes; and if compelled to collect by distress he would be guided by the letter of the law to pay him for his trouble.

Bishop Aaron Johnson next spoke relative to tything, the Storehouse of the Lord, the repairing of the Tabernacle, &c., followed by Wm. Snow and Geo. Coulson, giving some good instruction.

Br. Snow spoke of a debt contracted a year ago this Conference to carry out the vote of the Conference in sending a mail to the Valley, said it had been due a long time and the man wanted his money, and called for a collection to pay it; the debt was $40, a collection of $11,45 were obtained, and the balance was given to the Bishop for the poor.

Councillor G. W. Harris spoke about the Tabernacle, followed by others.

Br. Harris then moved to repair it—carried.

Brs. H. W. Miller, Wm. Snow, and Lyman Stoddard, spoke relative to timber, that the brethren in these thick settlements where they were fratly compelled to settle in bodies, should not be deprived of the use of timber by a few claiming up all of it, but that all share it, using it with economy and prudence.

It was then moved that each man have a chance to get his firewood and necessary timber, (i. e.) in the thick settlements contiguous to Kanesville, in the nearest timber to him—carried by a unanimous vote.

Br. H. W. Miller moved that we hold it our imperative duty to pay our tything—carried by a unanimous vote.

Conference adjourned untill the 1st Sunday in next month.

Dismissed with prayer by Geo. Coulson.

JAMES ALLRED, Prest.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

PRUSSIAN BRUTALITY—*An American in a Prussian Prison.*—A letter from Basle Switzerland, dated August 13, to the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, says that a citizen of Harrisburg, Pa., named Beck, is now imprisoned in the Fortress of Rostatt, by the Prussians, for some political offence, and that they are ready to relieve him on his giving guarantee that he will immediately leave for the United States and never return again to continental Europe. The same writer also adds:

"Only yesterday morning, in this neighborhood, in Frieburg, a young, intelligent, and literary man, named Neff, personally known to me, was shot, having been found guilty by a Prussian court martial of exciting, by writing, the people of Baden and Germany to be dissatisfied with the present form of government; and last, but not least of being in correspondence with the Democarts of France, Switzerland, and *America*! Upon these grounds, the man (only twenty-seven years of age, and only support of an aged mother,) was condemned and shot. He died like a man. When he arrived at the place of execution, he swung his hat and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Long live German Liberty—long live the German Republic!" These were his last words, and eight bullets entered his breast at the same instant. The executioners were as pale as death, whilst Neff looked cheerful."

DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.—Capt. Howard, who lived in concubinage with the woman whom his wife killed in Cincinnati, while smarting under her wrongs, some months since, has been brought to his end in consequence of another similar act of wrong doing. He was a week or two since, shot in St. Louis by a gentleman with whose wife he had taken improper liberties, and after lingering a few days, died in great agony. How true is it, that "the wicked shall not live out half their days."—[Keokuk Register.

MISCELLANY.

From the Spirit of the Times.

How to Obtain Subscribers—A Canvassing Sketch.

In the year 1830, we published a semi-weekly literary journal in the city of Detroit, and, at the commencement of our career "out thar' we employed a local traveling agent—one John D——, a fellow of infinite tact in his business, and ordinarily one of the merriest, happiest, best natured bipeds we ever yet met with. John had a way of obtaining subscribers, however, peculiarly his own; and his success was proverbial. If he undertook to get a man's name and subscription money, *he got it*—there was no dodging the issue, where he had resolved upon the thing.

John was a large, powerful man, standing six feet three, in his socks—and he feared nothing, in the performance of his duty; at times when a resort to the "tricks of his trade" was necessary, he was ever "at home," and his mimicry, smiling countenance, and capital address, always made him scores of friends at first sight. But John occasionally encountered a tough customer.

"You call *that* a paper?" exclaimed a rough big-fisted fellow, derisively one morning in a coffee-house where John was canvassing.

"Well I do," said John quietly.

"Oh, git out!" responded the bully.

"And you must subscribe, too—come!"

"Not you knows on," continued the other sneeringly. "It's a humbug!"

"What's a humbug?"

"That paper o'yourn."

"Come, now, my fine fellow, that won't do," added our agent not a little piqued. He always stood straight up for the paper. "That kind 'o talk ain't just the thing, my friend," continued John, for there were several persons present.

"I say it's a *humbug*," persisted the fellow; "an' you're another."

As the stranger got off this last remark, he approached the canvasser instantly, and offered some unmistakable demonstrations of a belligerent character.

John measured his customer a moment as he advanced, and drawing back, he very coolly knocked the insolent fellow down. Then grasping the rowdy by the throat—

"Is my paper a humbug!" asked John.

"Yes—cuss your pictur!"

"It *is* eh?" continued the agent, bringing the fellow a rap on the side of the sconce, which astonished him immensely, "It is—is it?" and again he cuffed him vigorously—and then again and again, until the bully began to believe that he had commenced operations upon the wrong individual.

"Is my paper a *humbug*?"

"N—n——*no!*" shrieked the fellow at last.

"What kind of a paper is it?"

"I dun no' ——'

"Yes you do," said John, raising his huge mawler over the other's head, in a threatening attitude and grinning a ghastly smile—"yes you do."

"Wal, le' me up" said the victim.

"I'll let you up, when you answer me."

"I tell you I dun 'no.'"

"I say you *do*," responded John, and again he raised that fearful fist, and showed his glistening teeth.

"Y—y——yes!" shouted the sufferer.

"What kind of a paper is it, then? Tell me, or I'll smash every bone in your ugly skin."

"It's a—a——its a——"

"Quick!"

"It's a goo—good—fuss rate one. Now, le' me up!"

"Not till you subscribe, old fellow."

"I *wont!*"

"You wont!" exclaimed John, looking daggers at the prostrate hero, while he grated his teeth like a mad catamount—and thrashed him violently upon the floor once more.

"I will!"

"For a year!" asked the agent.

"No."

"What then?"

"Six—six months."

"That'll be two dollars," said John; fork over the tin, there's no trust in *this* trade."

"Le' me up, I say."

"Not till you've paid your subscription."

"Wal, git off 'er me!"

"There," said John—who was naturally very accommodating—and at the same moment, he turned so that his subscriber could get his hand into his pocket. The latter actually drew forth his purse, counted out two dollars in silver, and the agent released him!

John took his address, wrote a receipt, and then invited his new made friend to take a drink. The other, nothing loth, joined him at once, for fear of giving further offence.

Then, getting up his specimen papers and other fixins, our canvasser turned toward his new subscriber, and with a bland smile of good nature remarked—

"I think you'll like my paper, friend."

"Yes—yes," responded the other,

"It's a capital paper."

"Yes," said the subscriber.

"An' you'll recommend it to your friends!"

"Yes," added the victim.

"It's a good paper."

"Yes——"

"I may say, a *very* good paper."

"Yes——"

"Good day, sir."

"Yes," continued the patron, abstractedly, as the canvasser departed; "*but of you ain't one o' the agents we read about, then I haint no judge o' beeswax!*" and rubbing one side of his crown—which had been but slightly damaged, as it happened, in the *melee*—he disappeared, resolved never again to interfere with the "power o' the press."

The maximum price of locofoco editors in the Illinois market, appears to be well established at $100.—[Quincy Whig.

It often falls out that he who thinks himself the master-wit is the master-fool.

Nothing is too good to be done. Nothing is too loving for the heart. Nothing is too thoughtful for the mind. Nothing is too powerful for the hand. There cannot be too much piety, too much patriotism, or too much philanthrophy.

Chart of Health.

Love.—A complaint of the heart growing out of an inordinate longing after something difficult to obtain. It generally attacks persons of both sexes between the ages of fifteen and thirty; some have been known to have it at the age of sixty.

Symptoms.—Absence of mind; giving things wrong names, calling tears nectar, and sighs zephyrs. A great fondness for poetry and music, gazing on the moon and stars, toothache, loss of appetite, neglect of business, loathing for all things save one; bloodshot eyes, and a constant desire to sigh.

Effects.—A strong heart burn, pulse high, stupidity, eloquent eyes, sleeplessness, and all that sort of thing. At times imagining bright bowers of roses, winged cupids and buttered peas; then again, oceans of despair, racks, tortures, and hair-triggered pistols.

Cure.—Get married.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—"I pray tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears?"

"O, such a disgrace!"

"What—what is it, my dear? Do not keep me in suspense."

"Why I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letter?"

"No harm in the thing itself, but the contents! Such a disgrace!"

"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife?"

"O no. It is couched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents! The contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eagerly caught up the letter and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking the wife's heart. *It was a bill from the printer for nine years subscription!*

A SHORT CONVERSATION.—The gentleman who perpetrated the following, expects to leave for California "on the first boat":

"Mr. Spriggins, I wish you would tell one of the boys to have the buggy in order for me to ride into the country this evening?" "My dear, you can't have the horse this evening. I shall be obliged to ride him to a funeral." "Always some excuse, Mr. Spriggins; I can never get an opportunity to leave the house—you wouldn't go to my funeral." "Nothing (suddenly brightening up) could afford me greater pleasure, I assure you, my dear!" "Oh, you!—where's the—!" Mr. Spriggins left.

THE HONEY MOON.—What is the honey-moon, and whence the name derived? It is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was a favorite drink, called "metheglin." It was made of honey, and much like the present mead of the same name in European countries. The same beverage was in use among the Saxons, as well as another called "merat" which was also made of honey, but flavored with mulberries. The honied drinks were used in great abundance at festivals. Among the nobility the marriage was celebrated a whole lunar month, which was called a moon, during which the festival board was well supplied with the honey drink. Hence this month of festival was called the "honih moon," or honey moon, which means a month of festival.

TO CURE THE CHOLERA—BOSTON RECIPE.—Take two ounces of hen's milk, put in a hog's horn and stir it with a cat's feather, then divide the mass into pills as big as a piece of chalk about as long as a stick, and swallow them cross-wise—*frequently*.—[Post.

OPULENCE.—A rich officer of revenue one day asked a wit, what kind of a thing opulence was?

"It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

True courage is that which is not afraid of being thought afraid; the rest is counterfeit.

The Principal of an Academy, in his advertisement, mentioned his Female Assistant and the "reputation for teaching which she bears;" but the printer—careless fellow—left out the "which" so the advertisement went forth commending the lady's reputation for "*teaching she-bears!*"

A young lady from the country being invited to a party, was told by her city cousin to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a beau, "she looks so green in her country attire." The country lass looked comically into the face of her rather jaded relative, and replied, "better *green* than withered."

EVERY AMERICAN ARTIST that goes to Rome, sends home a dozen or two of the beggars in the character of Apostles or Virgin Marys. A sturdy old fellow who blacks boots, has been painted twenty-eight times in the character of St. Paul, thirteen times as St. Peter, cannot remember how many times as a Roman Father, and as the Head of an Old Man at least a dozen times. He says "his religious expression" is worth two cents an hour more than any other man's in Rome.

SAD REFLECTIONS.—The Boston Post says: "We wish the Whig papers couldn't send us their "extras" filled with nothing but six or seven columns of government advertisements—they are not agreeable to our eyes—they remind us of "scenes once so charming" now "long banished."

Barnum has caught a printer with his pockets full of change, and is exhibiting him to crowded houses. So the papers go on to state.

The following are said to be the dates when the respective States entered the American Union:

Delaware, Debember 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1787; Maryland, April 28, 1788, South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 20, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29 1790; Vermont; March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, November 26, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, Decemer 11, 1816; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Illinois, December 3, 1818; Alabama, December 4, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, August 10, 1821; Arkansas, June 15, 1836; Michigan, June 20, 1837; Florida, March 7, 1844; Texas, December 29, 1845; Wisconsin, December 29, 1848; Iowa, 1849.

Plain Talk.

Mrs Swisshelm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, goes for horsewhipping drunkards to reform them, and in answer to those who charge her for the want of womanly sympathy quotes the passage—"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Of the tippling shops and their victims she speaks after this fashion:

"If we were a man—if we were a voter—we would vote down the doggeries. As we are a woman, if we had a husband, father or brother, who was likely to become a victim to the serpent of the still, we would take the disease in time—in the first stages—and warn the dram seller within our reach, not to encroach on our hearth; and if they persisted we would *burn down* their groceries with as clear a conscience as we would make a fire to burn June-bugs and save our plums.

"This will be called incendiary doctrines; but desperate diseases want desperate remedies: and when our own happiness, and the life, and soul, and honor, of one dear to us, are at stake, it would not be well for the man who stood between us and his salvation, if we had concluded that salvation possible. We would never advise any other to such a remedy; for the remedy would be imprisonment for life; but we would consider this a positive blessing compared to lothing the bespotted face of one we had loved. To us there is no object on earth so lothesome, so hateful, so abominable as a drunkard. We would not live near one, for we should die of a sick stomach. It may be very angelic for a pure-minded, virtuous woman to love and caress a great drunken beast, but for our part we have not the slightest pretensions to being an angel. And the coil of an Anaconda would be quite as pleasant a corsage, as the entwining of a drunkard's arm. From the smell they have on the street, one would imagine that the angel that staid near them long would require to be pretty strongly scented with brimstone. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and people are forbidden to be unequally yoked! We can think of no yoke so unequal as that which would bind a decent woman to a drunkard; and we most firmly believe that so far from its being the duty of a wife to live with a drunken husband, it is a violation of the laws of God, and the dictates of common sense and common decency? A woman who would persist in living with such should be shut up in a lunatic asylum. Grant it that she has a right to dispose of herself as she pleases! Has she any right to entail misery and degradation upon a helpless offspring? Has she any right to furnish the State with paupers and criminals? Has the drunkard any right to hand down his vices and their consequences to posterity?"

Infantile faculties cannot be carried to the heights of knowledge and virtue at once. The feeble must be gently conducted along the ascending path, with new and more cheering prospects unfolding at every step; the pupil of time and probationer for eternity, must be allowed to stop occasionally and gather the sweet and pure flowers that beguile the weariness of the way, till, proceeding from one eminence to another, he at last reaches the crowned summit of intelligence and sanctified joy.—Magoon.

Barnum the museum man, has recently opened an establishment in Philadelphia, in front of which an immense sign stretches across the street. The mayor informed him that the sign was a violation of a city ordinance, and would subject him to a fine of two dollars a day. Barnum at once employed an Irishman to work on his premises, at a dollar a day—his first duty in the morning being to enter a complaint against his master at the mayor's office, for his swinging sign, for which he is entitled to one half the fine!

"I'll take two children if I can have 'em cheap," said a tall Yankee on entering an oyster cellar in Canal street, the other day.

"Two children!"—What two children "Why, I hain't got any myself and your sign reads '*Families supplied*,' don't it? I want you to supply me with one."—[Noah's Messenger.

PHRENOLOGICAL WIT.—A Lady, a disbeliever in this science, asked a learned phrenologist with a view of puzzling him, "What kind of people are those who have destructiveness and benevolence equally and largely developed?" "Those, madam, are the persons who kill with kindness."

WEALTH.—A compost of the dirt of trade, mixed with the sweat of labor. If spread over the surface of society, it does good; but when amassed in heaps, it scorches every thing that it touches.

THE POTENCY OF WORDS.—On words rests the axis of the intellectual world. A word have struck ineradicably in a million hearts, and envenomed every hour throughout their hard pulsation. On a winged word, hath hung the destiny of nations. On a winged word, hath human wisdom been willing to cast the immortal soul, and to leave it dependent for all its future happiness.

"My good gracious! I wonder what they'll manufacture out of the grain next?" said Mrs. Partington. "Here's an account of a man making a rye face, and of another making a floury speech, and a whole column about the corn laws."

POETIC.—The following is herd to beat for depth of pathos and soul stirring sentiment:

Here Pizs and Kakes and Bier I sell,
And Oisters stude and in the shell,
And fried wuns tew for them that chews,
And with despatch black butes and shews!

THE SIOUX TREATY.—Gov. Chambers, formerly of Iowa, in connection with Gov. Ramsey, of Minesota, has been selected Commissioner to treat with the Sioux for that portion of the territory of Minesota, which lies on this side of the river. This tract is very much needed, and it is the only arable land worth speaking of in the Territory. The Sioux are anxious to sell, and we may look for the settlement of this beautiful tract by next Spring. All who know Gov Chambers' tact in treating with the Indians may anticipate that the business will be done up right.—[Hawk-Eye.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;		" do Cloth buskins;	
" Light do		" do Monroe boots,	
" Black Kid Slippers;		Gentlemen's Calf Boots,	
" Fancy do do;		" pump-sole do;	
" Black Kid Welt Ties;		" gaiter do;	
" do do Buskins;		" Monroe slippers	
" Phil. Polka Slippers;		Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans	
" do do Gaiter Boots;		" do Pumps	
" do Genue do;		" seal do;	
" half Gaiters;		" kip do;	
		Boys' calf Brogans;	
		" kip do	
		" do Slippers;	

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, Near Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your mone

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849.—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo, which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber used in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of selected timber and feline plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled.

J. W. COOLIDGE,
E. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 5, 1849.—3m.*

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with promptness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m

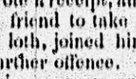
GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 9 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Mosquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 tfm JONATHAN BROWNING.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
FREMONT COUNTY, }



TAKEN up by Daniel McKissick, living in Franklin township in the county and State aforesaid, on his plantation; one dark bay mare, supposed to be seven years old, left eye out, a scar on her right hind hoof at or in the edge of the hair, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, and by her side has a suckling mule colt; both appraised to the sum of sixty-five dollars.

Also one dark bay mare supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; her left hind leg has the appearance of having been corded, supposed to be 14 hands 3 inches high, has by her side a suckling colt, both appraised to the sum of fifty-five dollars.

A true copy from the Estray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com'e,
of Fremont county.

Fremont co., August 31, 1849.—o 3 3t*

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

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From the Millennial Star.

Questions for the Latter-Day Saints.

BY THE REV. F. AUSTIN, A ROMAN CATHOLIC MINISTER.

1. *Question*—"What order is to be observed? Are we to believe in God on the authority of the bible? or are we to believe the bible on the authority of God?

Answer.—We are to believe in both God and the bible, on the authority of evidence Evidence is the foundation of all belief; for instance God reveals himself to his servants, and sends them forth to testify of his existence, and also of the truth of his word. These servants, having not only a belief in the word of God and in his existence, but an actual knowledge by revelation, go forth and testify to that which they know: this evidence will be a savor of life unto life to all who believe and obey, and a savor of death unto death unto all who believe not. On the testimony of inspired men sent of God, mankind in all ages have been justified or condemned, as they believed or disbelieved. The testimony of men, however learned or pious they may be, who have never received a revelation from God, will have no effect upon the world either to justify or condemn them. A church without new revelation have not the testimony of Jesus, which is the spirit of prophecy; and without the testimony of Jesus the world cannot be condemned through their preaching. Therefore we are to believe in God and in his word on the authority of those whom he sends by new revelation, or else we shall be condemned.

2. *Question*—"If we are to believe in God on the authority of the bible, on whose authority are we to believe the bible according to Mormonite principles?"

Answer—We are to believe in both God and his word, on the authority of his inspired messengers who are sent to testify of the truth.

3. *Question*—"And if we are to believe the bible on the authority of the God of the Mormonites, can we have any proof without the bible that such a God really exists at all?"

Answer—The testimony of God's messengers is a proof or evidence both of the existence of God and of the truth of his word, which will prove the salvation or damnation of all who receive or reject such testimony.

4. *Question*—"If man be created according to the image and likeness of God, does this likeness consist in his having all the qualities of God, or only some? and if only some, which?"

Answer—This likeness consists in his having the quality of *form* or *shape*. The spirits of men in the beginning were created in the form or shape of the spirits of the Father and Son. The external form of the fleshly bodies of men resembles in shape the external form of the spiritual bodies of men, and these again resemble in shape the external form of the Father of Spirits.

5. *Question*—"If the God of the Mormonites have passions, may he not be led astray by his passions? Man often is. If the likeness be in every thing, he must be sometimes. Passion makes man swerve from the truth, if the resemblance be in every thing, the God of the Mormonites must be liable to swerve from truth likewise. How then should we believe the bible true on the authority of such a God as that of the Mormonites?"

Answer—Man when first created was pronounced very good with all the rest of this creation. His passions then were all good; they became corrupted only through disobedience. Passions then are good and calculated to render intelligent beings happy, when controlled according to the law of God. Without passion man could not love, nor desire, nor rejoice, nor be merciful, nor manifest any other act that would be good; So God, without these passions, could not manifest any of these feelings. He could not *love* the works of his hands, nor *desire* their happiness, nor *rejoice* in their righteousness. God has infinite wisdom and knowledge as well as passions; by his wisdom and knowledge he knows how to regulate his passions in the best possible manner to maintain his own glory, and promote the well being of his creatures. Because of his infinite wisdom and knowledge there is no danger of his suffering his passions to be enticed and led astray. Man, because he is a being of finite wisdom and knowledge, frequently suffers his passions to be enticed and overcome by that which is evil. Because of his short-sightedness he does not always see the consequences of his actions in full until it is too late; not so with God, his knowledge effectually preserves him from all actions which are inconsistent with the great perfections of his nature. With his infinite wisdom and knowledge then, he never can be enticed to swerve from the great and eternal principles of right, which will forever govern his high and exalted character.

6. *Question*—"If he be essentially limited, how can we know him to be a God of infinite truth—a God that cannot lie?"

Answer—God is not essentially limited in any of his attributes. He is infinite in wisdom, knowledge and goodness; he is infinite in justice, mercy and truth; he has all power to do all things which are in accordance with his perfections and attributes.

7. *Question*—"If God be limited in his nature, how can his mind take in the knowledge of all the past which has extended back from all eternity?"

Answer—God is not limited in his nature; hence the past is known to him as well as the present.

8. *Question*—"Even supposing that all the future might be divined in succession, how can a limited mind take in at once the entire future which will never end?"

Answer.—God's mind is not limited in knowledge; therefore the future is known to him as well as the present.

9. *Question*—How can a being, limited to time, know the future at all. By logical conclusions, the relation of cause and effect. But if the effects do not necessarily follow certain causes, how can they be known for certain?"

Answer—God and all of his magnificent works are limited to duration or time. It could not be otherwise. God does not exist in the *past*, neither does he exist in the *future*, but he exists now. He *has* existed in the past, he *will* exist in the future; but he exists *now*, that is, in the *present*. All the acts of God and man must take place in time. God nor nothing else could possibly exist without being limited to time. Take away duration and no being can possibly conceive of existence. God has nowhere revealed *how* he knows the future, but he has revealed that he *does* know the future. He may know it by the relation of cause and effect. He may know it independently of cause and effect; or directly and intuitively the same as man knows or perceives his own existence. Man knows that he himself feels, and thinks, and remembers, and wills, but he cannot tell *how* he knows these things. We believe these powers to be the original susceptibilities of the mind, but we cannot tell why the mind possesses these susceptibilities. So we believe God possesses foreknowledge, but whether it be an original principle of his nature, or whether he foreknows by the relation of cause and effect is not revealed. Reason would seem to say that it is by an original principle of his nature.

10. *Question*—"Do the acts of our free-will necessarily follow from any previous cause? And if they do, how can that be called an act of the free will, which necessarily follows a previous cause? And if they do not, how can a being limited to time know them before they happen?"

Answer—The mind wills, and then acts. The will of the mind is the cause, the acts are the necessary effects flowing from it. The mind wills according to motives. Motives are the causes which govern the will. The mind has the power of originating the motive. The mind, therefore is free to originate different kinds of motives: these motives govern the will, and the will governs the acts. We believe the mind to be perfectly free to constitute a motive, to annul it, or change it for another; and therefore it follows, that it must in this sense be free in willing and acting. God does foreknow the acts of mind, but *how*, revelation, as we said above, does not inform us. There are many things which we know, yet we are entirely unable to assign any reason for that knowledge. It is as much a mystery to us that God or any other substance should have the quality of knowing anything. Can any one tell why the Deity, or man either, knows or feels anything? We know that God is possessed with the quality of knowledge, but no one can render any reason how or why his substance posesses that quality. We can say that it is an inherent or original quality of his nature; and with equal propriety, we can say, that it is an inherent or original quality of his nature to know the future. The latter is no more an impossible quality than the former. When man can assign a reason why the substance of the Deity has the susceptibility of knowing or perceiving anything, he will doubtless be able to also render a reason how or why he knows the future.

11. *Question*—"And if he cannot foresee the acts of man's free will, how can he foresee the revolutions which flow as consequences from them? And if he does not, how could he be the author of the prophecies contained in scripture?"

Answer—God is the author of scriptural prophecy, therefore he can foresee the acts of the minds of men, and the revolutions which flow as consequences from them.

12. *Question*—"If the God of the Mormonites be like a man in figure, we must suppose the organs of the senses to have the same uses, and to be dependent on the same sources for information; his ears, in consequence, for hearing must be dependent on the transmission of sound. How, then, can he hear his people praying to him in Europe when he is in America?"

Answer—Because the *figure* of two substances are alike, that is no evidence that the *qualities* of the two substances are alike. A wax figure may be in the shape of a man, and yet, we all know, that it has not the qualities of a man. A wise man may have the figure of a foolish man, and yet, be far superior to him in the qualities of wisdom, knowledge and understanding. God may have the the figure of a man, and yet have many qualities and susceptibilities which man has not got. The resemblance of figure, then, has nothing to do, as to whether other qualities shall be alike or unlike. The spiritual body of the Deity is altogether a different kind of substance from the fleshly body of man, yet they may resemble each other in figure. The substances are entirely different, therefore though the figures resemble each other, this is no evidence that all the qualities must be alike. The ear of the fleshly body may be affected by the vibrations of our atmosphere; the ear of a spiritual body may be affected in an entirely different manner, and yet their figures may resemble each other. The ear of the fleshly body may be affected by the vibrations of many elastic substances besides the atmosphere. Sound is conveyed through various mediums with different degrees of velocity. The ear of the spiritual body may be affected, not only by the atmosphere and other elastic mediums which affect the ear of flesh, but it also may be affected by a vast number of other more subtle and refined mediums, which may transfer sound with a velocity immensely superior to any motion with which we are acquainted. A medium which would convey sound with a velocity no greater than light, would carry it from Europe to America in less than the sixtieth part of a second. But if God foreknows all things, he must have foreknown all about our prayers millions of ages before we were born, and must also have foreknown the precise time when we would pray, and the kind of spirit or feeling, and the degree of faith that would accompany each prayer; and if he knew all these things before they come to pass, he must certainly know them the moment they do come to pass; and, therefore, with a foreknowledge of all things, there would be no necessity for his receiving information of our prayers by the transmission of sound; he would know and understand our prayers the moment they were offered up, the same as he knew them and understood them in ages before they were offered up. "He that formed the ear shall he not hear." Because God knows the nature of music, that is no reason why he may not rejoice in hearing music. One use, then, of the ears of his spiritual body is, no doubt, to hear and rejoice in delightful music, not that it increases his knowledge, but it is joyful to his ear. The ear of man serves a double purpose: it is not only a medium of information, but a medium of sounds that are delightful to the mind. The ear of the Lord may be delighted with sounds, though he receive no additional knowledge by those sounds.

13. *Question*—"As it appears that there are many stars, according to the "Millenial Star." (Vol. x., page 333,) which are so distant that it would take thirty thousand years for light to travel from them to our world; are these stars within the dominions of the God of the Mormonites or not? If they are not, have they a God of their own?"

Answer.—There is "one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all," (Eph. iv. 6.) "In him we live, and move, and have our being." (Acts xvii. 28.) This God hath created all things by his Son. By him "he made the worlds." (Heb. i. 1, 2.) "By him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible or invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers; all things were created by him and for him; and he is before all things, and by him all things consist." (Col. i. 16, 17.) "Thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure, they are and were created." (Rev. iv. 11.) The God of the scriptures is our God. The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, being one God, is our God. His dominions are stretched out through the immensity of space; and wherever his dominions extend, there his Holy Ghost extends.

14. *Question*—"If the different regions of the universe, extending, perhaps, to infinite distances through the regions of ininite space, have each of them Gods of their own, is there one Supreme God over them all or not? And if there is, is he like man as well as the God of the Mormonites?"

Answer—The God of the bible is our God; and he is the supreme God over all his works; he is the "King of kings, and Lord of lords." (1 Tim. vi. 15; also Rev. xix. 16.) He is like man in his "image and likeness," but infinitely superior to man in his qualities and attributes.

15. *Question*—"If these stars are within the dominions of the God of the Mormonites, then when he goes to visit that part of his dominions, how can he hear us at such a distance?"

Answer—The answer to this question will be found in the answer to question twelfth. It matters not where the person of God is, if he have the knowledge of all things future, then he has a knowledge of our prayers at the very moment they are offered up, as well as to know about them ages before. If this is not the case, then he has not the foreknowledge of all things.

Question—"If it takes 30,000 years for the transmission of light, how long will it take for the transmission of sound?"

Answer—The answer to to this question will depend altogether upon the proportional velocity of sound to that of light. Sound, in our atmosphere, is transmitted about one million times slower than light; hence, with that velocity, it would take about thirty thousand million of years for sound to travel to the most distant luminous bodies that have been discovered through the aid of the telescope. If sound traveled through some spiritual medium, one billion of times swifter than light, it could be transferred to the most distant bodies yet discovered in less than one second. If light can fly with a velocity one million times swifter than sound, there is no reason to show why there may not be some more refined spiritual substances which can traverse space with a velocity one billion times swifter than light.

17. *Question*—"And consequently how many years after our death must it be before he can hear our prayers?"

Answer—If God knows all things, sound cannot convey to him any additional knowledge. Therefore our prayers are understood independently of the transmission of atmospheric vibrations.

18. *Question*—"If he always remains here, what must become of those parts of his dominons which he does not visit?"

Answer—The Holy Spirit of God is in all parts of his dominions, governing and controlling all things, according to the mind and will of the Father and Son. The persons of the Father and Son visit such portions of their dominions as they think proper.

19. *Question*—"If he be like man, his legs must be the organs of motion; if not, what purpose do they serve? If they are, are they good for walking through the air as well as on land? Or has he wings, or how? or some organ of motion we have not got? And if we have not got this organ, how can we be created to his image and likeness, supposing the resemblance in every thing?"

Answer.—The resemblance between man and God has reference, as we have already observed, to the shape or figure; other qualities may or may not resemble each other. Man has legs, so has God, as is evident from his appearance to Abraham. Man walks with his legs, so does God sometimes, as is evident from his going with Abraham towards Sodom. God cannot only walk, but he can move up or down through the air without using his legs as in the process of walking. (See Gen. xvii. 22; also xi. 5; also xxxv. 13.)—"A man wrestled with Jacob until the breaking of day;" after which Jacob says—"I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved."—Gen. xxxii. 24—30. That this person had legs is evident from his wrestling with Jacob. His image and likeness was so much like man's, that Jacob at first supposed him to be a man—(See 24th verse.) God, though in the figure of a man, has many powers that man has not got. He can go upwards through the air. He can waft himself from world to world by his own self-moving powers. These are powers not possessed by man only through faith, as in the instances of Enoch and Elijah. Therefore, though in the figure of a man, he has powers far superior to man.

20. *Question.*—"When God appears surrounded with glory, is this glory essential to him or not? If essential, how can he lay it aside, as he seems to have done when he appeared to Abraham? If his appearing so does not prove it essential, how does his appearance in the form of a man prove that form essential to him?"

Answer—The glory of God is essential to him under all circumstances, whether his person is visible or invisible—whether man is permitted to behold that glory or not. He never lays aside his glory, though he may not always render it visible to mortals. "The God of glory," says the martyr Stephen, "appeared unto our father Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran."—Acts, vii. 2. But because he showed Abraham his person, it did not necessarily follow that he must also show him his glory. The person of God is one thing, and his glory is another; they are inseparably connected. He cannot divest his person of his glory, nor lay it aside, but he can hide his glory from the gaze of man, or he can reveal it and his person also, or he can reveal his person and not his glory. The visibility or the invisibility of the glory of God does not render it non-essential to him. The glory is just as essential as his image and likeness, and his image or likeness, resembling that of man's, is as essential as his glory—neither can be laid aside, though one or both may be rendered visible or invisible.

21. *Question*—"If he be no bigger than a man, how can he be higher than heaven, deeper than hell, the measure of him larger than the earth and broader than the sea?"—See book of Job, xi. 8 and 9.

Answer.—These were not the sayings of Job, but the sentiments of Zophar the Namathite. Now Zophar and Eliphaz the Temanite, and Bildad the Shulite, were all reproved by the Almighty for having spoken wrongfully concerning God:—"The Lord said to Eliphaz the Temanite, my wrath is kindled against thee, and against thy two friends: for ye have not spoken of me the thing that is right, as my servant Job has."—Job, xlii. 7. The words of Zophar, therefore, are not to be depended upon, according to the Lord's own testimony, unless they can be proved true from some other source. God's Holy Spirit, as we have already remarked, extends through all his dominions, and may truly be said to be "as high as heaven" or "longer than the earth, or broader than the sea."

22. *Question*—"If his presence do not extend beyond his size, that is, the size of a man, how could he divide the waters of the sea—how could he hold them up? If they were a solid mass, it might be conceived; but all the strength in the world wont hold up water; and it must be remembered that a person must be present where he acts."

Answer—He could divide the waters of the sea, and hold them up by the actual presence of his Holy Spirit, which not only moves upon the face of the waters, but is likewise in and through the waters, governing them and controlling all the elements according to the mind of God. It is the actual presence of this Spirit that produces all the phenomena ascribed to the laws of nature, as well as many of the deviations from those laws, commonly called miracles; it extends, like the golden rays of the bright luminary of heaven, through all extent; it spreads life and happiness through all the varied species of animated beings, and gilds the starry firmament with a magnificent splendor, celestial, immortal, and eternal.

23. *Question*—"Is the Holy Ghost a dove? or has he the shape and size of a dove? and if his appearance as a dove does not prove him to be a dove, nor to be of the shape and size of a dove, how will God, appearing like a man to Abraham prove him to be a man, or to have the shape and size of a man?"

Answer—"The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove" and rested upon our Savior. It appeared on the day of pentecost to one hundred and twenty disciples in the form of "cloven tongues, like as fire, and it sat upon each of them," and they were filled with the Holy Ghost." "It filled all the house where they were sitting." It appears by these instances that the Holy Ghost is a widely diffuse substance, existing in large quantities, or it could not have sat upon so so many persons at the same time, and filled the whole house where they were sitting. From these facts we learn that different portions of the Holy Ghost can assume different forms at different times. But we have no such instances when the person of God has been manifested. On all occasions when he was seen by Abraham, Jacob, Moses, the seventy elders of Israel, Micaiah, Isaiah, down until the coming of Jesus in the flesh, he appeared in the form and size of a man. Because the different parts of that inexhaustible substance called the Holy Spirit, has assumed different shapes, that is no evidence that God will change his personal image and likeness. If man in the beginning was created in his image and likeness—if he has, when he has been seen, always appeared in the shape of a man—if Jesus, who is known to be in the form of man, is in the "express image of the Father's person," then we have no evidence to suppose any variation or change in his personal form: hence we have every reason to believe his personal image and size to be as permanent and essential as man's.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Indian Summer.

BY ELIZA TERRILL.

My heart exults, breaks forth in joy,
For these bright sunny days;
Better I love the falling leaf,
Than Summer's gayish rays,
They speak of the soft and flakey snow;
Of bells with their merry ring,
And the days past long ago;
They to the memory bring,
And tell a tale we all must know,
Of winter the forerunner;
The fairest day in all the year,
It is the Indian Summer.
The farmer gathers in his corn,
His wheat is in the garner,
Secures his crops from coming storm,
In this the Indian Summer,
He feels the soft and sunny ray,
And hastes his work while yet he may,
For 'tis but the forerunner,
Of Winter old, and white and cold,
This lovely Indian Summer.

THE RICH MAN'S CHURCH.—The following, which is extracted from a pamphlet lately published, contains some severe strictures on the fashionable churches which are becoming so numerous in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities:

Protestantism seem to have no machinery to reach the poorer classes. The most that has been done in England or in this country, has been done by the Methodists. But the spirit of our churches generally is worldly, self-seeking. They court the rich. The ambition of a Protestant minister, even in democratic America, is to be the head of an aristocratic congregation. The churches themselves are a kind of religious aristocracy. In New York, for example, what a rivalry as to which congregation shall be most exclusive. The very buildings in which they worship are constructed as if on purpose to shut out the poor. They are arranged just like a theatre, in boxes, which are sold to the highest bidder, and all are held at such a price that the poor are almost as a matter of necessity excluded.

I may be wanting in reverance, but to me a fashionable church is about as sacred a place as a fashionable theatre. One is as much devoted to the God of this world as the other. Both are filled up with gay or guady decorations. Both resorted to by very fashionable audiences for curiosity or display. The principal feeling excited or gratified is poor, pitiful human vanity. In the church as in the theatre, the audience are entertained for an hour with public speaking, in which there is an occasional religious reflection or sentiment, about as solemn, though by no means as eloquent as the moralizing of Hamlet. From both places the public, or the poorer part of it, are strictly excluded.

How Christianity is to penetrate the whole mass of society by the agency of such churches surpasses my comprehension. Sad would be the fate of the world if its moral condition or happiness depended on these fashionable Christians, who are giddy with folly and dissipation half the year, but—religiously abstain from the opera during Lent.

GAMBLING IN CALIFORNIA.—Extract from a letter dated San Francisco, July 30th: "This is one of the strangest places in Christendom. I know many men who were models of piety, morality, and all that sort of thing, when they first arrived there, and who are now the most desperate gamblers and drunkards."

Not to long for eminent excellences, would betray a want of feeling and goodness.—[Henry Ware.

EDITORS IN COUNCIL.—The State Convention of the editors of New York, held at Syracuse, to devise means to restore the law in relation to postage on newspapers, so that they may pass free within a circuit of 30 miles, or throughout the counties in which they are published.

In their circular, they say:

"Its repeal was never asked for by the post office department, or by a single petition from the people, and yet in an hour unexpected, without the knowledge of the members of Congress who voted for it, that repeal was effected by treachery and fraud alone. The consequence of said repeal is, that every paper which circulates a thousand copies by mail within the distance named, is now taxed at the enormous rate of ten dollars per week, or five hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and those circulating two thousand, at twenty dollars per week, or one thousand and forty dollars per annum; and so in a like proportion for a larger number."

We trust this inequality may be suffered to exist no longer, and that our brethren of the craft in N. York, seconded as they are by the press throughout the country, will obtain the re-enactment of the law, which, without cause, has been taken from them, by Congress, the ensuing session.—[Wash. Republic.

STRANGE CALCULATION—TONS OF MEAT AND DRINK USED UP BY ONE MAN.—Some genius has perpetrated the following calculation:

"I have been married 32 years, during which time I have received from the hands of my wife, three cups of coffee each day, two in the morning and one in the night, making about 35,040 cups of a half pint each, nearly 70 barrels of 30 gallons each, weighing 17,520 lbs., or nearly nine tons weight. Yet from that period I have scarcely varied in weight myself from 160 lbs. It will therefore be seen that I have drank, in coffee alone, 218 times my own weight. I am not much of an eater, yet I presume I have consumed about 18 ounces a day, which makes 5,806 lbs., or ten oxen. Of flour I have consumed in 32 years, about 50 barrels.—For 20 years of this time, I drank two wine glasses of brandy each day, making 900 quarts. The port wine, Madeira, whisky punch, &c., I am not able to count, but they are not large. When we take into account all the vegetables in addition, such as potatoes, peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, pears, peaches, raisins, &c., the amount consumed by an individual is most enormous. Now my body has been renewed more than four times in 32 years; and taking it for granted that the water, of which I have drank more, acts merely as a dilutant, yet taken together, I conclude that I have consumed in 32 years, about the weight of 1100 men of 160 lbs., each."

Probable Safety of Sir John Franklin.

The following appeared in the N. Y. Tribune, taken from the New London Chronicle. The information will be received with interest by every one:

"About the 1st of August, while the McLellan laid in Pond's Bay, lat. 74, long. 72, the natives of the coast came on board the Chieftain, an English whaleman, and gave information by signs that two large ships were lying in Prince Regent's Inlet, and had been there fast in the ice for four seasons; and being asked with regard to those on board, whether they were dead or alive, they replied in the same way that the crews were not "asleep," (that is, not dead,) but were all well. This information was considered by the Englishmen and by Capt. Chapel, as indicating that the ships of Sir John Franklin were clearly meant.

"The Englishmen landed at Cape Hay, some distance from Pond's Bay, a quantity of coal and provisions with which his ship was furnished by the British Government for the use of the long missing ships, if they should chance to come there, as they would be obliged to do on their return to England.

This, the latest intelligence from that quarter, gives some hopes that the commander of the unfortunate expedition and his crews may still be alive.

"The McLellan and her gallant officers and crew have reached home almost by miracle—at any rate have done so under circumstances that entitle them to the highest credit.

"On the 12th of June the bark got 'nipped' in the ice, and only escaped destruction by the almost superhuman exertions and good conduct of those who were in charge of her.

She was so severely injured that she leaked so as to be kept afloat only by the incessant work of nearly all hands at the pumps, and by means of pumps obtained by Capt. C. from the wreck of the English ships crushed and totally lost just ahead of him.

"The two English ships Superior and Lady Jane, were both lost very near the McLellan. Two of the crew of the lost ships arrived in her. They are natives of the Shetland Islands."

FIRST TOWNS IN AMERICA.—It will seem curious to those who are not aware of the fact, that the first towns built by Europeans upon the American continent where St Augustine, in East Florida and Santa Fe; the capital of New Mexico. The river Gila was explored before the Mississippi was known and gold was sought in California long ere the first man had endeavored to find home on the shore of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the fallen buildings of ancient Panama that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York were covered with the primeval wilderness.—[Scientific American.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

Agents.

WILLIAM MARTINDALE, is our authorized traveling agent, throughout the United States.

Mr. GEORGE PEACOCK, of Weston, Mo., is desired to act as agent for the Guardian in and about that town in procuring subscribers and advertising.

Introductory.

We take pleasure in introducing to our readers through the columns of the Guardian, our friend and fellow laborer, Mr. Daniel McIntosh, from St. Louis, whose services we have secured as an assistant in the task that we have to perform. We therefore hope, soon, to spend more of our time among the branches of the church at home, and perhaps abroad, than we have hitherto done. Br. McIntosh will superintend the business transactions of the office, and contribute by his talents to make the Guardian more interesting.

Thankful for the liberal support with which a generous public has favored us in the infancy of our undertaking, we feel the stronger impetus to persevere in the good cause, by collecting around us all the talent that our subscribing community feel able and willing to support. We are resolved to use our best exertions by day and by night to make our paper a welcome guest to every upright man, woman and child; and we trust our exertions will be responded to in a manner that becomes a people whose only object is, life and immortality in the mansions of our Father and our God.

It has been one object with us to avoid, as much as possibly, all contention, wrangling and strife, that almost invariably tend to lower a newspaper in the estimation of high-minded and honorable men. On this point, we shall endeavor to be still more guarded. Our politics we will try to preach at the polls, and not trouble our readers very much with these matters in the columns of our paper. Our views and sentiments are very well understood touching these affairs, and we see no good reason to alter them.

May the blessing of our Father in Heaven be upon all just and good men that bear rule in our own country and in every other. May the day be hastened on when truth shall be exalted to the throne of power and dominion, and wave his bright and peaceful sceptre over every nation, kindred, tongue and people—when the clangor of war shall be hushed, and the elements of confusion and hate disappear like the misty vapors of the morning fog before the rising glory of the King of day!

Poor, Sickly, and Destitute!

We have many good things for you: Come and get if you need while you have the invitation. If you are not Mormons, but needy: come along! No test but good character, and good conduct, and need will be required to give you claim on the charity and offerings of the season. "God causeth his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Hon. AMHERST K. WILLIAMS, a delegate from Franklin county, in Northern New York, to the National Railroad Convention at St. Louis, is now in our town. His object is to examine the country and to report to his constituents, his views of the practicability and the feasibility of the said National Railroad passing the frontier at this point, or near this point, and continuing westward up the Bottoms of the Great Platte River.

Elder Joseph Grover has just arrived at this place from New Hampshire. All well.

A. W. Babbitt, Esq.

It is known by our friends and by the public, that there was a time when some considerable difficulty existed between us and the above named gentleman: but that difficulty was fairly settled in our Church; and though politically opposed to each other, we think that he cannot feel himself very highly complimented by the recommendation of William Smith as a candidate for Governor of the State of Deseret.

It matters little to us who the Governor of that section may be, if indeed a government should be there organized; if he is only a good man, and will not see his subjects unlawfully murdered in cold blood as they were in Illinois.

In olden times a wicked and familiar spirit spoke in praise of the servants of God; but they rebuked that spirit, and would not suffer it to speak in their favor. We also read, that that which was written aforetime, was written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope. Would not William like to be Governor of that country? No! for he is already a notch higher in his own estimation. He is PRESIDENT of the Church.

Jesus said, "my sheep know my voice and they follow me, but a stranger they will not follow." William's sheep neither know his voice, nor will they follow him; but will run away after us, strangers, oppressors, tyrants, usurpers of power, traitors to the Government as he declares us to be.

We have seen in the course of our life a deranged man who really owned in his estimation, every house, and all the land in the country—he owned several banks, besides a great many ships at sea; and would count over his wealth, in his own mind, with far greater pleasure and satisfaction than William can have in his exalted notions of being the head and leader of the Church, from the fact that his delusion was an innocent one, while William's delusion is criminal because it is spurred on by a vindictive and revengeful malice that corrodes and cankers his own bosom while he affects a consciousness of right.

DEATH OF C. E. HORN.—Mr. C. E. Horn, the composer and vocalist, died in Boston lately, of typhoid fever after an illness of two or three days.

Holydays.

The season of our Holydays will begin on the 20th of December next, according to the decision of the High Council on Saturday last, and continue till that body says they should end.

The following are the regulations entered into by the Council which they wish to have strenously and faithfully observed.

First.—No person that has been disfellowshipped or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed to go forth in the dance that is conducted by the sanction and authority of the Church.

Secondly.—No member of the Church will be allowed to join the dance that has broken over the counsel and regulations of the same by dancing out of order, unless proper satisfaction is first made. Or if he or she hath violated the counsel and rules of the church in any other way, satisfaction must be given, before permission can be granted to join the dance.

A portion of the Branch at Allred's camp was spoken of as having knowingly, and in the face of the most pointed sayings and resolutions of the Council, danced contrary to order. They must sooner or later experience the consequence of this violation, and the presiding officers for the Holydays will remember that a portion of that branch has knowingly broken the order of the Church in this respect.

Thirdly.—Every person that knows him or herself to be in good standing and fellowship in the Church—that has faithfully and truly kept the statutes and counsels of the same, may freely participate in the civilities and recreations of the season; and also our friends who are moral and upright, and are friends and well-wishers to humanity and equal rights,—who can remember the poor and needy and help them, these are respectfully invited to participate with us, though never members of our Church.

The Council would say to the Church and to all interested, that the season of the free-will offerings will continue until the Holydays commence, that all may have the opportunity of manifesting their liberality in behalf of the poor and needy.

Those members of the Church that have kept and sold liquor for gain, and do thereby corrupt the morals of society, should be bourne in mind by the Presiding officers of the Holyday recreations. Natches under the hill at Council Point should be remembered, and should also remember that their prototype on the Mississippi was ill-fated.

Woe unto them that dance with guile or malice in their hearts towards their neighbor! Woe unto them that have secretly injured their neighbor or his or her property: Woe unto them that are ministers of disorder and of evil. If these shall go forth in the dance without confessing and forsaking their guilt, the faith of the counsel is, that they seal their doom by it.

The following named persons were appointed by the Council to preside during Holydays over the dances:

JOSEPH YOUNG,
D. D. HUNT,
JEROME M. BENSON,
LYMAN STODDARD,
HARLOW REDFIELD,
AARON JOHNSON,
L. T. COONS,
JONATHAN BROWNING.

Whenever a dance is desired at any place, it can be had by getting the permission of any one of the above named persons if he will preside over it, after giving permission.

Bring all your tithes and your offerings to the proper place for the poor, that there be none hungry among us, and let the poor rejoice; and then you may rejoice in the dance to your heart's content.

Amusing.

Some men when they get between a pint and a quart of liquor down, they become touched with a fine sense of the pious. The mussles of their face become relaxed so that their cheeks are flabby and sag away like a piece of butchers meat if they happen to reel to starboard or larboard. We have heard such men complain that Br. Hyde gives counsel opposed to the Church in the Valley: How full of wisdom and sympathy these men are! They think every thing of the church: but never think far enough to help pay up the church debts. We think they will have no occasion whatever to say that Br. Hyde has ever counselled them not to go to the Valley. To all that are jealous that Bro. Hyde does not counsel the people strongly enough to go to the Valley, we would say to them, go to the Valley just as soon as you can. Tarry not in all the plain! do not look back! remember Lot's wife! and to all others, we would say, go just as soon as you can prepare yourselves for the journey, and take with you what the authorities of the church there recommend you to take, and not before.

Where Is the Desmoine Mail!

If there is not force enough in the legal and authorized channels to send eight weeks of accumulated mail matter from Fort Desmoine to this place, we had better raise a subscription and send a man after it. We have only about three hundred exchange papers there and any quantity of letters. There will only be about five bushels of mail matter there destined for this place. Who will go? By this delay, when weather is fine and roads good, we are forced into the belief that the Government should, forthwith, make the contractors and their sureties responsible for the non-fulfilment of their contract. The inconvenience and damage that the country here suffers, is great; and the citizens of all classes, look not with *indifference* upon the tardy movements of those that have the power to send us the mail and whose duty it is to do it or cause it to be done, and exercise that power to so little effect.

This is to certify that Elder Charles R. Dana, of Pisga, has given a satisfactory account of his mission eastward this last year to collect means for the benefit of the poor of our people. We believe that he has faithfully paid over to the church what he collected, with the exception of his expenses, and what was agreed to be right for him to receive.—Ed

Notice

Is hereby given to foreign subscribers that the Guardian will be discontinued in all cases at the expiration of the term for which they subscribed and paid, if the subscribers are not personally known to the Editor, or known to him by reputation, unless they renew their subscriptions through our agents, or by letter direct to us, and the money paid or forwarded in advance, according to our established custom.

We frequently receive letters, asking for the Guardian to be forwarded to the writer, and he promises to forward the cash when he gets the paper. This is all very well: but it would be better if he would just enclose the cash and send it to us in the start.

Stray Law.

In consequence of the numerous questions that are propounded to us almost daily concerning stray animals, as to what should be done with them, &c., we publish the law of the State touching this subject, and let this be an end of the matter, or rather, let it be regarded as the end of legislation on this subject.

SEC. 6. Every person, being a householder, who shall take up any stray horse, gelding, mare, colt, mule, or ass, shall, within five days thereafter, take the same before some justice of the peace of the county, wherein such stray shall have been taken up: *Provided*, The same shall not have been previously proven by the proper owner, or owners, and a tender made for the compensation herein provided for, and make oath, before such justice, that the same was taken up at his or her plantation, or place of residence, in said county, or otherwise, as the case may be, and that the marks, or brands, have not been altered by him, or her, or any other person, or persons, to his, or her knowledge, either before or after the same was taken up, the justice shall then issue his warrant, directed to a constable of his district, commanding him to summons three disinterested householders of the neighborhood, unless they can otherwise be had, to appraise such estray, and after they or any two of them, have been sworn to appraise such estray, without partiality, favor, or affection, they shall forthwith proceed to appraise the same, and shall immediately make report thereof, in writing, under their hands and seals, to the said justice, in which they shall be required to set forth a description of the marks, natural and accidental, brands, color, and age of such horse, gelding, mare, colt, mule, or ass; and the said justice shall thereupon enter the same in his estray book, and transmit a certified copy thereof, under his hand and seal, together with the original return of the appraisers, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners of said county, within ten days thereafter, who shall enter the same in his estray book, and file the aforesaid transcript, and report of the appraisers, in his office, and the said clerk shall, within twenty days from the time of the reception of the justices said transcript, cause an advertisement thereof to be set up on the door of the court house, or at three other of the most public places in the county, and also a notice to be published, for three weeks successively, in some public newspaper, printed in this Territory: *Provided*, The newspaper publication may be dispensed with in all cases, where the value of such estray shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars.

SEC. 7. Any person being a householder who shall take up any head of neat cattle, sheep, goat, or hog, shall, within five days thereafter, cause the same to be advertised in three of the most public places in the neighborhood, or township, and shall also, within ten days thereafter, unless such stray or strays shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner, go before some justice of the peace of the proper county, and make oath, as required in the taking up of an estray horse, whereupon such justice shall take from such taker up, upon oath, a particular description of the marks, brands, color, and age of such neat cattle, sheep, goat, or hog, and said justice shall also cause such estray, or estrays, last mentioned, as aforesaid, to be appraised, in like manner as is required to be done in the case of an estray horse, after which the same entries and proceedings shall be made as is required in the sixth section, except that it shall be necessary to make publication, in a newspaper, where the valuation of the property shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars: *Provided*, That if two, or more estrays, of the same species, are taken up, by the same person, at the same time, they shall, in all cases, be included in one entry, and in one advertisement, and in such cases the said justice, clerk, and appraisers, shall receive no more for their services than is allowed in cases where but one of the same species is taken up: But, in all cases, where the value does not exceed the sum of five dollars, no further proceedings need be had, than for the justice to enter the same in his estray book, for which the justice shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents; and when so posted and entered, the right, after the expiration of six months, shall vest absolutely in the taker up: But he shall be accountable for, and pay to each owner the appraised value of such animal, after deducting all lawful charges incident to taking up, and posting such estray, or estrays, and if the appraisement of an estray, or estrays, shall exceed five and does not exceed ten dollars, the right therein shall be vested in the taker up, by his paying into the county treasury the appraised value thereof, at the expiration of six months, after the same shall be advertised.

SEC. 8. Any person, being a householder, finding any stray horse, gelding, mare, colt, mule, or ass, running at large, without any of the settlements in this Territory, may take up the same, and shall forthwith take such stray, or strays, before the nearest justice of the peace, and make oath as directed in the sixth section of this act, after which it shall be lawful for such persons, to post such stray, or strays, in manner and in form as in other cases: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize any person to take up, or stop, any stray animal, between the first day of May and the first day of November, unless the same be a work beast, and manifestly straying away from the owner.

SEC. 9. As a reward for taking up of all boats, and other vessels, and of estrays, and for finding of lost goods, money, bank notes, and other choses in action, there shall be paid by the owner, to the taker up, or finder, before restitution of the property, or proceeds thereof shall be made: For every horse, gelding, mare, colt, mule, or ass, the sum of one dollar, except where the same may have been taken up out of the settlement, in which case the taker up shall be allowed the sum of three dollars; for each head of neat cattle, fifty cents, for every sheep, or goat, twenty-five cents; and for every hog, above six months old, the sum of ten cents; and, in all cases, where goods money, or bank notes shall be found, the finder shall be entitled to ten per cent. upon the value thereof, in addition to which said allowance, the owner shall also be required to pay to the taker up, or finder, all such costs, and charges, as may have been paid by him, or her, to the justice and clerk for their services, to be rendered as aforesaid, including the cost of publication, together with reasonable charges for keeping, and taking care of such property, which last mentioned charge, in case the taker up, or finder, and the owner cannot agree, shall be assessed by two disinterested householders, of the neighborhood, to be appointed by some justice of the peace of the proper county, whose decision, when made, shall be binding and conclusive to all parties.

SEC. 10. In all cases where any stray animal shall be taken, as aforesaid, and no owner shall apply, or prove his, or her property, within one year after advertisement shall be made as aforesaid, and the valuation exceed the sum of ten dollars, and no owner appear within the time aforesaid, the property may be vested in the taker up, by his paying the appraisement value into the county treasury, after deducting all necessary expenses, as hereinafter provided; but if the taker up or finder, shall fail to comply, as aforesaid, then it shall be his duty to deliver the same to the sheriff of the county, who shall thereupon proceed to sell such stray, or strays, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, having first given ten days public notice of the time and place of sale, and the money arising from the sale thereof, after deducting the costs and charges paid by the taker up, and reasonable expenses for keeping the same, together with all other costs and charges which may be incident thereto, shall be paid into the county treasury: *Provided*, That the taker up, shall, in all cases, have the privilege at the expiration of the year, as aforesaid, to pay into the county treasury the aforesaid value of such estray, after deducting the costs and charges aforesaid, and by so doing shall acquire an absolute right to the property in such estray: *And provided*, That the taker up and treasurer cannot agree on the charges for keeping, it shall be assessed as aforesaid, by two disinterested freeholders, which decision shall be binding.

SEC. 11. The nett proceeds of all such sales as may, at any time, be made by the sheriff, in pursuance of this act, and all such money, and bank notes, as may be paid over to the county treasurer, as directed in the 10th section, shall remain in the hands of the county treasurer in trust for the owner, if any such shall apply within one year from the time the same shall have been paid over, but if no owner shall appear within the time aforesaid, the said money shall be considered as forfeited, and the claim of the owner thereto forever barred, in which event the money shall remain in the county treasury, to be applied to the use of common schools, whenever applied for by law.

SEC. 12. If the taker up of any stray animal, water craft, or lost goods, bank notes, or other choses in action, shall be faithful in taking care of the same, and any unavoidable accident shall happen thereto, without the fault or neglect of the finder, or taker up, before the owner shall have an opportunity of reclaiming the same, such taker up, or finder, shall not be accountably therefor: *Provided*, That in all cases of accident as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the taker up, or finder, within ten days thereafter, to certify the same under his hand and seal, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, who shall make an entry thereof in his estray book.

SEC. 13. If any person shall trade, sell, or or carry out the limits of this Territory, any such property as may, at any time, be taken up, or found, as aforesaid, except such animals as are suitable for the harness, or saddle, as aforesaid, before he, or she, shall be vested with the right of the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act, he, or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay double the value thereof, to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same, in any court, or before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction thereof, by action of debt, one half thereof shall go to the person suing, and the other half to the county, as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. If any person shall take up any boat, or vessel, or any stray beast, or shall find any goods, money, bank notes, or other choses in action, and shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, by any person who will sue for the same, the one half whereof shall be for the use of the person suing, and the other half to be deposited in the county treasury for the use of the common schools: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner from having and maintaining his action against such person for the recovery of any damages he or she may sustain.

SEC. 15. In all cases where services shall be performed by any officer, or other person, under this act, the following fees or compensation shall be allowed, to wit: To the justice of the peace for administering the oath to the taker up, or finder, making an entry thereof, with the report of the appraisers and making and transmitting a certificate thereof to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, fifty cents; to the clerk, for taking proof of the ownership of the property, and granting a certificate of the same, twenty-five cents; for registering each certificate transmitted to him by the justice, as aforesaid, twelve and a half cents; for advertisements, including the newspaper publication, fifty cents; to the sheriff, on account of all sales made by him, in pursuance of this act, five per cent. on the amount; to the constable, for each warrant served on appraisers, twenty-five cents; to each appraiser, twenty-five cents; all which said costs and charges, with the exception of the justice's charge for granting a certificate of ownership, and the sheriff's commission, shall be paid by the taker up to the persons entitled thereto, whenever the services shall be performed: *Provided*, That in all cases, where it shall be necessary to make publication in a newspaper, the taker up, or finder, as the case may be, shall be required to deposite with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, a sum of money sufficient to pay for the same, previous to the publication thereof; all which costs and charges shall be reimbursed to the taker up, or finder, in all cases where restitution of the property shall be made to the owner, or the same shall be delivered to the sheriff to be sold, or where money, or bank notes shall be paid into the county treasury, in addition to the reward to which such person may be entitled for such taking up or finding, as aforesaid.

SEC. 16. For the more speedy recovery of estrays, and other lost property, it shall and may be lawful, at all times for any person interested, to search and examine the estray book of the clerk for any information he or she may want, in relation to any property which may at any time have strayed away, or been lost, by any such person as aforesaid, for which said clerk shall be entitled to no compensation.

SEC. 17. This act to take effect, from and after the first day of May next.

APPROVED, January 22, 1839.

Attention.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that the Ottoe and Omaha Indians are on this side of the River, in this County near and above the Soldier river.

Our men will be called on to go and remove them to their own side. The agent advises it and their thefts and depredations should be checked, and our citizens on the outskirts be protected. The Agent, Maj. Barrow, is expected to go along. Scour up your arms, boys, and be ready!

Offerings.

Our friends have brought in many good things for the poor, and it has afforded us great pleasure in dealing them out to those who have need. As the offerings are to continue for the same purpose until the 20th of December next, by the decision of the Council, we shall be under the necessity of referring them to the Bishop, as the multiplicity of our cares will not allow us longer to attend personally to this duty. Do not forget, neither relax your energies,—but remember that "he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The Bishop is now prepared to receive tithes and offerings.

Request.

It is more than probable that we may leave Kanesville during a portion of this winter on business abroad. In that case, a little expense money would be very acceptable. The business that we contemplate going on is not our own individual concern, but the concern and business of the Church. We do not ask a donation; but we ask any and every person to whom we just'y owe a dollar, to call at our office and receive their money on demand; and we only ask our friends that are indebted to us, to pay us as we pay those that we owe. This will enable us to go independently, at our own charges, upon the fruits of our own labor, and we shall not then be forced to beg, a thing that we do not intend to do so long as we can get what we earn. We have a fine lot of School Books and Stationary on hand. If you will purchase now, you will help yourselves and us also.

Caution.

The Council will hold the presiding officers of the holydays measureably responsible for any immorality or impropriety that may happen at any party where they preside, unless they can show that they used every exertion to maintain order and decorum. They can appoint their door-keepers, and make their own regulations.

Good Breeding.

One of the counterhoppers in this town asked us the other day if we ever saw a modest well bred man seat himself upon the counter when he entered a store? Or if he would refuse to give place to the ladies when they came in and wished the attention of those behind the counter? These questions have only need to be asked, and the answer is implied; and we are saved from committal upon such important national questions.

Wanted in Exchange for the Guardian.

Pork, beef, butter, eggs, lard, mutton, potatoes, flour, common fence rails, lumber, cord wood and even cash or California Gold Dust will not be particularly objected to.

Weather.

On Friday night last, it began to rain, and in the morning it turned into a severe snow storm. Our western mail will have a hard time—it should have been in before this period. It is to be hoped that it has not shared a similar fate to that of the United States' mail between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney.

Another Squash weighing 124 pounds has been presented to us by Mr. Kearnes. This is 9 pounds ahead of any other squash that has made its appearance in our city this year.

We understand that two ships have arrived at New Orleans with brethren from England. A few of those who came over in the first ship have arrived at this place.

Nathaniel Childs is undergoing an examination before the St. Louis Circuit Court for embezzling the funds of the State Bank of Missouri. They had been examining the matter for a week, and then had not apparently got more than one-half through with the examination.

Some of our exchanges in noticing the publication of our paper says "it is issued monthly in the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi river." This is a mistake, the Guardian is published semi-monthly at our settlement at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, near the Missouri river.

The steamer Ivanhoe, was burned to the water's edge on the night of the 9th inst., at the landing in Cincinnati.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York have issued an address to the Israelites within their district of a character aimed to enlist the symyathies and efforts of that people in disseminating spiritual knowledge among the heathen. The address fully anticipates the reply which the Jews will make to an address of this kind—namely, that they have no faith in any of the leading doctrines of Presbyterianism, and that, therefore, they cannot form any union with it; but a powerful appeal, is made to them to think of, reflect and consider the mighty work devolving upon those who are not of the heathen world, and say if the time is not come when all should unite in the work of spreading the Bible throughout the world. The address concludes:

"We come to you, not as friends of war; nor with clamorous accusations; nor in concealed deceit, but in honesty and love. We come to you not in the storm of opposition, but with "a still small voice," a voice that speaks of the remission of sin and everlasting peace—a voice of heavenly touching invitation—the same voice that was once heard at your temple and in your solemn assemblies."

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1849.

The market has remained steady since our last with slight variations. We quote

Flour ₩ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$3 00@$3 50
Sugar, ₩ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	11c
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₩ sack,	$3 50@$3 75
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	none.
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,	25@30c.
Corn, "	25c.
Wheat, "	50@60c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₩ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₩ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10@12½c.
Cheese, "	10c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,	25c.
Eggs, ₩ dozen,	5c.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Editor, CALVIN C. PENDLETON, Esq., to Mis SALLY ANN NEWBURY, both of this town.

The printer boys say that this couple is bound to prosper and to pass agreeably through life, from the fact that they not only sent the cake to them, but the wine also.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie County are hereby notified that the indebtedness of the County for County purposes, and the pressing demands of the State Auditor for State purposes, requires immediate collection as the law directs. Therefore sincerely desiring the good feelings and best interests of the people. I do hope that all who have not paid their taxes will come forward promptly and pay them immediately, and thereby save themselves cost and trouble, and relieve one from the most unpleasant task of distraining property, which should be done immediately for the unpaid taxes of 1848, and cannot at fartherest, be put off longer than the first day of January next for 1849.

C. M. JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 28, 1849.—3t

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock, than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

WANTED—By the subscriber any quantity of Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Wildcat, Raccoon, Mink, and Deer Skins, for which the highest price will be paid. Also dry hides taken in exchange for goods. HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, Nov. 28, 1849.

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!

Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere: for our motto is,

Small Profits and Ready Pay.

BECK & McENTURF.

N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.

Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.

St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Indian Creek, one mile above Kanesville, in June last, TWO YEARLING STEERS; one is white with red ears, and some red spots about his neck—the other is spotted, red and white, both marked with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right; whoever knows of their whereabouts will confer a favor by leaving information at Kanesville Mill or with the owner, and will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—2t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.

THE subscribers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1848.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

APPLES AND PEACHES—A fresh supply just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31. 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons, (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1849.

From the London Times, Oct 13.

Threats of War from England, on the Nicaragua Question.

The discussion which has arisen between the governments of the United States and this country, with reference to the territorial limits of the State of Nicaragua and the Mosquito country, takes its origin and its importance from the project for establishing a canal between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, which shall pass through that portion of the isthmus between the two portions of the American continent. Certain private individuals, citizens of the United States, who describe themselves as members of the Nicarnguan Company, have obtained from the State of that name a canal charter or grant, empowering them to construct this important line of communication, on certain terms. But, as considerable doubt exists (as we shall presently show) with reference to the limits within which the State of Nicaragua has the power to make such a concession, these adventurers are anxious to cause a treaty to be concluded between the government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, whereby the United States should guarantee—1st, the right of sovereignty of Nicaragua over the territory through which the canal may pass; and, secondly, the neutrality and freedom of transit which is essential to the public utility of the undertaking. An American agent has actually been dispatched to Nicaragua, by the cabinet of Washington, for the purpose of effecting these objects. We understand, however, that the New York company does not propose to construct the canal, and has no funds for such an undertaking, but simply to obtain the concession, surmount the political obstacles, and then sell its privilege.

If this transaction were to lead to the speedy execution of a work of such importance and advantage to the commerce of the world, with a due regard to the existing rights of all parties, it is the height of absurdity and injustice to suppose that it could be the interest or the intention of the British government to thwart such a project. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the political and mercantile interests of Great Britain would readily promote any feasible scheme for opening a direct communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and that the people of this country would be of opinion that such a canal ought to be regarded as a free and neutral high road of trade placed for that purpose, not under the exclusive control of any one State, but under the protection of all the maratime powers. If this principle and this plain object be adhered to, there could be no doubt that a public company, prepared to execute these works, would obtain as much support here as in the United States. But, in order to understand the difficulty which seems to have arisen, it is necessary to revert to the peculiar circumstances of the territory in question.

The State of Nicaragua forms a portion of what was termed, under the Spanish rule, "The Captain-Generaley of Guatamala," and it is now one of the independent republics of Central America, bounded to the south by New Grenada, to the west by Guatamala, and to the north and east by the Mosquito territory. This region is stated by Mr. Walker and Mr. Chatfield, British agents at Bluefields and Guatamala, to have belonged to an independent race of Indian kings ever since the fall of Montezumia, having a recognized territory appertaining to themselves. It is an undoubted fact that, for two hundred years or more, Great Britain has been in intimate relation and friendship with the Mosquito chiefs and people. Articles of agreement were actually signed between the Governor of Jamaica and the Mosquito Chief in 1720; and, on many occasions in the last century, these tribes were shown to be not subject to the crown of Spain, but under the protection of this country. The States of Central America which have thrown off the Spanish yoke cannot, of course, pretend to any territorial rights not derived from their mother country, or any provincial rights beyond their own frontiers. Upon a careful examination of the historical evidence collected by the British missions on the spot, which has subsequently been laid before Parliament in the correspondence relating to the Mosquito territory, Lord Palmerston laid down the limits of that State and the nature of its relations to this country in the most precise manner. He instructed the British agents to inform the authorities of the several States of Central America bordering on the kingdom of Mosquito that her Majesty's government consider the King of Mosquito to be entitled to the extent of coast reaching from Cape Honduras to the southern mouth of the river San Juan, and to add that her Majesty's government would not view with indifference any attempt to encroach upon the rights or territory of the King of Mosquito, who is under the protection of the British crown. In spite of this announcement, the Nicaraguan government declared, in October, 1847, that it did not recognize any King of Mosquito, or any such territorial pretensions; it formally laid claim to the northern coast and the port of St. Juan as a part of its own dominions, and declared that it would receive as war on the part of the British government any occupation of the port of San Juan effected by the Mosquitos under its protection. The Council of the State of Mosquito (consisting entirely of such familiar homespun names as George Hodgson, James Porter, and John Dixon,) responded to this defiance by a resolution for "practically establishing the full rights of sovereignty of the king of Mosquito over all the mouths of the St. John, and over the navigation of the lower part of that river, on the appearance of the first British ship of war with orders to co-operate with the Mosquito government." Shortly afterwards, her Majesty's ships Alarm and Vixen arrived off Bluefields, and the spirited expedition under the command of Captain Granville Loch took place. The Nicaraguan establishment was removed from the mouth of the St. Juan, the British forces stormed Serapaqui, and entered the Lake of Nicaragua, where, on the 7th of March, 1848, a treaty was signed by Captain Loch and the Nicaraguan ministers, by which the government of that State solemnly promised not to disturb the peaceful inhabitants of St. Juan, understanding that any such act would be considered by Great Britain as an open declaration of hostilities, and that the Mosquito tariff established in that port should be respected. At the same time, the Nicaraguans refused altogether to forego their claims upon the port of St. Juan, to which they continued to assert a right, whilst the British government treats that port as a part of the Mosquito territory, recognized, protected, and defended for more than a century by Great Britain.

It may readily be conjectured, from the importance attached on both sides to this question, that this protectorate had ceased to be a mere abstract or honorary function. This river Juan is the inlet to the most practicable line of water communication across the isthmus, and on the possession of that port depends the command of the passage The Nicaraguans have therefore proceeded to take to the best market the claims they have not themselves the force to defend. By making a concession of the passage to citizens of the United States, and by obtaining, if possible, the countenance and guarantee of the United States government to their pretended rights over the Mosquitian territory, they evidently hope to extort in the name of the cabinet of Washington what Lord Palmerston peremptorily refused to the ministers of Nicaragua. It is clear, however, that the strong measures and determined language of the British government admit of no qualification, and we are as much bound to defend Bluefields and the San Juan as any part of the British empire. The interference of the United States government in support of what is at most no more than the private interest of a trading company, it is less easy to explain or to justify, and we can hardly suppose that they intend to abet the state of Nicaragua in a course of open hostility to Great Britain. The great object of the Nicaraguan canal is, we repeat, common to all nations, and it would be absurd, illiberal, and impolitic to take advantage of our ancient relations, with the Mosquito Indians to frustrate such a scheme. But precisely because it is a great public object, the little state of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbor. If the canal is to be made it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different States through whose territories it may pass, and terms of such a treaty ought to be of the most liberal kind; but if the exclusive and unfounded pretensions of the state of Nicaragua are taken up by the United States, instead of amicable combination for a great pacific purpose, the two countries most interested in the success of the undertaking may be exposed to a serious misunderstanding.

THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.—Without doubt, says the Illinois Oquawka Spectator, the petition of the memorialists will be granted by Congress—perhaps under some constitutional changes—and we shall then have a sister State, stretching along the shores of the great Salt Lake in the "Far West," with a name partaking of the political custom of the past. We hope, if they are admitted as a State, the Mormons will honestly live up to the precepts inculcated by the name they have chosen—the State of the Honey Bee—an emblem of industry and its kindred virtues.

THE WHEELING SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A dispatch dated at Wheeling on Saturday says that Mr. Ellet had just rode across the wire suspension bridge for the first time, and that the experiment proved eminently successful:

"A large concourse of persons was assembled upon each side of the river to see the apparently hazardous feat. When the intrepid and daring projector and builder started his horse and buggy upon the noble span, he was saluted by the firing of cannon and loud cheers from the admiring multitude. The animal attached to the vehicle progressed steadily, and Mr. Ellet gained the opposite shore in triumph, where he was again greeted with loud huzzars.

"The bridge is a noble structure, affording another successful evidence of the skill and ingenuity of him who has similarly spanned the wild foaming flood of Niagara by the power of his genius. Our citizens are justly proud of this bridge, and are now rejoicing that the embankments of the Ohio are linked together by so beautiful an arch and pathway."

IMPORTANT DECREES PROPOSED.—The following propositions has been laid upon the table of the National Assembly, by M. Napoleon Bonaparte:

"Considering that generosity, grandeur, and justice are the best auxiliaries to found and fortify the Republic—considering that reasons of State can no longer be interposed—considering that Governments have never been saved by laws of proscription and violence—the undersigned proposes the following decree: 1st. The laws of April 10, 1842, and May 25, 1848, which exile the family of the Bourbons, are abrogated. 2d. The peace of the Constituent Assembly of June 27, 1849, is revoked. The insurgents of June transported without trial, shall be set at liberty.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Boston Traveler makes the important announcement that Kamehameha, King of the Sandwich Islands, has appointed James J. Jarves, of Boston, a special commissioner to Washington, London and Paris, with the request that he should negotiate treaties with the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, by which the islands will in future be untrammeled with regard to political independence. Mr. Jarves was for many years a resident of the islands.

ENORMOUS INHERITANCE.—It is said that Lieut. Colonel Gold, of the British army, will come into possession of the enormous wealth left by Mr. Charles Bullen, the late banker, of Liverpool. The property is said to amount to between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE TRAGEDY IN St. LOUIS—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican; the two Montesequoises who committed the murder were men of rank in France under the old regime, and also occupied a high position in the French Army:

The excitement which was manifested in our city during Tuesday, the 31st ult., in consequence of the late tragedy at the City Hotel, and the feeling displayed in the evening of that day, to obtain the perpetrators of the outrage and administer summary punishment, to a great extent subsided yesterday, and no further demonstration of a lawless character was made. Indeed, even if better judgment had not taken possession of the minds of those engaged in the proceedings of Tuesday night, and a disposition shown to allow justice to be administered by due course of law, their inclinations would have been disappointed by any further demonstration. Between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and while the crowd were assembling around the jail walls, the jailor and Sheriff, deeming it unsafe to keep the prisoners longer in jail, quietly took them from their cells, conveyed them over the back wall through the church yard to Fifth street, where cabs were in waiting, and run them down to Jefferson Barracks, where they are now confined, and probably will remain until the State is ready to proceed with their examination. On the way to the Barracks, the elder of the two seemed perfectly composed, and when they reached the gate took advantage of the sheriff's absence from the cab, sprang from his seat and made a slight effort to escape; the younger appeared very much frightened and used every precaution, while being conducted from the jail, to prevent his being recognized.

An examination of the effects and papers found in the trunks of the prisoners, confirms the belief that they are what they represent themselves to be, and dispels the impression so earnestly entertained Tuesday, that they were "genteel thieves," or men traveling in the style and under the title of counts in order to allay suspicion and render their chances for robbery more complete." We say this is no extenuation of either, but with a desire that they may have a full examination, and be awarded that justice which their crimes may merit under our law. And this justice, we feel confident in saying, is all that is desired by an indignant public or the immediate friends of the deceased or those who have suffered from the acts of the accused.

T. Butler King's Report from the Mines.

The New York Post publishes the following extract from a letter, addressed by an intelligent gentleman now in California to a correspondent in New York city, which deserves to be generally read. It is dated Aug. 20th, 1849:

"Not one that I have seen, varies in his report from what I have previously related, but there is gold in abundance, but only to be obtained by excessive labor, in a temperature of 110 to 130 deg. Notwithstanding the universal reports of the miners themselves, you will, however, receive by the mail, an official report from Senator King, of Georgia, in relation to the extent and value of the mines, which, without perhaps making a single erroneus statement, will go far to deceive the public, and to draw thousands on to their ruin.

"It appears that Mr. King was sent out by the Government for the purpose of making a survey of the mining district, which he has just completed, and it is reported here, that his statements will be, that one hundred thousand men cannot exhaust the gold in a hundred years—that it extends over eight hundred square miles of territory, and that the richness of the diggings will necessarily cause the building up of San Francisco within five years to a population larger than New York city.

"This last opinion he expressed within a day or two to a gentleman who related it to me. But in his report he will carefully avoid saying anything of the immense toil and great sacrifice of life.

"A gentleman who has read the report about to be made, characterizes it as superficial and wholly unworthy of the subject and the country. The result, however, will be that thousands upon thousands will rush out here; and as a large portion of them will not soon get means to return, it will be a sure mode of populating the country. Symptoms of this state of things already exist. I have had repeated offers of the services of respectable young men—law students and others, for their board and one dollar a day.

"Business here is already overdone. There are too many sellers and too few buyers; too many goods for the number of consumers, and the result, so far, is a gradual reduction of profits—and the final result will probably be within a year, a blow-up, which will scatter about half of those now in business here, to the four winds, and reduce rents and real estate to a comparatively moderate rate.

"Nothing will probably avert this but the effect of such reports as Senator King proposes to send home, which may cause a few month's delay—but the end must come. Such is the general opinion here."

Before us lies a real California newspaper, with all its politics, paragraphs, and advertisements printed and published at San Francisco on the 14th of last June. In a literary or professional point of view, there is nothing very remarkable in this production. Journalism is a science so intuitively comprehended by American citizens, that their most rudimentary efforts in this line are sure to be tolerably successful. Newspapers are to them what theatres and *cafes* are to Frenchmen. In the Mexican war the occupation of each successive town by the invading army was signalized by the immediate establishment of a weekly journal and of a "bar" for retailing those spirituous compounds known by the generic denomination of "American drinks." The same fashions have been adopted in California, and the opinions of the American portion of that strange population are already represented by journals of more than average ability and intelligence.—[London Times.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Jotters Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment, Give us a call and you will find all kinds of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large asrortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

LATEST ARRIVAL

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a large and choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident that we have the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of their favors.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

NOTICE—In my absence at any time Jane Sloan, Esq., will attend to any case arising on the part of the State. S. M. BLAIR,
Kanesville, Oct., 14, '49. States Attorney.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Motoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery; Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous too mention.

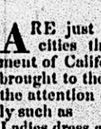
There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an Extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweetmeats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.



THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo, which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled

J. W. COOLIDGE.
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets; the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; suttinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; cuttings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their stating point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the fair opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

MEAT! MEAT!!

WANTED—I want to purchase beef cattle, on the hoof, for which I will pay $2 per hundred. Also want to purchase fattened hogs, sheep, calves, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

Persons wishing meat can have it left at their residences on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week. Meat constantly on hand at the Slaughter House. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

JOSEPH WARTHAN

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, bees wax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press; and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform their citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

FRASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STRAYED.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on Musquito Creek, half a mile below Centerville, a red and white ox mixed, (he is called a roan ox,) four years old, a good size; he is branded on the right horn with the letters E. H.; his tail is rather short, any person returning said ox or giving information so that the subscriber can get him shall be liberally rewarded.

Centerville, November 14th, 1849.—3t. EDWIN HARLEY.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Literary American.

Sabbath Musings.

BY MRS. ANNA SALTUS.

"Oh! that I had wings like a dove, for then would I flee away and be at rest."—[Psalm iv., 6.

Oh! that I had thy wings fair dove!
Then would I joyful rise
To gain in blissful realms above,
The lowest seat my prize,
Content to leave this beauteous earth,
Its treasures all resign,
Esteeming them of little worth,
To call the Savior mine.

Remembrance crowns the happy days
Of first and early love,
When in communion with the saints,
My spirit soared above.
A dove of heavenly plumage
Hung, smiling, constantly
Upon a supplicant's fervent prayer,
And deep humility.

The souls Thou to my nurture lent
Were grafted on Thy vine,
Baptism's holy sacrament,
With promises divine.
Omnipotent! great Source of light!
May these accepted stand,
Arrayed in robes of spotless white,
Heirs of the promised land.

When evil struggled with the soul,
To battle Satan's pride,
I girded on Truth's two-edged sword,
And bravely him defied.
The warfare was victorious,
With the Dove's surpassing care,
And shielded by the panoply,
What had my soul to fear?

Alas! Alas! where have they fled,
Those Heaven foretasting days—
When rapture woke upon my harp,
And angels echoed praise
To Thee, Creator of all good,
Thy Spirit, and dear Son?
But now, affrighted and amazed,
I miss the Holy One.

Oh, wicked heart! oh, reckless soul!
That lodged this precious Dove,
Nestling within thy bosom,
Mid flowers of sacred love.
What tears of deep remorse I shed,
How agonised my heart,
When conscience owns how cruelly
I bade the Dove depart.

Return, return, celestial guest!
Purest emanation, come!
Revisit this unfaithful breast.
And fit it for thy home.
I languish for thine attributes,
Peace, meekness, joy, and love—
To have my sins laved in the stream
That intercedes above.

False world! I value not thy joys,
Alluring to betray,
Kingdoms will be but kindling toys
On God's avenging day.
The sun in black, the moon blood-red,
Stars falling, raging sea,
While Mercy's bow in colors dread,
Reveals Time's destiny.

Return, sweet messenger of peace,
And heal the wounded heart,
Guiding me, by forgiving grace,
To choose the better part.
Oh! That thy wings were mine, fair Dove!
My soul would take its flight
To bathe in streams of holy love,
And rivers of delight.

MISCELLANY.

THE FISRT KISS.

BY AN AMATEUR.

When I speak of kissing, I don't include kissing mother, or sister, aunt, grandma," or the little people; that's all in the family, and a matter of course. I mean one's wife, sweet heart, and other feminines, that are not kin or blood connection. "That's the sort to call kissing," and that's the sort I am going to describe.

There is a beautiful village about twenty-four miles north of New Haven, called in the Indian tongue Pomperany. What it means in Indian I don't know. It was not taught us in the district school up there, where we learned our A B C's, and afterwards progressed as far as B-A, BA; K-E-R, KER; BAKER; when I was allowed to graduate and enter the "Youth's Seminary," under the charge of the Reverend Mr. Fuller. One of my school-mates in the latter place was a bright, intelligent boy, of the name of Walter Marshall. I loved him; so did every body else in the old village love him. He grew up to manhood, but not there. No: New England boys don't grow up at home: before they reach manhood they are transplanted, and are flourishing in all parts and ports of the known world, wherever a Yankee craft has been, or the stars and stripes.

Walter Marshall, when he reached the age of fourteen, arrived at New York from his native village, in the destitute situation that is frequent among New England boys; that is to say, he had only the usual accompaniments of these unfledged chips, who afterwards make the merchants and great men of this country, and not unfrequently of other lands. He had a little wooden trunk, pretty well stocked with "hum mades," a sixty-eight cent Bible his mother packed in for him, fearful that he might forget it, a three dollar New Haven City bank bill, and any quantity of energy, patience, peserverance, and ambition. He entered the counting-room of a large mercantile house in South street. His honesty, activity, and industry won him many friends. Among them was an English merchant, who had a large commercial house in Calcutta, and a branch at Bombay. He was in this country on business connected with his commercial firm in Calcutta, and did his business with the firm Walter clerked it with; and the latter attracted his notice. He was sixteen years of age only; yet the Bombay gentlemen fancied him, made him a liberal offer to go to India with him; which, after very little palaver among his friends, Walter accepted. New England boys don't often start off on their unusually long, wandering excursions, without first getting leave of absence for a few day's preparatory exercise, which they spend in going where they originally came from, and then, having a few good looks at the weather-beaten old village church, the high old steeple, which has wonderfully reduced in size and elevation since they first saw it, to notice it, in school-boy days: then they must hear the bell ring once more, even if they have to take a spell at the rope; then take a turn among the white grave-stones, see if there are any very green mounds, fresh made, and if so, to ask who among old friends has gone to his last resting-place: then to kiss mother and sisters, shake hands with father—and the stage is at the door of the tavern, and they are ready for a start to go "any where."

Walter went up to do, and did do all this: but he did not get into the stage at the tavern. He walked down the road ahead of the coach towards the old bridge, and told the stage-driver to stop and let him in at the minister's house — at Parson Fuller's. Mary Fuller lived there too, for she happened to be the Parson's only daughter. She was the merriest, loveliest little witch that ever wore long, loose tresses of auburn hair, and had blue eyes. She was only twelve years old, Walter was nearly seventeen. She did love him though; he was all in all to her; he had fought her battles all through her childish campaign, and she had no brother. She was Walter's cousin too; and a sort of half first cousin, for her mother had been the half sister of Walter's mother. They were not too near related for purposes hereafter to be named.

Poor Molly! she would have cried her eyes out on this occasion, had it not been that Walter's solemn phiz set her ideas of the ridiculous in motion; and she made a merry ten minutes as a wind up to their parting scene. Three days afterwards Walter was in New York; and just four months and twenty days farther on in time's almanac he was making out invoices and acting as corresponding clerk to "the firm" in Bombay.

I shall not stop long enough to relate how many times he went to the exhibition of venemous-looking corba de cadpellos biting Sepoys, just for fun, and to show how innocent the beauties were, and how easy their bite was cured; how often he visited the far-famed Elephant Caves; how many times he dined with the good Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, and how he was with him, and what he said the very morning of the day the old scourge, the cholera, made the excellent Sir Robert its victim—all these things I shall leave to another time, and a more appropriate heading. I skip all these and six years of time besides, and land Master Walter at Staten Island, bring him up to the city in a steamboat, and leave him at a respectable hotel, and there let him sleep all night, and take a good "short rest," after a tedious voyage of four months and more.

The next morning we awaken him; make him get up, pay his bill, take a hack, and ride down to New Haven steamboat and go on board. It is seven o'clock, A. M. At one P. M. the boat has reached the landing; his trunk and "traps," are on board the Litchfield stage; he has taken a seat inside; his destination is an intermediate village. He is not alone in the stage; no, not alone; there is an old woman on the front, and a Presbyterian clergyman on the middle seat. The stage is up in the city, and slowly meandering about New Haven town, picking up passengers, who have sent their names to the stage office, and is still customary in that staid and sober city of minerology, theology, and other 'logies in general. The stage Jehu pulls up at the door of a neat little cottage in Chapel street. A passenger, young lady of sweet seventeen or thereabout. Before she has fairly got inside, Walter has noticed her, and she has noticed him too. He gazes in astonishment at the perfect vision of loveliness before him; he hasn't seen anything of the kind for many years. There is not a particle of copper about her. She, on her part, half-laughing, has regarded him very attentively; pushes back the golden ringlets that almost shut in her face, and takes another look, as if to be certain that she made no mistake.

"Here is a seat, miss, beside me," says the gospel preacher.

"Thank you, sir, but I prefer sitting on the back seat with that gentleman, if he will let me," said the most electrical voice that Walter had listened to in some time.

"Certainly, miss," said the delighted Bombayite; and when she seated herself by him, she gazed into his face with such a queer kind of a mixed-up delight and astonishment, that Walter actually took a look down upon himself, to ascertain what there was about his person that appeared to be so pleasing to the fair maiden: but he discovered nothing unusual. The stage rolled on toward Derby, at its usual rapid rate of five miles an hour, and Walter and the merry maid seemed as chatty and chosey together as though they had known each other for years instead of minutes. The minister tried to engage the ringlets in conversation, but he soon found himself "no where." She had neither eyes nor ears for any body else but Walter; and he had told her more about his own travels, and Bombay scenery, than he ever told anybody else before or since.

At last they came to Derby. There horses had to be changed, and four fresh skeletons were harnessed up and tackled on to the old stage. Walter handed the gentle girl back to her old seat as gracefully as he could have done had he never lived in Bombay, but always stopped in New York. They were alone now; the minister and the other old woman had got out at Derby.

"Well we are off once more: how far are you going?" said Walter as the stage went off.

"Not quite as far as Litchfield. You say that your friends reside at Pomperany?—

"How glad they will be to see you!"

"Very probably, unless they have forgotten me, which is likely, for I suppose I have altered some in six years."

"Not a particle, I ——"

The pretty maid forgot what she was going to say, but at last remembered and continued:

"I should suppose you had not altered, for you said you were seventeen when you was last at your home, and now you are only twenty-three. You must have been grown nearly as large as you are now."

"Perhaps so; but still, I am somewhat tanned by exposure in an East India climate."

"Yet I think you will be recognized by every body in the village. Do you know a young lady in Pomperany of the name of Mary Fuller."

"What! little Mary? my 'little wife' as I used to call her? Why, Lord love you, do you know her? Bless her heart! My trunk is filled with knick-knacks for her especial use. Do you know her? Why, I have thought of her ever since I was away. Young lady?—why, she is a little bit of a girl; she is only ten years old. No; she must be older than that now. I suppose I shall find her grown considerably. By the way, are you not cold? It is getting chilly."

The delighted young lady was trying to conceal her face, which had called forth Walter's exclamation.

"Yes, it is getting colder; it is nearly dark;" and so it was. Walter had a boat-cloak, and after a very little trouble he was permitted to wrap it around her lovely form; and somehow or other his arm went with it, and in the confusion he was very close to her, and his arm was around her waist, outside the cloak though: then he had to put his face down to hear what she said, and somehow those long ringlets of soft silky hair were playing across his cheek. Human nature could not and would not stand it any longer; and Walter drew his arm closer than ever, and pressed upon the warm rosy lips of his beautiful fellow-traveler, a glowing, burning, regular East India, Bombay kiss, and then blushed himself at the mischief he had done, and waited for the stage to upset, or something else to happen; but no, she had not made any resistance; on the contrary, he felt distinctly that she had returned the kiss; the very first kiss, too, he had never pressed upon a woman's lips since he gave a parting kiss to little Mary Fuller, and he would have sworn he heard her saying something, (about the very moment he had given that first long kiss of youth and love,) that sounded like "dear, dear Walter." He tried the experiment again, and before the stage had fairly reached the village, he had kissed and re-kissed her, and she had paid him back kiss for kiss at least a hundred times.

The stage was now entering the Village. In a few moments he would be at Mary Fuller's house. He thought of her, and he felt ashamed and downright guilty. What would Mary, his "little wife" that was to be, say if she knew he had been acting so? As these things passed rapidly through his mind, he began to study how to get out off the affair quietly and decently.

"You go on in the stage, I suppose, to the next town, or perhaps still farther?"

"Oh; no! not me:"

What could she mean? But he had no time to indulge in conjecture; the stage drove up slap in front of Parson Fuller's door, and here was the venerable parson and his good lady in the doorway; he with a lamp in hand, all ready to receive—Walter, as he supposed.

"Where will you stop in the village? I will come and see you."

"I shall stop where you stop. I won't leave you. Here you have been kissing me this last half hour, and now you want to run away and leave me. I am determined to expose you to that old clergyman and his wife in the doorway yonder. More than that, your darling "little wife" that is to be, as you called her in the stage, shall know all about it."

What a situation for a modest moral man! It was awful. To be laughed at—exposed: and who was she? Could it be possible? He had heard of such characters! It must be; but she was very pretty; and he to be the means of bringing such a creature into the very house of the good and pious clergyman, and his sweet old pet and playmate—his Mary Fuller. He saw it all. It was a judgment upon him. What business had he to be kissing a strange girl, if, she was pretty? His uncle and aunt had come clear down the stone walk to the door-yard gate, almost to the stage-door, which the driver had opened. Walter felt that he was doomed: he had to get out.

"Don't, for God's sake, expose me, young woman!" "I will—get out."

"Oh," thought Walter, "it is all over with me;" and now he shakes hands with the clergyman, and flings his arms around the aunt.

"Mary!" exclaimed the mother; "our Mary in the stage, as I live; so so, you would come up with your cousin, eh?"

"Yes, mother; and what do you think the impudent East Indian has been doing? He has kissed me at least a hundred times, and that isn't all; he tried to persuade me to keep on in the stage, and not get out at all."

"Ah, no wonder he kissed you; he hasn't seen you for some years. How glad you must have been when you met! But what is the matter with you, Walter? Let the driver stop and leave your trunk at your father's, as he goes by, and do you come into the house. Why; what is the matter! Are you dumb?"

"Arn't you ashamed of yourself, Walter, not to speak to my mother when she is talking to you?" chimed in Miss Molly.

Walter now found his voice, and, before he got fairly inside, Miss Mary was his debtor for a round dozen of kisses, which she took very kindly. But as for Walter, his mind was made up. He had turned over the subject during the last three minutes. He would marry that strange girl. He was grateful; she had saved him from degradation, loss of character, and everything else; but would she forgive him for being so free with a strange girl in a stage-coach. Doubtful; but she should have the chance at any rate.

The wanderer received a glad welcome from his family and friends in his old native village; and Mary Fuller was his traveling companion about the place; and together they crossed the door-sill of every old farm-house within a circle of five miles round. Walter had seen enough of the outside of the great world. He had made some money, too, enough for his modest wants; he was old enough to marry—and so was Mary Fuller; and before three months more had rolled over their heads, the venerable old father made them one in the front parlor of the old glebe. When the vows had been spoken, the last prayer made, and the blessings pronounced, Walter clasped Mary to his breast, and imprinted on her sweet lips another first kiss; but now it was the first, thrilling kiss of married love; and as he held her for a moment in his ardent embrace, she whispered gently in his ear—"Walter, dear, it is understood in the vow, no more kissing strange girls in a stage-coach."

Years have flown by since then, and now Walter Marshall and his gentle wife, and the little people they call their "stock in trade," are living pleasantly and happily somewhere on the other side of the Alleghanies, near a place called Pittsburg, where he owns large tracts of mines, not humbug, wishy-washy, shining gold, but real, hard, substantial coal mines, productive to himself and to the country he lives in.

The World as it Is.

The world is not so bad a world
As some would like to make it;
Though whether good or whether bad,
Depends on how we take it.
For if we scold and fret all day,
From dewy morn till even,
The world will ne'er afford to man
A foretaste here of heaven.

This world in truth's as good a world
As e'er was known to any,
Who has not seen another yet,
And there are yet very many;
And if the men and women too
Have plenty of employment,
Those surely must be hard to please
Who cannot find enjoyment.

This world is quite a clever world,
In rain or pleasant weather,
If people would but learn to live
In harmony together;
Nor seek to burst the kindly bond
By love and peace cemented,
And learn the best of lessons yet,
Always to be contented.

Then were the world a pleasant world,
And pleasant folks were in it,
The day would pass most pleasantly
To those who thus begin it;
And all the nameless grievances
Brought up by borrowed troubles,
Would prove, as certainly they are,
A mass of empty bubbles.

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacred places for fine thoughts and holy feelings are the little graves in the church-yard. They are the depositories of the mothers's sweetest joys—half unfolded buds of innocence—humanity nipt by the first frost of time, ere yet a single canker worm of pollution had nestled among the embryo petals. Call us, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little grave's side and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thoughts of that purity and joy which belong alone to God and heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet, tells him of life begun and life ended without a stain. And surely, if this be vouchsafed to humanity, how much purer and holier must be the spiritual and, enlightened by the Sun of infinite goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief young sojourner among us! How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy while standing by the cold earth-bed of lost little ones. Mournful, because the precious treasure glittered in the diadem of the Redeemer.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF FRANCE.—The Archbishop of Paris has convoked a Provincial Council, which met in the chapel of St. Sulpicias, in Paris, on the 17th ult. Besides the Archbishop of Paris, there were present the Archbishop of Meaux, the Bishops of Versailles, Blois and Orleans, and a host of the most distinguished theologians of the French church, among whom were M. M. Cousson and Icard of the Sulpicians, the Jesuit Ravignan, and other writers of scarcely less reputation. This body very rarely meets, and only in great emergencies, and a thousand reports are circulated as to what can have brought it together. Its ceromonial is peculiar, as the members sit in conclave, worship together, and go through the formulary of the church with the greatest severity. All the proceedings of the Council are secret, and a portion only of its acts are ever made public. It is maintained by many, that the *concordat* to the Emperor Napoleon prohibits the reunion of this body, and the President has therefore issued a decree, legalizing it.—[N. Y. Express.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says in his letter of the 4th ult.:

It is supposed that Mr. Calhoun will soon resign his seat in the Senate. His health is very bad, and he, as I am told by those who have seen him since the late session, is as uneasy in mind as feeble in body. One of the most intimate as well as one of his earliest friends expressed to me the opinion last summer that he could not live much longer, unless, indeed, he would exchange his seclusion in the country for the society that would delight and enliven him as well as afford exercise for his intellectual faculties in Charleston.

Revolution Begun in Canada.

The news begins to be really interesting from Montreal and other parts of Canada. We publish, this day, an account of the first movement in what may be called a peaceful revolution in Canada, soon to end in its complete separation from the crown of England, and annexation to the United States. The document purports to be an address of the citizens of Montreal, and is signed by nearly four hundred of the most respectable names in that city—men of business, professional men, and people of all ranks of life.

This is the first decided and positive movement made in Canada; and from indications thrown out, from other quarters, it is probable it will be followed up with great force and energy. Of course we cannot expect perfect unanimity in the first steps. The principal journals, however of Montreal are in favor of the movement, and we see only a qualified carping at it in some of the papers of lesser influence. The plan of this revolution appears to be wise and judicious. The movement will be watched in this country, and on both sides of the Atlantic, with a great deal of interest and attention. It involves vast principles and elements of good or of evil, to both the continents of both worlds. If a peaceful seperation of Canada should be effected, and annexation with the United States should follow, similar attempts may be made in other British colonies—the West Indies and elsewhere. Again, the accession of such a vast territory, extending from the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, down to the North Pole, would involve deep considerations, affecting the Southern section of the Union, and our destiny as a united people hereafter.—[N. Y. Herald.

From the Boston Traveler.

Housekeeping in California.

We have had any amount of information respecting the our-of-door life of California. The first glimpse of in-door life, however, is furnished by a good housewife from Winthrop, Me., whose letter to her children is published in the Portland Advertiser of Saturday, and is a capital account of housekeeping in El Dorado.

The following is her description of her domestic arrangements:

"We have now been keeping house three weeks. I have ten boarders, two of which we board for the rent. We have one hundred and eighty-nine dollars per week for the whole. We think we can make seventy-five of it clear of all expenses, but I assure you I have to work mighty hard—I have to do all my cooking by a very small fire place, no oven, bake all my pies and bread in a dutch oven, have one small room about 14 feet square, and a little back room we use for a store room about as large as a piece of chalk. Then we have an open chamber divided off by cloth. The gentlemen occupy one end, Mrs. H—— and daughter, your father and myself, the other. We have a curtain hung between our beds, but we do not take pains to draw it, as it is no use to be particular here."

She says that they have bought no furniture; and from her account they get along very comfortably without such superfluities; for she adds: "The gentleman of whom we hire the house had been at housekeeping; he loaned us some few things, but I assure you we do not go into luxuries. We sleep on a cot without any bed or pillow except our extra clothing under our head." The price of these accommodations is $21 a week. The good lady, nevertheless, entertains no great love for San Francisco, and has a decided yearning for "Down East." There is not a pleasant thing there, she says, but gold. Of that there is plenty, but you must work hard for it.

"Tell Betty," she adds, "they have to pay twenty-five dollars for making a dress. If there was any thing pleasant here I should like to have you all come immediately. But there has been no rain for three months, nor wont be for so long to come; not a green thing to be seen except a few stunted trees, and so cold we have to keep a fire to be comfortable. When you are eating corn and beans think of your poor mother, who does not get any fruit or vegetables excepting potatoes, and those eight dollars a bushel, and as soon as we are worth ten thousand I shall come home, if I do not find some pleasanter place than this, which I an in hopes will be one year from the time I left. Mrs. H—— took some ironing to do, and what time I have helped, and made seven dollars in as many hours. I have not been in the street since I began to keep house; I don't care to go into a house until I get ready to go home; not that I am home-sick, but it is nothing but gold, gold—no social feelings—and I want to get my part and go where my eye can rest upon some green thing."

Horrid Murder.

One of the most bloody and mysterious transactions which transpired in our city for a number of years past, occured at Barnum's City Hotel, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock last night. The circumstance under which it took place—the dreadful and fatal result to one of our most respectable and worthy citizens—the doubt in which the whole is envolved—prevents us from giving more than a mere statement of the fact as we derived them amid the confusion which ensued.

Two men; giving their names as Gonzales de Montezquieu and Rignard de Montezquieu, arrived at the City Hotel yesterday morning, armed with sundry pieces of shooting irons, and represented that they were from Chicago, but recently on a general hunting tour. A room was assigned them, and nothing singular in their conduct noticed by any during the day. They both have the appearance of hardened, consumate villains, and beyond what is instamped upon their features in this particular, nothing unusual is manifested about them.

The cause of their shooting is a mystery. It appears that Mr. Albert Jones, T. K. Barnum, Capt. W. Hubbell and H. M. Henderson, lodgers in the same room, were preparing to retire, when the two Montezquieus rushed in upon them, armed with double barrelled guns, and commenced an indiscriminate firing upon them. Mr. Albert Jones, coach maker, on Third street, was instantly killed, a ball passing through his head; Mr. T. K. Barnum, nephew of the proprietor, was badly, and is feared seriously wounded; Capt. W. D. Hubbell, of Liberty, Mo., wounded through the wrist; H. M. Henderson, wounded over the left eye; and Macomber, steward of the house, badly wounded in the wrist. The latter person was wounded by one of the assailants after the alarm had been given, and while in the act of arresting one of the parties.

These two desperadoes, after they were secured, presumed to be crazy—one asserting that they were ordered by God Almighty to do the shooting, the other, showing an indisposition to talk, and entirly dumb. The motive for committing the act—no offence whatever having been given—remains in a mystery. They were arrested and lodged in jail.—[St. Louis Rep. 30th.

ABDUCTION AND MARRIAGE.—Henry Pitt of Jersey City, has been arrested for enticing away, and abducting, and marrying Eliza Smith, who, the mother swears, was 13 years old in February last.

The young lady herself testified that she told the accused her age, but he insisted that she was older. She says that she went to New York with him freely and of her own accord, with the view of being married, and that her mother felt bad about it, but did not scold her. Counsel for the accused moved to discharge the complaint, but he was held to bail in $500 to answer. If a few ministers were punished for marrying children, we should hear no more of it.

An exchange heads an account of the shooting of a sheriff, by the anti-renters, with the words "Commencement of the Sporting Season."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods: Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Fremont county, letters of administration upon the Estate of P. Benoist, deceased, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred. T. S. BENOIST,
Admistrator.

St. Francis, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa, Oct. 4, 1849. 3t*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully Inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take hom with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

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Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1849. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 23.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

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GIFT OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Various and conflicting are the opinions of men in regard to the gift of the Holy Ghost. Some people have been in the habit of calling every supernatural maifestation, the effects of the spirit of God, whilst there are others that think there is no manifestation connected with it at all; and that it is *nothing* but a mere impulse of the mind, or an inward feeling, impression, or secret testimony or evidence which men possess, and that there is no such thing as an outward manifestation. It is not to be wondered at that men should be ignorant, in a great measure, of the principles of salvation, and more especially of the nature, office, power, influence, gifts and blessings of the Gift of the Holy Ghost; when we consider that the human family have been enveloped in gross darkness and ignorance for many centuries past without revelations, or any just criterion to arrive at a knowledge of the things of God, which can only be known by the spirit of God. Hence it not unfrequently occurs, that when the elders of this church preach to the inhabitants of the world, that if they obey the gospel they shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, that the people expect to see some wonderful manifestation; some great display of power, or some extraordinary miracle performed; and it is often the case that young members in this church, for want of better information, carry along with them their old notions of things and sometimes fall into eggregious errors. We have lately had some information concerning a few members that are in this delima, and for their information make a few remarks upon the subject.

We believe in the gift of the Holy Ghost being enjoyed now, as much as it was in the apostles days;—we believe that it is necessary to make and to organize the priesthood; that no man can be called to fill any office in the ministry without it; we also believe in prophecy, in tongues, in visions, and in revelations, in gifts, and in healings; and that these things cannot be enjoyed without the gift of the Holy Ghost; we believe that holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and that holy men in these days spake by the same principle; we believe in its being a comforter and a witness bearer, "that it brings things past to our remembrance, leads us into all truth, and shews us of things to come:" we believe that "no man can know that Jesus is the Christ, but by the Holy Ghost." We believe in it in all its fulness, and power, and greatness, and glory: but whilst we do this we believe in it rationally, reasonably, consistently, and scripturally, and not according to the wild vagaries, foolish notions and traditions of men. The human family are very apt to run to extremes, especially in religious matters, and hence people in general, either want some miraculous display; or they will not believe in the gift of the Holy Ghost at all. If an elder lays his hands upon a person, it is thought by many that the person must immediately rise and speak in tongues, and prophecy; this idea is gathered from the circumstance of Paul laying his hands upon certain individuals who had been previous (as they stated) baptized unto John's baptism; which when he had done, they "spake with tongues and prophesied." Philip also, when he had preached the gospel to the inhabitants of the city of Samaria, sent for Peter and John, who when they had came laid their hands upon them for the gift of the Holy Ghost, for as yet he had fallen upon none of them; and when Simon Magus saw that *through the laying on of the apostles hands* the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money that he might possess the same power. Acts viii. These passages are considered by many as affording sufficient evidence for some miraculous, visible, manifestation, whenever hands are laid on for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

We believe that the Holy Ghost is imparted by the laying on of hands of those in authority, and that the gift of tongues, and also the gift of prophecy, are gifts of the spirit, and are obtained through that medium; but then to say that men always prophesied and spoke in tongues when they had the imposition of hands, would be to state that which is untrue, contrary to the practice of the apostles, and at variance with holy writ; for Paul says, "to one is given the gift of tongues, to another the gift of prophecy, and to another the gift of healing"—and again, "do all prophecy? do all speak with tongues? do all interpret?" evidently shewing that all did not possess these several gifts; but that one received one gift and another another—all did not prophecy; all did not speak in tongues; all did not work miracles; but all did receive the gift of the Holy Ghost; sometimes they spake in tongues and prophesied in the Apostles days, and sometimes they did not. The same is the case with us also in our administration, while more frequently there is no manifestation at all that is visible to the surrounding multitude; this will appear plain when we consult the writings of the apostles and notice their proceedings in relation to this matter. Paul, in 1 Cor. xii. says, "Now concerning spiritual gifts, brethren, I would not have you ignorant;" it is evident from this that some of them were ignorant in relation to these matters, or they would not need instruction. Again, in the xiv. chapter, he says "Follow after charity and *desire spiritual gifts*, but rather that ye may prophecy." It is very evident from these scriptures that many of them had not spiritual gifts, for if they had spiritual gifts where was the necessity of Paul telling them to follow after them! and it is as evident that they did not all receive these gifts by the imposition of hands, for they as a church had been baptized and confirmed by the laying on of hands—and yet to a church of this kind, under the immediate inspection and superintendance of the apostles, it was necessary for Paul to say "*follow after charity and desire spiritual gifts*, but rather that ye may prophecy," evidently showing that those gifts were in the church but not enjoyed by all in their outward manifestations.

But supposing the gifts of the spirit were immediately, upon the imposition of hands, enjoyed by all, in their fulness and power; the skeptic would still be as far from receiving any testimony except upon a mere casualty as before, for all the gifts of the spirit are not visible to the natural vision, or understanding of man; indeed very few of them are. We read that "Christ ascended into heaven and gave gifts unto men; and he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers,;" Eph. iv. The church is a compact body composed of different members and is strictly analagous to the human system, and Paul after speaking of the different gifts says, "Now are ye the *body* of Christ and *each one* members in particular; and God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all apostles? are all prophets? are all teachers? are all workers of miracles? have all the gifts of healing? do all speak with tongues? do all interpret?" It is evident that they do not; yet are they all members of the one body; all members of the natural body, are not the eye, the ear, the head or the hand—yet the eye cannot say to the ear, I have no of thee, nor the head to the foot, I have no need of thee; they are all so many component parts in the perfect machine—the one body;—and if one member suffer, the whole of the members suffer with it; and if one member rejoice all the rest are honored with it.

These then are all gifts; they come from God; they are of God; they are all the gifts of the Holy Ghost; they are what Christ ascended into heaven to impart; and yet how few of them could be known by the generality of men. Peter and John were apostles, yet the Jewish court scourged them as impostors. Paul was both an apostle and prophet, yet they stoned him and put him into prison. The people knew nothing about it, although he had in possession the gift of the Holy Ghost. Our Savior was "anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows," yet so far from the people knowing him, they said he was Beelzebub, and crucified him as an impostor. Who could point out a pastor, a teacher or an evangelist, by their appearance; yet had they the gift of the Holy Ghost. But to come to the other members of the church and examine the gifts as spoken of by Paul, and we shall find that the world can in general know nothing about them, and that there is but one or two that could be immediately known, if they were all poured out immediately upon the imposition of hands. 1 Cor. xii. Paul says, "There are diversities of gifts yet the same spirit; and there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord; and there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. But the manifestation of the spirit is given unto *every man* to profit withal. For to one is given, by the spirit, the *word of wisdom*; to another the *word of knowledge*, by the same spirit; to another *faith* by the same spirit; to another the *gifts of healing*, by the same spirit; to another the *working of miracles*; to another *prophecy*; to another *discerning of spirits*; to another *divers kinds of tongues*; to another the *interpretation of tongues*. But all these worketh that one and the self same spirit, dividing to each severally as he will." There are several gifts mentioned here, yet which of them all could be known, by an observer, at the imposition of hands? The word of wisdom, and the word of knowledge, are as much gifts as any other, yet if a person possessed both of these gifts, or received them by the imposition of hands, who would know it? Another might receive the gift of faith, and they would be as ignorant of it. Or suppose a man had the gift of healing, or power to work miracles, that would not then be known; it would require time and circumstances to call these gifts into operation. Suppose a man had the discerning of spirits, who would be the wiser for it? Or if he had the interpretation of tongues, unless some one spoke in an unknown tongue, he of course would have to be silent; there are only two gifts that could be made visible—the gift of tongues and the gift of prophecy. These are things that are the most talked about, and yet if a person spoke in an unknown tongue, according to Paul's testimony, he would be a "barbarian to those present." They would say that it was giberish; and if he prophesied they would call it nonsense. The gift of tongues is the smallest gift perhaps of the whole, and yet it is one that is the most sought after. So that according to the testimony of scripture and the manifestations of the spirit in ancient days, very little could be known about it by the surrounding multitude; except on some extraordinary occasion as on the day of Pentecost. The greatest, the best, and the most useful gifts would be known nothing about by an observer. It is true that a man might prophecy, which is a great gift; and one that Paul told the people—the church—to seek after and covet, rather than to speak in tongues; but what does the world know about prophecying? Paul says that it "serveth only to those that believe." But does not the scriptures say that they spake in tongues and prophesied? Yes; but who is it that writes these scriptures? Not the men of the world or mere casual observers, but the apostles—men who knew one gift from another, and of course were capable of writing about it; if we had the testimony of the scribes and pharisees concerning the out-pouring of the spirit on the day of Pentecost, they would have told us that it was no gift, but that the people "were drunken with new wine," and we shall finally have to come to the same conclusion that Paul did, that "no man knows the things of God but by the spirit of God," for with the great revelations of Paul, when he was caught up into the third heavens and saw things that were not lawful to utter, no man was apprised of it until he mentioned it himself; fourteen years after; and when John had the curtains of heaven withdrawn, and by vision looked through the dark vista of future ages, and contemplated events that should transpire throughout every subsequent period of time until the final winding up scene—while he gazed upon the glories of the eternal world, saw an innumerable company of angels and heard the voice of God—it was in the spirit on the Lord's day; unnoticed and unobserved by the world.

The manifestations of the gift of the Holy Ghost; the ministering of angels; or the developement of the power, majesty or glory of God were very seldom manifested publicly, but generally to the people of God; when angels have come, or God has revealed himself, it has been to individuals in private—in their chamber—in the wilderness or fields: and that generally without noise or tumult. The angel delivered Peter out of prison in the dead of night—came to Paul unobserved by the rest of the crew—appeared to Mary and Elizabeth without the knowledge of others—spoke to John the Baptist whilst the people around were ignorant of it. When Elisha saw the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof, it was unknown to others. When the Lord appeared to Abraham it was at his tent door, when the angels went to Lot no person knew them but himself, which was the case probably with Abraham and his wife; when the Lord appeared to Moses it was in the burning bush, in the tabernacle, or on the mountain top; when Elijah was taken in a chariot of fire, it was unobserved by the world; and when he was in the cleft of the rock, there was loud thunder, but the Lord was not in the thunder; there was an earthquake, but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and then there was a *still small voice*, which was the voice of the Lord, saying, what dost thou here, Elijah?

The Lord cannot always be known by the thunder of his voice; by the display of his glory, or by the manifestation of his power; and those that are the most anxious to see these things, are the least prepared to meet them; and were the Lord to manifest his power as he did to the children of Israel, such characters would be the first to say "let not the Lord speak any more, lest we his people die."

We would say to our brethren seek to know God in your closets, call upon him in the fields; follow the directions of the Book of Mormon, and pray over, and for, your families, your cattle, your flocks, your herds, your corn, and all things that you possess; ask the blessing of God upon all your labors, and every thing that you engage in; be virtuous, and pure, be men of integrity and truth, keep the commandments of God, and then you will be able more perfectly to understand the difference between right and wrong, between the things of God, and the things of men; and your path will be like that of the just, "which shineth brighter, and brighter, unto the perfect day." Be not so curious about tongues, do not speak in tongues except there be an interpreter present; the ultimate design of tongues is to speak to foreigners, and if persons are very anxious to display their intelligence, let them speak to such in their own tongues. The gifts of God are all useful in their place, but when they are applied to that which God does not intend, they prove an injury, a snare, and a curse instead of blessing. We may at some future time, enter more fully into this subject; but shall let this suffice for the present.

We see every day those who were in life good and peaceful, though undistinguished and unimportant, go forth from the world more loved, more regretted, than one more talented, more richly endowed, who has misused his powers—who, with all his beauty, his genius, his warmth of heart, has not made a single being happy.—Frederika Bremer.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

Original.

Signs of the Times.

Have you heard the last news, that has come from afar,
Nations and kingdoms preparing for war;
The French, and the English, are willing to go,
To help the old Sultan from misery and woe.

Now Russia, prepare, for your trouble is near,
Unless you keep quiet, you'll be found in the rear;
A fleet from Old England, another from France,
Are now on the ocean, taking part in the chance.

But this is not all, have you heard how the Jews
Are holding Conventions, and these are their views,
To gather once more, to Jerusalem to rest,
To the land of their fathers, for now it is blest.

But this is not all, have you heard of the west
How the righteous, are gathering to Zion for rest,
Zion will flourish, o'ercome all her foes,
For the day is approaching to take her repose.

But this is not all, the prophets foretold
That she would have plenty of silver and gold;
The truth is made manifest over this land;
Truth is eternal, and ever will stand.

But this is not all, the world's in commotion,
Sectarian delusion, and priestly devotion;
Are blinding the minds of the children of men,
While God is withdrawing his spirit from them.

But this is not all, the day is approaching
That men will acknowledge, the Lord's hand is touching,
The wires that secures, the salvation of man,
Though now they are few, who will honor his plan.

But this is not all, midst scenes of confusion,
Political clique, intrigue, and intrusion;
He's revealing himself, to men on this earth,
On purpose to save all those that are worth.

The signs of the times, are truly alarming
To the Saints of the Lord, they ought to be charming,
For in him we trust, and through him we stand
Obtaining inheritances on a blest land.

Now reader consider, and look all around,
In my broken remarks, some truth can be found,
Creation stands witness, to prove unto you
These lines, I have penned, are faithful and true.

Original.

"What is Truth?"

This important question was once asked by Pilate, while interrogating the Son of the Virgin, respecting his divine authority, or assumption to be called, the King of the Jews. Since then, ages have rolled into oblivion, and millions of human beings have laid their mortal tabernacles to mingle with "mother Earth," and their spirits returned to God that gave them, without a full development of this question.

But in these last days, God, through the mouth of his servant, Joseph Smith, was pleased to give a satisfactory solution of the same. "Truth is the knowledge of things as they were, as they are, and as they are to come;" and within this definition of the term is embodied all that can be known.

Sacred history furnishes us with the benefits to be derived from obedience to this immutable attribute of deity. In the first place, it puts us in possession of that knowledge with which the Almighty governs every thing after the counsel of his own will that lives, moves, or that has a being. The fact is, it raises man in the scale of intelligence and being, far above what he is able to conceive while remaining in a state of alienation from God, his Father; for we are made after his image and likeness. Its properties and influence are clearly set forth on the pages of divine writ.

The Savior said, sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth. The Apostle Peter, in another place says, "all flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass; the grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away, but the word of the Lord endureth forever, and this is the word by which the gospel is preached unto you—"

Question—Peter: what word by the gospel did you preach?

Answer—On the day of Penticost, I stood up with the Eleven, and told the people that this same Jesus, whom the Jews crucified was both Lord and Christ. That was the word of the Lord to us, for he told us that we were called to be witnesses of his name, and the things that we saw.

Question—Did the people believe you, Peter?

Answer—Some did: and on that day, three thousand souls were added unto our number.

Question—In what way did you receive them?

Answer—Upon conviction that I testified to the truth, they were pricked in their hearts, and said to me, and to the rest of my brethren, "what shall we do?"

Question—Well Peter, what did you, and the rest of your brethren say to them in reply?

Answer—I said unto them, repent and be baptised, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of your sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, for the promise was unto them, and to their children, even as many as the Lord our God should call.

Question—Did they obey your word?

Answer—They that gladly received the word were baptised.

Question—Then faith must be the first principle, according to your doctrine Peter? for the people would not ask what they should do, unless they believed your word. But do you mean to say that your word is the word of the Lord, and you a mere man like myself?

Answer—Yes Sir. Before the Lord ascended up on high he commanded me and the rest of my brethren, (after informing us, that all power was given unto him in heaven and on earth,) thus: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you, unto the end of the world. (Mathews' record.) Mark records also what he said unto us, viz: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned," &c.

Question—Do you mean to say Peter, all those that received your word on that day, repented, and were baptized, were in a saved condition.

Answer—Most assuredly. The Lord said he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, this is his word to me. I told the people so, and his word is truth, and endureth forever, and that was the word binding on me to preach unto them.

Question—Peter, you promised the gift of the Holy Ghost, if they would comply with your request. Did they receive it?

Answer—Read Acts, chap. ii. verse 42. One part of our doctrine is the laying on of hands, (after the candidate has been baptised by water in the name of Jesus for the remission of sins,) for the reception of the gift of the Holy Ghost, which you will find exemplified in the case of "Samaria" when they received the word of God. I (Peter,) and John, were sent from Jerusalem expressly to administer this ordinance, for as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus.

Question—In laying your hands upon them, did they receive the Holy Ghost?

Answer—Certainly: they received the "Gift," through the imposition of our hands. Acts viii., 16—17.

Question—Well Peter, I am rather troublesome; will you inform me, what relationship, and standing they had before God, after receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Answer—In the first place, they were all baptised by one spirit into one body, and had all been made, to drink of that spirit.—1st Corinthians, chap. xii., 13. In the second place, they were made partakers of the body and blood of the Lord, (1st Corinthians, chap. xi.,) through which, their life was to be perpetuated. Jesus says, "verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day.—John, chap. vi., 53—54.

Again, they had received the spirit of adoption, whereby they could cry "Our Father." Consequently, God being their Father, they were his children, and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ, if so be that they were willing to suffer with him, or in other words undergo the same ordeal of suffering that they might be glorified together. Now you can see clearly their position respecting their relationship and standing towards God.

Question—Holding this relationship to God, that you speak of, what benefit is the Holy Ghost to them, after receiving it; standing thus approved as his children?

Answer—The Holy Ghost is called the Spirit of Truth, the benefit to be derived from it, Jesus says, "is to guide into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak, and he will shew things to come."—John, chap. xvi., 13. A man receiving this spirit without measure, the same as Jesus received it, can lift up the vail of obscurity that covers the past and see through this mighty agent, things as they really did exist before the foundation of this world; things as they really are, and things in the future as they actually will come to pass. In fact, the vail of ignorance is drawn aside, and by progressing from one degree to another, he ascends the scale of intelligence and power, until he attains to the knowledge of the Son of God; unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, and this also proves that Jesus spoke the truth, when he enjoined upon his disciples: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect."

Question—Would you inform me, what fulness Jesus received of the Father?

Answer—He received the fulness of Him, that filleth all in all.—Ephesians, chap. i., 20, 21, 22—23.

Thus, a man having the fulness of the Holy Spirit, and being glorified thereby, may behold the past, the present, and the future at a glance, and time ceases to disclose ought to him; for with him as it is with his God, all is one "*eternal now!*" Men may dwell with God when they become like him.

Hungary.

The condition of things in Hungary is lamentable. The currency has almost wholly disappeared. Men who were rich find themselves without the means of supporting their families. Debts are not paid. The sons of many of the nobility have been forced to enlist as private soldiers in the Austrian army. The aged and venerable bishop of Neusohl has been deprived of his office, and sentenced to five years solitary confinement. Women are punished for having aided their husbands; and daughters for having conversed with their fathers who are rebels. In Transylvania the Saxons and Romans, hereditary enemies of the Magyars, have hunted them down like wild beasts — shooting them at sight. Enormities of this kind were so frequent, that the Austrian authority has been forced to declare the state of siege in one part of Hungary. Radetzki, the Austrian general, has been disgusted with their barbarity, though he had considerable experience in the same thing in Italy. Haynau appears anxious to keep the infamous reputation he has acquired.—[Phil. Ledger.

Christianity a Failure.—An Episcopalian paper charges that Mr. Woods, President of Bowdoin College in New England, has arrived at the conclusion that *Christianity is a failure.*

Emigrant and Imigrant.—Some people are puzzled to see any distinction between these two words. Let us illustrate it. Patrick, just starting from Liverpool for New York, is an *em*-igrant. Patrick just landed at New York is an *im*-igrant.

Turkish Honesty.

An open gallery, extending along the whole of the bothren side of the edifice (Solimanie, Constantinople) is filled with chests of various sizes and descriptions, piled one on the other, and carefully marked; these chests contain treasures, principally in gold, silver, and jewels, to a vast amount, and are all the property of individuals, who, in the event of leaving the country, family misunderstandings, or other causes, require a place of safety in which to deposit their wealth. Each package, being accurately described, and scrupulously secured, is received and registered at Solimanie by the proper authorities, and there it remains intact and inviolate, despite national convulsions and ministerial changes. No event, however unexpected, or however extraordinary, is suffered to affect the sacredness of the trust; and no consideration of country or of religion, militates against the admission of such deposits as may be tendered by persons anxious to secure their property against casualties. On one side may be seen the fortune of an orphan confided to the keeping of the directors of the institution, during his minority; on the other, the capital of a merchant who is pursuing his traffic over seas. All classes and creeds alike avail themselves of the security of the depository; and although an individual may fail to reclaim his property for twenty, fifty, or even an unlimited number of years, no seal is ever broken no lock is ever forced. And despite that this great national bank, for such it may truly be considered, offers not only an easy, but an efficient and abundant means of supply, no instance has been known in which the government has made an effort to avail itself of the treasures of Solimanie.—[City of the Sultan.

Translated for the Newark Daily Advertiser.

A long communication in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* of the 19th instant, contains the following views on the Roman question, which are probably entertained by many in France, and may eventually be carried into effect by that nation:

"There is but one way, then, of avoiding the evils of the futture, a noble, a decisive way, which is, that France, the eldest daughter of the Church, should retain perpetual possession of Rome. Unless this be done, diplomatists will only be building on sand, and Rome will continue to be the most unhappy of cities. But what will Austria and England say or do? Nothing. What part will the colossus of the north enact? That is a dwarf, as before. Rome is an exception to all other cities; it has been built, ornamented, furnished, and supported by the whole Catholic world, and no more belongs to the Cardinals than to Garibaldi. It is the city of the universe, a religious, a moral intimacy, an hotel for pilgrims. It was French gold that preserved the crumbling walls of the Coliseum, built the church of St. Louis, restored la Trinitedu-Mont, and many other works. When Austria and England revolted against the tribute of the indulgences, levied to enrich the artistical world, by sculpture, painting and music, France did not revolt; comprehending the noble designs of Paul, Jules and Leo, she contributed her gold for the embellishment of Rome by the arts; she, with Michael Angelo, added an eight hill of marble, St. Peter's, to the seven-hilled city of Romulus. Thus France, above all other nations, has a right to hold possession of Rome, and to guard it against the Germans, who might again ravage it as in 1527. The eternal city will perish, unless sustained by the arm of France."

By the way, this last sentence sounds somewhat like a bull; it is not very plain how an *eternal* city *could* perish.

From the Literary Americam.

The Bible.

FROM THE FRENCH OF FENÉLON.

The Scriptures surpass in *naiveta*, in vivacity, and grandeur, all the writings of Rome and Greece. Never does Homer himself approach the sublimity of Moses in his canticles, particularly the last, which all the children of the Israelites had to learn by heart. Never has any Greek or Latin ode been able to attain the loftiness of the Psalms; that one, for example, which commences thus, "The mighty God, even the Lord hath spoken, and called the earth," surpasses all human imagination. Never has Homer or any other poet equalled Isaiah, painting the majesty of God, in whose eyes "the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance—who taketh up the isles As a very little thing." At one time the prophet has all the sweetness and all the tenderness of an eclogue, in the smiling pictures which he draws of peace: at another, he rises till he leaves all beneath him. But what is there in profane antiquity comparable to the tender Jeremiah, deploring the sins of his people: or to Nahum mentally beholding in the far future the haughty Nineveh fall before the efforts of an innumerable host. The reader hears this host, and hears the noise of arms and chariots; all is depicted in a lively manner which enchains the imagination. He leaves Homer far behind him. Again read Daniel threatening Balthazar with the vengeance of the Lord ready to descend upon him, and seek, in the most sublime originals of antiquity anything that will bear comparison.

Moreover all in Scripture is consistent; every particular preserves the character which it ought to have—the history, the detail of laws, the descriptions, the vehement passages, the mysteries, the moral discourses. Finally, there is as much difference between the profane poets and the prophets, as there is between true enthusiasm and false. The latter, truly inspired, express everything divine; the former endeavoring to rise above themselves, always betray their human weakness.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

Response.

In coming before the public in the capacity of an Assistant to the Editor of the Frontier Guardian, Mr. Orson Hyde, I feel deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility that must inevitably rest upon any one, who occupies, satisfactorily, such a position. On my part, it is with fear and trembling, that I step forward to undertake such an arduous task. However, I am resolved, under the direction and counsel of my superiors, to persevere in the good cause, and call into action my powers of mind and body, to help sustain the reputation that the Guardian has attained to, through the talent, diligence and wisdom of its present Editor and proprietor. I feel my own inability to fulfil with dignity and honor, every requirement which the character of the paper demands, so as to secure the good will and patronage of a generous and liberal community.

Bear a little with me, and I will do my best, to serve the public acceptably, and not only the public, but my employer also.

Respectfully,
DANIEL MACKINTOSH.

Tithing.

The season of the year has now arrived when every honest hearted person who wishes an honorable standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, should pay in one tenth of what he has raised the last year, or one tenth part of his increase. The free-will offerings have relieved the immediate necessities of the poor; but it will be remembered that this was aside from the law of tithing. It is now expected that all who desire to fulfil the law of the Church, and to honor her institutions, will, with the least possible delay, deliver to Bishop Johnson at the west part of this town, or at some other places, such as he or his agents may designate, one-tenth part of their products, profits, or income for the past season, if they have not already done so. The poor must be substantially provided for, such as are worthy, and those whose conduct does not give them claim on the tithing, must work and eat their own bread. The church has son e liabilities which must be met, and met from the tithing. Do not say, "I will pay my tithing when I get to the Valley and not before;" for this is only another way of saying, "I will not pay it at all!"

The Presidency in the Valley have directed us to collect the tithing here, and if there is any that can be used for the benefit of the Church in the Valley, they want it sent to them in such articles as they have ordered and will order through the authorities here. We therefore want the means paid here according to their direction. It is further expected that those who have money or property that has not been tithed by the church, will pay in one tenth part of it as soon as possible after they read or know of this call. There is never a better time to show our liberality than when we have the means to do it, and when it is needed. We are placed here to be a blessing to one another, and as "*it is more blessed to give than to receive*," every one should be eager to do his duty when he is required; for by and by, we shall pass behind the vail, sleep in the dust and go beyond the reach of charity or want. While, therefore, the cuaures and wants are felt, let it be the pride of every one to drive away as many wants as possible, and fill up our few remaining days by blessing and comforting the sons and daughters of sorrow and want, and thereby secure to our children a greater blessing than all our substance would be if reserved for them. Let not this business linger, but execute it with promptness as it becometh just and good men, whose hope reaches beyond the god of this world.

From Fort Hall.

Mr. Dayton, a young man whose parents reside near this place, has just come in from the above station. He reports that some men came up to the Fort from Salt Lake City a short time before he left, and reported there that the mail was to leave the City on the 12th of October for this place. Mr. Dayton and a small company left Fort Hall with the United States Mail from that place on the 12th of October, the same day on which it was reported that our mail was to leave the Valley. As their company was small, they were in hopes of falling in with our mail company near the junction of the roads for mutual protection across the plains. But they did not fall in with them. Our mail might not have left so soon as it was expected; and it may be that the snows on the mountains compelled them to return after they started.

Mr. Dayton says that he ate very fine potatoes at Fort Hall that were raised in the Valley, and also other excellent vegetables that were sent up to sell. He says that the men who came up to the Fort from the Valley just before he left, reported excellent crops there of all kinds; and that the Gold Diggers that passed through, left a great deal of provisions, and those of them that winter in the Valley, will have provisions enough of their own without taxing any raised there. If this be so, it will be very favorably for the emigration next year. God grant that they may have plenty of the products of the soil in their new and secluded home! They will certainly do their part towards it; for the Mormons will work as diligently and as faithfully as the bee. The faith and creed of our church is "*that an idle or lazy person cannot be saved*, neither one who is unfaithful or untrue in his station." We still hope that our mail will come through safely this winter. Indeed, we look for it daily and hourly.

Mr. D. says that all the companies of our emigrants got safely into the Valley before he left Fort Hall. This is good news.

Consistency and Inconsistency.

In this age of literature, science and art, when everything in a progressive ratio seems to develop itself to the natural eye and to the mind, can a man possessing a ray of common sense, or a spark from the bosom of the Eternal, help reflecting and asking the question. "What is to come?" Before answering this question, another starts right in the face of it. "What has been?"

To enter the field of political strife or religious sarcasm is entirely out of our path. We take the position of friends of truth and righteousness and of all sincere and conscientious people. Much has been said, written, and acted upon, concerning the Roman Catholic Church. She has been for centuries, denominated by the Protestant churches, "The mother of harlots, and the abomination of the earth." If the Catholic Church is the mother of harlots, where can we find her daughters? We conclude they must be those, that descended or dissented from her. Who dissented from her? With due deference toward both parties, we are forced to the conclusion, that it cannot be any other, than those who protested against her institutions and laws, and came out from her,—denounced her practice, disdained to have her reputation, and took to themselves a new name, or names, such as Lutherans, Calvinists, &c., &c. According to the language of the beloved disciple, John, the Protestant world are in as bad a dilemma as they say the Catholics are. Because they are of Catholic descent, not only so, but a little uncharitable, and inconsistent in this respect. They have left her alone, and set up on their own responsibility. What was the result? The Catholic Church held them as heretics, and for this reason, denounced and excommunicated them from their fellowship, and from holding the priesthood, and privilege pertaining to their Church. Query? If the Catholic Church did so, from whence did the Protestant Churches receive their ordination and authority to preach and administer the ordinances in the name of Jesus? They do not profess to believe in revelation, Paul, writing on this very subject to his Hebrew brethren, says: "No man taketh this honor unto himself but he that is called of God as was Aaron." Consequently, the Protestants, acknowledging no later revelation than that given to John on the Isle of Patmos, are left without a legal authority or priesthood, either through the Catholic Church or from Heaven, by their own confession. It is not our purpose to cast any reproaches upon either Catholics or protestants; neither is it our purpose to vindicate the legitimacy of either, as we are not dependent upon either source for our authority and priesthood:—consequently, we have no occasion to wage warfare, or to harbor any ill-feeling against them. Our priesthood and authority came direct from Heaven by the agency of an Holy Angel, who honored one, with his visit that was "despised of men, but chosen of God, and precious. In him were the seeds of truth early sown by the celestial teacher; in him were the elements of power and wisdom discovered at an early age, sparkling through the vail of ignorance like the diamond through its "exterior incrustation." Clearly, and still more clearly was it made manifest that which John the beloved disciple saw on the Isle of Patmos, was being fulfilled through Joseph Smith.

"I saw," says John, "Another angel flying through the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach unto them that dwell upon the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and people," &c., &c.

This same Joseph Smith, under this heavenly influence and inspiration, planted a church, or tree in the midst of Columbia's soil. He nourished and cherished it with care, and with a thousand anxieties until, at length, in a time of dearth, he watered its roots with his own blood, bade adieu to earth, and returned to his original home. Since then, the tree has grown and flourished. The testator is dead, and the testament is of force. Welcome! welcome! therefore, every meek and contrite heart, to come and repose, beneath the shade of its branches.

In faith he stood before the Lord
Until his earthly task was done;
He sealed his labor with his blood,
And now is gone to live at home.

"Shed not for him the bitter tear,
Nor give the heart to sore regret;
'Tis but the casket that lies here,
The gem that fill'd it sparkles yet."

A crimson wreath his brow entwines
With laurels that can never die;
He waits to greet his friends so kind,
In mansions bright prepared on high.

Counsel.

It has been agreed to in Council, that all the members of our church who can fit themselves out for the Valley next Spring, and take useful goods enough with them to purchase their necessaries after they get there till they can produce them from the soil, make themselves ready and go, and the blessing of the Father be on them: but those who can just barely get there, and be a charge and burthen upon those already there, we cannot advise them to go unless the Presidency there send us written instructions to that effect between now and next May. If they do, we will faithfully give it to the public through the Guardian if all be well. Every item of counsel touching the emigration that comes officially will be laid before you, and nothing suppressed that they wish you to know.

Offerings.

It has afforded us much pleasure to be able, by the liberality of our friends, to administer to the wants of the poor and the needy among us. None have gone away empty that have applied to us for help. As a general thing our brethren and sisters have opened their hearts and hands liberally to supply the wants of the poor; and those who have not seen cause to do so, we will not censure.

We adopted the most effectual means in our power to help the poor and the distressed, and we have spared no pains to hunt them out, and to find the place of their abode. It is the earnest and sincere prayer of our heart that those who have helped the poor at this time may themselves never become real objects of charity, nor their children after them. David, the king of Israel hath said, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

Ye poor that have been partakers of the offerings of your friends and brethren, pray earnestly for the health, prosperity, and salvation of those whose liberality has brought you timely relief. The blessings of the poor be on that house and on that person that have imparted of their substance for the benefit of such as had need at this time. May their names never perish, but may they be found written in the "*Book of Life* of the Lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world."

Wanted in Exchange for the Guardian.

Pork, beef, butter, eggs, lard, mutton, potatoes, flour, common fence rails, lumber, cord wood and even cash or California Gold Dust will not be particularly objected to. Also corn.

"Honor to Whom Honor is Due."

The following article from the Republic, we copy with much pleasure, because the sentiments which it contains must come home to every man's conscience who is at all conversant with the course of Gen. Taylor's Administration, with the conviction of truth. It is our opinion that the manly firmness and decision of character exhibited by the present administration in the late Diplomatic relations with France, must be secretly admired and respected by those who affect displeasure at the policy. We cannot see how any man that cherishes an American feeling, or that has generosity enough to confess true merit, if found in a rival, can find grounds to take exceptions to the course of Gen. Taylor with the French Minister:

"It is easy to say that "General Taylor's experiment as President of the United States has turned out to be a complete failure." It is easy to say that he has shown himself a dishonest man. It is easy to charge him with abandoning the people; and to denounce him as having falsified the sacred word of a soldier. It is easy to accuse him with having procured his election by false pretences, and with having broken his plighted faith with the country. All these charges, sayings, and denunciations, are as easily uttered now by his maligners as it was said by them, before the election, that he would make no pledges at all. They have but to write down the words, and they are said. He has been accused of imbecility, of breaking faith, of being a dishonest man, of conduct which would disgrace a gentleman; with endless reiteration he has been so accused, and with a bitterness and perseverance which wax bolder and fiercer as events make it more and more palpable that these allegations are as mendacious as they are brutal. It would be an insult to the people of the United States to attempt to defend General Taylor against a charge that he is a "disgraced gentleman" or a "dishonest man." Such miserable profligacy of speech carries no conviction to honest minds, nor corruption to any honest heart. Accusation of this nature may be safely left to seek their way to the slough of festering calumnies, by the gravitation of their own infamy.

"And in respect to the accusations of "imbecility" and "failure," coming as they do from the same source, little heed might be paid them. I had not fallen to the lot of any of General Taylor's predecessors to be called upon, in the first months of his Administration, to do so many acts requiring intelligence, judgment, and firmness, as he has been summoned to perform within that space of time. The duties he has been specially invoked to discharge, are precisely such as taxed powers and capacities which were denied him by his assailants; and the thorough manner in which they have been executed is a better vindication of his ability and energy than any amount of argument or eulogy could afford. In what has he failed that he has attempted? Did he fail in vindicating the neutral rights of the nation in the matter of the steamship United States? Did he fail in bringing Rey back to liberty and the jurisdiction of the United States? Did he fail in suppressing the Cuba expedition? Whatever opinion men may entertain of the policy of the Administration in these transactions, none will say that it failed in execution. So far from exhibiting a want of energy, the Union itself has charged the President with a vigor beyond the law. It accused him with usurping power in California, and grasping the prerogatives of the judiciary in the dispersion of the Round Islanders. These are not the acts of an "imbecile." Nor can the complete success of the measures adopted by his Administration be pleaded to prove the President a "failure."

With equal confidence might we appeal to the policy of the Government in Florida as evincive of a safe discretion, sound judgement, and a firm purpose. When the news of an Indian outbreak in that State reached the Executive, General Taylor adopted at once a plan of proceeding, from which he could not be moved by the threats of opponents or the entreaties of friends. His ground was taken with the rapidity of military decision, and adhered to, despite the reproaches of the selfish or the clamor of alarm. The sequel has demonstrated the wisdom of his measures, whilst it put to shame the apostacy of those whose faith had been shaken by the scoffing of his enemies. Assailed on all sides by the opposition press, and meeting with little encouragement from even his friends near the scene of action, he yet pursued a steady course, which has been fruitful of results which might quell a less inveterate opposition, whilst they promise other and better things for Florida and the Union.

"In no instance has the Government failed to carry through its measures since General Taylor's induction into office. From Texas as from Florida, the intelligence is of the most encouraging character. Not only his current difficulties been met and subdued, but the legacy of evils bequeathed to the present administration by the last is being satisfactorily disposed of. The opposition has been reduced to its invention—a prolific one it is true, to fabricate matter of complaint, and, in doing so, has made amends for its poverty in just grounds of condemnation, by the monstrousness of its fabrications.

To Our Agents.

Instead of sending packages of papers to our agents for distribution to subscribers, we shall henceforth send the papers to the Post Office, and subscribers can call individually at the respective Post Offices wheir their papers come, and pay their own postage without troubling an agent. This will, hereafter, be our course in all cases where we send by regular mail.

Almanacs for 1850

For sale at this office. Who would not have one when it only costs 5 cents? It will make you weather wise, besides telling you when to get up in the morning; and also when Sunday comes, so that you may not go to mill instead of going to meeting through mistake for want of knowledge of the day.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—If we are to judge from the progress, so far made in the case of the State of Missouri vs. N. Childs, Jr., for the embezzlement of money, belonging to the Bank of the State of Missouri, it will be three or four weeks, before it can be brought to a conclusion.

Our Foreman is a regular Teaser.

He has just popped in and said. "Have you any copy Sir, for the *inside*?" No, not a line! It is so long since we have seen a newspaper that we have lost the track of the news; and what makes it still worse, our friends have borrowed, begged and cabbaged all our old exchanges and we are left as bare as a "*picked chicken*." Here we are, "*hard up*," sure enough. We have spun a yarn about mails long enough to reach to Washington City, and nearly back again. We wont whine any more about mails, for we have none to whine about, and it is so long since we have have had any that our devil has marked the word "*mail*" *obsolete*.

Well,—the news! What is it? Nobody has committed suicide exactly, but several marriages have been perpetrated. Its fine weather, and the way our merchants have to step about, and look two or three ways at once to attend upon their customers, would furnish plenty of business for a cross-eyed man. The hollow and sepulchral rumbling of the money making apparatus occasionally underground in two places, on the Island or elsewhere, comes floating on a confidential breeze. Six hundred dollars is rather too much to give for the concern, and that in advance too, unless the silver leaf in the chest, kept in the house were thrown in with the bargain. "They can't prove anything!" No, nothing at all. But this going alone to the sepulcher in the night, and with loaded pistols to negotiate a trade for the machine, looks rather sort o' queer, after the money is deposited with the wife. This kind of dealing is too much like a jog handle, all on one side. We can't stand it. But we would just give a friendly caution. Don't boast too confidentially of your friends and accomplices who trade off your commodities. They may not thank you for your compliments. It might prove a serious injury to them in various ways. Your wisdom in this ought to exceed your skill in drafting.

But we must ask pardon of our readers for troubling them with such trash; still we have to put in something to fill up; and as we can get no news from abroad, we must manufacture it at home.

But how do you get hold of material for manufacturing it? Why, we Twelve happen to meet a "Green Horn," and one of us asks him certain questions and take notes of the conversation, and the "Green Horn" passess on to the next one, who serves him in like manner, and so on with the whole Twelve. Then we Twelve come together, compare our notes, add up the items, and divide the sum total by the number, twelve. The suggestions of this operation has produced the foregoing result, which gives us materials for manufacturing news. We reserve the balance till a future time,—such as drafts and specimens deposited, somebody knows where, but will hate to tell.

But to our surprize! While we are right here on this article, our junior has come in with a bundle of papers right up from St Louis, by the hand of a friend and neighbor. He laid his grappling irons on them and ran right into the "*sanctum*." So we stop our homespun review to give place to commodities from abroad.

Returned.

Elder Thomas Clark has returned from England after successfully laboring there about one year and a half. He came at the head of 246 emigrants for this place on board the ship "James Pennell." A fine passage across the sea, good health and good luck. Most of the emigrants will winter below.

Request.

We would esteem it a great favor, if persons who may be going St. Louis, at any time, from this section of country, would call on us and let us know the fact. As we have no regular mail, we wish to send our papers off by any private souveyance that may be disposed to accommodate us and the public in this respect.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held, we learn, at St. Francis on This morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consulting measures, on the propriety of organizing a Circuit Court to embrace Pottawatamie and Fremont counties. A meeting for the same purpose will be held in this town at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday next. The attendance of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Highly Important.

We hear, by a gentleman direct from the Eastern part of the State, that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons had been killed by the explosion of a steamboat boiler on the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Louis — that the cholera had re-appeared in St. Louis, and 25 deaths, and also another great fire there, loss, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A great freshet in the Hudson river—damage supposed to be immense.

Lines written by Miss Eliza R. Snow, upon the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, the Prophet and Seer.

JOSEPH SMITH.

TUNE—*Star in the East.*

Praise to the man that commun'd with Jehovah,
Jesus' anointed "that Prophet and Seer,"
Blessed to open the last dispensation;—
Kings shall extol him, and nations revere.

CHORUS.

Hail to the Prophet, ascended to heaven,
Traitors and tyrants now fight him in vain,
Mingling with Gods, he can plan for his brethren,
Death cannot conquer the hero again.

Praise to his mem'ry, he died as a martyr;
Honor'd and blest be his ever great name;
Long shall his blood, which was shed by assassins,
Stain Illinois, while the earth lauds his fame,

CHORUS—[Hail to the Prophet, &c.

Great is his glory, and endless his priesthood,
Ever and ever the Keys he will hold;
Faithful and true he will enter his kingdom,
Crown'd in the midst of the prophets of old.

CHORUS—[Hail to the Prophet, &c.

SACRIFICE brings forth the blessings of heaven;
Earth must atone for the blood of that man;
Wake up the world for the conflict of justice,
Millions shall know "brother Joseph" again.

CHORUS—[Hail to the Prophet, &c.

Mr. Roberts, the Potter,

Wishes us to say that he is now manufacturing "*Vessels of honor*" from clay of another "lump." He has supplied the market with vessels of dishonor heretofore, and not to his own profit either: but he has found the genuine clay now, and is turning out some handsome ware. Come buy his vessels, and let the Potter live.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, 6th inst, about 11 o'clock, A. M., one of our fellow citizens, Mr. Geo. Garner, was severely injured, through his high spirited horses running away. We have not learned the particulars, but sincerely hope that he will soon recover. His head is badly bruised and cut, but his scull we believe not fractured.

Moving of the Waters.

In another place it will be seen that public meetings have been notified at Trading Point and also at this place to take into consideration the propriety of electing a circuit judge, and of establishing a judiciary, a work which the legislature in their wisdom or in their folly did not think it best to perform for us. The Counties of Pottawatamie and Fremont are without a judiciary, and many of the citizens feel that it is our right and privilege to establish one of our own. For our part, we are not well enough acquainted with law and usages relating to these matters to hazard an opinion. We have written to our friends in the Eastern part of the State to get their opinion with regard to the Constitutionality or legality of this contemplated movement. With all respect to the wisdom of the wise in this section, we should feel safer to have the views of some knowing ones who reside nearer *head quarters* than we. We are so far remote from the seat of government, that we may not comprehend all the particulars and consequences of such an operation. From the papers and documents with which we have been favored, we discover that this move for the organization of a judiciary in this part of the State, assumes the name of "*an association for the mutual protection of the personal rights and property of the citizens of Pottawatamie County.*" If this move is in reality for the purpose of organizing a judiciary in good faith, and if we can honorably, legally and constitutionally do it, we are in for the measure with whatever influence we may be able to exert. But the above language would rather seem to convey the idea that some other measure was contemplated. But perhaps we do not exactly understand, or may be led through some erroneous influence to discover a "white heap" where there is none. But the officers of the law have informed us that in no part of the county have they met with such decided resistance, and threats of violence if they attempted to enforce the law as in the place where this movement originated. Still if there are honorable feelings enough cherished there (of which we have little doubt,) to rise up and break the spell, we shall be most happy to second any legal or constitutional measure that may effect the object. When we get the views of some of the leading men on the other side of the State, touching this measure, we will publish them forth-with for the benefit of all concerned. Till then we would not wish to be very officious in the enterprize.

Weather.

About a week ago we were visited with some of the laurels of winter. The fleecy flakes fell thick; since then we have had several repetitions of the same, accompanied with keen frost and chilling winds. But, however, our prospects are good and our faith firm, that the Holydays which commence on the 20th inst., will cause a reaction in the blood. Whether it will affect the weather, we leave the public to judge. It would augment our recreations considerable if we could only get a confidential breeze from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and another from Fort Desmoines, &c., to ascertain how the Thermometer stands in the world, for we have imagined ourselves out of it, for want of mail matter.

QUEER DOINGS IN CUBA.—The New York Sun of Saturday, hints at secret movements still going on in Cuba, and promises in a short time "stirring and glorious news from the beautiful Cuba." The same paper confirms the following from a correspondent of the Tribune at Havanna, Oct. 19:

"While the U. S. ship Germantown was at Matanzas, a number of gentlemen proposed to give the officers a ball, and the day selected was St. Zackary's day. Leave was refused by the Governor, for fear that it might be esteemed a compliment to the President of the United States. But the committee were informed that on the Queen's birthday *it would be necessary to give one*, and the officers, could be invited to attend it, which would answer the same purpose. The parties did not think so, however, and as they were denied the one, they declined the other, all the preparations were made, but no dancers were in the halls. The music piped to empty walls, save that his excellency, the Governor, his wife and daughter, were present. Six young gentlemen, Custom House officials, have been sentenced to five years residence in Corruna for the crime of staying away from this ball, and four have been ordered home by Alcoy, and sailed this morning, placed on board the Courier, which sailed for Cadiz.

Another letter says that five of the young men had secretly printed and forwarded circulars to the parties expected to "assist" at the entertainment, in honor of the Queen, that the ball would not take place.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following as to government espionage in Cuba.

"Jealousy the most intense of our countrymen haunts the mind of the Captain General and the Camarilla. Measures have been taken to register the names, residences, business, and political opinions of all Americans on the island. They are thus, to use the language of our informant, 'exposed to a vigilant and suspicious observation that renders life in Cuba exceedingly disagreeable.'"

Rioting in the Ascendant.

All four of the chief Atlantic cities—Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, have been keeping one another company the past few days, in the disreputable work of rowdyism. The Baltimore Sun says, "the outlaws in each appear to be vieing with one another, just at this time, for the ascendancy. In our local columns yesterday and to-day are recorded more numerous demonstrations on the part of those fierce and destructive spirits, which are a curse in the community, than have come off in the like period of time for more than a twelve months. We gather the following from our exchanges as to other cities:"

In Philadelphia numerous outrages were committed in the southern part of the town in the course of Saturday night.

About half past ten o'clock, a painting house attached to the ship yard of Mr. Vogel was fired.

As the Marion Hose Company were returning to their house, they were attacked, and two of their members—youths, named Tittermary and Mchatty—shot with pistols and slightly wounded.

Between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, some heartless incendiary set fire to an old barn.

Two or three of the up-town hose companies, in returning from the latter fire, through Moyamensing, were attacked by the Killers, and their carriages taken from them. The watchmen interfered, restored the apparatus, and arrested one or two of the offenders.

On Sunday evening, a party of rioters, reported to be members or adherents of the South Penn Hose Company, came into the district of Spring Garden, and, without warning, made a furious onslaught, with missiles and firearms, upon the house of the Hand-in-hand Engine Company. Officer Keyser arrested two of rioters, but was himself severely injured by brickbats.

The New York Herald has a report of what it calls "a riot in a small way," in that city, on Friday night, in which a crowd of persons attacked the house of one Kelly, broke all the windows, and in the fight two women were wounded by pistol shots. One of the women was Mrs. Fairgrieve, in whose boarding house Mrs. Kelly had sought protection from the violence of her husband. Kelly was arrested.

The Boston Evening Journal has the following:

Outrages upon the person and property, are, we regret to say, becoming quite frequent in this and the neighboring cities and towns, so that it is absolutely unsafe to walk abroad at a late hour in the evening. Incendiarism is rife also, and scarcely a night passes without one or more incendiary fires within a short circuit around Boston.

As the wine comes in we stop the press to congratulate our friends and fellow townsmen, Messrs. Stutsman & Pitt upon the prosperity and manly strength added to their families. Long live the little strangers, and welcome their ingress into our peaceful town.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Plain & Fancy Dress Ball.

THE citizens of this town feeling to appreciate the praiseworthy enterprize of our fellow citizen, Mr. Orson Hyde, in the erection of a "Music Hall" for the cultivation of that important science, and for accommodation of the people generally, and feeling that he is entitled to a compliment, have designed giving on Thursday the 20th inst., a Grand Plain and Fancy Dress Ball in the MUSIC HALL.

The friends of the Erector and of the object for which the Hall was built are respectfully invited to attend. The number of tickets is limited.

Tickets—$1.00 a couple, including refreshments
A full Band in attendance. No free tickets.
Tickets can be procured at the Guardian Office.

AARON JOHNSON,
DAVID CANDLAND,
JOHN GOOCH, JR.,
JOHN NEEDHAM,
CHAS. BABBITT,
J. E. JOHNSON,
Managers.

WM. PITT, Music and Floor Manager.
Dancing to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—1t.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe Horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Horse. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew Burnam, living near Kanesville, on the road leading from Kanesville to Council Point, TWO STRAY COWS, described as follows, viz: one of them is red, white faced, line back, white under the belly, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen, judged, five years old, about common size, prized at nine dollars and fifty cents. The other is a small red Cow, white face and belly, end of her tail white and three white feet, a red spot under her right eye, two white spots on her back, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen; judged, four years old, last spring, prized at nine dollars.

T. EURDICK,
Clerk, Board of Co. Com.

Kanesville, Nov. 29, 1848.—d12 3t*

GREAT BARGAIN.

CAPT. R. C. PETTY, residing at the OLD AGENCY, on the Missouri river, directly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, where the Great National Railroad must cross, if it is constructed, offers for sale his splendid and extensive claim of land, well improved, excellent timber and water, with good and commodious buildings, at a price that cannot fail to ensure a fortune to him who is lucky enough to invest a little capital in such an eligible location.

Call and take a look, and see what advantages this point holds out in this age of improvements.

Old Agency, Dec. 12, 1849.

STRAYED.

STRAYED away from the subscriber in July last, Two THREE YEAR OLD OXEN, on the bottom near Kanesville. Color—dark red and brindled; horns—long, wide set and slender. Supposed to be about Highland Grove or Keg Creek; any one giving information leading to the discovery of the said oxen, or bringing them home, will be rewarded by

T. D. BROWN,
At Brown & Millers' Store

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—1t

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—tf

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

NEW MEAT STORE.

MR. JOSEPH WARTHAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town that he has opened a MEAT STORE, where he is prepared to furnish meat of all kinds, and meat cut to suit purchasers. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Store, second door west of the Printing Office.

I want to purchase beef cattle, on the hoof, for which I will pay $2 per hundred. Also want to purchase fattened hogs, sheep and calves, for which the highest price will be paid in cash.

JOSEPH WARTHAN.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

Extract from a Speech delivered before the High Priests' Quorum in Nauvoo, April 27, 1845, by the Editor of this paper.

Mr. President: I am happy to enjoy the privilege of meeting, this afternoon, so goodly a number of the chosen men of God, on whom the holy priesthood has been placed, to carry into execution the purposes of the Most High—to spread abroad the light and knowledge of the glorious gospel of God's own Son, and to hold the reins of government, in conjunction with others, over the destinies of that people who have acknowledged the authority of Jehovah, bowed the knee to the Prince of Life, and placed their necks beneath his yoke.

As I looked around me over this vast and honorable assembly, I beheld some whose faces I first saw on the other side of the Atlantic, and others whose acquaintance I have made in other States and Territories some years since. The trials, Mr. President, through which we have passed together, at home and abroad, on the land and on the sea, have begotten in my breast a love, a sympathy, and an attachment for these men that time cannot sever; and as our priesthood is an everlasting priesthood, without the beginning of days or end of life," I indulge the fond anticipation of meeting you all beyond the grave where this power and authority will have perfect and complete jurisdiction, and will be a mark of greater honor, there to those who have it, than crowns set with the most costly diamonds upon the heads of earthly monarchs here. Priesthood is the same to this church that the government is to the nation. It is, indeed the only perfect system of government that was ever established. It emanated wholly from God. It is born from above, and is destined at some future period to rule all nations. "The kingdoms of this world must become the kingdoms of our God." Earthly governments possess many good and noble principles; but where is a perfect one? It cannot be found. Man has intermingled the alloy and imperfection peculiar to his own nature and being with the most brilliant and noble principles that have survived the general wreck; so earthly governments now present to the discerning eye a similar picture to Jacob's herd of ringed streaked and speckled." Under this view of the subject, is not the aspiration spontaneous, "thy kingdom come, and thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven!"

There now exists a strong prejudice against men of God having anything to do with political matters, or the temporal interests of men; just as though God managed the spiritual affairs of his kingdom only, and left temporal and political concerns in the hands of the devil, or abandoned them to their own fate. But God presides over all things both temporal and spiritual — both church and state. He orders the events of nations, and controls the universe at pleasure: and if his servants are like him, if they partake of his spirit and of his disposition, they will seek to be co-workers with him in all things. The policy of God's kingdom being perfect, it must, of course, embrace every good thing, whether temporal or spiritual, that can possibly contribute to the happiness and perfection of man. The power that governs this kingdom is the power of God conferred upon man by the commandment of the Holy One through the laying on of hands, and the annointing with oil. This power is called the priesthood, and it must become universal in jurisdiction at some time; for the full tide of Millennial glory cannot set in till this is the case. We are also expecting the will of God to be done on earth as it is done in heaven; and we are certain that none can bear rule there except such as are appointed and ordained of God. Lucifer once undertook it, but he, with all his adherents, was cast out and thrust down to hell, because of an unlawful ambition in aspiring after a station that Heaven was not pleased to give.

Sugar is very sweet, and lemon is very sour. Any great portion of the former will sicken, and any considerable quantity of the latter will set the teeth on edge. But the two united counteract or neutralize the qualities of each other and form a combination from which is made a most agreeable beverage, and adapted to the taste of all grades and classes of people. Beasts only refuse it. Sugar is spiritual, and lemon is temporal matters. A false religion keeps them separate. This continues the religious world in an unhealthy state, and sets the teeth of the political world on edge, fitting them to "bite and devour." The Latter-day Saints should think proper to lose sight of this distinction by uniting the two in one, and calling every thing an ordinance of religion that tend to man's perfection and happiness; whether it be to plough and sow the fields, to buy and sell goods, ware and merchandize, houses or lands; to go to the polls and vote, to the prayer meeting, or to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. All these with us, should be ordinances of religion and whatsoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God. "For whatsoever is not of faith is sin." The term *breakfast* includes every article necessary to satisfy a man's appetite in the morning; but should he continue to eat after he has taken a sufficient quantity of food, he would receive harm rather than good. So also the kingdom of God includes every thing necessary for man's present and future well being; but should he attach to himself appendages of his own formation, not connected with the kingdom of God, he may expect to sink rather than rise in the scale of intellectual enjoyments. But, because of the hardness of men's hearts and the stubbornness of their wills, and their great unbelief, these things are suffered to be different from the design in the beginning. If we cannot now lawfully act on these principles in every respect, it is not unlawful to pray that the day may soon come when we can.)

The priesthood is the power by which all things are sustained, and it holds the keys of death and hell. It can bind on earth and it is bound in heaven. It can loose on earth and it is loosed in heaven. It can forgive sins on earth and they are forgiven in heaven. It can sit in judgment on earth and that judgment is sanctioned and recorded in heaven. Wherever you find a church, Mr. President whose priesthood does not possess this power, know ye that that church is not the church of God according to the New Testament, neither according to the dictates of the spirit of truth.

No doubt but that some of those who drove the Saints from Missouri, who robbed and murdered a portion of our brethren, either have, or will at some time, pray to God to have their souls converted, their sins forgiven, and to be prepared for a heavenly inheritance; but they should be told, that unless they first get pardon of those whom they have offended, by reparing the wrongs they have done them, and conciliating their favor, that all their prayers and supplications are an abomination before God, and will only be accounted as sin upon their own heads, upon the heads of their children, and upon the heads of their children's children unto the fourth generation.

The Saints hold the keys of these matters; and this arouses the contempt and indignation of the unbelievers, and they take occasion from these considerations to tantalize and offend us. Truly did Christ say that "offences must come; but woe to them by whom they come." "Better that a millstone were hung about their neck and they be cast into the depths of the sea than to offend one of these little ones that believe in me:" for as these hold the keys, they may turn them forever against those who offend them, and that refuse to repent or make any satisfaction. In that case it were better for the offender if he had never been born. *For whosoever sins the Saints retain, they are retained.*

These wretched men of blood that slew the prophets within the walls of Carthage prison, WOE UNTO THEM! and woe to them who justify and fellowship the deed!! Oh ye murderers! and you that rejoice in blood. Do you think the wives and children of your murdered victims will forgive you? Do you think the church at large will forgive you? If they will not, you must be damned. If these retain your sins, remember they are retained: and all your prayers and your supplication to any other source for mercy will become sin. The angel of God will persecute you, and evil angels will torment and affright you in your night visions; and in your expiring moments when sinking in the agonies of death let the bloody ghosts of the martyred prophets appear before you, and let the yawning grave close over your memory, and the earth receive the accursed treasure with garments rolled in innocent blood until the last resurrection, when your guilty souls shall receive your bodies again to stand and hear your sentence and final doom from the mouth of those whose blood you have shed; for it stands recorded in sacred writ:" "the Saints shall judge the world."

Mr. President, for this plainness, I may yet have to lay down my life. I may be regarded as a treasonable blasphemous character; but I wanted to express my feelings. I want those murderers to know that their lies cannot always screen them; that although they join the "*fraternity of brethren*" to save them from the just penalty of their crime, this cunning resort cannot rescue them from punishment. But it may possibly postpone it, and give it a chance to stand on interest till the Saints judge the world. All the apology that I have to offer is, that these principles are true; and I hope to live to sound them in the ears of my fellow-men and plant them in their hearts; yet I am willing to die to seal this my testimony with the greatest assurance that is in my power to give; and should I fall a martyr to these sentiments by the chidren of this world, I should consider that they had conferred on me a mark of greater honor, than to place on my head the richest crown the proudest monarch ever wore.

I ask your pardon, Mr. President, for this digression from the subject; but as I have touched a matter of vital and lasting importance unto us—a matter to be remembered on both sides of the grave, I trust you will grant my request, desiring, also, the privilege as I pass along, of giving to every man a portion in due season.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—8 P. M.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday morning. The wires not working between Boston and New York, kept us without news until yesterday.

In relation to the existence of the Hungarian refugees, the attitude assumed by France and England, places the Czar on the horns of a dilemma, he having no other alternative than to fight or to cease bullying. He has, however, chosen a more pacific course. It was reported in Paris, on the 25th October that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh had forwarded dispatches to his government intimating a change in the hostile determination of Russia, in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expresses itself anxious to settle the difficulty quietly; provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumor was prevalent at Vienna, on the 21st.

Turkey.

The change of creed of Bem, Dembinski, and others is confirmed. The English squadron has left the Adriatic, for the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, at the request of Sir Stratford Canning. The Austrian fleet, consisting of frigates and brigs, is under sail for the Dardanelles, at Gobastopel there was a Russian fleet of twenty-six vessels only four hours sail from the mouth of the Bosphorus. The turkish fleet is anchored across the mouth of the Bosphorus, to defend the passage. The Turkish army in Wallachia, under the command of Omer Pacha, had been ordered back to Constantinople. The Dutch Zeitung contains a letter from Constantinople, of 8th inst., announcing the arrival, in the Bosphorus, of a British fleet of observation. A salute of twenty guns were fired by the Turkish ships, in honor of the British flag.

Austria and Hungary.

It is said that Haynau has resigned his post, in consequence of the Emperor having ordered the executions to be stopped. He complained bitterly of his authority having been disregarded by those who shot Bethyany—it having been his express orders that he should be hung. According to accounts from Pesth, the crown of Hungary is now in England, whither it was sent by Kossuth. Simese having executed this commission for Kossuth, the rumor that he had robbed Kossuth of jewelry, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., is thus explained. A courier had arrived at Pesth, from Vienna, with orders to stop the butcheries in that city. The organization of the Austrian army, is going on with great activity. The newphew of the unfortunate Bethyany, has been forced to enlist as a private hussar, in an Austrian regiment. Dembinski's sister and brother-in-law, were arrested in Cracow, on the 17th. They never interfered in politics.

Prussia.

The convention between the courts of Prussia and Austria, was ratified on the 12th inst., at Vienna. The exchange of the act of ratification, took place on the day following, when the Archduke John announced his intention of resigning his office, as soon as the other German governments had assembled in convention. One hundred and sixty Hungarian officers are expected to ship themselves at Bremen, for New Orleans.

Rome.

Much excitement prevails in the city—several young men had been arrested for singing the Marseilles hymn in the streets, and now instead of singing, the people indulge in prose compositions. Placards with enormous letters of "Death to the infamous red triumvirate," cover the walls—several attempts on the lives of the French officers have been made.

Naples and Sicily.

The violence of the government was on the increase; it is reported that a regicide association has been discovered, in which are implicated 20.000 persons. An attempt to arrest Prince Gidecomi produced such an impression in Naples that all the shop doors were shut and the city deserted. A special commission was selected from the judges of various tribunals and appointed to try the thousands of political offenders, by whom the prisons are now filled. The American frigates *Independence* and *Cumberland* were in port, under the command of Commodore Morgan.

France.

The leading features in the debates of the French Assembly have been the adjourned disposition of credit for the Roman expedition, which was thought would involve the resignation and change of ministry in France. Eighteen of the June insurgents have been tried during the last few days at Lyons. Disturbances of a serious nature took place at Rheims on the 21st. Lord Normandy has frequent correspondence with the President of the republic, caused by the jealousy of Thiers, who says that French honor and feelings are rendered subservient to foreigners. Mons. de Persegny, who was sent to Vienna for the remains of the Duc de Reichstadt, to have them placed alongside those of Napoleon, has returned unsuccessful, the Emperor of Austria flatly refusing.

It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has granted Lamartine gratuituously an immense tract of land within a few hours journey of Smyrna.

England.

Lord Dudley Stewart has published in the London Daily News an appeal to the mothers, wives and daughters of England, to furnish a home for Kossuth, and to extend to him a welcome becoming the British race, who are the friends of freedom.

Abbott Lawrence had been introduced to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and presented his credentials.

Sir Lyton Bulwer had taken leave of the Queen, prior to his departure as Minister to the United States.

Sixty wrecks took place in Great Britain during the equinoxtial storm.

Ireland.

The country is in the same distracted state, murders and assassinations are daily occuring.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—P. M.

From California.

The Empire City from Chagres, arrived yesterday, bringing half a million of gold dust, and one month's later dates from San Francisco. Among the deaths is that of Col. Henry Helm, late of Cincinnati. Feather river has been nearly drained of the precious metal, places on Yuba river are most productive, where there are about 5 000 persons, mostly Americans. Much sickness had prevailed, but was disappearing. Dr. Boynton's company, consisting of six persons, had gathered $8 000 in 7 days! The aggregate number of Americans at present in the gold region, is probably 30,000, and they are incapable of exhausting the treasures. Many are returning from the mines in consequence of the extreme heat.

One hundred and twenty-two females arrived at San Francisco during September, *worth their weight in gold.*

Thomas Butler King was recovering, and expected to reach Washington before the opening of Congress.

The French have seized Honolulu, in consequence of the natives refusing to reduce the rates on French brandies; they likewise took Hawaian Fort, lowered the flag, and destroyed all the ammunition, &c.; they occupied the Fort for three days, then abandoned it and left the Islands.

The Convention for framing a Constitution for California, had been in session for three weeks, and was expected to adjourn the first week of October. The question of suffrage caused considerable debate; it was finally agreed to admit all male citizens who had six months residence in California, of twenty-one years of age, to the privilege of electors. The legislature to consist of two branches—banking corporations and lotteries prohibited. State officers elected in the usual manner of the U. S. The slave question caused considerable discussion but is now finally settled. A number of vessels from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, had arrived at San Frvncisco. American flour $10 per bbl; American beef $6; pork $22. Many articles are cheaper than in the United States.

The steam ship Falcon had arrived at New Orleans from Chagres.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—8 P. M.

The New York papers are filled with California news. The Empire City brought about 50,000 letters, and nearly a million of gold. Among the passengers is S. S. Thornton, U. S. representative delegate from Oregon.

The correspondent of the Tribune, says that an immense vein of gold has been found on Col. Fremont's rancho. A geologist had been sent out to examine the place, says it is a vein in a solid rock two leagues long, with an average breadth of 150 feet. A rich place has been discovered on Thrinity river, where each man daily gathers $100.

It was decided by an unanimous vote in the convention, that no slavery shall ever be permitted in California. The health of the country is improving; the population amount to 100,000. Upwards of three hundred square rigged vessels are anchored in the Bay of San Francisco. American gold dollars sell at three dollars a piece. San Jose will be the sent of government. The legislature meets in December, and will elect two Senators to Congress, and proceed to organize a State government forthwith. The negroes are not permitted to enter the State.

A most disastrous hurricane swept through the West Indies, between the 12th and 20th of last month, inflicting immense injury on shipping and among the plantations. We have the accounts of the wrecking of two vessels. That of the Spanish brig Gessoria from Havana bound to Marseilles, whose passengers and crew were saved by the exertions of Captain Doane, and officers of the American brig Sabine, from Halifax, bound for Jamaica, as noticed some days since, and the fast clipper mail packet, the Hispano-Cubana, running between Cadiz and Havana. She had on board in all two hundred passengers. When the hurricane struck her, her mast and all her upper works were swept off, though by a miracle no one was lost. All the passengers, one hundred and sixty in number, were fastened below, and the hatches nailed down; soon, however, they began to suffocate, and, driven to desperation, burst open the hatches. The sea was at this time making clean breaches over the helpless vessel, and it poured down the hatches; the vessel soon began to founder, and the helm became utterly useless. All at once a shriek, "to the pumps!" was heard from the Captain, and in a moment all four pumps were in operation, the hatches were finally again secured, and the passengers and crew began systematically to relieve each other. After pumping all night, the vessel was freed from water, the weather moderated, and after several more days of suffering, the vessel was finally brought into Nassau under try sails. The American ship Mompan brought over the news and several of the passengers to Cardenas.—[N. Y. Sun.

A QUONDARY.—A baker with both arms in the dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trowsers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie County are hereby notified that the indebtedness of the County for County purposes, and the pressing demands of the State Auditor for State purposes, requires immediate collection as the law directs. Therefore sincerly desiring the good feelings and best interests of the people. I do hope that all who have not paid their taxes will come forward promptly and pay them immediately, and thereby save themselves cost and trouble, and relieve one from the most unpleasant task of distraining property, which should be done immediately for the unpaid taxes of 1848, and cannot at fartherest, be put off longer than the first day of January next for 1849.

C. M. JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 28, 1849.—3t

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock, than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

WANTED—By the subscriber any quantity of Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Wildcat, Raccoon, Mink, and Deer Skins, for which the highest price will be paid. Also dry hides taken in exchange for goods. HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, Nov. 23, 1849.

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!

Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewher): for our motto is,

Small Profits and Ready Pay.

BECK & McENTURF.

N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M. Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.

St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons, (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment. Give us a call and you will find all kinds of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large asrortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber, takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only wan to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,

at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

LATEST ARRIVAL

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a large and choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident that we have the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of their favors.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.

THE subscribers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1848.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Indian Creek, one mile above Kanesville, in June last, TWO YEARLING STEERS; one is white with red ears, and some red spots about his neck—the other is spotted, red and white, both marked with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right; whoever knows of their whereabouts will confer a favor by leaving information at Kanesville Mill or with the owner, and will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—2t

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

APPLES AND PEACHES—A fresh supply just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRSH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle,)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen		Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
25	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
75	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Callins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Who is it that takes the Guardian?

BY JAMES TAYLOR.

I'll tell you who it is and why,
At least I'll take my pen and try,
The good may laugh, the rest may cry,
For they won't take the Guardian.

They who are always discontent,
And run the way that Judas went;
Who for the cause can't spare a cent,
These never take the Guardian.

Those who pretend to be so good,
Whose deeds are dark when understood,
They're always drunk or some such mood,
These never take the Guardian.

Those who are poor but meek in heart,
And always first to take a part
In any good that God may start,
These always take the Guardian.

Those who are found with means of grace,
Who Zion-ward do keep their face;
Its holy cause they ne'er disgrace,
Because they have a Guardian.

Those who christ's coming would abide,
Though by afflictions sorely tried,
Will come and help our Br. Hyde,
And take the Frontier Guardian.

The Marriage Vow.

Speak it not lightly!—'tis a holy thing,
A bond enduring through long distant years,
When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thy eye is wet with bitterest tears;
Recorded by an angel's pen on high,
And must be questioned in eternity!

Speak it not lightly!—though the young and gay
Are thronging round thee now, with tones of mirth;
Let not the holy promise of to-day
Fade like the clouds that with the morn have birth,
But ever bright and sacred may it be,
Stored in the treasury-cell of memory.

Life will not prove all sunshine!—there will come
Dark hours for all: O will ye, when the night
Of sorrows gather thickly round your home.
Love as ye did, in times when calm and bright
Seem'd the sure path ye trod, untouched by care,
And deem'd the future like the present fair?

Eyes that now beam with health may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow;
Langor and pain assail each active limb,
And lay, perchance, some worship'd beauty low;
Then will ye gaze upon the altered brow,
And love as fondly, faithfully as now?

Should fortune frown on your defenceless head,
Should storm o'ertake your bark on life's dark sea;
Fierce tempest rend the sail so gaily spread,
When hope her syren strain sang joyously;
Will you look up, though clouds your sky o'ercast,
And say, "Together we will bide the blast?"

Age, with its silvery locks, comes stealing on,
And brings the tottering steps, the furrowed cheek,
The eye from which each lustrous beam had gone,
And the pale lip, with accents low and weak;
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,
And, smiling, bid love triumph over time?

Speak it not lightly! Oh, beware, beware!
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word;
Lo! men and angels lisp the faith ye swear,
And by the high and holy ONE 'tis heard;
Oh, then, kneel humbly at His altar now,
And pray for strength to keep your marriage vow!

MISCELLANY.

Truth and Falsehood.

These two subjects relate to two parties: 1. That one who speaks truth or falsehood: 2. That one to whom it is spoken. We propose to consider this matter only in relation to the fist party, and as to him in two views. 1. Whether there be any, and what law, which requires that the truth should be spoken; and. 2. What good or evil one may do to himself by lying.

1. One reason why truth should be spoken is, that the knowledge which any person can have from the use of his own senses, in many things which it most materially concerns him to know, is very limited. He must therefore often depend for his knowledge on what others say to him; and when the thing is exclusively known to the party speaking, the other must rely entirely on what he says. If, therefore, it be considered how great a part of the most serious concerns in life proceed on declarations made by one person to another, we may readily conceive, that, if these could not be relied on, the affairs of mankind would be greatly embarrassed, and confidence in each other would be destroyed. As this matter of speaking the truth is one which concerns all persons, so all persons agree in holding liars in contempt. Even the very lowest consider themselves to be disgraced when charged with the guilt of lying. They can endure charges which would subject them to public punishment, with more composure than they can endure this. A lie is always understood to be resorted to, to secure some advantage or prevent some evil to the person who resorts to it; or to occasion some disadvantage or injury to the person to whom, or of whom, the lie is told: sometimes both these purposes concur. The object in view is always an immoral one, and the means used are always regarded as disgraceful. It is at once obvious that wilful falsehood is forbidden by natural law, which is intended to regulate our social relations, and is expressly forbidden by divine law, which condemns all acts of fraud and deceit, and commands us to do to others as we have them to do to us.

2. It is a rare occurrence that any one who descends to falsehood succeeds in the object which he may have in view. He is commonly detected, and, if not, is suspected, which may operate quite as much to his disadvantage. If he should escape detection and suspicion, he lives in constant fear of both. He has a very troublesome secret to keep. If he should be able to do this, still he cannot hide it from himself that he is a liar; and such a person, by natural justice, is compelled to pass that sentence upon himself, which he knows that others would pass upon him if they were as well informed as he is. A liar is therefore obliged to feel like a guilty person, and a habitual liar very soon comes to look like one. If there be no higher motive than one's own interest and welfare in speaking the truth and avoiding falsehood, this is a very sufficient one. If a man is known to be a person unworthy of confidence when he speaks, he has not the benefit of being credited even when he speaks the truth; he voluntarily deprives himself of the advantages of social life; his assertions secure to him no credit; his promises are contemned; he makes himself to be alone in the very bosom of society, for every one shuns him. In the administration of justice in courts, a person is not regarded as a witness, whose common reputation is that he is not believed when he speaks. The objection to him is not that he might not tell the truth in the matter which is on trial, but that such a person ought not to be received as a witness, because he cannot be credited in any thing that he says. When such a person has been called and examined as a witness, it is usual to examine other witnesses to prove his character; and if it be proved that he is unworthy of credit, what he has sworn to is disregarded, though he may have declared the truth. This is the common fate of all such unfortunate persons in society, as well as in courts. Independently of the criminality, lying is very poor policy. If the object be to obtain a supposed good, it rarely is obtained by such means; and if it be, the price so paid must always be greater than the good is worth. If the object be to conceal a wrong done, it is rarely successful; and if not, it leaves the offender without excuse for his error, and adds another wrong. If the object be to charge an innocent person with a wrongful act, or to deprive one of his good name, or of some lawful possession, or subject him to some evil which he ought not to endure, the offence is of that cast which the law of the land holds to be *malicious*, and it deals with such offence accordingly. In short it is very difficult to violate any law of natural justice or divine prohibition without encountering an adequate punishment; and it may be assumed that the punishment which follows lying is as certain and just, as in any instance of criminality. If every tenant of every prison, and if every person who is in the custody of a goarding conscience, were asked this question, *What was your first step from innocence and purity?* he would probably answer, *Telling a lie.*

SINCERITY AND INSINCERITY.

These are other names for truth and falsehood. They are not commonly applied to the most serious concerns of human life, but to what are called the "imperfect obligations." Such obligations, it is well known, are not enforced by the law of the land, but are binding as duties arising as well from natural law (reasonably expounded) as from divine law. Sincerity is a duty to one's self, because it is demanded by self-respect. As every one has an individual separate physical being, so every one has a *seperate circle* within which he exists, and into which no one has a right to intrude. His thoughts, motives, opinions, and policy are his own. What he will or will not do (so that no wrong be done to others, and no act of duty be withheld from them) is for him to decide upon. Within this circle, he makes up his judgments on all persons and things. In his outward deportment, he must frequently act in a manner not consistent with these judgments. As an example: one has made up, from repeated observations of a certain individual, a very clear but very unfavorable judgment of his qualities; but there is no occasion to disclose what the judgment is. The observer is obliged, or finds it convenient, to meet this individual, and to deal with him; and perhaps to interchange courtesies with him. It is undoubtedly proper to manifest the respect, in such case, which the decencies of life require, and to show the common proofs of good will. There is no insincerity in this. Though no one can avoid forming judgments of others, nor avoid liking or disliking them, even including very near friends and relatives, yet there may be a positive violation of duty in publishing these judgments or in disclosing these feelings. The Divine law, "judge not, that ye be not judged," does not, it is believed, interdict these judgments, because they cannot but be made; but it forbids the wanton, unnecessary, and injurious publication or manifestation of them. Those who are keen observers of their fellow-men, see in their faces, in their manners, in their modes of speaking, in their tones of voice, in the sentiments which they express, &c., causes for respect, esteem, confidence, and approbation; or they may see causes for disrespect, suspicion, strong disapprobation, and disgust. But all these things belong to the *individual circle.* It is not insincere to keep them there. On the contrary, society would be intolerable if they were not kept there; it is very hazardous to the observer to let them out unnecessarily. He may be mistaken both as to the favorable and unfavorable judgments which he forms. Further observation, new circumstances, unexpected changes, may essentially correct his judgment; and, therefore, a prudent man will keep them to himself; they are his own peculiar property, and were obtained for his own use. Insincerity is often demonstrated by paying false and silly compliments, which assume the form of *flattery*—a word which is derived from the Latin, and signifies wind, breath, puff. This is a kind of aliment which perverted self-love finds to be exceedingly pleasant. Although it is in truth precisely what its origin indicates, there is hardly a man, woman, or child, who is not disposed to partake of it, if it be artfully disguised. But, on the other hand, all sensible persons, of whatever age or sex, who see what it is, and why offered, feel for the flatterer the contempt which he deserves. This insincerity is, and ought to be deemed a high offence. It implies art and deceit in the flatterer, and sufficient weakness in the flattered, to be subdued to the purpose in view. The flatterer's purpose may be more than to secure to himself a better esteem than he can have any pretence to, and it may be, through that to secure to himself something which may be very costly to his victim.

The editorial correspondent of the Charleston Courier presses Mr. Calhoun's claims upon the public as a candidate for the next Presidency, in a series of able articles. When Mr. Calhoun can secure the loyalty of his own State, and the support of the South, he will be a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The following excellent remarks are gathered from the novel of "Clarissa;" and as few of our readers, probably, ever had opportunity or patience to glean the true wisdom of Richardson from its mass of verbage, we will set these real diamonds of thought in our Book, and hope our young readers will transfer them to their hearts.

MAXIMS FOR LOVERS.

Love takes deepest root in the steadiest mind.

It is a degree of impurity in a woman to love a sensual man.

True love is ever accompanied with fear and reverence.

Platonic love is Platonic nonsense.

The proof of true love is respect, not freedom.

But few first impressions ought to be trusted or encouraged in love.

A lady can have but small hopes of a lover, over whom his worthy relations can have no influence.

MAXIMS ON MARRIAGE.

It is neither jest or honest to marry, where there can be no love.

Marriage with the best prospect is a very solemn engagement, enough to make a young creature's heart tremble, when she thinks seriously of it.

Marry first, and *love* will come after, is a shocking assertion; since a thousand things may happen to make the state barely *tolerable*, even when it was entered into with mutual affection.

How unhappy must that marriage be in which the husband can have no confidence in the affection of his wife!

How much easier and pleasanter it is for a women to obey the man of her choice, than one she would not have married could she have avoided it.

Invectives against marriage are a reflection upon the laws and good order of society.

Marriage is the highest state of friendship

No matter whom that woman marries, who has a slight notion of the matrimonial duties she will surely be unhappy.

It is dreadful as well as dishonest to marry a man for his wealth, in the hope of his death.

Exalted qualties may be sunk in a low and unequal marriage.

REFLECTION ON WOMEN.

The uselessness and the expensiveness of modern women multiply bachelors.

Vile men owe much of their vileness to women of character, who hardly ever scruple to receive them into their society, if the men are rich, talented and fashionable, even though they have been guilty of ever so much baseness to other women.

"Had I found a character for virtue had been generally necessary to recommend me to the sex, I would, says Lovelace, "have had a greater regard for my morals."

SLAVERY AGITATION.—A religious protest against slavery has been made by the New England Association of Congregational Ministers, numbering some 500 members.

The positions assumed are that slavery is repugnant to religion and humanity; that all classes are opposed to it, but differ in regard to its origin, effects, and removal; that the "Bible argument" of the south in favor of its continuance, has been the cause of extreme anti-slavery men denying the hand of fellowship to the slaveholder, and that both these positions are wrong and injurious to the cause of final emancipation.

THE RUSH TO CALIFORNIA.—This is again renewed at the East. The New York Commercial, a very cautious journal, remarks:

We have good reason to believe that much of the renewed eagerness to reach California is owing to the favorable character of private advices. We know of many men of sobriety and judgment, who have written urgently from San Francisco, assuring their relatives that the prospect of competence is most flattering for all who are active, steady and industrious.

The recent news from California has created more excitement in reference to that country than was ever before experienced; and as the secret of the trade there begins to be understood, enterprising men are making heavy purchases for that market. The accounts which have represented the prices for goods as entirely broken down, are now ascertained to be predicated upon forced sales. A cargo arrives and the owners have no place to store it, and are thus forced to dispose of it at once. This breaks the market entirely down, the bulk of the assortment falling into the hands of the established houses, who re-sell it at a large profit. There has never been a time when a regular house, with good business arrangements, has been compelled to sacrifice desirable goods. The venture committed to the care of honest, responsible persons, acquainted with the country, have invariably paid a handsome profit, averaging from 25 to 200 per cent.

COST OF SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LAND.—The average cost per acre thus far is one cent and 94 hundredths of a cent.

Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England, has arrived in London and entered upon his official duties.

ICE SWAMP NEAR THE SOUTH PASS.—A correspondent of the Rochester Advertiser, writing from the Salt Lake, describes a natural curiosity existing on the Sweet Water River, a few miles above the well known Devil's Gate, below the South Pass in the shape of what he calls an ice swamp,—that is, a marshy glen on the south bank of the stream, in which, after digging through about eighteen inches of peaty soil, a stratum of ice is reached, from two to six inches thick. He says it is pure and perfect ice, but adds, somewhat contradictorily, that it has "a saline or alkaline taste." Be this, however, as it may, we need not go so far as the South Pass to wonder over the rarity of a soil beneath which ice is to be found in the summer time. There is a similar curiosity existing in Hampshire county, Virginia, in the ice mountain, as it is called, a high hill, upon the northwestern side of which is a stratum of lose rock, some three feet deep, on removing which ice may be discovered at an unknown abundance, at all seasons of the year.—[North American.

Railroad Mania.

The people in every section of our country are running almost wild on the subject of railroads. We can take up scarcely a paper but is filled with accounts of public meetings, editorials or communications, with reference to some new railroad project. Indeed, this may be called an age of railroad literature, with a spice of telegraphic writing to illustrate the brevity and expedition of the times.

It has been found that these improvements work like a charm in behalf of capital—enhancing, prodigiously, the value of real estate—and in building up cities, towns and villages where no prophet would have dreamed it possible to sustain them. Not only do these works accomplish wonders in this respect—adding from 20 to 150 per cent. to real estate, and fixing strange sites for towns in which land is sold by the foot; but it is being discovered that they pay for their cost wonderfully well, dividing from four to fourteen per cent. on the capital paid in. Such profitable roads are:

Auburn and Rochester,	-	8 per cent.
Boston and Lowell	-	8 " "
Boston and Maine	-	8½ " "
Boston and Worcester,	-	8½ " "
Connecticut River Road,	-	8 " "
Eastern Road	-	8 " "
Fitchburg Road	-	8½ " "
Nashua and Lowell	-	10 " "
Philadelphia and Trenton	-	10 " "
Utica and Schnectady	-	10 " "
Western	-	8 " "

Besides these dividends for 1848, many have been made for 1849, at a still higher rate. The

Utica and Schnectady	-	14 per cent.
Michigan Central	-	14 "
Madison and Indianapolis	-	14 "

With such promises of remuneration, it is no wonder that capitalists are becoming crazy for railroad investments. This mania has spread through Great Britain for the past few years at such a rate, that the fast anchored isle has been tracked all over with these roads. It was recently stated in Parliament, that 12,000 miles of railway had been sanctioned, requiring a sum equal to $1,500,000,000 for their completion; and, up to September, 1848, about one-half this amount, or $719,740,000, had actually been expended on railways then in operation.

We have now in the United States about 8,500 miles of railway completed, at a cost of $230,000,000, and, before the close of this year, at least 5,000 miles more will be in contemplation, and capital will be found rapidly centering toward them. Among these are two stupendous lines—one from Cincinnati to St. Louis, to cost $5,000,000; and another from Lake Michigan or the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, to cost over $60,000,000, for a distance of more than 2,000 miles. Besides these, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and, indeed, almost every State has various routes surveyed and in contemplation.

There has been a railroad collapse in England; and Hudson, the rail-king, who was near being knighted for his services, has been found to have carried on a mammoth system of embezzlement. The mania will doubtless extend in this country until there is an explosion, when reason will be restored.—[Cin. Nonp. and Herald.

FEMALE PRISONER OF WAR.—The Austrians, in their animal fierceness, still appear to keep up their war against the women and children of the vanquished. According to the Cologne Gazette, "the aged mother of Kossuth was brought into Pesth, a few days back, a prisoner of war."

A Cool Operation.

"Hello, there, Capting!" said a brother Jonathan to a captain on the Erie canal, "what do you chargd for passage?"

"Three cents per mile and boarded," said the captain.

"Wall, I guess I'll take passage, capting, seein as how I'm kinder gin eout walking so far."

Accordingly he got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan sat down and began to demolish the "fixins" to the utter consternation of the captain, until he cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on the deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

"How far is it, capting, from here to where I came aboard?"

"Nearly one and and a half miles," said the captain.

"Let's see said Jonathan, that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, capting, I won't be small; here's five cents, which pays my fare to here; I guess I'll go ashore now; I'm kinder rested eout."

The captain vamoused for the cabin, and Jonathan went ashore. The captain did not take any more "way passengers" the remainder of the summer.

"Know thyself," was the remark of a gentleman to his son, in course of a parental lecture.

"Thank you, my list of acquaintance is sufficiently large already," said the aspiring youth.

"What do I consider the boundaries of my country, sir!" exclaimed a Kentuckian. "Why, sir, on the east we are bounded by the rising sun—on the north by the aurora borealis—on the west by the precession of the equinoxes—and on the south by the day of judgment."

A census of the free white population of South Carolina has just been taken, showing the number to be 280,385, being an increase of 23,269 in the last ten years.

HEROINE.—At a railroad depot in Boston a few days ago, a lady from Maine having detected a thief picking her pocket, seized him and held him firmly until a policeman arrived.

A letter from Rome says: "Last night nine priests escaped from the prison of the Inquisiton. It is said that they were assisted in their evasion."

Miss Elizabeth Demilt, deceased in New York city, bequeathed $82,000 to twenty charitable and literary institutions, and $50,000 to her friends.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Matte's, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweetmeats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.

THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting. My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitiously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money. DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a **SAW MILL**, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled.

J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms**, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH**, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. Gm.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense, in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Brest. Willard Richards

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1849. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PARSON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
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MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
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GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

SECOND GENERAL EPISTLE,

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth.

GREETING: Beloved brethren since our communication of April, many events interesting in there nature, as relating to the progress of truth, and the happiness of the faithful have transpired, and we improve the earliest moment to write of the same, that the hearts of all may be united with us in praise to Israel's God for the fulfillment of his promises and of the prophecies in these last days.

On the 12th of April, Elder Amasa Lyman left this place in company with several brethren for Western California, carrying our former epistle; and Capt. Allen Compton, started with a mail containing the same, for the States, two days after, and although the snow was unusually deep, and had been long considered impassible, we are happy in having learned that Br. Compton and the little band of the brethren accompanying him, arrived safe in Kanesville after a speedy and toilsome journey.

The heat of summer, began to be exhibited at midday about the middle of April, which rapidly dispersed the snow upon the mountains;—though more or less continues in sight of our beautiful valley perpetually, and the weather continued variable until the 23d of May, when it was very severe, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and was followed the succeeding day by a severe frost; since which time the weather has been mild and warm, generally, with occasional slight frosts in the valley every month and almost every week, until the last, when two or three successive and severe frosts put an end to vegetation generally.

The Nauvoo Legion has been re-oganized in the valley, and it would have been a source of joy to the Saints throughout the earth, could they have witnessed its movements on the day of its great parade; to see a whole army of mighty men in martial array, ground their arms; not by command but simply by request, repair to the temple block, and with pick and spade open the foundation for a place of worship, and erect the pilasters, beams and roof, so that we now have a commodious edifice 100 by 60 feet, with brick walls, where we assemble with the Saints from Sabbath to Sabbath, and almost every evening in the week, to teach, counsel and devise ways and means for the prosperity of the Kingdom of God; and we feel thankful that we have a better house or bowery for public worship the coming winter, than we have heretofore had any winter in this dispensation.

The inhabitants of this great Basin have instituted a provisional state government adopted a constitution, elected officers, and we anticipate that, at the next session of Congress we shall be admitted into the Union, free and independent like our sister States. Our city lies near the Great Salt Lake, which borders on the west on an extensive desert which runs through the Basin from north to south. We call our new state, Deseret.

A number of the brethren left here in May and established a ferry on the Upper Platte during the high water, and another company opened a ferry at each crossing of Green river. Both companies have returned in safety, and we anticipate the same ferries will be re-opened in season for the emigration next spring.

The 24th of July was a day long to be remembered by all present in this valley, and all saints who shall learn of our celebration, as the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers two years previous. To behold twelve or fifteen hundred feet of tables, filling the bowery and all adjoining grounds, loaded with all luxuries of the field and gardens, and nearly all the varieties that any vegetable market in the world could produce, and to see the seats around those tables filled and re-filled by a people who had been deprived of those luxuries for years by the cruel hand of oppression, and freely offering seats to every stranger within their borders, and this too, in the valley of the mountains, a thousand miles from civilization, where two years before, naught was to be found save the wild root of the prairie, and the mountain cricket, was a theme of unbounded thanksgiving and praise to the giver of all good, as the dawning of a day when the children of the Kingdom, can sit under their own vines and fig-trees, and inhabit their own houses, having none to make them afraid. May the time be hastened when the scattered Israel may partake of such like banquets from the gardens of Joseph.

Thousands of emigrants from the States to the Gold Mines have passed through our city this season, leaving large quantities of domestic clothing, wagons, &c., in exchange for horses and mules, which exchange has been a mutual blessing to both parties.

The Elders who received appointments for foreign missions last spring, were generally detained in the valley to raise grain and locate their families, until recently; when Elder Addison Pratt, started on his return mission to the Society Islands accompanied by Elders James Brown and Hiram H. Blackwell. Elder Charles C. Rich left on the 8th inst., to join Elder Amasa Lyman in the Presidency of Western California.

Elder Orson Spencer arrived from England on the 23d inst, in good health, welcomed by many friends, having traveled from the States with a company of Saints, in connection with a large quantity of merchandize now open in this place, by merchants from St. Louis; and several others who started with goods for the mines, have left them in this place this season.

Elder Dan Jones from Wales is within a few days travel, accompanied by a portion of the Welsh brethren: and the remainder are located on Pottawatamie lands.

Elders Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson are in the same vicinity with Dan Jones, accompanied by their families, and large companies of Saints from whom we received an express five days since, which left them in universal health and prosperity. They will probably be hear in two weeks. We have sent teams to help them on their journey.

The direct emigration of the Saints to this place will be some five or six hundred waggons this season, besides many who came in search of gold, have heard the Gospel for the first time and will go no farther, having believed and been baptized.

Sept. 28th, fourteen or fifteen of the brethren arrived from the gold country, some of whom were very comfortably supplied with the precious metal, and others, who had been sick came as destitute as they went on the ship Brooklyn in 1846. That there is plenty of gold in Western California is beyond doubt, but the valley of the Sacramento is an unhealthy place, and the Saints can be better employed in raising grain, and building houses in this vicinity, than digging for gold in the Sacramento, unless they are counselled so to do. The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses and making culinary dishes, and when the Saints shall have preached the Gospel, raised grain and built up cities enough: the Lord will open up the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of his people; until then, let them not be over anxious, for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's store house, and he will open the doors thereof, when and where he pleases.

The grain crops in the valley have been good this season; wheat, barley, oats, rye and peas, more particularly. The late corn and buckwheat, and some lesser grains and vegetables, have been materially injured by the recent frosts; and some early corn at Brownsville, forty miles north, a month since; and the buckwheat was severely damaged by hail at the Utah settlement, sixty miles South about three weeks since; but we have great occasion for thanksgiving to him who giveth the increase, that he has blest our labors, so that with prudence we shall have a comfortable supply for ourselves, and our brethren on the way, who may be in need, until another harvest; but we feel the need of more laborers, for more efficient help, and multiplied means of farming and building at this place. We want men; brethren come from the States, from the nations come! and help us build and grow, until we can say enough, the valleys of Ephraim are full.

Any of the brethren, master workmen in cotton or woollen factories, who will come on with their means, machinery, and hands to work it, will meet a warm reception, and have every possible facility rendered them to prosecute their business, for we need such establishments in our midst.

The Bowery was crowded on the 6th of Oct. Conference, so that the cry was "our place is not large enough," a sweet and heavenly influence prevailed, and much important business was transacted; as may be seen more particularly by the minutes accompanying this.

It was decided to locate a town or city at Brownsville, and also at Utah, near the settlements now existing, the Presidency having previously visited those places and selected sites.

Early in the fall we sent messengers to Sandpitch valley, who selected a place for a settlement, about 200 miles South of this, and we expect that from 50 to 100 families will start for that place in a few days. They also discovered a plentiful supply of good rock, or mountain salt, toward the contemplated settlement.

The walls of our Council house are nearly completed. The baths at the warm spring house, are in progress, and the foundation is laid and brick prepared for an extensive store house and granary; and no exertions are wanting on our part to push forward the public works, as fast as tithing and means are put in our hands; and we are happy to say that an increasing spirit of liberality and faithfulness is daily manifest among the Saints.

About one month since we suggested the propriety of creating a perpetual fund for the purpose of helping the poor saints to emigrate to this place, agreeably to our covenants in the Temple that we would "never cease our exertions, by all the means and influence within our reach, till all the saints who were obliged to leave Nauvoo should be located at some gathering place of the saints." The Council approved the suggestion, and a committee was immediately appointed to be forwarded east next mail. The October Conference sanctioned the doings of the committee, and appointed Br. Edward Hunter, a tried, faithful, and approved Bishop, a general agent to bear the perpetual emigrating funds to the states, to superintend the direction and appropriation thereof and return the same to this place with such poor brethren, as shall be wisdom to help.

We wish all to understand, that this fund is PERPETUAL, and is never to be diverted from the object of gathering the poor to Zion while there are saints to be gathered, unless He whose right it is to rule shall otherwise command. Therefore we call upon President Orson Hyde and all the saints, and all benevolent souls everywhere, to unite their gold, their silver, and their cattle, with ours in this perpetual fund, and co-operate with Bishop Hunter in producing as many teams as possible preparatory for next spring's emigration, and let the poor who are to be helped, go to work with their mights and prepare wagons of wood for their journey. Such wagons, without any iron, now exist in this valley that have come from the states, having done good business; and so great has been the influx of wagons this season, that they are cheap, and iron comparatively plenty.

This perpetual fund is to be under the special direction of the Presidency at all times, and as soon as Bishop Hunter shall return with the same and his frieght of saints to this place, the cattle and teams will be disposed of to the best advantage, and the avails, with all we can add to it, will be sent forth immediately on another mission and we want you all prepared to meet it, and add to it and so would we continue to increase it from year to year, until, when a "nation is born in a day" they can be removed the next, if the Lord will. Therefore ye poor and meek of the earth, lift up your heads and rejoice in the Holy One of Israel, for your redemption draweth nigh: but in your rejoicings be patient, for though your turn to emigrate may not be the first year, or even the second, it will come, and its tarryings will be short, if all the saints who have, will be as liberal as those in the valley.

All the apostles now in the valley, have had missions assigned them. Elder John Taylor, accompanied by Curtis E. Bolton and John Pack, goes to France: Elder Lorenzo Snow to Italy, accompanied by Joseph Toronto: Elder Erastus Snow to Denmark, accompanied by Peter Hanson, and will start in about a week passing through the States. Elder Franklin D. Richards, accompanied by John S. Higbee, George B. Wallace, Job Smith, H. W. Church, Joseph W. Johnson, Joseph W. Young, and Jacob Gates, will go with the mission to England, to co-operate with President Orson Pratt. Elder John Forsgreen will go out at the same time on a mission to Sweden. For wise purposes, Elder P. P. Pratt's mission to the Western Islands, will be defered until Spring.

Elder Orson Pratt is doing a great work in England, and the cause of truth is advancing rapidly in all her home dominions, and the rejoicing of the Saints there, causes Satan to howl, for he is compelled to be subject to the power of the highest. Elder Woodruff is located at Cambridge Port, Massachusetts, and has been comforting and instructing the Saints in Canada and the Eastern States the past year. If Elder Woodruff now, will gather up all the Saints in his vicinity and come with them to this place, he will do a great work, and will be opening the way for a visit to those nations who have both eyes and ears, and are crying to the Elders of Israel, come, tell us of the things of God for we have heard that God is with you.

By the late arrival of our brethren from the west, we learn that they were attacked on the way by the Snake Indians, and that a company of emigrants going west had shared the same fate. These attacks from a hitherto peaceful tribe, have doubtless arisen from an early company of emigrants that passed through this place from the States to the mines, having shot two or three squaws, and stolen their horses about 150 miles north west of this. It is much to be regreted that such a band of desperadoes and murderers should roam at large, exciting the ignorant Indian to retaliation and revenge on our people, and thousands of honorable men from the States, who are, and will be passing to Western California through the same country; and we make these observations, that such men may be on their guard for their safety, and at the same time by every honorable means endeavor to do away from the Indians the prejudice which a few wicked men have created.

Many of the Western emigrants were met by our brethren on this side of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and from the low condition of their teams, the scarcity of grass, the lateness of the season, the great amount of old snow on the mountains and the prospect of new, they thought more than probable that many would not be able to reach the mountains heights this season, and many had thrown away their provisions, save enough to last them through, also their clothing and other things to make their passage as light as possible, all of which will make their situation more distressing should they be obliged to winter in the monntains.

Brother Parley P. Pratt is opening a new road through the range of mountains from the Weber to this place, which is already so far advanced that this fall's emigration will pass over it. This road will be accomplished at a great expense, and will be a great blessing to the emigrating brethren, and together with bridges in the valley, over the Weber and Ogden fork, all of which we expect will be completed before the next emigrating season; will shorten the distance and greatly facilitate the progress of travelers.

The health of the saints in the valley, is good, and it is so seldom that any one dies, we scarce recollect when such an event last occurred.

Each member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles is an agent to collect tithing, and donations for the Perpetual Fund for the emigration of the poor saints, and all such collections or funds will be continually subject to our order, and all our agents in Europe will remit all such funds to our office in Liverpool every safe opportunity; and Elder Orson Hyde will receive donations in the states on deposit, for the perpetual fund after Elder Pratt leaves that place in the spring.

Second [illegible] kingdoms, and governments, and [illegible] hardson 25 falling and rising; revolutions succeeding revolutions; and the nations of the earth are overturning; while plague, pestilence and famine, are walking abroad; and whirlwind, fire, and earthquake proclaim the truth of prophecy, let the saints be faithful and diligent in every duty, and especially in striving to stand in chosen places, that they may watch the coming of the Holy One of Israel. We remain your brothers in the New Covenant.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Great Salt Lake City,
Deseret. Oct. 12th, 1849.

Minutes of the General Conference held at Great Salt Lake City.

DESERET, Oct. 6th, 1849.

Present—Of thy First Presidency, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards. Patriarch—John Smith. Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, John Taylor, C. C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and F. D. Richards. Of the Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer and Willard Snow. Of the High Council—Isaac Morley, Henry G. Sherwood, Eleazer Miller, Levi Jackman, John Vance, Titus Billings, E. D. Wooley, Wm. W. Major, Ira Eldridge and Elisha H. Groves. Presidency of the Seventies—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsifer and Jedediah M. Grant. High Priests' Quorum—John Young, Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace. Of the Elders Quorum—John Nebeker. Clerk of the Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by President Daniel Spencer, when the choir sung the Jubilee Hymn; prayer by President H. C. Kimball; singing by the choir.

Prest H. C. Kimball then addressed the Conference, and stated, that there was much business to be done, which will be beneficial to all; and in which all are equally interested. We are all of the same family; we have one God and one Savior, therefore the business interests every one; this ought to be thought of more than it is. We have espoused this cause to continue in it through life and through all eternities. This world is only my second estate, and if I continue faithful in it, it will be glory everlasting, to all eternity. Read the works of Abraham on these matters. We want to feel for the welfare, not only of this people, but all of the inhabitants of the earth. Shall we debar one portion of the inhabitants of the world of what we have obtained. How should we feel if they had received it and would not commit it to us. We want this people to take an interest with us in bearing off the Kingdom to all the nations of the earth. The time is come when some of the Twelve, and others of the Elders will have to go. How do you feel on the subject, ye elders of Israel. You ought to have your hearts prepared and be ready to go; know ye not that God established this work by Joseph Smith, his Prophet; and shall we become like drones in the House of Israel. I say no. Let us arise and shake ourselves and make our election sure.

Elder John Taylor then arose and said; we have met to confer together upon things pertaining to the Kingdom of God, and shall have to attend to the interests of thousands who are not here, &c., &c. There is something different in our religion to any other, for our covenants are all eternal they all lay hold of eternity. Although our bodies may slumber in the grave, our spirits go into another existence, and we go to possess a glory that has been revealed to us, we have a knowledge pertaining to our children, and our children's children, through worlds without end. If we have got to be Kings and Priests to the Most High God, we have to become rulers; and those who do not know how to rule will be in a poor place; they will be similar to Napoleon on the island of Elba, retaining his title as an emperor, but having no one to rule over. Oh, ye elders of Israel! remember, there are Kings and Priests now setting on thrones, who, if they only knew, would be glad to exchange situations with you, and go and preach the Gospel. I believe, in a very short time, the Elders of Israel will come with their hat in hand, (suiting the action to the word,) to President Young and want to go on missions; and I will say, Sir, if you want fifty men to go now, they are on hand to go, &c.

President Brigham Young gave some instructions about fixing the Bowery, &c., and said I feel happy for this shelter from the rays of the sun, and the blasts of winter; I feel well in my mind, my heart is like the chariot of Aminidab, full of joy; I realize we ought to bear off the Kingdom to the nations of the earth; this people as a whole, are a good people and I shall seek to do them good, and bring forth salvation to the whole House of Israel, for I want to see Zion built up.

The Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by Elder C. C. Rich. Adjourned for one hour.

Half past one o'clock, P. M. Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and opened in the usual manner.

Prest. H. C. Kimball rose to present some items of business, the first of which is, to raise funds to bring the poor to this place. Most of you are aware of the covenant made by the Saints in the Temple, in Nauvoo; that we would not cease our exertions until we had brought the poor to this valley, or those that wanted to come. We are here, and are healthy and have plenty to eat, drink and to do, and I prophecy you shall never have less while you live. Shall we fulfil that covenant, or shall we not. The vote was unanimous to fulfil that covenant. Now let every man and woman take hold, and do not send your agent to the states with less than ten thousand dollars, and then you will cause a day of rejoicing among the poor in Illinois.

It was motioned that we raise a fund to to bring the poor to this place: Carried.

It was motioned that there be a committee of five appointed to raise funds, to send back to gather up the poor: Carried. That Willard Snow, John S. Fulmer, Lorenzo Snow, John D. Lee and Franklin D. Richards, be that committee: Carried. That Edward Hunter carry the funds back to the States, buy cattle, take the oversight of the property, and bring the poor to this place: Carried. That Elders Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, be appointed to gather up funds in California, as agents for the perpetual fund: Carried. Elder John Taylor mortioned, that the whole business pertaining to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the poor, be under the direction of the First Presidency: Carried. Moved that Elder Charles C. Rich, go on a mission to Western California and assist Elder Amasa Lyman in the duties of his office; to succeed Elder Lyman when he returns here; to receive tithing and donation in behalf of the church; and to perform all other duties as an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Carried. Moved that Elder Addison Pratt, James Brown and Hiram H. Blackwell, go to the Society Islands to preach the gospel: Carried. Motioned that Lorenzo Snow and Joseph Toronto go on missions to Italy. That Erastus Snow and Peter Hanson, go on missions to Denmark. That Joseph W. Johnson and Joseph W. Young go on mission to England. That John Taylor go on a mission to France; that Curtis E. Bolton go with Elder Taylor on his mission to France, and that Francis M. Pomeroy go with Elder Rich on his mission to Western California. All carried unanimously.

Prest. Young then remarked, that, when the Twelve are abroad in any nation, they dictate the affairs of the Church there, the same as I do here. The enquiry may be made, can Lorenzo Snow dictate any where but in Italy: Yes—The Twelve dictate in all the world, and send elders where they please, and as they deem wisdom. We have appointed Lorenzo and Erastus Snow, to certain missions, have they any right to go anywhere else, Yes; I wish they would open the door to every nation on the earth, and if an Apostle sees any one professing to be an Elder in the Church and bringing disgrace on the priesthood, he has authority to silence him, demand his license and cut him off from the Church.

Moved that Franklin D. Richards, Job Smith and Haden W. Church go on a mission to England: All carried unanimously. Moved that Isaac Morley, Charles Shumway and Seth Taft, be the men to take the Presidency of the settlement in the Sandpitch valley, carried.

Prest. H. C. Kimball, then made some pointed remarks on the propriety of classifying the mechanics, and appointing every man to his own branch of business. Whereupon, it was resolved that Henry G. Sherwood build a glass factory in the valley, as soon as circumstances will admit.

Motioned that Geo. B. Wallace and John S. Higbee take a mission to England: carried. Moved that John Pack go with Elder Taylor on his mission to France: carried.

Elder John Taylor then introduced the subject of organizing a carrying company, and moved that a company be organized to carry goods and merchandize from the Missouri River to this place: carried.

Prest. Young proposed that a passenger train be started from here to the States, and "vice versa." forthwith. Adjourned, until tomorrow, at 10 A. M.

SUNDAY, Oct. 7th, 1849.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and opened as usual.

Prest. Young called the congregation to order, and mentioned the different business to be brought before them, and rejoiced to meet with the Saints, and enjoy the society of a people who profess Christianity, and who are followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. I am thankful for this shelter from the rays of the sun in Summer, and a shelter from the inclemency and severity of the cold Winters that we have had hitherto.

On motion, Prest. Brigham Young was sustained as the First President of the Church of J. C. of L. D. S., by unanimous vote of Conference, and also, Heber C. Kimball as first, and Willard Richards as second Counsellors to Prest. Young.

Motioned that John Smith be sustained as the Patriarch of the whole church: carried; that Willard Richards be sustained as Historian to the Church: carried; that Orson Hyde, be sustained as the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles: carried; Also, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards: carried. Motioned that John Young be sustained as the President of the High Priests Quorum, and also, Reynolds Cahoon, as first and Geo. B. Wallace as second counsellors: carried. Motioned that Joseph Young be sustained as the First President, Levi W. Hancock, second, Henry Herriman, third, Zera Pulsipher, fourth, Albert P. Rockwood, fifth, Benjamin S. Clapp, sixth, and Jedediah M. Grant, seventh, Presidents of the Quorum of Seventies: carried. Motioned that Daniel Spencer be sustained as President of this stake of Zion, and David Fulmer as first, and Willard Snow as second Counsellors of this Stake of Zion: carried.

Prest. Young then said, that as Isaac Morley is appointed to go and preside over the settlement in Sandpitch valley, it will be necessary to appoint another President in his stead; and as Elder Sherwood is the oldest member of the High Council, he is now nominated to fill that office.

On motion Henry G. Sherwood was appointed President of the High Council: carried. On Motion Edwin D. Wooley was appointed a member of that Council, and also, Wm. W. Major, John Vance, Ira Eldridge, Levi Jackman, Eleazer Miller, Elisha H. Groves, Lewis Abbott, Heman Hyde, and John Kempton. On motion Newel K. Whitney was sustained as Presiding Bishop; and John Nebeker President of the Elders Quorum, and Joseph Harker President of the Priests' Quorum.

Prests. Young and Kimball made some remarks on the duties of Teachers, showing their right and duty to teach, and watch over all Saints, in their several wards, High Priests not excepted.

It was moved that we lay off a city in Capt. Brown's neighborhood: carried. And also lay off a city in the Utah valley: carried. Also, that we make a settlement in Sandpitch valley and lay off a city: carried. On motion John E. Fossgreen take a mission to Sweden: carried. Motioned that all the Bishops attend to administering the Sacrament this afternoon: carried. Choir sung a hymn, and adjourned for one hour.

Oct., 7th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Conference assembled, and opened as usual, when the several Bishops proceeded to administer the Sacrament.

Elder Parley P. Pratt related his experience at the commencement of the work, and the time when the Prophet Joseph Smith stood up in the midst of the congregation, and by revelation, pointed out each individual to be ordained to the Melchisedec Priesthood; and also related a miraculous case of healing a woman, who was near her death. He then delivered a discourse on the subject of tithing: said he, the principle of tithing is not peculiar to this church or people—it is as old as the Bible. We see it illustrated in Abram's day, for when he held the power of the Kingdom of God, Abram paid one-tenth of all he possessed. Where is there a Latter-day Saint who does not know, and understand, that it is by the power of the Melchisdec Priesthood that we receive forgiveness, and justification, and eternal life. To fulfil the law of tithing, a man should make out and lay before the Bishop a schedule of all his property, and pay him the one-tenth of it; when he has tithed his principal once, he has no occasion to tithe again, but the next year he must pay the one-tenth of his increase, and the tenth of his time, of his cattle, money, goods and trade; and whatever use we put it to, it is still our own for the Lord does not carry it away with him to Heaven. We have to establish the Government of God on earth, and that requires means, and a knowledge how to use it, and to have every thing written on "Holiness to the Lord." Let God have what is His, and every thing be under the control of the Lord, and not Cæsar, or the world. If the people do not ho'd themselves responsible to help carry off the Kingdom of God, how do you expect we can do it ourselves The Twelve and the Elders are all minute men, and that is what makes us different to the rest of the world.

Elders Erastus Snow and John Taylor on the same subject. It was moved that Jacob Gates go on a mission to England: carried. Elder Parley P. Pratt then moved that this Conference adjourn to the 6th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to meet in this place: carried. Choir then sung the Doxology, and were dismissed with Benediction by Willard Snow. Prest. Brigham Young then blessed the people in the name of the Lord, when they separated rejoicing in the Lord for his many mercies, that he has extended to his Saints, and for the happy and glorious Conference that they had been privileged in attending.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Conference.

8 o'clock, P. M.

The brethren who had been appointed to go on missions were called together in the evening for the purpose of receiving instructions, &c., whereupon, the First Presidency proceeded to lay their hands on the Quorum of the Twelve and set them apart for their respective missions.

The Twelve then laid their hands on the Elders who had been appointed missions to the different nations of the earth, and set them apart, predicting their success, and the remarkable scenes that will transpire during their absence from their families. A joyful meeting was continued until twenty minutes past ten, when the meeting dismissed all enjoying the peaceable influence of the Spirit of God, and filled with faith that the Lord God of Israel will speedily work a great and glorious work on the earth.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

☞ For highly important news from the Salt Lake Valley see first page.

The Closing Year.

As the eventful year of 1849 is about passing into the ocean of forgetfulness, leaving naught else than a record of past events, deeply stained with crime, misfortune, accident, plague and death, it may not be unacceptable to our readers if we presume to take a retrospective view of the past and add up our reckoning, and determine, if possible, our true latitude and longitude.

In the first place; we as a community, have great reason to rejoice, and be thankful to HIM whose Providential care has been over us by day and by night, and whose tender mercies have been extended to us in a time of distress and affliction. We now have the means within ourselves to pass the winter comfortably, and it is hoped that spring may open upon us with all the fair prospects which surrounding circumstances now seem to indicate. Patience and perseverance are qualities which should ever prevail with us, for they are more potent than the sword and the spear to advance the interests of Messiah's Kingdom.

As disciples and followers of the HIGH AND HOLY ONE, let each examine faithfully and carefully his or her conduct for the last year. Say to yourselves: Have I done to my neighbor as I would like my neighbor to do unto me? Have I visited the widow and the fatherless, and administered to their wants? Have I kept myself unspotted from the world? Have I freely imparted of my substance to the needy? Have I cried unto the Lord by day and by night for his blessings to continue upon me and upon all others that the gospel makes it my duty to pray for? Have I cherished the spirit of the gospel which is, "*good will to man*?" Have I written in sand the injuries and wrongs that I may have suffered from others, so that a few drops of repenting tears may obliterate them? Have I written on plates of steel the acts of kindness and generosity shown to me, and are they so deeply engraved that no storm of adversity can obscure their lines? Have I cheated, over-reached, or defrauded my neighbor? Is there any secret sin of which I have been guilty, which corrodes and cankers my bosom? We are not the accuser of any, but a diligent enquirer into the condition of those, more particularly, over whom we are called to preside. The Apostle of old said to his brethren: "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath," for anger resteth only in the bosoms of fools. We would say to all our friends: let not the sun of the present year, set upon any wrongs that you have done, that may be in your power to undo or to atone for. Faithfully examine your accounts, and consider yourselves under oath in the presence of the SEARCHER OF HEARTS, and render a true and impartial verdict. After having done every thing in your power to make good the wrongs that you may have been guilty of doing, and find a balance against you, (as you most certainly will,) remember the poor publican who smote upon his breast, and said: "God be merciful to me a sinner." Do thou likewise.

Cherish not a remembrance of the wrongs that others may have done you, with too much zeal, but forget them as much as possible, and leave them to the disposal of the SUPREME RULER who will justly deal, sooner or later, with all those from whom offences have come. If you do not do this, you may have reason to fear that the consequences of those offences and wrongs may cleave to you. We would say again, cast off disagreeable recollections as much as your nature will possibly allow, and your bosom will not be tormented with them. Let the present year retire from your forgiving hearts, and may the dawn of the next break upon your innocence and guileless spirits with a radiance and a joy that shall influence your course of life during the coming year of 1850.

Cheerful on through life we'll go,
Hampered not with painful thought,
Simple, child-like—free from woe,
We can never be forgot.

Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, has been appointed by the Council to preside over parties during the Holydays.

Major Sanderson.

The above gentleman commands at Fort Laramie, and showed particular respect and civility to our mail train as they passed along. They were out of some necessaries, but were there supplied with what they needed at very moderate charges. They represent every thing in good order at that post. Such acts of kindness to men in distress on the part of the Government, are not to be forgotten. They are appreciated by a greater number than was personally received from distress. Our men speak in very high terms of their kind and gentlemanly treatment at Fort Laramie.

Mr. Wilson, from Fort Hall.

We learn from the last company in from the Valley, that the above gentlemen visited the people at the Salt Lake with the intention of establishing a trading house there; but he met with no encouragement, they tell us, from the fact, that they did not like his appearance: they took him to be a dissipated, rowdy sort of a man. We have no knowledge of Mr. W., but those who are acquainted with him will be able to tell whether the Mormons at the Valley received him in his true character or not. Mr. Wilson may feel to compliment them a little because they did not like his appearance well enough to encourage him to go there; and they therefore, can but reciprocate his compliments.

Wanted in Exchange for the Guardian.

Pork, beef, butter, eggs, lard, mutton, potatoes flour, common fence rails, lumber, cord wood and even cash or California Gold Dust will not be particularly objected to. Also, corn.

Mr. Robert Wilson, of this place, and several others, have just returned from the plains. They have been out as far as Fort Hall. They bring no news of importance, excepting some intelligence from the Mormon settlement. Mr. Wilson met with Mr. Pomeroy (from Lexington, Mo.) at Fort Hall; and from him he learned the particulars of the recent high-handed and lawless acts of inhabitants of the Salt Lake Valley, in arresting and trying citizens from the States, upon a charge of participation in the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri and Illinois. The Mormons had arrested and tried Mr. Pomeroy, Gen. Wilson, U. S. Agent, and a number of others, and they only released them upon the production of satisfactory proof of their innocence. They had also, levied a duty of fifty per cent, upon such articles of merchandize as were taken into their city. Mr. Wilson also learned that the Mormons were very much displeased at the Government's stationing troops so near them. —[Weston Reporter.

The above we copy to show how some men love to misrepresent, or even to tell a lie.

There have just arrived in this town about thirty men direct from the Salt Lake, some of whom are the first men for honor and intelligence in that country, or in any other country.

Mr. Kinkade, of the firm of Livingston & Kinkade, merchants from the Salt Lake Valley, and also Col. John Reece, merchant from the same place, not connected with our church, came through with this company. We have not seen them, but we confidently refer the public to them, also to any official documents that Gen. Wilson may write, or unofficial ones, also to any documents from Capt. Stansbury of the topographical engineers whose gentlemanly bearing towards the Mormons has won their confidence and esteem. There were no arrests at all made of Gen. Wilson or of Mr Pomeroy. They lay a tax of one per cent on Dry Goods taken there to sell, of half a per cent on Groceries, and fifty per cent on SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. This tax makes roads, bridges and various other improvements. We have only one fault to find with this, and that is that they have not put a hundred per cent tax on Liquor instead of fifty per cent.

It was reported that Mr. Pomeroy was in the mob in Missouri and took an active part against our people—that our goods were robbed from his storehouse in Lexington, and boxes filled up with straw, stones, wood &c. The boxes were broken open and robbed; this was certain, and they had been in his warehouse at the time the owners were driven from Missouri.

When Mr. P. arrived in the Valley, there was some little excitement concerning him. A committee was appointed by the citizens to wait on him and enquire into the matter. Elder John Taylor was one of that committee who now sits in our office by our side while we pen this article. It was the intention of the citizens there, *en mass*, to invite him to pass on with his goods if it should be ascertained that the reports concerning him were true. Mr. P. was not a little frightened, and asked for a hearing and the privilege of extricating himself from the charge. It was granted him. The people were notified of the affair, and turned out pretty generally. He brought evidence to prove his innocence, and that his warehouse was rented to another man at the time our boxes of goods were broken open and robbed. This tribunal was composed of Mormons and a host of California emigrants. Evidence from every quarter was admitted, and after hearing the whole matter, the assembly voted that he was innocent. The Mormons were satisfied with Mr. Pomeroy, and the emigrants all appeared to be satisfied with the way he was treated. Mr. P. himself thanked the meeting for the impartial way that he was dealt with, and in evidence of his entire satisfaction, after selling a part of his goods there, he made up his escort and train of Mormons mostly, and of such as Governor Young could recommend. He was leaving apparently with the best of feeling; in fact he had no just cause for any other. We would advise our friends in the Valley to forget as far as possible those old aggrievances and offences, and let time and circumstances prey upon those offenders as a just and wise PROVIDENCE may direct; and at the same time, we would caution those distinguished mobocrats not to pass carelessly through the Valley, and thereby lay too strong a temptation before some "*young men*." They will find it equally safe to go by way of Fort Hall—equally comfortable, and perhaps as near to the place of their destination in the end if they don't repent. Mr. Pomeroy's men became very dissatisfied with him, and he declared himself, that he had no confidence in them, and put himself rather under the protection of Egan and his train. Mr. P's men being so dissatisfied with him, sought to fire the indignation of the Mormons against him also as soon as they got into the Valley.

With regard to their being pleased or displeased with the Government having troops there, they have none nearer than Fort Hall, except the topographical engineers who give employment to many of our men. They expect that *Uncle Sam* will do his own business in his own way, and we have yet to learn that the Mormons are displeased in any way about it.

We wonder if this champion Mr. Wilson, does not want to report that our trains robbed the Government trains of their cattle, when they found stray cattle on the road belonging to the Government, drove them to Fort Bridger and delivered them up to the government officers? What will Anti-Mormons say next to prejudice the Government against us to prevent us having any place on earth? We will wait and see.

Obstructing of Water Courses.

The Statute of the State is very explicit upon this subject, and we think that it provides for the removal of any mill dam that may injure the health of the community, or that may be deemed a nuisance. Every good citizen should be careful, and know that he is acting lawfully, before he commits himself, or lends a hand to tear down what his neighbor has toiled to build up. Be slow to sanction a principle, or to give encouragement, by your presence, to its being enforced, that has deprived us, as a people, of house and home, and sent many into a premature grave. There may be evils around us; but to rid ourselves of those evils unlawfully, may become greater evils in their consequences, than those that we attempt to banish in an illegal way. Instability is insecurity, and insecurity when perfected is robbery and murder.

Some of our exchanges say that the Mormon men at Salt Lake Valley have from five to twenty-five wives, If this is so, they are certainly ahead of us, and if they keep on, they will be as bad as King David and Solomon, and some others of whom we read in olden time: or as righteous as some modern law givers who practise what their laws condemn.

When Shall we Get the Guardian Weekly!

The above question is asked us frequently; and we will take the liberty to ask another. How often can it be expected, with reason and propriety, when we can get no regular mail oftener than once in three months? Indeed, all our mails are worse than none at all! For as it now is, our mail matter is forwarded by way of Fort Desmoines, and there it is left, when, if we had no mail route at all, we could order our communications addressed to us at Saint Joseph or at Austin, Mo. and make arrangements to send for them by private hand.

We will now request that all letters, exchange papers, documents; and in short, every thing sent to us by mail, be addressed to us at Saint Joseph, Upper Missouri, instead of their being addressed to Kanesville, Council Bluffs. Do not forget that you should direct all communications designed for the Frontier Guardian Office, or for the editor of this paper, to Saint Joseph, Upper Missouri.

Many of our friends abroad will doubtless wonder why their letters have not been responded to before this. It is because they have been lying at Fort Desmoine for two or three months through the miserably chicanery and unpardonable neglect of those whose duty it was to send them to us. We cannot be more mild. It would be torture and murder if we should attempt to stretch charity over such criminal neglect. We dismiss the subject and turn away in disgust, and ask our friends to send all our exchanges, letters and communications to Saint Joseph, Upper Missouri.

Goods in the Valley.

It would seem that Mr. Babbitt was a little mistaken with regard to the great surplus of [illegible] and merchandize taken to the Valley. The [illegible] into which deal taken there, it is true, but the [illegible] is much greater than was anticipated by any casual observer. The Messrs. Pomeroys, so far from escaping from the "*lawless Mormons*" as some poor scamp has represented, to save their lives, were in the Valley of the Salt Lake on the 20th of October, having sold most of their goods at fair prices, and were preparing teams and pack horses to go to the mines. They were satisfied with their treatment among the Mormons; nay, more than satisfied, well pleased. The trial that they had was at their own request in order to do away a prejudice which their own men and some others had raised against them in the Valley.

Tried Gold.

By a chemical test to which the Gold Coin of the United States has been submitted in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; one hundred and fifty-seven grains of brass were taken out of two eagles.

Amount of pure gold in the twenty dollar pieces of the Great Salt Lake City Gold Coin.	455 grains.
Amount of pure gold in twenty-five dollars, U. S. gold coin. - - -	429 do.
Balance in favor of of G. S. L. gold,	26
Specific gravity of Great Salt Lake gold,	18.5
Specific gravity of United States' Gold	12.10

The above is taken from a certified copy of the test, but it seems almost incredible: Yet we are not skilled in testing the value or quality of metal's; but we give it as we have received it.

We wish a Merry Christmas to all our readers It's lively times here. The boys and girls, old and young, are showing their nerve and activity. Let them be moderate and joyful. God Bless them. They have our best wishes.

Missionaries.

We have several missionaries here from the Salt Lake Valley, destined to various countries in Europe. They have not brought with them a great deal of gold. It is another class of men who brought that article. But, we trust that they have something still more valuable than gold, the word of life and comfort to us. We have advised them to preach in the branches in this county and elsewhere, and pour out the effusions of their souls to us and warm up our hearts, and we will see if we cannot help them to a little of the "*unrighteous mammon*" to assist them to bear their expenses to the places of their destination. There may be some who are diffident and hate to make known their wants, and perhaps are not so experienced, confidential, and eloquent as some others: yet these should not be passed by unnoticed. They only want a little more experience, and then they will shine. We hope our friends at home and abroad will open their hearts and purses to aid the cause at this time.

Lines writen on the arrival of Elder John Taylor, and a company of the brethren from Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 11th, 1849.

A band of brethren from the west,
Came to our town this day at dusk,
Glad we were to see their faces,
Their rosy cheeks and pleasant graces;

Portrayed at once, that they were hearty,
The gold assured that they were wealthy;
To our surprize they shewed a chunk,
Worth fifty dollars in a lump.

The coin itself they laid before us,
It dazzled almost like phosphorus;
And like the men, in weight and hue,
It proves to us to be the true.

The news is also great and good,
To those who love and serve the Lord;
The rich and poor may both rejoice,
And gather to that land of choice.

The Guadian's always at its post,
A messenger to speak the toast,
And in its columns you will find,
Matter great and good combined.

The saying of Mr. Wilson, that the Mormons at Salt Lake are opposed to the government stationing troops so near them—the declarations of William Smith, an excommunicated member from our church, that the Mormons are sworn enemies to the nation, and the hundred and one *catch penny* Mormon exposes, will not stay the progress of truth, nor change the purposes of the Most High.

The Mormons may again prove to the government, by sending another battalion into the public service, that these characters are false accusers, that they do lie to obtain revenge. But we hope we may never again be called on for five hundred men till our families have something more than a tent or a wagon to live in while in an Indian country.

Congress.

We have to announce the failure of the House of Representatives to organize. By the ballotings for Speaker, it appears that the result is becoming more doubtful as the contest proceeds. Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., is the Whig candidate, and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia is the Democratic candidate. It is now evident, that neither party thus far has been able to bring their whole vote to bear upon any one candidate.

It is most probable that their will be no choice until there are new candidates. The delay in organizing will defer the receipt of the President's message for several days.

The California emigrants had nearly all left the Valley when our mail left, by the Southern route, which is practicable at all season of the year.

The First this Season.

Thursday the 20th inst., ushered in the dawn of our Holydays at this place. Early in the morning we were apprised of the fact, by the roaring of Mr. W. F. Carter's anvil battery; weather clear and frosty.

In the evening we attended a Plain and Fancy Dress Ball, given by the inhabitants of Kanesville, as a benefit to Mr. Orson Hyde, for his enterprizing zeal and philanthropy, displayed in erecting a Music Hall for the mutual benefit of the community. We were highly gratified to witness the reciprocal decorum observed, by both managers and guests during the evening; we are persuaded that we would not be doing justly were we to omit the commencement.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., according to appointment, the assembly was called to order by President Orson Hyde, after a few appropriate remarks suitable for such an occasion, he offered to the Most High a solemn dedication prayer—then gave place to the order of the evening. Bishop Aaron Johnson then called upon the guests intending to participate in the dance to observe order as much as possible, after which Mr. David Candland, advanced a few salutory remarks calculated to encourage in the harmless recreations about to be entered into. Elder Franklin D. Richards opened the ball by prayer. Mr. John Gooch and lady then waited upon our Senior Editor and lady, and conducted them to the head of the Hall to participate in the social entertainment.

Ladies and gentlemen, from various sections of Pottawatamie and adjacent counties were present; also a deputation of brethren from the Valley of Great Salt Lake; their presence in connection with the joyful tidings they brought, added considerably to our enjoyment.

The hearts and minds of all, manifested by their works, that nothing abounded but the pure spirit of philanthropy and order, and to the credit of our talented musician Mr. WILLIAM PITT and associates composing the orchestre, their cheerful notes animated the hearts to that degree, that the feet acted well their part in the scene. In conclusion the assembly was dismissed with prayer by Bishop Aaron Johnson.

From the Plains.

At a meeting of the California Enterprise Company, Thos. H. Owen, Captain, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we return our united thanks to Capt. Allen Taylor, the other officers and members of the train of Latter-day Saints for their kindness and gentlemanly conduct in stopping and procuring for us our teams which broke from our carrel on the morning of the 25th of July, a part of which were discovered on Wood river, some 130 miles from where they left our camp. Also, for their vigilant exertions in rescuing a number from the hands of some individuals near Fort Childs, who were determined to detain them, in which, had they succeeded, we would have suffered great inconvenience, since our teams are our main dependence here.

Resolved, That the sincere gratitude of our company be extended to the officers and members of this train, for the hospitality shown to several of our number who were in search of our cattle and for giving them the cheering intelligence that they were found.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the officers of our company be presented to Capt. Taylor.

THOS. H. OWEN, Captain,
THOS. KEALEY, 1st Lieut.
RILEY SENTER, 2d Lieut & cl'k.

Camp of California Enterprize Company, on North Fork of Platte river, 300 miles west of Council Bluffs, Aug. 7th, 1849.

Capt. Taylor, commanding one of our trains, has kindly sent us the above letter by return mail; and for ought we know, it might have been a Mr. Wilson who tried to get the cattle away from Captain Taylor, as we learn that a man by that name reported that the Mormons had stolen cattle and that the Government was going to raise troops to re-take them. The owners were glad to receive their property, and met with no difficulty in obtaining it. But the Mormons being true men, were not disposed to give the cattle up to worthless vagabonds on the plains.

Judge Owen is well known in Illinois and other States. He is an honorable and a high-minded man, if he is a Democrat.

Poor.

The Bishop is instructed and counselled to feed and clothe the Lord's poor according to his ability; but the Devil's poor have no claim on him. The Lord's poor are the sickly poor, the diligent and industrious that have been unfortunate, though have a good and unblemished character. The devil's poor are those who can labor, but feel that they ought to be supported without labor. Wo unto an idle, lazy, sluggish or indolent person, for it is written that such shall go hungry, naked and destitute. It is also written to the Bishop. "Thou shall not give the childrens' meat to dogs."

Music Hall.

This building is now completed at an expense of about three hundred and fifty dollars. The church has the use of it on Sundays and Sunday evenings; and also one evening during the week on their own terms. It was built at individual expense. Every person can pay to the proprietor whatever he or she may think proper, as his or her circumstauces and generosity may allow. It will be a comfortable place for meetings and also cleanly. Give for this accommodation, or for the above privileges whatever you think proper and all will be right. Remember that the proprietor *furnishes lights and fuel, and keeps it clean and in order*. The High Council will meet in it at their regular sessions during the season. Parties of pleasure and amusement can be accommodated with it during the Holydays at moderate charges.

Desmoine Mail.

Mr. Samuel Ferrin, of Indian Town, situate directly on the above mail route, fifty miles east of Kanesville, proposes to carry the above mail at the rates of the former contractors. He is acquainted with the route—is a go-ahead western man—can raft a barrel of whisky and a corn dodger thrown in, up the Missouri river, if necessary, and we will not say that he cannot make a yoke of steers and wagon out of dry cottonwood withes. He is decidedly fitted for crossing the sloughs, and can go where any Indian can. He can unquestionably give the security which the government would require for the faithful performance of his duty. Will not the department try him. We believe, if he had the contract, we should receive our mails by due course, weather or no weather.

Letter to Orson Hyde.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 16, 1849.

PRESIDENT ORSON HYDE:

Beloved Brother: The Lord has been devising, or rather making manifest ways and means to facilitate the gathering of his Saints in these last days, and we lose no time in cheering your heart with the intelligence, and offering such suggestions as may be wisdom for you to follow, in helping to roll on the glorious work of gathering Israel.

The saints are prospering in this valley, which is a very natural result of their good endeavors to keep the commandments and work righteousness. The desire of the brethren to see Zion built up, is constantly increasing; and their labors are tending more and more to this one great object. Of our proceedings, the circumstances of the saints, and things in general in this region, you will soon learn by our late epistle; and we write you more particularly at this time, concerning the gathering, and the mission of our general agent, for the PERPETUAL EMIGRATING FUND, for the coming year, Bishop Edward Hunter, who will soon be with you, bearing the funds already raised in this place; and we will here state our instructions to Bishop Hunter, so that you may the more fully comprehend our designs.

In the first place, this Fund has been raised by voluntary donations, and is to be continued by the same process, and by so managing, as to preserve the same, and cause them to multiply.

Bishop Hunter is instructed to go direct to Kanesville, and confer with the general authorities of the church at that place, and by all means within his reach, procure every information, so as to make the most judicious application of the funds in the purchase of young oxen and cows, that can be worked effectually to the valley, and that will be capable of improving and selling after their arrival, so as to continue the fund the following year.

We will give early information, to those whom we have directed to be helped, and such others as he shall deem wisdom, being aided in his judgmen by the authorities among you, so that they may be preparing their wagons, &c., for the journey.

Wagons are so plenty here, that it is very desirable not to purchase with the perpetual fund; but let those to be assisted make wagons of wood, when they cannot get iron, such as will be strong and safe to bring them here, so that all the funds may be appropriated to the purchase of such things as will improve in value, by being transferred to this place.

The poor can live without the luxuries of life, on the road, and in the valley, as well as in Pottawatamie and other places; and those who have means to purchase luxuries have monies to procure an outfit of their own, and need no help, therefore let such as are helped, receive as little assistance in food and clothing, wagons, &c., as can possibly make them comfortable to this place, and when they arrive, they can go to work and get their outfit, of all things necessary for comfort and convenience, better than where they are, and even luxuries.

As early in the spring as it will possibly do, on account of feed for cattle, Br. Hunter will gather all his company, organize them in the usual order, and preside over the camp, traveling with the same to this place; having previously procured the best teamsters possible, such as are accustomed to driving, and will be gentle, kind and attentive to their teams.

When the saints thus helped arrive here, they will give their obligation to the Church to refund to the amount of what they have received, as soon as circumstances will permit; and labor will be furnished to such as wish on the public works, and good pay; and as fast as they can procure the necessaries of life, and a surplus, that surplus will be applied to liquidating their debt, and thereby increasing the Perpetual Fund.

By this it will readily be discovered, that the Funds are to be appropriated in the form of a loan, rather than a gift; and this will make the honest in heart rejoice, for they love to labor, and be independant by their labor, and not live on the charity of their friends; while the lazy idlers, if any such there be, will find fault, and want every luxury furnished them for their journey, and in the end pay nothing. The Perpetual Fund will help no such idlers; we have no use for them in the valley; they had better stay where they are; and if they think they can devise a better way of appropriating the emigrating funds, than we propose let them go to work, get the funds, make the appropriation, set us a better pattern, and we will follow it; and by that time we are confident they will have means of their own, and will need no help.

Brother Hunter will return all the funds to this place next season, when the most judicious course will be pursued to convert all the cattle and means into cash, that the same may be sent abroad as speedily as possible on another mission, together with all that we can raise besides to add to it; and we anticipate the Saints at Potawatamie and in the States, will increase the funds by all possible means the coming winter, so that our agents may return with a large company.

The few thousands we send out by our agent, at this time is like a grain of mustard seed in the earth; we send it forth into the world, and among the Saints, a good soil; and we expect it will grow and flourish, and spread abroad in a few weeks so that it will cover England, cast its shadow on Europe, and in process of time compass the whole earth: that is to say, these funds are designed to increase until Israel is gathered from all nations, and the poor can sit under their own vine and inhabit their own house, and worship God in Zion.

If from any cause, there should be a surplus of funds in the hands of our agent, when he leaves the States with a company, he will deposite the same with some good house, subject to our order, or bring it with him as wisdom dictates.

We remain your Brethren
in the Gospel,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Tallow.—Cash will be paid for tallow at this office.

For the Guardian.

Letter from G. A. Smith—Account of travel—tremendous snow storm—60 head of Cattle Perished—Chickens and Pigs froze to death—no person died on the journey—Companies not to start after the Middle of June.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, Muddy Fork, 930 miles fm Winter Quarters, Oct. 16, '49.

BR. HYDE—Dear Sir: As we expect to meet the Fall express from the Valley to the States in a day or two, we thought it advisable to drop a hasty note to you, for publication in the Guardian, for the benefit of all concerned. You have been informed of our progress and prosperity on our Journey from time to time as opportunities offered. The last we wrote you was at Fort Laramie, since then no opportunity of sending letters to the States has presented itself. After leaving Laramie, we continued our journey slowly as heretofore, but making progress every day, keeping a vigilant eye to the welfare of our cattle, as the first three hundred miles, nearly, of our journey was through mud and mire, after that heavy sand for considerable distance; but pasture was first rate, and our cattle withstood the journey well, and up to our arrival at Laramie, we believe, neither our camp or Br. Benson's had lost a single head, with the exception of one or two cows that got killed in the yoke. After we passed Laramie, the feed became inferior but we found a sufficient supply for our cattle, and indeed, we have found a plenty all the while, with the exception of two or three days in the neighborhood of the Willow Springs, where the alkali or poisonous springs abound. Through these wild plains, lies the bones of hundreds of cattle, that have died the past summer, (no less than the bones of nine head we counted in one heap,) belonging to the gold diggers, bound for California. Through this desolate part of our journey we lost but a few head of our cattle, and those that died, were chiefly worn down by the journey. When we arrived at the Sweet Water river, about 6 miles below Independence Rock, a recruit of some 60 yoke of cattle, together with several wagons and teamsters from the Valley met us, that had been sent by the President to our relief, under the charge of Br. David Fullmer and Joseph Young which was a welcome meeting to us, as our cattle were much fatigued and needed respite. The cattle thus sent were divided, between the three camps, viz: E. T. Bensons, Capt. Richards and ours, which relieved us much, and we rolled along with ease and weather pleasant. Although at Independance Rock, some 25 or 30 head strayed away, but we recovered them all, except one cow, after following some thirteen head about one hundred miles. We crossed over Rocky Ridge on the 2nd of this month, near the summit of the South Pass, with the Wind River chain of mountains on the north; toward night it began to snow and blow quite hard and fast from the North-east, weather increasing in coldness which obliged us to encamp the best way we could (without carrelling,) on a branch of the Sweet water. E. T. Benson and Captain Richard's camp some ten or twelve miles ahead on Willow Creek. We turned our cattle loose and drove them into the willows near by to do the best they could and share their fate; and such a storm of wind and snow as we experienced, we think was never superceded in Pottawatamie. For thirty-six hours, it continued to howl around us, unceasingly, blowing nearly a hurricane, drifting the snow in every direction, and freezing fast to whatever it touched. Being unable to keep fires, (except a few who had stoves in their wagons,) we had to be content without them, and do the best we could. Many were the mother and infant that was obliged to be in bed under their frail covering that sheltered them from the pitiless blast, to keep them from perishing with nothing perhaps, but a piece of dry bread, or a few crackers to subsist upon, while the winds spent their fury upon our camp of Canvass, covering it with a mass of ice, the snow drifting around us in some places to the depth of three or four feet. Many were the reflections that passed through our mind in regard to our situation, and the welfare of our cattle during the storm, but felt resigned to our fate, and Heavens' will. On the morning of the third day, the storm abated and we turned out through the chilling blast, (from off these everlasting snow capped mountains, being at an altitude of about seven thousand feet,) and snow to look for our famishing, and as we expected many perished cattle. As we wended our way down the stream among the Willows; indeed it was a sorrowful sight to behold our perished cattle, one after another cold and stiff, lying in the snow banks food for wolves, ravens, catamounts, magpies, &c., that inhabit these mountainous regions in countless numbers, and live on prey. The greater part of our cattle had made their way during the storm about five miles off to the Sweet Water, where they obtained pasture and fared quite well, not one being found perished, while those that tarried behind fell a prey to hunger and the merciless storm. Upwards of sixty head of cattle perished in the three camps. Those of our cattle that survived the storm, did not recover from its effects for several days, others died in consequence, and some show the effects yet, although they are improving at present, as we find quite plenty of mountain grass, and that hearty and good, and we are in tolerable good rolling order, making from 12 to 15 miles per day, and we hope if we are prospered to reach the Valley in eight or ten days from this time.

Notwithstanding our loss, we consider we have been blessed and prospered considering our late start from Winter Quarters. The goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Parent has attended us on our journey, and surely we have been protected and preserved beyond those that have preceded us. Not a solitary death has occurred of man, woman or child in our camp. Although we have experienced storms, and endured cold weather. It was so cold during the storm, and after, that chickens, pigs, &c., froze to death, and men passed over the Sweet Water on the ice.

Many has been the grave we have passed on our journey, some of friends near and dear, others of strangers, that has fallen by the shaft of the destroyer, while journeying

over these boundless plains of sage, and mountains of rock, where the buffalo, elk, antelope, bear, ravenous wolf, &c., ranges undisturbed, except by the red man, or the journeying emigrant.

Many has been the grave of the gold seeker we have seen, whose bodies have been disinterred by the wolves, and the bones, pantaloons, hose, and other things lying strewed around, with the head board lying near, informing the traveler, who had been buried where from, the day they died, age, disease, &c. But we have not seen a solitary instance where one of the Saint's tombs have been disturbed by the wolves. Among the graves of those whose bones lies around their graves, bleaching in the sun, their flesh been consumed by the ravenous wolf, we recognize the names of several noted mobocrats from the States of Missouri and Illinois, who took an active and prominent part in persecuting, mobbing and driving the Saints from these States. Among others, we noticed at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains the grave of one E. Dodd, of Galatin, Mo., died on the 19th of July last, of typhus fever. The wolves had completely disintered him. The clothes in which he had been buried lied strewed around. His under jaw bone lied in the grave, with the teeth complete, the only remains discernable of him. It is believed he was the same Dodd, that took an active part, and a prominent mobocrat in the murder of the Saints at Hawns Mills, Mo. If so, it is a righteous retribution. Our God will surely inflict punishment upon the heads of our oppressors, in his own due time and way.

We would earnestly recommend to all emigrating companies hereafter, coming to the Valley, not to attempt to leave the Missouri river after the middle of June, for if they start later, they will almost be certain to encounter severe snow storms as we have, in crossing these everlasting snow capped, and rock bound mountains. By starting early they will be apt to miss the snows, and have time and opportunity for recruiting a few days. When their cattle are worn down, or any one sick and not able to travel and not have to encounter the cold weather, &c. The weather at present is quite pleasant, although freezing quite hard every night. The camps are healthy, in good spirits and feel to rejoice in the God of their fathers, and in his goodness and protecting mercies. We hope in a few days to meet our brethren whom we love in the Valley of the Mountains of Joseph, and mingle and rejoice with them, where no doubt you will hear from us again. E. T. Bensons and Capt. Richards companies have broke up into tens, and gone ahead in order to pass through the kanyons of the mountains, one ten of our camp has rolled out also. We have a company of upwards of 40 wagons at present, including the Welch, we expect to continue so, until we reach the Valley, as pasture here is rich and quite plenty. Farewell, may the Lord bless you forever, and all the Saints. Amen.

As ever, we remain your
brethren in Christ,
GEO. A. SMITH,
W. I. APPLEBY.

Mr. Rives at the French Court.—The Telegraph announces that Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, has had an interview with the President of France, and that he was well received. This must be gall and wormwood to the Foreign Organ at Washington, and to the other Locofoco papers, which have strenuously labored to put the Administration in the wrong, and to show that Mr. Poussin was clearly in the right in this matter. The Washington Union has been the recipient of all Mr. Poussin's views upon the questions at issue between the two countries, and has occupied whole columns in defending his case. Unfortunately for the minister and his organ, the President of the French Republic has himself disavowed his conduct, and has discharged from office the Cabinet Minister who sustained him, and acquiesced in the propriety of Mr. Possin's dismissal from official intercourse at Washington. What will the Foreign Organ try next?

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday, 13th inst., George Fitch, of Knox County Ill., living at Dr. Rust's three quarters of a mile below this place, went out to the woods after breakfast, and while in the act of escaping from a tree which he was falling, he was crushed beneath the top. Dr. Rust a short time afterwards went for the wood, and found him in this position. He was immediately conveyed to the doctor's house, but every means employed to restore him proved unavailing. He died shortly after taken to the house, and left five children to lament his loss.

The company from the Valley met a party of seventeen gold diggers from Virginia, on their way to Fort Hall, at Sweet Water river, 250 miles from the Fort, and the snows were upon them then, and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to reach that point.

Fatal Affray in St. Louis.—A rencontre occurred in St. Louis on Monday last near the Planter's House, between a Mr. Newton Wimer, and a Mr. James S. Thomas, which resulted in the wounding of both, and the subsequent death of the former. Mr. Thomas it is thought will recover. The loss of some money by Mr. Thomas was the cause of the affair. The affray is thus described by the Union:

"Mr. Wimer drew a brace of single barrel pistols, and Mr. Thomas drew a revolver. Their first shots were fired simultaneously. Mr. W's second shot took effect in Mr. T's left side, and passed around towards his back, following the 3d rib. When Mr. T. had discharged the contents of his revolver, W. rushed upon him with a *colt*, which was suspended from his wrist. With this weapon he inflicted a wound upon the front and another upon the back of Mr. T's head. These blows stunned Mr. T., and caused him to settle to a stooping posture, and Mr. W. then seized him. By this time officer Owens and several other persons reached the combatants, and were in the act of seperating them, when Mr. T. drew a single barrel pistol and shot Mr. W. in the abdomen. Mr. W. soon grew very weak, and would have fallen had he not been supported by friends, who placed him in a cab and conveyed him to the residence of his brother.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1849.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

Boston, Nov. 25—1½ A. M.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock last night. The intelligence by the Caledonia is comparatively of little interest. No event of special importance has occurred in any part of Europe. The aspect of matters in Turkey has not materially changed. In England nothing has transpired of special interest.

England.

The new minister to the United States, Mr. Bulwer, has sailed from Portsmouth, in a steamer sloop of war, according to Hunt's telegraph. His first business on his arrival will be to know what encouragement, if any, the United States gives to the attempted withdrawal of Canada from British rule. It is understood that he has full power to resist, energetically, all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua. It is said that the Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent Annexation to the United States if the popular will should be decidedly expressed in favor of that measure.

The British Parliament was prorogued until the 16th January next. The Queen has issued a proclamation for a day of general Thanksgiving on the 15th inst., on account of the abatement of the cholera in Great Britain and Ireland.

Ireland remains perfectly quiet.

Austria.

In Austria three additional executions have taken place. Haynau has published an amnesty. The Emperor has decreed that all officers who return to the Austrian standard before November 26th, 1849, are to be restored to their ranks. The Jesuits are fast returning to Austria.

Rome.

In the Roman States things remain as before. A deputation has left for Portici to request the Pope to return.

All the Papal States are to remain closed until further orders.

Russia and Turkey.

Fuad Effendi has been informed by Count Nesselrode that the Czar demands that the Hungarian refugees should be located in the interior of Candia, or such part of the British territory as may afford the greatest facilities for keeping them under *surveillance*. If any of the refugees wish to go to France or England they may be permitted so to do. The Czar will take no notice of their departure, for whether in France or England there can be no doubt but that the refugees will busy themselves in preparing for new revolutions.

Germany.

The relations between the Prussians and Neufchatel are in progress of adjustment. Neufchatel returns to the same position which she occupied before the revolution. England has offered her mediation on the matter. Mr. Carr has received a request from the American residents in Paris, that he would exert himself in favor of the Hungarian refugees.

General Summary.

The Hungarian exiles were still at Widdin, the entire number is stated at about 120, principally officers.

Bem denies his final conversion to Islamism.

By Electric Telegraph from Paris of Friday morning, intelligence was received that Mr. Rives was received on Thursday by the President of the Republic—the President was most gracious, but he observed that in consequence of the difficulties that had arisen between the two governments, he would have been deprived of the honor of receiving him, if instead of being a Republican Minister, he had been a Monarchial Ambassador.

The Presse contradicts the statement that the French Government had despatched a courier from Paris to St. Petersburgh, to explain to the Czar, that the sailing of the French and English fleets towards the Dardanelles was the result of a misunderstanding.

Private latters from Constantinople of October 26th, announce the arrival of a British fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The instructions of the English Envoy, of 24th October, expressed the still greater determination of the English Government to grant material support to the Sultan in case of emergency, and to form a defensive alliance with the Pope in the event of Russia's attempting hostile measures. The French Envoy's instructions were nearly to the same effect; but although there was an evident desire that France and England should act in concert, it was not certain that a defensive alliance would be formed with the Sultan. In the event of a war, it was understood, however, that France would support Turkey as long as she acted with prudence. The Sultan and his Ministers were greatly pleased with the approval of their conduct by the London and Paris press, and with the support of the two great powers. It would be impossible for the Emperor to commence hostilities before next May, and it was hoped that the dispute in the mean time would be adjusted.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a levy of 15000 men in the Lombardo-Venitian Kingdom.

The Cologne Gazette states that there are many symtoms which tend to the supposition that war will be renewed with Denmark. A report is already in circulation that an army of the Empire, under Gen. Penkar, is in readiness to march.

No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia, relative to the letter of the Porte.

NEWS PER CANADA.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Advices from Constantinople to the 1st inst., state that the British fleet was anchored in Alonkai Bay, and would remain there until the arrival of the courier, with the answer of the Czar, to the communication of Fuad Effendi. Should that answer prove unfavorable, the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople. Sir Stratford Canning has communicated to the Turkish government, that the English cabinet had unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. Similar communications have been made by General Aupick, on behalf of the French Government.

France.

The political news is unimportant, the most gratifying feature is the interview between the President and Mr. Rives, at Elysee. The National says: the American minister made an address on the occasion, but observed total silence on the subject of the misunderstanding between France and the United States. The President, however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American minister and his country.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French, seems to increase in violence. The French Consul at Mogadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously; a French frigate has been sent to his relief, and there is every probability that this affair will end in the bombardment of Tangier.

Hungary and Austria.

From Hungary, we learn that fresh collisions have taken place. No fewer than fifteen additional executions at Arad were threatened daily. Kossuth's valedictory address to his countrymen, written at Orsova, is published. It is written in his most spiritthusiastic and poetical style. Haynau of this, carrying on the most unrelenting cruelties, unchecked by higher authority.

The Jews at Pesth are threatened with violence, unless they pay up the contributions demanded.

Kossuth's Address.

The ingrate whom thou has fattened with thy abundance, rose against thee, a traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast been betrayed, thou hast been sold, my country! Thy death-sentence has been written, beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt; yes, in the fervor of my boldest thoughts I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of Omnipotence, as believe he should ever be a traitor to his country. Thou hast been betrayed by him into whose hands I had but a little space before, deposited the power of our great country, which he sworeto defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood; he has done treason to that heart's blood—he has done treason to his mother, and the glitter of gold has been for more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country—base gain has more value in his eyes, than his country, and God has abandoned him, as he has abandoned his God for his allies in hell. Magyars! beloved companions! blame me not for having cast my eyes on this man, and for having given to him my place; it was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence, the army loved him and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud, and, nevertheless, this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him, Magyars, curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him milk.

New York, Nov. 27, 5 P. M.

The London Times contains a letter from Austria, dated 4th instant, from which it appears that the Emperor of Russia has carried his point with the Turkish government despite the interference of England and France. The Porte has pledged itself to keep in safe custody, in one or more of the Turkish fortresses, all those refugees whose names may be submitted by the Austrian and Russian governments, and immediately banish the others. By this arrangement no chance is left to Kossuth and his compatriots for ever escaping to England or the United States.

Important from Nicaragua.

New York, Nov. 28, 5 P. M.

By an arrival from Balize in Honduras, the Herald received the following important intelligence, dated Balize, 22d Oct.

On the 29th April the American brig M. C. Draper was wrecked 100 miles north of San Juan through the treachery of the pilot—the vessel was abandoned, goods saved and put on shore. The crew and passengers camped on the beach, when they were attacked by Indians, who robbed them of everything. Three days after giving timely notice, the Captain of the brig, accompanied by friendly Indians, proceeded to the village of Quamwatla to rescue the stolen property. The inhabitants, who were the land pirates, had deserted the village, which was then burned by friendly Indians. The party returned to their camp on the beach, where, after twenty days suffering, they were taken and carried to Balize. When the news of the sacking of the Quamwatla reached San Juan, Nicaragua, the Mosquito King and commissioners proceeded to get evidence in the case; they obtained from the pilot, who lured the brig to destruction, false statements relative to almost every particular; rebutting evidence was adduced here, and thus the matter rests.

The Herald says, "the affair has caused considerably excitement among the Indians, and to make the most of the occurrence, the Mosquito King and the English Agent were taking evidence, to be used, most likely, in the correspondence with our government on the Nicaragua question.

From California.

New York, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Crescent City arrived this morning with dates to Nov. 2. She has on board $1,000,000 in gold dust on freight, and $400,000 among the hands and passengers. There is no news of importance. The accounts from California continue encouraging. The health of the miners is generally good, with the exception of some slight attacks of dysentery. There had been large arrivals from Europe and the United States. One hundred British vessels were at San Francisco. It is said that there were 80,000 persons at the mines. Thirteen hundred passengers passed through Chagres on the 22th and 20th October. One hundred persons were awaiting passage for California.

A naval execution had taken place on board the frigate Savannah, for an attempt to murder some of the officers.

The Constitution of the State of California had been adopted and published. The Crescent City brings 160 passengers, including a minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Cincinnati, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

A tremendous fire is raging. Lot, Pugh & Co's extensive pork house, on Sycamore street, is destroyed, Stagg & Shay's pork house is now in flames.

Dec. 7—7 P. M. The fire originated in the smoke-house attached to Lot, Pugh & Co's pork house. It was discovered at half past two o'clock; in a few minutes the whole premises were in flames. The extensive house of Stagg & Shay, adjoining, soon caught, and in an hour the two largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins. For a time, the buildings opposite, on Court and Sycamore streets were threatened, having been several times on fire. The flames are now subdued. Pugh's house was full of provisions and three thousand dressed hogs; all were lost. There was a large quantity of hams, all destroyed. Stock and house insured.

Washington, Dec. 7—5 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Bayly the House proceeded to vote for Speaker. First ballot—Cobb, 63; Winthrop, 102; Richardson, 29; Potter, 14; Wilmot, 8; Gentry, 5; Scattering, 3.

Second ballot—Cobb 62, Winthrop 102, Richardson 20, Potter 18, Wilmot 7, Gentry 5, Scattering 3.

Third ballot—Cobb 66, Winthrop 102, Potter 19, Richardson 23, Gentry 5, Wilmot 7, Scattering 3.

Fourth ballot—Cobb 65, Winthrop 104, Richardson 23, Potter 18, Wilmot 7, Gentry 5, Scattering 5. No choice. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Great Conflagration—$140,000 worth of Property Destroyed!!

About half-past twelve o'clock last night, fire was discovered issuing from the roof of Mr. Henry T. Blow's castor oil manufactory, at the corner of Tenth street and Clark avenue. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon the whole building was enveloped. There was a light wind blowing at the time from the southeast, which carried the fire across an alley on the north, to a two story dwelling owned by L. Clamorgan, fronting Tenth street. On the rear to Clamorgan's lot, there was another dwelling, which was also soon wrapped in flames, and adjoining this on the north, fronting an alley, a double two story frame dwelling, belonging to R. W. Powell, was also soon on fire, and then a two story brick belonging to the same gentleman, fronting Tenth street, caught. By this time, the heat was so intense, that it set fire to Mr. Blow's white lead factory—and when we left the ground, all these buildings were burning, with a fair prospect for the destruction of many others.

Mr. Blow supposes his loss will amount to something like *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars*—on which there is an insurance of about one half the entire loss.

There were in the oil factory about $80,000 worth of castor beans, none of which were saved.

We could not learn whether the two houses on Clamorgan's lot were insured or not. Those on the next lot, belonging to Mr. Powell, were insured for $600 each—one of them cost $1200; the other, $1000. Seting down Mr. Blow's loss at $130,000, and taking into consideration the loss of furniture, and fixtures of the other houses burnt, we may safely estimate the loss by this fire at $140,000.

It is not a little strange that we should have three large fires in as many consecutive nights? Can it be that we have amongst us some desperate villians, who are playing the part of incendiaries? Circumstances appear to indicate it.

This fire originated in the room in which castor beans were kept; it is not likely there was any fire in it.

The Montezano House, burnt night before last, was not occupied at all—and the buildings burnt the night before, formed just such a cluster as any incendiary would like to fire. —[St. Louis Union.

The Ship Humboldt.—We notice that the Hannibal Journal expresses some apprehensions for the fate Cook Campbell, a young man of that place, who was a passenger on the ship Humbolt from Panama to San Francisco, and of which vessel no tidings of her arrival have been heard. That paper says, the last heard of the vessel, she was seen in a wrecked condition, by a French vessel, on a reef, and it is supposed she was lost and all her passengers and crew. A letter was received in this city by the last steamer from San Francisco, which expresses the same fears. Nothing had then been heard of the Humbolt, although several months had elapsed since her departure from Panama. We have reason to fear that several young men of this city—one of whom formerly worked in this office—were passengers in her.—[St. Louis Republican.

Gold Diggins.—The National Intelligencer learns that, in an official report to the War department, on the civil affairs of California, Gen. Riley estimates the number of persons actually employed in digging gold, at ten thousand, while the number of persons engaged in other employments at the Placers, would greatly increase this amount. It is probable that the report in question will accompany the President's Message.

Heavy Damages for Stage Accident.—The case of Franklin Somers vs. the Ohio Stage Company, was tried last week in the Superior Court of Cleveland, and resulted in a verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff. Owing to the reckless driving of a drunken driver, the plaintiff was thrown from the outside seat of the coach and much injured.

More Fraud in Land Warrants.—Geo. H. Hiekman, a young Baltimore lawyer, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, on a charge of procuring money and land on land warrants to which were attached forged and fraudulent powers of attorney. The charge preferred by Justice Denny.

From the St. Louis Republican.

HORRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life.

The steamers Gen. Jesup and Duroc have just arrived from New Orleans, bringing us papers to the 17th inst., containing details of the calamitous explosion on board the steamer Louisiana. We append them.

Capt. Cannon, of the Louisiana, was arrested in New Orleans, and gave bonds in $6,000, to appear and answer to the charge of criminal negligence, by which the accident occurred.

It will be seen, that Maj. Edmondson, of this county, Mr. King, of this city, and Mr Andy Bell, and others of the State, were victims of the calamity.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Storm, was severely injured; and his brother, an engineer, was killed.

On the 16th ult., about five o'clock, the steamboat Louisiana, just putting out from the Levee in order to go down the river and take on board some imigrant passengers, was blown up, her boilers exploding and carrying away not only her own cabin and decks, but also the larboard side of the Storm, and the starboard of the Bostona. The Louisiana was bound for St. Louis, and had on board more than two hundred persons, passengers and crew. The Storm was just coming in from Louisville, having left the principal part of her passengers at Lafayette. The Bostona arrived from Louisville on Wednesday morning, and many persons were on her decks to look at the Louisiana as she went out. The Levee was, of course, crowded with people, as it usually is when a boat is about arriving or departing. The loss of life has, owing to all these circumstances, been enormous, and at present there is no possibility of saying how many persons were killed and wounded.

Of the immense number on the Louisiana, we can say but little. The explosion carried many of them far into the air, and tossed the bleeding fragments upon land and wave. The sight was a terrible one, depriving even those that witnessed it of the faculty of transmitting the picture in words. But a few moments intervened between the explosion and the sinking of the Louisiana, which carried with it all record of its crowded deck.

Capt. Cannon, the commander, was standing at the time on the Levee, as the boat was not to start for fifteen minutes. He escaped with slight injury, but his brother, E. Cannon, of this city, was most seriously hurt.

The destruction of life would have been much greater, had not the explosion passed over the great number of persons on the Levee near the boat. The fragments were hurled in every direction; a large piece of one of the boilers was thrown upon the Levee, and one, entire—a mass of iron, fifteen feet long, and weighing thousands of pounds—was thrown six hundred feet from the river, landing within three steps of the door of the "White Mansion Coffee House," at the corner of Canal street. This almost incredible exhibition of the power of steam can now be seen there. In its passage it struck against some bales of cotton, which lessened its force, or the huge mass would have penetrated the house. In its fall it killed two men, and a mule attached to a dray! another piece of boiler struck a sign in Natchez street, and parts of the wreck were carried for squares from the scene of the disaster. Several limbs of the unfortunate victims were found nearly opposite to Gravier street.

In reference to the mass of iron at the corner of Canal and Levee streets, which is an entire half of one of the Louisiana's boilers, the flue is crushed or rolled together like sheet lead. One end of this huge fragment is smeared with blood, mixed with hair. The effects of the explosion on the ceiling of the Bostona's fore cabin are awful to behold. The whole surface is stained of a claret-color, occasioned by the scattering of the blood of the victims.

Still Later.

To the politeness of one of the pilots of the Duroc, we are indebted for a paper received at Memphis, by the Autocrat, on the evening of the 17th, giving full particulars. From that paper, we copy these affecting particulars. The Delta says:

The event of Thursday was the most disastrous of the kind that ever occurred in this city. The extent of the mortality will exceed our highest estimates. All the facts discovered thus far, gives color to the gloomiest apprehensions of the number killed. More than sixty-four dead have already been recognized—more than forty were exposed in the Baronne street watch house yesterday, and at least twenty were in the dead houses of the several hospitals. Several have died at private houses. Many others have no doubt floated down the stream, and will never be heard of again. Others have been crushed under the weight of the wreck, and their bodies will not rise for some time.

Early yesterday we visited the scene of the disaster. A large crowd was assembled on the Levee. Not a vestige of the Louisiana was visible, but the Storm and Bostona lay in the same position they occupied when the explosion occurred. There they were, the Storm a perfect wreck, riddled and crushed from the boilers to the stern; the Bostona, a costly and beautiful boat, also, with her pilot house knocked off, and her wheel house badly crushed.

The list of killed and wounded is of course very incomplete, and yet truly is it formidable enough. We think it would not be extravagant to estimate the killed and those who will die of their wounds from the explosion at 150, and the wounded at 100 more, making a total of 250 persons, killed and injured by one steamboat explosion.

The advantages of advertising were never more clearly exemplified than in the case of a dry goods dealer in New York, who, in a few months, by the means of advertising, built up a business that would be profitable to any house, of however long standing.

DIED,

Three miles from Newyark, Andrew county, Mo. on the 2d ult., DAVID W. McCALL, son of James A. and Ann McCall, of consumption, aged 20 years and three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock, than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

WANTED—By the subscriber any quantity of Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Wildcat, Raccoon, Mink, and Deer Skins, for which the highest price will be paid. Also dry hides taken in exchange for goods. HENRY A. TERRY.

Little Pigeon, Nov. 28, 1849.

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!

Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere: for our motto is,

Small Profits and Ready Pay.

BECK & McENTURF.

N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.

Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.

St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for those branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew Burnam, living near Kanesville, on the road leading from Kanesville to Council Point, TWO STRAY COWS, described as follows, viz: one of them is red, white faced, line back, white under the belly, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen, judged, five years old, about common size, prized at nine dollars and fifty cents. The other is a small red Cow, white face and belly, end of her tail white and three white feet, a red spot under her right eye, two white spots on her back, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen; judged, four years old, last spring, prized at nine dollars. T. BURDICK,

Clerk, Board of Co. Com.

Kanesville, Nov. 29, 1848.—d12 3t*

GREAT BARGAIN.

CAPT. R. C. PETTY, residing at the OLD AGENCY, on the Missouri river, directly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, where the Great National Railroad must cross, if it is constructed, offers for sale his splendid and extensive claim of land, well improved, excellent timber and water, with good and commodious buildings, at a price that cannot fail to ensure a fortune to him who is lucky enough to invest a little capital in such an eligible location.

Call and take a look, and see what advantages this point holds out in this age of improvements.

Old Agency, Dec. 12, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Ja.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment. Give us a call and you will find all kinds of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large assortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov29 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Friendship.

"Oh Friendship! Cordial for the human breast,
So little felt, so fervently expressed;
Thy blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;
The promise of delicious fruit appears:

We hug the hopes of constancy and truth,
Such is the folly of our dreaming youth;
But soon alas! detect the rash mistake
That sanguine inexperience loves to make;

Whoever undertake a friend's great part
Should be renewed in nature, pure in heart,
Prepared for martyrdom, and strong to prove
A thousand ways the force of genuine love.

We may be called to give up health and gain,
To exchange ease for trouble, pleasure for pain,
To echo sigh for sigh, and groan for groan,
And wet our cheeks, with sorrows not our own.

The heart of man, for such a task is frail,
When most relied on, is most sure to fail;
Votaries of business, and of pleasure prove
Faithless sometimes in Friendship, as in love.

Retired from all the circles of the gay,
And all the crowds that bustle life away,
Let me enjoy, in some sequestered spot,
Friendship that's true, and there would be my lot.

Society, what is it? without thee,
A reckless mass! confused pomposity,
Thy guardian care, they have not yet explored,
Their future greatness are to be deplored.

Circled within thy balmy breast,
Receiving thy virtues, I would be at rest,
Experience proves thy nature being good,
Thy fountain issues, from the throne of God."

MISCELLANY.

The Pacific Railroad.

The greatest impediment to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi, overland to the Pacific, has been considered to be in the nature of the country over which the road must be carried. From twelve to fifteen hundred miles, in the selection of any route north of Mexico, must be traversed over plains, mountains, and deserts, without timber, without population, without materials or supplies, and thought to be without anything to contribute to the support of the road, short of the Pacific. This has been justly considered the most formidable drawback to any enterprise of such magnitude that has ever presented itself in the history of the world—this timberless, mountainous, and desert region of from twelve to fifteen or seventeen hundred miles.

But a recent discovery near the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains, of a prime article of commerce and cash, opens a mine of capital on the way. It appears that there is no longer any doubt of the existence of inexhaustible supplies of cannel coal near the sources of the Nebraska or Platte river, which is the route of the overland emigrants to California, via the South Pass, the Salt Lake, and the Great Basin. The destitution of timber in the great plains, were there no substitute for fuel, would render them incapable of settlement even by cattle raisers; for there the snows are deep and the winters cold. The coal supplies the fuel—it also supplies an article of trade with the Mississippi river, and will thus contribute to colonize the plains, and to the sale of the public lands along the route to settlers, who will soon produce all the necessary provisions for the workmen.

It is known, also, that iron is found from the frontiers of Missouri to the Rocky Mountains; and with the coal on hand, the means are on the ground for the manufacture of the rails require. Of the wonderful capacities of the Mormon Valley of the Salt Lake, the reports from that quarter would be incredible if they were not all consistent. In a few years more, at this rate, they will be able to raise bread and cattle for the subsistence of 100,000 souls. Their valley is the half-way station on the great central route; and thus all fears on the score of provisions for the workmen are vanished.

With the road finished to the Salt Lake, another important commercial article comes into market—the article of salt. It exists in the heavy brine of the great lake to an inexhaustible capacity of supply; it exists in a crystaline formation at the bottom, and forms an incrustation of salt for a hundred miles along its shores. Rock salt exists in the sorrounding mountains, and copper and gold. But with the completion of a railroad, the New Jerusalem will become a great place of resort to the fashionable world, on account of its wonderful natural curiosties, the singular salubrity of its climate—the valley being 4,000 feet above the sea—and particularly on account of the number and variety of its medical springs.

Such are some of the intermediate advantages in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad via the Platte, the South Pass, and the Salt Lake Valley. The completion of the work to the Sacramento will give the road the exchanges between Europe, America and Asia. What are a hundred millions to the consummation of such a work!—[N. Y. Herald.

Night.

Night is beautiful itself, but still more beautiful in associations. It is not linked, as day is with our cares and our toils—the business, and bitterness of life. The sunshine brings with it action; we rise in the morning, and our task is before us; and night comes, and with it rest. If we leave sleep, and ask not for dreamy forgetfulness, our waking is in solitude, and our employment is thought. Imagination has thrown her glories around the midnight—the orbs of heaven, the silence, the shadows are steeped in poetry. Even in the heart of a crowded city, where the moonlight falls but upon the pavement and roof, the heart would be softened, and mind elevated, amid the loveliness of night's deepest and stillest hours.—[Albany Freeholder.

Charades.

I am a word of ten letters. My 1, 7, 3, 10, is the plural of a certain animal.
My 2, 1, 3, 2, 6, 4, is the character of a man.
My 2, 7, 8, 10, is the name of a river in Egypt.
My 4, 2, 6, 10, 3, is a part of a house.
My 5, 8, 2, 1, 10, is the name of a creeping thing.
My 6, 7, 8, 10, is the character of a person.
My 7, 7, 3, 2, 3, 10, is the condition of a person.
My 8, 7, 3, 4, is a noun in Geometry.
My 9, 7, 10, is a deception.
My 10, 8, 2, 7, 3, is the liquid principle of oils and fats. My whole is a compound.

☞ Answer next number.

COUNTING HOUSE Almanac for 1850.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
February.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
March.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
April.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
June.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
July.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
August.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept'mber.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
October.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
November.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
December.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—The Sanatory Committee of the Board of Health of New York have just made a publication in relation to the Cholera as it prevailed there during the past season. It makes a pamphlet of over one hundred pages, and embodies much valuable matter. Among other things, it is stated that the cholera first appeared on the 10th of May, in the rear basement of No. 20 Orange street. It originated there *de novo*—no connection, mediate or immediate, by persons or things, having been traced or known to exist between the disease prevailing there and and any similar disease in any other locality. In that place all the predisposing causes existed in the utmost intensity. But Dr. Buel, who makes this report, as physician of the Centre Street Hospital, unhesitatingly contends that the subsequent history of the disease did not exhibit any evidence of contagion. On this point, from a close and impartial observation of facts, he has no doubt. The duration of the disease, with the exception of isolated cases introduced into the city from emigrant vessels, was 143 days, viz: from the 10th of May to Oct. 1. The number of persons admitted into the five hospitals was 1901, viz: males, 985; females, 916. Deaths, 1021; cured, 880. Per centage of cure, 46.29; of deaths, 53.71.

The total number of deaths between the periods stated, from all causes, is set down at 15,219. Of this number, 5,017 were of cholera asphyxia; 901 of cholera infantum; 226 of cholera morbus; 615 diarrhœa; 949 dysentery; 344 of inflammation of the stomach and bowels; 34 from other diseases of stomach and bowels; 8,064 from bowel complaint.

Professor Ellet reports that after numerous and various experiments, he could discover no foreign matter in the atmosphere which could be regarded as the source of disease. He could find no substance present in the air capable of producing the chemical effects attributed to "ozone." And, moreover, the investigation convinced him that the experiments of those European chemists who have announced the production by artificial means, of such a new form of matter (as ozone) or such a modified or "allotropic" condition of those forms previously known to us, are unsatisfactory.

Dr. Wells states that of 275 patients received into the Thirteenth street hospital, 111 were habitual drunkards, 59 occasional drinkers, 70 temperate, while of 35 the habits were unknown.

He who reckons without his host, must reckon again.

"I'll tell you, ole feller, I'm a hoss—mane and tail;" bellowed a fellow—whose only symptom of claiming kindred with the noble beast he named, was his being pretty well corned—to a moustached cockney who was putting on *hairs*, in a public place. "I can't hexactly hagree that you har ha 'oss," said the individual who aspirated his nitches, "but hi may safely say you har ha great hass."

The houses in California are to come from all parts of the world, as well as the people. They are building houses in Bordeaux, France, to send to California, and some have already been shipped from Belgium.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie County are hereby notified that the indebtedness of the County for County purposes, and the pressing demands of the State Auditor for State purposes, requires immediate collection as the law directs. Therefore sincerly desiring the good feelings and best interests of the people. I do hope that all who have not paid their taxes will come forward promptly and pay them immediately, and thereby save themselves cost and trouble, and relieve one from the most unpleasant task of distraining property, which should be done immediately for the unpaid taxes of 1848, and cannot at farthierest, be put off longer than the first day of January next for 1849.

C. M. JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 28, 1849.—3t

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRSH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S CHEAP STORE, ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Full and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortmeet of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH, (Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.) *St. Joseph, Missouri.*

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL, WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D., PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Bebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—1t

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
25	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
75	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STRAYED.

STRAYED away from the subscriber in July last, Two THREE YEAR OLD OXEN, on the bottom near Kanesville. Color—dark red and brindled; horns—long, wide set and slender. Supposed to be about Highland Grove or Keg Creek; any one giving information leading to the discovery of the said oxen, or bringing them home, will be rewarded by.

T. D. BROWN, At Brown & Millers' Store

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—3t

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers."

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons, (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and Califonia emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Miller's store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in* Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware, LATEST ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a large and choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident that we have the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of their favors.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.

THE subscribers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1848.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Indian Creek, one mile above Kanesville, in June last, TWO YEARLING STEERS; one is white with red ears, and some red spots about his neck—the other is spotted, red and white, both marked with a crop off the left ear and a slit in the right; whoever knows of their whereabouts will confer a favor by leaving information at Kanesville Mill or with the owner, and will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE FOSTER.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—2t

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

APPLES AND PEACHES—A fresh supply just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Cost Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt; Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

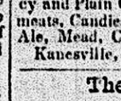
There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.



THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE. No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY, *St. Joseph, Mo.,*

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a **SAW MILL,** which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled

J. W. COOLIDGE, S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved **Fire-arms,** viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 95 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store, hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR *Attorney and Counsellor at Law.*

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY, *Attorney and Councillor at Law.* Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1850. VOLUME I.----NUMBER 25.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BURNSIDE, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COUTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
DAVID WHITMER, Richmond, Mo.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

For the Guardian.

Letter from John Taylor — Incidents of Travel from Salt Lake, &c.

BR. ORSON HYDE: I take great pleasure in communicating to you for the Guardian some of the incidents of our travels, and the objects of our journey from the City of the Great Salt Lake to your beautiful little village on the frontier.

The company principally left the Valley on the 19th October, with the exception of the mail and a few who accompanied it, which left on the 22d. We arrived at Old Fort Kearney on the 7th day of December all in good health and spirits.

The following is a list of the names of the persons composing the company with their destination:

Of the Quorum of the Twelve on Missions.—John Taylor, to France; Lorenzo Snow, to Italy; Erastus Snow, to Denmark; F. D. Richards, to England.

Church Business.—Edward Hunter, E. D. Wooley, Joseph L. Heywood.

On Missions to England.—Jacob Gates, G. B. Wallace, Joseph W Young, Joseph Johnson, Job Smith, H. W. Church, John S. Higbee, Levi Stewart.

On Missions to France—Curtis E. Bolton, and John Pack.

On Mission to Italy—Joseph Toronto.

On Mission to Denmark—Peter Hanson.

On Mission to Sweden—John Forsgreen.

On Business—Robert Pierce, G. W. Hill, W. J. Steward, Dr. Ezekeil Lee, Shadrack Roundy, Russel Homer P. Sessions, A. O. Smoot, J. M. Grant, Charles Decker, Robt. Graham.

Col. John Reese, Merchant of New York; John H. Kinkade, Merchant of St. Louis. Antonio S. Duval, Mr. Kinkades driver. Benj. Homer, returning home.

We found our journey to be very toilsome and unpleasant at this inclement season of the year, and were it not for the missions of a public nature in which many of us were engaged, we should have felt great reluctance at leaving our comfortable homes and firesides, to combat the chilling winds and pittiless storms of the Rocky Mountains and the desert plains. Our journey, on the whole, considering the season, has been a pleasant one. We have scarcely encountered a storm on the way. The snows have fallen on our right and left, before and behind, but with the exception of a slight fall on the Sweet Water, and another on the day of our arrival at Fort Kearney we have escaped unharmed.

Nothing very remarkable occurred on our journey out, except what is common in an Indian country. Between the upper crossing of the Platte and Independence rock we met a company of four men; who were carrying a mail from Fort Laramie to Fort Hall.

They had been robbed the day before, (on the 6th Nov.) by a war party of Crow Indians. The following are the circumstances as they detailed them to us.

As they were traveling on the road, they were attacked by a band of thirty Crows, who took from them their blankets, some of their provisions, one mule, and a quantity of clothing belonging to a gold digger, who accompanied them. After the first shearing they encountered another band who *sans ceremonie*, subjected them to another fleecing. They did not disturb the mail, nor injure them personally; but according to their testimony, were on the contrary very loving to them: hugging them in their blankets, &c. The gentlemen after getting free from their tormentors made the best of their way, night and day, till they met with us; not wishing again to partake of their loving embraces. They were of course pleased under these circumstances to meet with us, and were full of fiery indignation against their red brethren for subjecting them to such an unceremonious *tything*. They stated that in their opinion there were about 300 Indians in all, and that they were a war party on a horse thieving excursion against the shyanns (spelt erroneously Cheyannes,) and Siouxs.

Upon the whole we felt a little amused rather than otherwise at the circumstances which they detailed to us. On looking at their equiptments we found that their red friends had not dealt very unmercifully with them—they had left them their guns, ammunition, saddles, bridles, seven horses, the principal part of their clothing, buffalo robes, and some provisions.

We supposed that it was merely a tax or toll they had put upon them as lords of the soil. Being always liberal themselves, and ready to divide, they naturally supposed that the white man ought to possess the same principles; and as they considered according to their notion of things, that they had a quantity of superfluous clothing, provisions, &c., they thought it but right that their more needy brethren should share of their abundance, and no doubt but they thought they had dealt very liberally with them. We thought differently, and consequently furnished them bedding and provisions.

The above occurrence made us more vigilant in guarding our horses, as we rather preferred to be tythed by our own bishops whom we had with us, than be subject to the ordeal of those who officiate without authority.

Two days journey on the other side of Laramie, while we were baiting our horses at noon, on the banks of the Platte we espied a large body of Indians, who came sweeping down a gentle sloping hill east of us. When they first appeared they were about three quarters of a mile from us, and as they were mounted upon excellent chargers, they came with the rapidity of an arrow. It gave us little time enough to gather our horses and prepare ourselves to meet our beligerent visitors. Capt. Roundy ordered the horses to be gathered and securely tied to the wagons. Gen. Grant acted with great promptness and decision on the occasion; immediately forming us into line, leaving two of our number to tie the horses up. The men showed great intrepidity, every man standing at his post undaunted. The efforts of the Indians were to either break our line or turn our flank; but being repulsed at all points, they were brought to a dead halt, about a rod and a half in front of us. During all this and for sometime after they were shaking out the priming from their fire-arms and priming them anew. Many placed their arrows to their bow strings—their lances in rest—and were wetting the ends of their arrows with their mouths that they might not slip too quick from the finger and thumb.

Their chiefs, whom we supposed kept intentionally behind came up after a while, and showed signs of peace: but as they understood neither French nor English, nor we their language, and neither party having interpreters, we could only conveyour ideas by signs. One of the chiefs presented a paper which had been given him by Major Sanderson, commanding at Fort Laramie, certifying that "this tribe was friendly to the whites," upon which, I told him to withdraw his men a little, which was done immediately. We presented them some crackers, dried meat, tobacco, &c., of which they partook, sat down and had a smoke, and thus everything concluded amicably. We then harnessed up our horses and pursued our journey. They very courteously filed to the right and left, and escorted us on our road till we came opposite their village. They were about two hundred in number and were of the tribe of Shyanns, (as they pronounce it.)

They presented the most respectable appearance of any Indians I have met with. Many of them were dressed in American style with clothes of the best broadcloth, beaver hats, caps, &c. And those who were dressed in Indian costume displayed the greatest elegance of taste in their attire. They were adorned with head dresses of feathers of the richest hues—and their various insignia's of office displayed a taste which is at once wild, romantic and beautiful. They were mounted on excellent horses—richly caparisoned in many instances, and painted off in the most fantastic style—they pawed the ground and champed their bits, and seemed as impatient of restraint as their riders. The whole affair was truly grand, and notwithstanding the peculiar situation in which we were placed, we could not but admire the magnificent display which the lords of the prairie presented, as they dashed with lightning speed upon us, arrayed in all the gaudiness and pride of Indian holiday attire. The scene was rich, and exceeded any theatrical representation we have ever witnessed. Messrs. Edward Hunter, Lorenzo Snow and myself, at the request of their chief, visited their encampment which was about three miles off the road—we found there a large number of lodges, and was informed by a Frenchman that they numbered six hundred warriors—they appeared to be wealthy, and I should think had about three thousand horses seen by us. We visited many of their lodges—they appeared very friendly, but a little chagrined at the occurrence of the morning.

The same evening the Crows made a break upon two of their outposts and stole twelve horses from one and nine from the other. One of the places where the Crows stole from was within a quarter of a mile of our encampment, and nothing saved us from a like fate but the strictness and faithfulness of our guard. These Crows stole a number of horses from a trader in our neighborhood the same night. Mr. Shadrac Roundy, our Captain, kept up a guard of four men at a time with scarce an exception all the way through.

On our arrival at Fort Laramie we obtained supplies for ourselves and horses. Those of our number who had passed this Fort the present summer were astonished at the great improvements which have been made here in a few months time. There was an air of quietness and contentment of neatness and taste, which in connection with the kind reception given by the polite and gentlemanly commander, Major Sanderson, made us feel as if we had found an oasis in the Desert. This same feeling of kindness and gentlemanly deportment seemed to pervade all ranks at the Fort.

The route from Laramie to New Kearney was performed without snow, until within 50 miles of the last named Fort and that snow had fallen before our arrival. Here we again obtained fresh supplies. The Major in command and the Quartermaster cheerfully accommodated us with such things as we needed. I mention these acts of kindness because of our peculiar situation. No one can appreciate fully such acts, unless, they, like us, shall have traversed these desert regions in this inclement season of the year.

On our arrival at Kanesville, we were very much pleased to strike hands again with our brethren and friends from whom we had been separated by the western wilds, and if we may judge from appearances these feelings were reciprocal. We were hailed upon our arrival with songs of rejoicing, firing of guns and other tokens of joy.

We feel to tender to them our warmest thanks for their kindness, hospitality and benevolence. We here meet a kindred spirit, and find that the presiding genius of this place drinks from the same fountain, breathes the same air and revels in the same intelligence as do the master spirits of the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Relative to the situation of affairs in the Valley, it is unnecessary for me to enter into details, as the "General Epistle" will be published, containing all the important items pertaining to this matter. Suffice it to say that the crops are sufficient to sustain the inhabitants. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, and the small grains, and peas, beans, turnips, potatoes, beets, and other vegetables grow as well there, as in the Eastern or Western States. The system of irrigation is something new to our farmers, and it will require experience to enable them to cope with the Californians or the inhabitants of the country of the Nile.

It is an excellent grazing country, the grass is very rich and nutritious, cattle an stock of all kinds will become as fat as the best "stall fed" in the east.

We have of course had many inconveniences to cope with, owing to the position we occupy, so far remote from supplies. The emigration the past summer brought many things with them which they found to be superfluous upon their arrival at the Valley, and were glad to give them in exchange for horses, oxen, &c.; besides, there were many small merchants who brought from two to ten thousand dollars worth of goods with them, who found it indispensably necessary to sell out in the Valley, owing to the loss of team and "pack" from thence to the mines. The Messrs. Pomeroy of Missouri, with about fifty thousand dollars worth were of the number who found it impracticable to proceed. And, here, Mr. Editor, allow me to correct a mistake which I perceive Mr. Babbitt has fallen into in a communication to your paper. Mr. Babbitt was in the Valley at the time when the before mentioned goods were being sold out, and supposed very naturally that there would be an abundant supply of goods for the inhabitants from those sources, and that Messrs Livingston & Kinkade, of St. Louis; Col. John Reese, of New York, and other merchants who were carrying goods laid in expressly for the Valley, would be likely to sustain a "heavy loss," which proved to be very different. Mr. Babbitt, perhaps was not aware that the goods which had arrived in the Valley during his short sojourn were intended expressly for the gold diggings and consisted mostly of men's ready made clothing. As. Mr. Babbitt was a *batchelor* when he was among us, and overhead and ears in politics he of course could know nothing of the wants of a household. Consequently when Messrs. Livingston and Kinkade, Col. Reese and others arrived with an assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people; they found a very ready sale and large profits; so much so, that if you had been at Deseret you would have thought the ladies were bees and their stores the hives—though unlike in one respect, for the bee goes in full and comes out empty, but in this case it was reversed.

I am assured by Mr. Pack who rented a store to Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade that they took from two to three thousand dollars a day for several days after they commenced sale. Col. Reese, of New York, and others were partaking at the same time with them of the GOLDEN HARVEST. And as the yellow stream continues to flow from the Pacific coast to the Valley, the cry of the people is, *goods!* GOODS!! GOODS!!!

While on the subject of goods I may as well mention that we were accompanied here by Messrs. Roundy, Grant, Smoot, and others, who have associated for the purpose of forming a carrying company, to convey goods from this place to the Valley. They also intend establishing a Swiftsure Passenger line, to convey persons from this place to Suters Fort. The company were selected and organized by the Government of the State of Deseret; part of their number are in the Valley, part of them here, and part of them are going to the Pacific coast. And as their location and knowledge of the route affords them a facility of obtaining horses, mules, &c., to recruit with—and as they are men of energy, enterprise and respectability, they are more competent to carry out an enterprise of this kind and to establish a cheap, speedy and safe conveyance to and from the diggins than any company that could be organized on this side of the plains.

It is not at present necessary for us to say anything about the "Perpetual Fund" which is under the direction of Bishop Hunter, who came out with us; further than we would remind our brethren who have entered into a covenant along with us, in the Temple of the Lord to emulate our example and fulfil their covenants in helping to gather the poor to Zion. The plan adopted is the best and most satisfactory for those that give and those that receive blessings of any that has yet been designed. As the funds will principally if not entirely be laid out in cattle, which soon after their arrival at the Valley will command full as high a price as they do here. The cattle can be sold and the funds together with the additions both there and here, will furnish fresh outfits from year to year in an increased ratio according to the exigency of those requiring aid, and the liberality of the Saints, without being subject to so heavy a loss in cattle and breakage of wagons as we have heretofore sustained. And as Br. Hunter is a very careful and thorough business man, and is every way competent for the arduous task reposed in him.

It appears to be the general conceived opinion of the people in the States that there would be a large body of gold diggers who would have to winter in the Valley—this idea is incorrect—there are scarce any of them remaining, as the Southern route has been taken by those who arrived too late for the Northern one.

In relation to the various missions in which we are engaged, the peculiar position in which we are placed in the Valley—the little time we have had to settle our families, and the inconveniences we had to labor under, make these as great and important as any that have been entered upon since the commencement of this work. A few years ago a few of the Twelve accompanied by three or four elders visited England for the first time. The Church of Latter-day Saints was then unknown in that kingdom, now they number in that country as near as we can judge, about 50,000.

In the then infantile state of the Church a mission of that kind seemed Herculian; but the power of truth prevailed, superstition and darkness fled before the luminous beams of the Son of Righteousness. And where darkness once reigned, many thousands now rejoice in the fulness of the gospel of peace. That mission, however, was to a people whose language we were acquainted with, whose habits and customs were congenial with our own; whose commercial relations rendered them familiar; and whose blood still flowed in our veins. It was a visit to our father land, the home of our grandsires and friends. It was started from Kirtland, Ohio. But now we have left our friends and homes in the Valley of the distant west; we left on six days notice, wound up our business affairs, bid farewell to our wives and families, and started without purse or script in an inclement season of the year to cross a howling wilderness, having to cope with the mountain storms, the wintry blasts and the savage Indian; and then to wend our way through this vast continent in the winter season, and all this to carry the gospel to nations who know us not, with whose language we are unacquainted, and who are, at present wrapped about with the cloak of mystery and superstition, this is a task which nothing but the "thus saith the Lord" could cause man to encounter. The nations to which we are now destined, have recently been convulsed with revolutions; the thrones of which still sicken the whole system, and render life, person and property insecure. This is literally a "distress of nations with perplexity." Denmark, Sweden, Italy and France have been or are weltering under the sickening influences of this eastern tornado, which, while it sickens, has not power to throw from the body that disease which has been generating for ages, and what with—bigotry, superstition and political frenzy, the nations are mad. Yet to these nations we are sent to unfurl the banner of truth, and publish the glad tidings of salvation; and while the waves of tribulation roll high, and the national earthquake bellows destruction, to whisper to the honest in heart, "what, dost thou hear Elijah." We go therefore in the strength of Israel's God, our trust is in him, we lean upon his arm and all is well. The nations must hear the joyful sound. The power of truth must prevail; the Kingdom of God must be established and all nations flock to her standard. And as the truth has spread in England, Scotland, Wales and on the Islands of the seas, so shall it continue to spread from kingdom to kingdom, until all nations shall bask in the sunbeams of truth till salvation is sounded on every continent, proclaimed on every isle, echoed on every sea and whispered in every breeze; and the "kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ," even so, Amen.

Yours, in the E. C.,

JOHN TAYLOR.

God has written upon the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers on the stem—upon the rain-drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its deep chamber—upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures that live in its light—upon his works he hath written, "none of us liveth to himself." And probably, were we wise enough to understand these works, we should find there is nothing, from the cold stone in the earth, or the minutest creature that breathes—which may not, in some way or other, minister to the happiness of some living creature. We admire and praise the flower that best answers the end for which it was created, and the tree that bears fruit the most rich and abundant: the star that is most useful in the heavens we admire the most

And is it not reasonable that man, to whom the whole creation, from the flower up to the spangled heavens, all minister—man, who can act like God if he will: is it not reasonable that he should live for the noble end of living—not for himself, but for others? [N. O. Pic.

From the New York Tribune.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 8, 1849.

Perhaps a few lines from a stranger in this strange land, and among a still more strange people, will be judged sufficiently interesting to find a place in your columns.

The company of gold diggers which I have the honor to command, arrived here on the 3d inst., and judge our feelings when, after some twelve hundred miles of trave through an uncultivated desert, and the last one hundred miles of the distance through and among lofty mountains and narrow and difficult ravines, we found ourselves suddenly and almost unexpectly in a comparative paradise.

We descended the last mountain by a passage excessively steep and abrupt, and continued our gradual descent through a narrow kanyon for five or six miles, when suddenly, emerging from the pass, an extensive and cultivated valley opened before us, at the same instant that we caught a glimpse of the distant bosom of the Great Salt Lake, which lay expanded before us to the westward, at the distance of some twenty miles.

Descending the table-land which bordered the valley, extensive herds of cattle, horses and sheep were grazing in every direction, reminding us of that home and civilization from which we had so widely departed—for as yet the fields and houses were in the distance. Passing over some miles of pasture land, we at length found ourselves in a broad, fenced street, extending westward in a straight line for several miles. Houses of wood or sun-dried brick were thickly clustered in the vale before us, some thousands in number, and occupying a spot about as large as the city of New York. They were mostly small, one story high, and perhaps not more than one occupying an acre of land. The whole space for miles, excepting the streets and houses, was in a high state of cultivation. Fields of yellow wheat stood waiting for the harvest, and Indian corn, potatoes, oats, flax and all kinds of garden vegetables, were growing in profusion, and seemed about in the same state of forwardness as in the same latitude in the States.

At the first sight of all these signs of cultivation in the wilderness, we were transported with wonder and pleasure. Some wept, some gave three cheers, some laughed, and some ran and fairly danced for joy—while all felt inexpressible happy to find themselves once more amid scenes which mark the progress of advancing civilization. We passed on amid scenes like these, expecting every moment to come to some commercial center, some business point in this Great Metropolis of the mountains; but we were disappointed. No hotel, sign post, cake and beer shop, barber-pole, market-house, grocery, provision, dry goods or hardware store distinguished one part of the town from another, not even a bakery or mechanic's sign was any where discernible.

Here, then, was something new: an entire people reduced to a level, and all living by their labor—all cultivating the earth, or following some branch of physical industry. At first I thought it was an experiment—an order of things established purposely to carry out the principle of "Socialism" or "Mormonism." In short, I thought it very much like Owenism personified. However, on inquiry I found that a combination of seemingly unavoidable circumstances had produced this singular state of affairs. There were no hotels because there had been no travel; no barbers' shops because every one choose to shave himself, and no one had time to shave his neighbor; no stores, because they had no goods to sell nor time to traffic; no center of business, because all were too busy to make a center.

There was an abundance of mechanic shops, of dress makers, milliners and tailors, etc., but they needed no sign, nor had they time to paint or erect one, for they were crowded with business. Besides their several trades, all must cultivate the land or die; for the country was new, and no cultivation but their own within a thousand miles. Every one had his lot, and built on it. Every one cultivated it, and perhaps a small farm in the distance.

And the strangest of all was that this great city, extending over several square miles, had been erected, and every house and fence made within nine or ten months of the time of our arrival—while at the same time good bridges were erected over the principal streams, and the country settlements extended nearly a hundred miles up and down the valley.

This territory, state, or as some term it, "Mormon Empire," may justly be considered as one of the greatest prodegies of the age, and, in comparison with its age the most gigantic of all republics in existence—being only in its second year since the first seed of cultivation was planted, or the first civilized habitation commenced. If these people were such thieves and robbers as their enemies represented them in the States, I must think they have greatly reformed in point of industry since coming to the mountains.

I this day attended worship with them in the open air. Some thousands of well dressed, intelligent looking people assembled, some on foot, some in carriages and on horseback. Many were neatly and even fashionably clad. The beauty and neatness of the ladies reminded me of some of our best congregations in New York. They had a choir of both sexes, who performed extremely well, accompanied by a band who played well on almost every instrument of modern invention. Peals of the most sweet, sacred and solemn music filled the air, after which a solemn prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Grant, of Philadelphia. Then followed various business advertisements, read by the Clerk. Among these I remember a call of the Seventeenth Ward, by its presiding Bishop, to some business meeting—a call for a meeting of the 32d Quorum of the Seventies, and a meeting of the officers of the 2d Cohort of the Military Legion, &c., &c.

After this came a lengthy discourse from Mr. Brigham Young, President of the society—partaking somewhat of politics, much of Religion and Philosophy, and a little on the subject of Gold,—showing the wealth, strength and glory of England growing out of her Coal Mines, Iron and Industry—and the weakness, corruption and degradation of Spanish America, Spain, etc., growing out of her idle habits.

Every one seemed interested and pleased with his remarks, and all appeared to be contented to stay at home and pursue a persevering industry, although mountains of Gold were near them. The able speaker painted in lively colors the ruin which would be brought upon the United States by Gold, and boldly predicted that they would be overthrown because they had killed the Prophets, and stoned and rejected those who were sent to call them to repentance, and finally plundered and driven the church of the saints from their midst, and burned and desolated their City and Temple. He said God had a reckoning with that people, and Gold would be the instrument of their overthrow. The Constitutions and laws were good, in fact, the best in the world, but the administrators were corrupt, and Laws and Constitutions were not carried out. Therefore they must fall. He further observed that the people here would petition to be organized into a territory under the same Government — notwithstanding its abuses — and that if granted they would stand by the Constitution and Laws of the United States; while at the same time he denounced their corruptions and abuses.

But, said the speaker, we ask no odds of them, whether they grant our petition or not! We never will ask odds of any nation who has driven us from our homes, if they grant us our rights, well—if not well; they can do no more than they have done. They and ourselves and all men are in the hands of the great God, who will govern all things for good, and all will be right and work together for good to them that serve God.

Such, in part, was the discourse which we listened to in the strongholds of the mountains. The Mormons are not dead, nor is their spirit broken. And, if I mistake not, there is a noble, daring, stern, and Democratic spirit swelling in their bosoms, which will people these mountains with a race of independent men, and influence the destiny of our country and the world for a hundred generations. In their Religion they seem charitable, devoted and sincere; in their politics, bold, daring, and determined; in their domestic circle, quiet, affectionate and happy; while in industry, skill and intelligence they have few equals, and no superiors on the earth.

I had many strange feelings while contemplating this new civilization growing up so sudddenly in the wilderness. I almost wished I could awake from my golden dream, and find it but a dream; while I pursued my domestic duties as quiet, as happy and contented as this strange people.

SUNDAY, P. M.

Since writing the foregoing, I have obtained a copy of one of the Mormon songs, which impressed me deeply this morning, being sung to a lively tune, accompanied by the band.

Lo the Gentile chain is broken!
Freedom's banner waves on high;
List ye nation: By this token,
Know that your redemption's nigh;

See on yonder distant mountain,
Zion's standard wide unfurled,
For above Missouri's fountain—
Lo, it waves for all the world.

Freedom, peace and full salvation,
Are the blessings guarranteed;
Liberty to every nation,
Every sect and every creed.

Come! ye Christain sects, and Pagan,
Pope, and Protestant and Priest;
Worshipers of God and Dagan—
Come ye to fair Freedom's Feast.

Come ye sons of doubt and wonder,
Indian, Moslem, Greek or Jew—
All your shackles burst assunder;
Freedom's banner waves for you.

Cease to butcher one another,
Join the Covenant of Peace;
Be to all a friend and brother—
This will bring the world's release.

Lo! our King the Great Messiah,
Prince of Peace shall come to reign;
Sound again, ye Heavenly Choir:
"Peace on earth, good will to men."

Please excuse these hasty and imperfect lines, written while seated on a trunk of goods with the paper spread on a parcel of clothing, and the wind blowing sufficiently to carry away the sheets before they are signed.

A STRANGER IN QUEST OF GOLD.

Evils of Newly acquired Freedom.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is *freedom*! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day:—he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinions subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to conflict, and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of chaos.—[Macaulay.

It is often easier to make a man believe that is sometimes right to do wrong, than to convince him that it is for his true interest always to do right.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOCCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

One Number More.

Our readers will bear in mind that the 26th No. of the Guardian closes the first year's subscription. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, and to the public generally for the liberal support which they have given us, which makes us vain enough to think that a full estimate is placed upon our labors. We feel encouraged to continue our exertions, and hope, by unceasing diligence and untiring industry to merit a continuance of public favor.

We trust that our friends, during the merry holydays, will not forget arrearages, nor the propriety of paying six or twelve months in advance for the Guardian. This will enable us even to make our devil smile, and our foreman and junior to straighten out the wrinkles in their foreheads, and they will probably feel much younger and more spirited and determined. No people are more prosperous and happy than those who encourage the printer. Such a people can never be enslaved—can never be brought into bondage, spiritual or temporal—can never long be denied their constitutional rights,—they are respected at home and abroad,—they exhibit minds elevated and dignified,—they are social, intelligent and happy. They are not bound up in "*iron jackets*," but are frank, generous and free! Support the press, and the press, with a thousand tongues speaks for you, and will beat you out, in flying colors, over the ignorance and superstition that have ingeniously sought, for ages, to lead into captivity minds worthy of a different ruler.

Mr. Levi Stewart, is traveling agent for the Guardian in Illinois and other States.

The New Year.—1850.

Time rolls on and tarries not for any! Days, weeks, months and years steal silently past, leaving the grey hair, the furrowed cheek and the languid eye, as sentinels to mark his stealthy flight. Oh, cruel and unfeeling monarch! Thou rulest over hundreds of millions, and compellest them to bow to thee! Yet thou turnest a deaf ear to the cries and importunities of all thy subjects. Thou makest continued war on the human race, and millions of triumphant victories will not satisfy thy ambition for conquest over poor, frail and mortal existence! Time, thou old tyrant and oppressor! Thou hast had almost unbounded sway on earth for nearly six thousand years. But few, such as Enoch and Elijah, have escaped the galling yoke. The days of thy reign are fast coming to a close, when it shall be said by one whose voice thou wilt be compelled to obey, that "*Time is no longer!*" Then we will laugh at thy downfall and glory in the light of eternal day. Cheer up then, ye slaves and captives of Time! There is hope in Christ, a home for you in heaven!

Prepare for the Valley.

Every man who expects to go to the Valley in the Spring, should begin to prepare to make good the fences around his fields, and to put them in good condition; and so soon as the frost is out, start the plows, and put in all kinds of spring grain in abundance; and as we have a number of the best kind of blacksmiths, with plenty of coal, Iron and steel on hand, men that intend going to the Valley, should have their wagons ironed—irons for yokes all made, chains, and various other repairs made before the flood and rush of emigration comes on in the Spring, when you can hardly get work done for love or money. Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, has erected a good blacksmith shop, and is prepared to execute any work in his line with dispatch. He is an old hand at the business; and in fact, we have none other in the county that we know of.

Begin to think about wagons—wagon beds—projections—bows and covers. Be in season, for we do not intend that any companies shall leave here for the Valley later than the 15th day of June—positively. The great snow storm that our last trains were caught in on the mountains last fall is a sufficient admonition to start our last trains one month earlier than the last ones started last year which was in the forepart of July. Be not forgetful! we do not intend to allow any to start later than the middle of June at the very latest.

Captured at last.

On Saturday the 29th ult., some gentlemen from Missouri, hired the old tavern stand at Traning Point, owned and recently occupied by James H. Mulholland. They were about arranging it as a kind of slaughter house for killing and dressing a drove of hogs, when on taking up some plank in the floor they discovered something rolled up in a blanket which they declared to be a "*baby*." On taking it out, one remarked that it was a very heavy baby, (weighing nearly one hundred pounds.) They took off its robes, when behold, and lo! it was the Pin Screw to a bogus press, as one of the witnesses testified, having assisted in taking a similar one in Indiana, some years since. Mulholland came in soon after the discovery was made, and looked under the floor much confused, and was told of the discovery and showed where the treasure had been put. Mulholland seized it and carried it off and hid it under a pile of manure in a stable. He was arrested and tried before Justice Browning, where many other facts and circumstances were brought to light; all of which went clearly to establish his guilt. No defence was set up. He was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars. The citizens of St. Francis have tendered to Mr. Mulholland and to his wife their passports with less etiquette than Gen. Taylor did to the French Minister. (They have left and gone somewhere, or keep their heads under water so that they are not seen. This is the safest course. They have made trouble and excitement enough in this country.

Case of Stout.

We hear that quite an excitement is got up about Linden, concerning Allen Stout not being given up to go back to Missouri, where it is alledged that he committed the crimes. Pause and consider, and ask yourselves, if any will be excited about it after they know the circumstances. There is not a man in Kanesville, nor in Pottawatamie county that would not be glad if Stout were gone back to Missouri, and so far as they are individually concerned, they would not care in what manner he went,—the Editor of the Guardian not excepted. But it will be remembered that Stout was lawfully arrested here and taken into custody by the officers of this county, and they regard their honor and their oath of office sufficiently sacred to require a legal process before they are willing to give him up. The crime of kidnapping they understand, and also of being accessary thereto; and they are not disposed to subject themselves to its penalty, particularly when that can all be avoided in a few weeks time by waiting for a requisition.

Concerning the guilt of Stout we have no doubt. We believe him guilty, and that he richly deserves all the law will inflict. We have been in Missouri and have learned something of his course and character. But since we have heard of the great excitement in Missouri about him, we feel less inclined to have him kidnapped than we did before.

It has been our constant aim and study to have all matters, so far as our own people are concerned, conducted honorably; and being situated on this frontier, and on the borders of another State, and but little law in our own county, we have used every moral influence in our power to have everything go right; and if any persons in Missouri thinks that Stout is retained here by our influence, they do us that injustice which we hope never to do them under like circumstances.

We would say to the officer in charge of Stout, let him not be stout or cunning enough to escape.

Not a little Amusing.

We know of some men who seem to think that that "*d——d old Hyde*," has too much influence and power; and that he carries too high a hand. Now you should not envy the old fellow, for he has labored hard to earn all the influence he has; and what makes it still better is, he never stole spunged or borrowed a particle of influence from you, so you have suffered no loss.

That spirit is not destined to become very exalted before God or man, that is honey and molasses to your face, and gall and vinegar behind your back. A steady straight forward course, a frank, open and generous soul is destined to pluck the wreath and entwine it around his exalted and honored head. The sun is ever the same, though a momentary cloud obscure its rays, and its genial influence is hailed with joy by every kindred, tribe and tongue on the face of the whole earth. Be like unto this heavenly orb, undeviating and shedding a joyful influence in all your course.

Work Oxen.

The demand for work steers on this frontier must be great this coming Spring. Last year's emigration almost drained the country of cattle, and it is thought by men who are considered good judges, that prime work cattle will be worth eighty dollars a yoke. It might be a grand speculation for cows and steers to be driven from the Mississippi river through to this point. Here is the great cattle, horse and mule market. Bring them on in season. Emigrants will do well to buy their oxen and cows before they get here.

Query.

Will some clergyman more talented and discerning than the Mormons, read the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, and tell us who was married at Cana, of Galilee, where the water was turned into wine? We wait an answer.

Goods for the Valley.

The people in the Salt Lake Valley, are but scantily provided with goods, wares and merchandize. Notwithstanding the heavy stocks that were taken there last year. They have gold there to purchase with, and hundreds of men in the mines, digging for more. Goods, groceries, farming utensils, glass, nails, paints, oils, machinery, mill irons, bolting cloths, and about twenty thousand good young cows,—forty thousand sheep are needed there. Chickens, pigs, cats and dogs plenty in that place already. They want turkeys and geese there still. We hope to see trains of goods and emigrants weekly starting from this point to the Valley every week, from the 1st day of May, till the 15th day of June. Goods! Goods!! GOODS!!! is the cry there; and Gold! Gold!! Gold!!! is the response.

President's Message.

The President's Message necessarily excludes much other important matter this week. Mr. Cobb is elected Speaker of the House we learn, by the consent of all parties that a plurality vote should determine the election.

The parties in Congress are so equally divided, that little can be done during this session if we may judge from appearances. The President's Message speaks for itself. It is characteristic of the man, and is American to the back bone. Just what it should be.

If those boys, who are planning to steal chickens for their party, will come to us for chickens, we will buy all they want, and make them a present of them. Don't steal them, for if you do, you will have to eat gizzard and contents too, which will be bitter in your mouth and in your belly.

Answer to the Charade in our last—KANESVILLE.

Look Here.

We call the attention of our readers, to an article in the colums of this paper, from the Great Salt Valley, Carrying and Transporting company. We consider the arrangements entered into by this company to be of the utmost imporance to all who intend emigrating the coming season by the overland route to the gold mines of California.

Our friends and correspondents in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and in Northren Illinois, can address us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, while those who reside farther South may address us at Saint Joseph, Upper Missouri. There seems to be some temporary arrangments for the transmission of the Desmoine mail. It has just been brought in by private hands.

For the Guardian.

The Great Salt Lake Valley Carrying Company.

MR. EDITOR: Messrs. Shadrack Roundy, Jedediah M. Grant, John S. Fulmer, Abraham O. Smoot, G. D. Grant, Russell Homer, wish through the columns of your highly esteemed paper to inform the public generally, and more especially those who are desirous of going to, or sending goods or packages to the Great Basin or to the Valley of the Sacramento—that they are and will be prepared to accommodate passengers who may be disposed to visit the gold region the ensuing season, or merchants who wish to send merchandise to the Great Salt Lake City. Our passenger and freight trains will both leave as early in the spring as there will be sufficient grass on the plains to sustain animals. Light wagons will be used and so arranged as to accommodate three passengers each and the driver, including one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to a person; this comprises all their eatables, clothing, bedding, fire-arms, &c. The Company assures passengers they can re-supply in the Valley, with every thing needful, groceries excepted. The point chosen to start from is on the Missouri river, eighteen miles from Kanesville, two miles below the mouth of Platte, thirty miles above Old Fort Kearney, and one hundred and thirty above St. Joseph. All our trains whether for passengers or merchandize will start from the above named point, traveling on the south side of the Platte under the direction of one or more of the proprietors to each organized company. This Association is intended to be permanent and sure from year to year until the Great National Railroad shall supercede its necessity. The Company possess facilities that few at present avail themselves of, owing to their peculiar situation or location, living as most of them do, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, they can (by active exertion,) obtain fresh supplies of animals to aid in the enterprize they trust, to the full and entire satisfaction of all concerned. Two or more of the firm will remain in the valley to see that suitable horses or mules are on hand to aid the line when it shall require their assistance from the Valley to Suter's Fort. Emigrants last year from inexperience and other causes, sacrificed hundreds and even thousands of dollars, and most generally broke down their teams before or by the time they arrived in the Valley; nevertheless many of them seemed to feel amply paid for all losses in the improved state of their health. The mountain air, and pure cold water, with change of diet and scenery had fully fitted them for digging gold from the mines of California. The above are some of the advantages of the route over the plains and mountains to the great load stone which is virtually attracting the nations of the earth.

Gentlemen who wish to favor this line, and feel disposed to obtain a through ticket to Sutter's Fort, (in the vicinity of the gold,) can obtain one, by paying to us or our Agents the sum of three hundred dollars. Two hundred in advance, and one hundred on arriving in the Great Salt Lake City. Those who cast in their lot with us, may expect the proprietors to use every exertion to render them as comfortable as the nature of the journey will admit of. Yet we do not wish any one to think that it is a play spell to cross the mountains neither do we desire to hold out any inducements but those which are substantially true, as we are desirous of proving ourselves worthy of the confidence, reposed in us by the highest authorities of the State of Deseret, under whose direction we organized, and from whom, (in connection with all our friends,) we look for strength influence and support to aid us in our arduous undertaking. That all interested may understand, we will further add: that each wagon designed for the "Swiftsure Line," will be drawn by four horses or mules, with a sufficient number of loose animals as a reserve in case of accident or failure. Wagons with merchandise will be drawn by oxen, purchased expressly for this line and business. Merchants sending goods by this line, will please consign them to "S. Roundy & Co., Deseret and Iowa Depot."

Price for hauling goods to Great Salt Lake City, twelve dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, or two hundred and fifty dollars per ton—two-thirds of said price to be paid in advance. All communications addressed to S. Roundy & Co., Kanesville, Iowa, and to J. M. Grant, St. Louis, Mo., will receive prompt attention, and all desired information given promptly and immediately. Those wishing a through ticket will do well to secure it by the first of April, as the company wish to make up their trains as early as possible in the spring. In hopes of success in business.

We are respectfully, &c.,
SHADRAC ROUNDY,
J. M. GRANT,
J. S. FULMER,
G. D. GRANT,
RUSSELL HOMER,

Kanesville, Dec. 24th, 1849.

We copy the following from the Mo. Statesman because it is so short, and so sweet:

The Fayette Democrat calls the new Mormon State in the Salt Lake Valley the State of *Desert*. Fie, man! It is *Deseret*. The Locofocos of Missouri (not the Mormons) are in a *desert state*—a wilderness of trouble with no "pillar of fire" to guide them. Very soon they will be completely swallowed up in the Red Sea of faction. The Whigs will pass over dry shod to rule the country in righteousness.

The trial of the case of the State of Missouri, against N. Childs, Jr., on a charge of embezzling part of the funds of the State Bank, terminated just as we expected on Saturday the 8th ult. The jury returned a verdict—not guilty. This trial lasted for five weeks, and after all ended in smoke. What next?

Mrs. Miller, the depraved woman, who sought, by exhibiting the semblance of suicidal preparations at Niagara Falls, to conceal the degradation and disgrace involved in the abandonment of her husband and childre to become the paramour of the villain Blackmer, was arrested, says the Rochester American, of Saturday week, at Syracuse.

For the Frontier Guardian.

MR. EDITOR: On Tuesday (New Year's) evening, I attended a social party at Mr. John Sherrett's, where I met a few choice friends, and truly it was a feast. The richness of the plate, the beauty of the servers, the variety, quantity and excellence of the different dishes was magnificent. And the wine, made by the hands of our hosts, (the fruit from which it was pressed having been collected from one of our native vineyards,) was superior to anything that I have tasted on the frontier.

After all had partaken of the excellent supper, the cloth was removed, and a prayer offered by President H. Redfield, our fine band then struck up one of their favorite airs, and young men and maidens, silver greys and little ones went forth in the dance. After enjoying that amusement for a time, it was proposed that we have a song. Several of the ladies united in singing one or two sentimental and sacred songs, and concluded by singing, in full chorus, the favorite glee song, "Come my boys, let's all be merry."

After which, our worthy President, Orson Hyde, Esq., led off in the popular dance "Money Musk." When all had danced to their satisfaction, and being near midnight, a prayer and benediction was offered by O. Hyde, when we all got into our carriages, and Jehu like, rattled over our fine frost paved roads into Kanesville. A happy new year to our worthy friend Br. Sherrett and fair partner. May they live to enjoy many.

A. GUEST.

Kanesville, Jan. 2d, 1850.

Being present at the above we cannot well pass unnoticed the social party given in the Music Hall on Thursday evening 3d inst., by Mr. John Needham, to his friends and acquaintances. Union, freedom, and the best of feeling prevailed, while at intervals, melodious notes of sentimental and sacred songs from the ladies, fell upon our ears with a pleasing charm, in connection a *favorite song* from the talented Musician, Mr. Hutchison, with an abundance of cake and delicious wine, which rendered the evening very agreeable and plensant.

It is our sincere desire that persons who are making covenants to their hurt, may never be able to go to the Valley, but in an opposite direction. They are not wanted there,—they are not wanted here. The Lord will not have them—the devil will be ashamed of them, and if he gets them, he will put them in the meanest place in his domtaions.

Tallow.—Cash will be paid for tallow at this office.

Thanks to Mr. McLennan for the President's Message in advance of the mail.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

One Week Later from Europe.

BOSTON, Sunday Morning.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on Friday morning; the news she brings, is in a political point of view, of little importance.

France.

On the 15th November, the high court of Versailles sentenced Ledru Rollin and thirty three others implicated in the June insurrection to transportation for life. The papers continue being seized and the editors tried for expressing opinions considered detrimental to the Government. Twenty seats in the Assembly have been made vacant by the convictions at Versailles. Louis Napoleon has published a decree cashiering Pierre Bonaparte, thus depriving him of his rank of *Cheif de Batallion* of the African Legion for an alledged breach of discipline. Pierre Bonaparte published a long letter in which he says that the President's decree has no force in law, and looks upon his dismissal as null and void, Guizot is in Paris much lionized. The only interesting item in the assembly, is the refusal or grant an additional salary to the President of 20,000 francs. Challenges are of daily occurence and particularly among the members of the Assembly and editors. Garibaldi had arrived at Gibralter on board a Sardinian vessel, which had been placed at his disposal by the Sardinian Government. Ten thousand francs were also ordered to be given him, which he refused.

The President of the Council had given a grand dinner to the American Minister.

Spain.

The minister of Foreign Relations has officially announced the recall of the Spanish troops from the Roman States.

Turkey.

Letters from Widdin, of the 4th November, state that the Hungarian and Polish refugees had been transported from Widdin to Shumla. The Magyars, headed by Kossuth and Balogh, left on the 3d. M. Demidoff, the alledged assassin of Count Lamberg, was at Constantinople. His mission was supposed to be secretly to sow discontent between the French and English ambassadors, and upset the Pacha's cabinet. The rumors of war between Russia and Turkey are fast dying away at Constantinople. Nothing further has been heard relative to Russian Emperor's decision on Turkish affairs.

Important from Canada.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24—P. M.

The French papers state that Lord Elgin has written an autograph to the Catholic Bishops, promising to give up the Jesuit estates to that church, providing they will stifle the annexation movement now in progress. The thing seems almost incredible to us, but it is, nevertheless, believed by well informed persons.

Riot and Loss of Life in Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23d.

By an arrival from Bermuda, we have accounts of a serious riot which broke out at Hamilton, in consequence of the legislative council having introduced a clause into an ordinance, by which debtors are subjected to the same prison discipline as criminals. Some lives are said to have been lost in the melee.

Qualifications of a good Housewife.

One indispensable qualification of a good housewife is, a practical knowledge of cookery. It makes the husband so good natured when his meals are nicely prepared by the hand of an affectionate wife. He does not feel that his earnings are thrown away in a burnt, sour, salt, tasteless, half-cooked dish. We would never advise a young lady to marry a connosseur of the school of Epicurus, unless she is thoroughly skilled in the fine art of manufacturing a *corn-dodger* in the latest and most approved style, and other things in like manner. But this cannot be expected of the dear woman unless she is furnished with the necessary materials.

How gratifying it is to the husband when the wife is mindful of all his little wants, and anticipates his wishes,—when she puts every thing in its place and recollects where that place is, and can find it at any time, though at midnight. How pleasing to the husband when he can see that his earnings, when brought into his house, are prudently and wisely appropriated, and made to count to the best possible advantage:—Nothing wasted or thrown away;—nothing permitted to be come stale or useless, through neglect or forgetfulness. She looks forward, and sees what she or the family may need, and employs her, otherwise, leisure moments in making things ready against the time they are needed, so that she is not thrown into confusion at all, for want of proper calculation and arrangment.

Few things are more gratifying to the husband than when he goes into his house and asks for any article, and the wife is able to get it for him, or tell him right where it is. She should be a kind of every-where-present creature in all parts of her kingdom, or her domestic circle.

These may be considered small matters and not worthy of much attention; but it will be remembered that life is made up of small matters, as the bold and swelling current is made up of small springs and streams. A small helm can direct the course of a great ship; so these small matters may materially influence the course of the husband, and keep him so far to windward that he will never wreck on the shoals of despair, or become water-logged in the cross currents of life.

MARRIED,

Near this town, on Thursday, the 26th ult., by our Senior, Mr. WILLIS K. JOHNSON, son of Bishop Aaron Johnson, to Miss LAURA CRANDAL, both of this county and precinct.

The cake and wine were excellent, both of home manufacture. Our devil says that if all newly married folks were as mindful of the printer as this graceful couple, their consciences would never be smitten with the unpleasant appearance of his dark visage in their night visions.

In this town, Jan. 2d, by Abel Lamb, Mr. HORACE MARBLE, to Miss MARTHA ANN DAVENPORT, both of Poney Creek.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KANESVILLE ASSEMBLIES.

THE Managers of the Kanesville Assemblies would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville that they will give four Dancing Parties, the first to commence on **Tuesday evening, January 15, 1850,** to continue every Tuesday evening for four weeks. Season tickets $1 75. Single tickets 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the Guardian Office, or at Mr. Needham's Store.

Tickets limited. Good music in attendance.

HARLOW REDFIELD,
JOHN NEEDHAM,
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,
RICHARD BENTLY. } Managers.

Kanesville, Jan. 9, 1850.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

JUST received a large lot of Fresh Raisins "new crop," for sale by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

KANESVILLE, Jan 9, 1850.

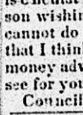
GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves.

CHARLES BIRD.

Council Point, Jan. 9, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by Andrew J. Stewart at the Old Agency in Pottawatamie county, nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, a STEER, described as follows, viz: Said steer is white in the face, with red around the eyes and cheeks, and his body red and white spotted There is the appearance of a brand on the left hip, and he is about four years old; prized at sixteen dollars.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk, Board of County Com.

Kanesville, Jan. 2, 1850.—3t*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST,

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie County are hereby notified that the indebtedness of the County for County purposes, and the pressing demands of the State Auditor for State purposes, requires immediate collection as the law directs. Therefore sincerely desiring the good feelings and best interests of the people. I do hope that all who have not paid their taxes will come forward promptly and pay them immediately, and thereby save themselves cost and trouble, and relieve one from the most unpleasant task of distraining property, which should be done immediately for the unpaid taxes of 1848, and cannot at fartherest, be put off longer than the first day of January next for 1849.

C. M. JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 22, 1849.—3t

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 11, 1849.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

LATEST ARRIVAL

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON have just received a large and choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,** fresh from St. Louis and the Eastern markets.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our large and well assorted stock, feeling confident that we have the largest and cheapest lot of goods ever brought to this market.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to the wants of the public to merit a continuance of their favors.

Kanesville, Oct. 11, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew Burnam, living near Kanesville, on the road leading from Kanesville to Council Point, TWO STRAY COWS, described as follows, viz: one of them is red, white faced, line back, white under the belly, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen, judged, five years old, about common size, prized at nine dollars and fifty cents. The other is a small red Cow, white face and belly, end of her tail white and three white feet, a red spot under her right eye, two white spots on her back, ears supposed to have been cropped or frozen; judged, four years old, last spring, prized at nine dollars.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk, Board of Co. Com.

Kanesville, Nov. 29, 1848.—d12 3t*

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1850.

From the Keokuk Register, Dec. 27.

By Electric Telegraph to St. Louis.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an Empire of Freemen. The Predictions of evil prophets who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions are now remembered only to be derided. And the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most able and permanent Government on earth. Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of Free Government, and the transmission of it unimpaired to posterity. We are at peace with all the world and seem to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind. During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence with abundance of the fruits of the earth, and, although the destroying Angel for a time visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand and to restore the inestimable blessings of general health to our people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath and implored his merciful approbation. While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is the proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destroyers of nations, that we have been able to maintain amidst all these contests an independent neutral position towards all belligerent powers. Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts. British vessels from Britain, and other Foreign ports, will under existing laws after the first of Jan. be admitted to entry in our ports with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms as to duties in port and charges as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels, should no order in Council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1817, it is hoped will be productive of benefit to both.

A slight interruption of Diplomatic intercourse which occurred between this Government and France. I am happy to say has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received; it is therefore unnecessary to refer to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from our sister Republic to which we have so long been, and shall remain bound by the strongest ties of amnity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was appraised that a war Steamer belonging to the German Empire, was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our Naval Officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Treasury. This permission was granted during an armistice between the Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, who had been engaged in the Schleswig Holstein War. Apprehensive that an intervention on our part, might be construed as a violation of our neutral obligations incurred by the treaty with Denmark and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the navy, and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the minister of the Empire of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you, with the section of the law and the treaty, the observance of which were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country as well as to the sacred obligations of the Constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion on taking the oaths of office, that in disputes between conflicting foreign Governments; it is our interest, not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from the correspondence submitted to you in connection with the subject that the course adopted in the case has been properly regarded by the beligerent powers interested in the matter.

Although the Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort on the Maine, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitely constituted. Mr. Donaldson, our Representative at Frankfort, remained there several months in the expectation that a union of the German States under one Constitution or form of Government might at length be organized.

It is believed by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her co-operation. In the event of the formation of such a Union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin. But while Prussia exists an independent Kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the Mission to Frankfort. I have therefore recalled Mr. Donaldson, and directed the Archives of the Legation at Frankfort to be transferred to the American Legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition within the United States against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information that I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the authority of this Government in suppressing this expedition, and preventing the invasion. To this end I issued a proclamation; enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means within their power. A copy of the proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations, and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While the expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the Island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the rights of every person seeking an asylum on our soil, the protection of our laws. The person alledged to have been abducted, was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo an investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest, that although the crime charged to have been committed in this case, is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have purposely avoided all interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe. During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent government, to be the first to welcome Independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested our agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognize her independence, in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not at any time interfere in the contest, but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been, during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge D'Affairs at Lisbon, the Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins, made able and energetic but unsuccessful efforts to settle these unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge D'Affairs at that Court, will also bring to the prosecution of these claims, ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times, has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens, but I must say it is a matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweeden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Italian States, we still retain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent Revolution in the Papal States our Charge d'Affairs at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which indeed he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States, that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instruction on the subject of presenting his credential letter, different from those with which he had been furnished by the Administration, until the 25th of June last, when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government; if in his judgment it was sufficiently stable, or if not to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he while the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty and a sincere respect for her rights cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that Republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives of the 8th of February last, communicated in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called the protocol, signed at Quartero on the 30th May, 1848, by the Commissioner of the United States, and the Minister of foreign affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between Department of State, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic accredited to this government; a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two Republics though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by that treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties and at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and its conveyances to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress, that a farther sum to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent Territory, the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at, or near the extremes of the line, render it also indispensible that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year, ending on the 4th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend the subject to your attention. In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens in Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made, in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Granada, for transporting U. S. Mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our postal Convention with that Republic, on the 4th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affairs at Bogota, has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Granada, as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint. The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford the Venezuelan Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of longer standing which our representative at Carraccas has hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the U. S. on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially, are increasing in numbers has imparted new consequence to our relations with other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable therefore that this Government should do everything in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity should be mutual and cordial. I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stands as the great American power to which as their natural alley and friend they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance in the event of collision between them and any European nation. As such we may often kindly mediate in their behalf without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith or our treaties with any of them shall require our intervention we must necessarily interfere.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African Slave Trade with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that the trade is still in part carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned and navigated by some of our citizens.

The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio Janerio, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our laws by means of vessels with sea letters sold in Brazil. When presented with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, they proceed at once to the coast of Africa for the purpose of obtaining a cargo of slaves. Much additional information of a similar character has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign city, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for new register before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which must have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property, in vessels, between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different ports of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered. But I trust your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of the sea letters in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospects of a union of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the Republic of that name, we have seperately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her, the benefit to be divided between each. Such an arrangement will be protection of this inter-oceanic communication against any power which might seek to obstruct it or monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of toils. The work of construction under the guaranties will become a bond of peace, instead of a subject of strife between the nations of the earth. Should the maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement—and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any—the energies of that people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprize. I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe such an appropriation necessary. Private enterprize, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured a charter from Nicaragua for its construction, desire no assistance from the Government beyond its protection; and they profess, that having examined the proposed line of communication; they will be ready to commence the undert king whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there be reason, on examing the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such canal, it would speedily be solved by exploration of the route. Should such a work be constructed under the common protection of all nations for equal benefits to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any Government or maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign power. No such power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The routes across the Isthmus at Tehuantepec and Panama are also worthy of serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transportation across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of the passage from Huatasecula to Tehuantepec. I shall now renew any proposition to purchase for money a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement who would doubtless be well contented with that compensation, and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered, and as she would become the greatest gainer by opening this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to lend her aid to the completion of an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed Railroad across the isthmus at Panama will be successfully constructed under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada ratified and exchanged by any predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guarantees the perfect neutrality of the isthmus and the rights of sovereignty of N. Grenada over that territory with a view that a free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the isthmus which connects North and South America either by railroad or canal, which the energy or enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete, and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific, Sandwich and other Islands.

The success of the persevering, benevolent persons who peopled that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducting them to adopt a system of Government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by the numerous Whaleships of the harbors on the Islands as resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of these Islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants, and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from such a task. We desire that the Islands may maintain their independence and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment we could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of other powers. The principal commercial States have in this common interest and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the Island.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 13th of June last were in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand and ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, and in Treasury notes funded, ten million eight hundred an thirty three thousand dollars, making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, and the expenditures for the same time were in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, and in Treasury notes funded ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions six hundred thirty-one thousand and six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents.

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that there will be probably a deficit occasioned by expenses of the Mexican War and treaty on the first day of July next, of five million eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, and on the first July 1851, of the ten millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, making in the whole a probable deficit to be provided for, of $16,375,214 39. The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico and the purchase of California and New Mexico exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of the strictest economy in the appropriation of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing Tariff and its adjustment on the basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage Domestic industry which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing and by due encouragement of manufactures give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and at the same time so adjust it as to insure stability.

The question of the continuation of the Sub-Treasury is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. It continued, important modifications of it appear indispensible. For further details and views and other matters connected with commerce the finances and revenue I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Gov. to the improvements of agriculture save the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of Agricultural statistics and for some chemical analyses which have thus far been paid out of the patent fund; aid in my opinion wholly inadequate to give this leading branch of industry the encouragement which it merits. I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau to be connected with the Department of the Interior—to elevate the social condition of the Agriculturist—to increase his prosperity and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every Statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessity of their political condition, recently met in Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution and State Government, which the latest advices give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their Constitution be conformable to the requisites of the Constitution of the United States, I commend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period, present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, "laying its foundation in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," and by waiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquility, so dear to us all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehension in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, against furnishing any grounds for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination.

A Collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the Revenue Laws over California, and measures have been taken to organize Custom Houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act. In pursuance of the act of Congress, at the earliest period practicable, the Collector proceeded overland, and advices have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will I think be expedient to confirm the collections thus made and direct the avails, after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize, to be expended within the Territory or to be paid into the Treasury for the purpose of making appropriations for the improvements of its rivers and harbors.

A party engaged on the coast survey was despatched to Oregon in January last; according to the latest advices they had not left California, and directions had been given to them as soon as they should fix on the sites of two light houses, and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon to proceed without delay to a reconnoissance of the most important point on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sights for light houses on that coast; the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian agencies from the upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed such agents in the Valley of the Gila, Sacramento and San Joachim rivers until further legal provision will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a Branch Mint in California, as it will in my opinion afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the residents on the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico, and that provision be made for the establishment of a Surveyor Generalship in New Mexico and California and Oregon, and for the survey and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories; these lands remote from provision and difficult of access ought to disposed of at terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants. In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical expedition should be in connection, with the linear survey, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of by sale or lease so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil, which would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California and the advantages which its ports and harbors, and the coast of Oregon afford Commerce especially with Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia make it certain that there will arise within a few years a large and prosperous community on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country, will admit should be opened within the Territory of the United States from the navigable waters of the Atlantic or of the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. The sentiments expressed by two large and respectable Conventions assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, point a railroad, which if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while if in successful operation it would be a work of great national importance and value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it is also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must if it be indeed practible encounter many difficulties in its construction and use, therefor to avoid failure and disappointment to enable Congress to judge whether in the condition of the country through which it might pass, the work be feasible and if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement, or be left to individual enterprise, and in the latter alternative, what aid if any ought to be extended to it by government. As a preliminary measure a careful reconnoisance of the several routes by a scientific corps should be had, and a report as to the practicability of making such road with an estimate of its construction and support.

For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department I refer you to the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such operations as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of the population of our new district and the extension of commerce may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next year under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cession of Territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico to comply with which the military establishment is not materially changed as to its efficiency from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican War. Some addition to it will therefore be necessary, and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several departments of the army at our distant western ports as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Great embarrassment has resulted from the honorable rank in the Army, heretofore given to Brevet and Staff Commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect, will, it is believed promote harmony in the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of Justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a faithful and satisfactory account of the constitution and operations of the Naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone, they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesies, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality in accordance with the policy of our Government. The Naval force at present is as large as is admissible with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed.

I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the reorganization of the Navy in its various grades of officers, and the establishment of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and efficient service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy and reduce its expenditures. I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of War Steamers, and in regard to the contracts for transportation of the United States Mails, and the operation of the system upon the Navy.

By an act of Congress, passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending Post Office and mail accommodation to our possessions on the Pacific, and exertions have been made to extend the benefits of the service as contemplated by law. But the compensation allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions in a great degree ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is requisite on that subject.

The Act of 1848, reducing postage, has already, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduction of postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transporting, in Mail Steamers, from the line from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service. It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence, which should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matters of Congress for which public service, provision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made reducing all single letter postage, to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of the distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the Franking system, it is probable that no damage to the Treasury will result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tried is submitted to your decision. Since the commencement of the last session, a Postal Treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations been formed by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, in pursuance of that Treaty, as to carry its provisions into full operation. The attempt to extend the same arrangement through England to France has not been equally successful, but the purpose has not been abandoned. For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with that branch of the public service, I refer you to the Report of the Post Master General.

By act of 3d March, 1849, a board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, and it is made the duty of this board to prepare and cause to be printed, such forms and schedules for collecting statistical tables. Such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and such other topics would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, the duty enjoined upon the census Board thus established, having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the proposition of the Constitution, which require an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing period.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government, is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress as the exclusive Legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the national Metropolis, the City of Washington must be an object of general interest, and founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claim to the fostering care of Congress, present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians and command their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers; and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that all Legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Executive has authority to recommend, not to dictate measures to Congress on any subject of legislation until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution in the clause conferring the qualified veto will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the Fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases, as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against encroachments of the Legislative power, or to prevent hasty and inconsiderate or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy in the sphere prescribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the Constitution, the will of the people legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation through their Constitutional organs the Senators and Representatives of the United States, will have its full effect as indispensable to the preservation of our system of self government. The independence of the Representatives of the States and the people is guaranteed by the Constitution, and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representatives responsible only to the people and exempting them from all other influences we elevate the character of the constituent, and quicken his sense of his responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only, that the elector can feel in the choice of the law-maker, that he is himself truly a component part of the Sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial Departments. Our government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency in one co-ordinate branch to encroachment on another. The strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States, which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children, with the aid of that overruling providence which has so long and kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity. Attachment to the union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. More than half a century, during which Kingdoms and Empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken; the patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains the proudest monument to their memory and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that, should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and doubtless that of the countless generations yet to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it I shall stand by it and maintain its integrity to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1849.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment, Give us a call and you will find all kinds of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large assortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!

Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the public generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; for our motto is,

Small Profits and Ready Pay.

BECK & McENTURF.

N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.

Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.

St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

TOF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

APPLES AND PEACHES—A fresh supply just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Kings and Thrones are Falling.

BY J. C. LORD.

Kings and thrones are falling,
The sound comes o'er the sea,
"Deep unto deep is calling"
To the conflict of the Free;
At the voice of the Nations, like the roaring of a flood,
The "sun is changed to darkness, the moon is changed to blood."

The Word of power is spoken
In accents loud and long,
The iron chain is broken
From the ancles of the strong;
The blind and beaten Giant is staggering up at length,
And the pillars of his prison house begins to feel his strength.

To exile goes the King,
The throne is in the street,
And royal floors are echoing
The sounds of Plebeian feet;
O'er gilded rooms and Halls of State the common throng,
Half fearful of the sceptre yet that haunted them so long.

The Purple Robe is given,
Aye, crushed beneath the thread
Of masses hunger driven,
Demanding work and bread;
And Death is riding grimly forth, and Terror by his side,
With blood-stained War and Pestilence, and Famine, hollow-eyed.

The Powers of Earth are shaken,
From the Danube to the Rhine,
Old Germany is waking
Like a Cyclop from his wine:
And dark his brow with hatred, and red his eye with wrath,
While he scatters his tormentors like pilgrims from his path.

The famished Celt is crying,
Arm, brethren, one and all,
The Saxon Lord is flying
To castle keep and wall;
Unhappy Ireland grasps again the old detested hands,
And lifts toward the indignant heavens her bruised and bleeding hands.

The Seine is running red
Through the capitol of France,
Over ramparts of the dead
The cry is still advanced!
With pike and gun and paving stone the maddened people arm,
And Peace and Freedom fly the scene of tumult and alarm.

With terror, pain and sorrow
Till the travail throes are past,
But then a glorious morrow,
And the promised rest at last;
For the gospel of the Crucified shall triumph like the light,
From the golden gates of morning o'er the darkness of the night.

King or Priest shall never
Rebuild the broken wall,
For thought is freed forever
And Truth is now for all;
The startled Nations hear a voice through heaven and earth resound,
The everlasting Word of God will never more be bound.

O'er shattered Thrones shall rise
The kingdom of the Son,
And Ocean, Earth and Skies
Proclaim his reign begun;
The angel voices heard before on the plains of Galilee,
Shall sound once more on every shore and over every sea.

MISCELLANY.

Picking up an Acquaintance.

Some months since, a joyous, courageous young woman residing in this city the daughter of highly respectable parents, found herself somewhat unintentionally detained at the house of a friend not far distant from her father's house, one evening, and before she was aware of the fact, scarcely, night had set in. The distance to her own home was but a few blocks, however, as she expected a little gathering of ladies and gentlemen that evening at her father's, she determined on returning home unattended; and, bidding her friends good night she hurried along upon the walk towards her residence, into which her family had quite recently removed from another part of the city.

Upon turning the first corner, she was suddenly startled by the approach of a well dressed young man who accosted her with a "good evening," and offered his service to escort her home! Alarmed, for an instant, she would have avoided the stranger; but as he advanced to her side, she ventured to turn towards him, and a glance satisfied her—she recognized the young gentleman as a familiar acquaintance Disguising her voice, and replying in a timid tone, she accepted the proffered gallantry, determined at once to administer a lesson to her young friend, which he should not forget. The conversation which passed was brief, and the beau suspecting nothing as he was not aware the family had changed their quarters, tripped along at the young lady's side, apparently very well pleased with his companion. In a few minutes they halted before a modest brick house in a somewhat retired street at the west end, and the lady relinquished her attended arm.

"Will you come in!" whispered the lady, softly.

"Thank you," was the reply; and his fair companion opened the front door. Closing it carefully, they found themselves in the entry, in total darkness.

"Wait a moment," said the young woman "and be perfectly quiet. I will return instantly;" and with these words she ascended the stairs which led to the parlors.

The first thought of the young man, as she retired, was to open the front door and move! for he suspected all was not as he at first anticipated. He turned to the door, it was fast. He fumbled for the latch, or lock, or whatever secured it, but it was not to be found; an instant afterward, he heard footsteps approaching in the darkness. His heart thumped against his ribs, and he began to wish himself safely out of doors again; but he was quickly re-assued by the encouraging whisper of his new-made acquaintance, who approached him apparently with great caution.

"Hush!" she said, "all is safe. Be quiet now, a moment—remove your boots from your feet—I will return in an instant."

Our hero was content and drawing off his boots, he secured them together, and held them in his hand, to await the return of his lady friend who had again ascended the front stairs.

Entering the parlor a moment afterwards, the female rogue found some half a score of young lady friends, with her brothers and beaux present, to whom she quickly and briefly communicated the adventure.

"I've got him in the entry down stairs," she said. "Put out the lights, keep perfectly still, don't betray the slightest breath of sound and I will show your some sport in a moment."

The lights were removed, the party arranged themselves around the room—the bulk of company knew the victim intimately—and again the lady descended the stairs and approached her friend.

"Softly now," she said taking the hand which was unoccupied with the boots, softly." All is quiet up stairs—all is arranged—come! and she led her gallant shyly along up the stairway. His boots dangled against the railing—"Sh!" exclaimed the fair one: "for pity's sake make no noise, or all is lost!"

The beau moved on, grasped his boots more securely at his side, nor dreamed of aught save bliss. Least of all did he suspect the existence of huge rent in his stockings—but he was a bachelor, and this was but a trifle.

They entered the parlor. All was darkness and silence. The lady closed the door behind them, and led her companion into the centre of the room. Not a breath was heard, and little did the gentleman suspect that he was at that moment surrounded by a dozen of his acquaintances.

"Remain here, one moment, said the girl, I will get a light—"

The gallant raised the soft hand which had conducted him thus far toward he knew not what—and ventured to press upon it a kiss, but it was dexterously withdrawn at the very "nick of time and his lips came in contact with his own finger!

"Wait a moment," added his inamorata, leaving him quickly—and then passing through a door at the farther extremity of the room; she disappeared. A minute had scarcely elapsed but it seemed a month to the little party, who were nearly choking with suppressed merriment; it was an age to the victim. But the gentle footsteps were heard again, the beau gazed anxiously towards the direction of the door—it opened with a single movement—a blaze of light rushed into the parlor, and behind it the face of an old and familliar acquaintance.

"Ladies and gentlemen," "this is Mr. Smith."

Such a "ha! ha!" as went up from that little cotorie at that moment was seldom heard in the neighborhood before or since. Poor Smith stood for a moment, not exactly paralyzed—that would be a faint term of expression, he was frozen—actually statueized in his tracks: and he hugged his boots to his side, coughed, sneezed, choked—then grined a ghastly smile.

As soon as the paroxism of laughter was over the lady brought forward a chair, and placed it before the victim said:

"Pray, be seated, Mr. Smith."

He turned upon his tormenter a look of comical recognition, and like Falstaff, his wits coming quickly to his relief, he replied:

"Did you think, Calla, I didn't know you."

Another roar followed this remark, and the company were very soon on good terms.

This was his first and last effort at picking up an acquaintance; and it proved a cure for "sparking" with him. Within six months he made ample apology for his error by making Miss Calla. Mrs. Smith.—[New York Flag of our Union.

If you are poor and apt to squander your money, do not earn any. A number of lazy people have tried this remedy with great effect.

From the Literary Americam.

Contrast.

BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CUSTOMS.

A person accustomed to European customs would be somewhat surprised if suddenly introduced into Turkey. It seems as if in almost every respect the habits of the Orientals are opposite to those of Western nations. Let us look at some of them.

In the West, the ladies dress in gay colors and expose their necks and arms. They are not allowed to call on gentlemen, and hardly look at them, if they are strangers. The gentleman is to pay his addresses to the lady. He usually wears dark colors, and his person is entirely covered. His dress is tight to the form, while ladies wear loose gowns.

In Turkey, on the other hand, the men wear gay colors, and the women are confined to sober black and white. The women wear trousers, while the men are arrayed in loose robes. They have leap year all the time; for the ladies always have the privilege of calling on the other sex, and making advances to them.

In many Western States criminals are marked by shaving the head; among the Asiatic Turks, it is a custom with all classes.

Among us the schoolmaster is amenable to the parent; in the East, the parent acknowledges the teacher's authority, and does not punish his child without consulting that dignitary.

Here a servant is obliged to bring a recommendation to the person hiring him; there the servant requires evidences of respectability from the master.

Dancing is practised among us as a refined and agreeable recreation; the turks regard it as disgraceful in the extreme.

We enter our churches with uncovered heads; the Turk goes into his Mosque with uncovered feet. We take off our glove before shaking hands, as a sign of respect: the Turk, in the presence of a superior, conceals his bare hand under his garment.

Among us, ladies are admired for their symmetry of shape, and delicate forms; in Turkey, the fatter a woman is, the more she is admired. Belles of three hundred weight are not uncommon.

We might go on, and enumerate many more points of difference. We have mentioned enough, however, to show how diverse are the traits of charncter in different nations, and how these traits are developed in directly opposite habits.

A Love Letter.

DEAR J: Would that my pen were dipped in the dyes of the Rainbow, plucked from the wings of an Angel, and wedded with the prayer of an Infant's wit! then might I expect to paint the burning brightness of that flame which thy thrilling eloquence has enkindled—then might I hope to depict the bewitching likelihood of thine image, as it floats in prismatic radiance before my enraptured vision, or hovers buzzard-like over the depths of my soul. Thou sunbeam of sentiment! soft moonlight of modesty! thy voice is as gentle as the first surring of an infant's dream—thy step, like as the silken-footed zephyr which fanned with the wing of perfumie the new born Paradise—thine eyes are two brilliants stolen from a seraphic crown—thy lips are the riven rosebud, moistened with the honey-dews of affection—thy words are like drops of amber—thy teeth are snow-flakes set in a bed of verbena. Oh, bright enchanter! proud king of fascination! who sittest on a throne of unapproachable dignity, like a toad frog on a 'tater hill—sweet spirit of camphor, double-distilled essence of Homeopathy, sour-crout of my hopes, sauce of my thoughts, butter-milk of my joys, catsup of my fancy, tiger-lilly of innocence, dog wood of perfection—as the hyacinth among the flowers of the field, so art thou among men. Thy form is the model of grace, the embodiment of symmetry. Oh, Pluto! centre of a thousand attractions! thy heart is the bubbling wash-pot of passion:—thou art the julup of my dreams, ginger-pop of my waking visions, and cherry-bounce of my recollections. Would that all had a curl-touch probocis, instead of goose-quills! then might they pour forth epistolary streams of citron and molasses. Thou art harmless as the tiger, handsome as the elephant, melodious as the lion, meek as the hyena, spotless as the leopard, bright as the struggling ray of shivering, sneezing sunlight, peeping through the mortal cracks of an old barn loft, or a greezing streak of blue lightening churned to consistency in the milk-way, and peppered with a shower of turnip-tops, comets and pacoon roots, from the crust of Eternity. Thou onion of the soul! pickled pumpkin! preserved crab of the garden of Hesperides? thy glance is as melting as old butter in summer time—thou art a drop of nectar from the cup of the gods, or juice of a rotten pine-apple. Bright king of the seas! cradled on the floating crest—lulled to rest by the songs of the mermaid—the dolphins, with a fan of fairy smiles, shall burst the moonbeams from thy sleeping cheek. Slumber on, until some gnat shall tickle thy nose! Thou art the Sun of the whole planetary system of virtues—Mercury in spirit; Venus in modesty, Earth in domestic qualities, Mars in intense passion, Saturn in discretion, bound round with a girdle of mirth—Jupiter in bold, reckless independence—Herschel circulating way off yonder among the ghosts of space, butting is brains out against the brickbats of eternity, and dancing with the moon. * *
The clock of centuries tolls the hour of welve, and old Time pauses until this letter is finished; the cherubic choirs of heaven cease their mellow-sounding minstrelsy till the mighty task is completed—but a rat will keep after knawing my old shoes in the corner. * * * * * *
Awake thou that sleepeth! and get up to breakfast—for the pot, certainly the original dodgers are done. * * * *
And now, my dear J. I must conclude this interesting note. You cannot imagine the deep anguish I feel. The possibility of not hearing from you saddens my spirit, and spreads a melancholy gloom over my thoughts, and my soul heaves as if filled with hot gruel. Farewell! May thy head be pillowed on rose leaves, thy couch be eyebrows of butterflies! May you ride through life on the big toe of a blazing blue-bearded gossamer, and light in the rocking-chair of hymenial felicity or conjugal transports! Good-by! From thine HAGH.

From the Great West.

To the Ladies.

We've a secret to tell you, dear reader,
We can't for the life of us keep it,
We've tried to the best of our power,
But can't,—so to you we'll repeat it,
But don't let it out! we implore you,
If you do it will ruin us quite;
If we didn't so fondly adore you,
We know that it wouldn't be right.
As it is, we believe there's no harm in it,—
And, therefore, we say in your ear
We've something unusual to send you
In our paper, the forthcoming year.
We mean in our forthcoming volume,
To begin, as you know, in November;
You've read we presume our prospectus,
And its contents in toto remember.

But above and beside all the "features,"
Mr. Publisher Jones has portrayed;
There are others, of much more importance,
Which till now, we have kept in the shade,
We've received, per express from Olympus,
An invoice of things rich and rare;
For the ladies, yourselves, lady readers,
For your intellectual wear.

Most beautiful tissues of fancy;
Hugh caskets of poetic pearl,
And gossip, mouchoirs a la Francais,
For each madam and rosy-liped girl.
A great many bales of rare clippings,
And corals from out the Red Sea,
Rare spices and gums for the ailing,
Put up by our friend Dr. Glee.

In addition, we've got our Pegasus
A pair of new, silver-tipped wings;
Our lyre we've sent to be varnished,
And furnished throughout with new strings.
The reason we've kept it so quiet,
And mention it now but to you,—
Is, we feared such a rush of subscribers,
Such a counting of money to do.

That the two and a half winks of sleeping,
Which now we are trouble to find,
Would depart from our eye lids forever,
And leave us, "deranged in our mind."
But we've got some new devils to help us,
And think we may venture to say,
That what new subscribers you send us,
We'll attend to "without 'en delay.

A POSER.—The teacher in one of our Common Schools, a young lady, put the question to her sholars, one morning, "Who made you?" The oldest boy in the school could not tell, neither could any of the scholars, till she questioned the smallest urchin in school. He answered promptly that God made him. The teacher, turning to the largest boy said, "are you not ashamed not to know what this little fellow knows?"

"He," replied the "big 'un," Thunder! I should think he might know: 'taint a fortnight since he was made.

Short Sermon.

"Study to be quiet, and do your own business."—[1 Thess. 4 c. 21 v.

INTRODUCTION.—Most of the moral disorders and the wretchedness that prevails in the world, may be traced to two classes of persons, viz: those who have no business of their own, and those who meddle with the business of other people. Hence the importance of the apostolic exhortation, "Do your own business." From this injunction, we are taught—

I. That it is our own business in this world to attend to some kind of business."

1. We should study to ascertain the appropriate business of life. Error, at this point, is often ruinous See the failure of many. May we not ascribe it to erroneous views, and often to the preferences of parents and guardians?

2. We should do whatever our hands find to do with our might.—Eccles. ix. 10 "The idler's brain is the devil's workshop."

II. That it is our business to do our own business.

And what, may be asked, is our business?

1. To labor in some useful employment. "Not slothful in business." See Adam in Paradise. The ant, the spider and the feathered tribe, teach us lessons of wisdom and economy.

2. To glorify God and secure the salvation of our souls. This is the chief end of man, "One thing is needful;" many things may be desirable.

3. To labor to promote the temporal and spritual welfare of others. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Man is not to live for self alone.

4. To pay our honest debts, and keep all our temporal and spiritual matters in order, that we may be always in a state of preparation for death. "Owe no man anything," not even the printer. "Set thy house in order," and don't peep too often into your neighbor's.

III. That it is our business to let other people's business alone.

1. Are you a preacher? Do not obtrude you nose to far into the private concerns of your parishoners, or meddle with the private callings of subordinate officers in the church.

2. Are you a layman? Do not trouble yourself too much with the preacher's business, nor to be to officious in dictating to him what he ought to do, and what he ought not to do. Take care not to pay him calls on Sunday.

3. Are you an adherent of a particular sect? Do not intermeddle with the private affairs of other denominations, nor rejoice over their adversity. "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall."

4. Are you an editor? Give "the devil his due." "Write no line which, when dying you would wish to blot." Give your readers good mental food, and if they do not pay up in due time, remind them of the precept in our text.

5. Are you a loafer? Remember, you dishonor God, disgrace mankind, and shame the Devil.—[Hornet's Nest.

DREADFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—A Rockingham (N. C.) correspondent of the Fayetteville observer gives the following scene at the execution of a man named Robert Hildreth, at that place on the 2d inst.

"The axe glitters, the trap door falls, and Hildreth swings by the neck. For half a minute he remains motionless. Is he dead? Can his own weight, without falling an inch, have broken his neck?—No! Poor fellow, he expected one pang, and that his last. But the fatality which often leads sheriffs to gross negligence in executing the law, must cost him now a world of woe. With a convulsive effort he reaches the platform, and stands again on earth alive. The cap has fallen from his face. The blood was already fast rushing upwards. But his large and muscular neck prevented the ropes from tightening. Even then his meekness did not leave him. He spoke, without complaint, in a clear voice, that was heard with awe by every ear: "Come here and fix the rope! it won't choke me to death."

The sheriff did go to him. First, with an axe, and then with a piece of scantling, he endeavored to knock away the boards. At last he pushed Hildreth's feet from the scaffold, and hung him inefficiently a second time. The poor fellow made no further effort to recover himself. Finding that he was hung in a way which produced the most excrutiating, because gradual, suffocation—with blood slowly collecting in his brain through a circulation only partially impeded—the unfortunate man, compelled by the pangs which momentarily grew greater, drew up his legs as high as possible then with all his force, threw them down to tighten the cord. Three, several times, at intervals of a minute, he did the same again. Then his struggles ceased—his own executioner, he becomes unconcious of pain.

WOMEN.—It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This therefore, is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into the degradation: he cannot raise her without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe the two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom, light, and happiness; the women there are loved and honored. Never shrink from a women of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been slightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are incapable of the loftier grades of passion. If you prefer attaching yourself to a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from vanity of prefering that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which approaches to appreciation.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Herdware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.

THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:

Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.

My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.

Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents. W. A. WESTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Web Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins.	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your mone DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation. J. B. STUTSMAN,

Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.

Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturihg FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled

J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

GUNSMITHING.

THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 25 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquito Creek, half a mile south of TRADING POINT.

m21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

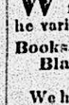
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.



G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!

S. M. BLAIR

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.

Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSOF.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1850. VOLUME I.---NUMBER 26.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PARSON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M. BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
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MESSRS. McKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
ENG. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.

Dialogue between Traditon, Reason, and Scriptus.

Tradition.—Good morning; Mr. Reason, I understand that you have lately embraced the Book of Mormon as a divine record, and believe Joseph Smith to be a prophet inspired of God. I am astonished that intelligent men like yourself should be so easily deluded.

Reason.—I am not sensible of having embraced any delusion. But as man is but a short-sighted mortal, and liable to be deceived, I shall be under infinite obligations to you, Mr. Tradition, if you will have the kindness to point out the deception.

Tradition.—Why, sir, the canon of scripture is full; and the very idea of any more revelation is the height of absurdity.

Reason.—Well, Neighbor Tradition, if you can prove your last assertion, viz: that "*the canon of Scripture is full*," you will do me a great favor, and save a soul from error.

Tradition.—I am pleased to see you so willing to be undeceived. There is hope in your case; for a world of evidence can be brought forward to prove that there is to be no more revelation. Why, sir, our fathers, our mothers, our kindred, our neighbors, and our nation, have all testified that the scriptures are full. Thousands of protestant reformers, among every class and society, have borne the same testimony. And finally, almost every christian denomination for many centuries past, have proclaimed boldly and publicly, that the volume of scriptures was completed by the apostles, and that there was to be no more. What more evidence do you want?

Reason.—I hope Mr. Tradition, that you will not be offended when I tell you that the "world of evidence" which you have now adduced, is not evidence, but merely tradition—the assertions of uninspired men without proof. How am I to know that or any part of these witnesses, to which you refer, testify the truth? Do they prove their assertions by the scriptures? If not, how do they know that the canon of scripture is full? Must I believe and put my trust in their foolish traditions, and vain assertions without one scriptural proof? "Cursed," saith Isaiah, "is he that trusteth in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

Tradition.—Do you suppose that so many millions of people are deceived upon this subject?

Reason.—If they found their conclusions upon their own imaginations and vain traditions, they are just as liable to be deceived as the millions of heathen who have deceived *themselves* with the vain traditions of *their* fathers. And now, Mr. Tradition, if you will furnish us some scriptural evidence to support your assertions, you will confer upon me a great favor; but away with unfounded traditions.

Tradition.—I am not much of a scriptorian myself, but depend chiefly upon the ministers for scriptural knowledge. Ah! yonder comes my old friend, the minister, who has studied the Bible and preached these forty years. He will shew you that the Bible contains all that God ever has revealed, or ever will reveal to man.

[*Enter the Reverend Mr. Scriptus with a Bible in his hand.*]

Good morning, Mr. Scriptus. I am happy to see you. You have arrived just in the right time. Your services are much needed. Mr. Scriptus, I introduce to you my unfortunate neighbor, Reason, who has lately embraced that fatal delusion—the Book of Mormon as a divine revelation. He seems to be an honest man; and it is a pity that he should be so imposed upon. Will you, Mr. Scriptus, have the kindness to show him, by the Bible, that there is to be no more revelation?

Scriptus.—It is to be greatly lamented that any honest man should be so grossly deceived. But, Mr. Reason, are you willing to admit the scriptures as evidence?

Reason.—Most certainly. The scriptures are esteemed very highly, both by myself and by all who believe the Book of Mormon. And I can assure you, that I shall receive all evidence drawn from that source with the greatest satisfaction. And if you really believe that I am deluded, I earnestly desire that you should bring forward the strongest and most convincing arguments that you are in possession of, that I may be reclaimed.

Scriptus.—I will read to you, Mr. Reason, the 15th, 16th, and 17th verses of the third chapter, 2 Timothy. "From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus." All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and it is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." You will perceive, Mr. Reason, that Timothy had enough scripture when he was a child, to make him wise unto salvation; and what necessity was there for any more? Could he be benefited by any more?

Reason.—Will you please to tell me, Mr. Scriptus, what scripture Timothy was acquainted with when he was a child?

Scriptus.—The Old Testament, I suppose; for the New Testament was not yet written.

Reason.—Then, according to your argument, the New Testament is useless, inasmuch as the Old was able to make Timothy wise unto salvation. What a pity it was that the Lord and his angels, while John was on the Isle of Patmos, did not know that mankind had enough scripture years before, or in the days of Timothy's childhood; it would have saved them the trouble of revealing that lengthy revelation to John, and saved him the trouble of writing it, and saved mankind from delusion in believing it. How long is it, Mr. Scriptus, since you made the important discovery that all the scriptures given since Timothy's childhood are useless?

Scriptus.—I must confess, Mr. Reason, that I never thought of the arguments which you have advanced; and I clearly perceive that there is no evidence in that passage against any more revelations being given; but I think that you must be convinced by the two following passages that we have enough to perfect the man of God, and thoroughly furnish him unto all good works

Reason.—I do not perceive, sir, any such delaration in the passages to which you refer. It does not say that *enough* scripture is given by inspiration of God, to make the man of God perfect, &c., that there is no necessity for any more; but it says that "*all scripture is given, &c.*" Leaving the man of God to be perfected by *all scripture* which should come to his knowledge, given at any period of time. Indeed, as a proof that more scripture was given after Paul wrote this, you are referred to that given on the Isle of Patmos many years afterwards.

Scriptus.—I perceive, Neighbor Reason, that you have a happy faculty of overturning my arguments. Your reasons are so very plain that I cannot withstand their force, and only marvel at the weakness of my own arguments. But I have one more passage of scripture left, which I think is so pointed and definite against any additional scripture, that it will be your turn next to yield the argument, and renounce the ruinous doctrine of more revelation. It will be found in the last chapter of John's Revelations. I will read it,—"For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book. If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book." This, I consider, friend Reason, to be positive proof that the canon of scriptures is full, and no more to be added.

Reason.—Well, Mr. Scriptus, as you have fled to your strong hold and last refuge, the battering ram of reason will try its strength upon it, by asking a few questions. Is there anything in this passage which you have just read, that prohibits God from adding more revelations?

Scriptus.—Oh no! It is "man" who is under restraint, not God.

Reason.—You perceive, then, that God might give ten thousand more revelations, for ought there is contained in that passage.

Scriptus.—But do you not think that the idea is there indirectly conveyed that God would give no more?

Reason.—Surely not; for the same restraint was placed upon man as early as the days of Moses, saying, "Thou shalt not add nor diminish to the words which I command you." Would you not have considered the children of Israel very foolish, if they had said to Moses that the canon of scriptures was full? Yet they would have been as much justified in drawing the conclusion from the caution given in the book of Deuteronomy, as we are from the book of John's prophecy.

Scriptus.—I perceive the strength of your reasoning. You have overturned my strongest hold; and I know of no other scripture that conveys the most distant idea that the volume of scripture was completed by the Apostles. But admitting that there is no scriptural evidence against receiving more revelation, yet the idea of receiving the Book of Mormon, or anything else, as revelation without proof, is ridiculous. What evidence have you that it is a divine revelation?

Reason.—I must cordially concur with you, friend Scriptus, that we ought not to receive anything as divine revelation without evidence; and, if I am not deceived, I have as much evidence in favor of the Book of Mormon as you have of the New Testament.

Scriptus.—As much evidence for that book as I have for the New Testament! I am astonished at your presumption! Why, sir, look at the great miracles which were wrought by the Savior and his Apostles, in confirmation of their mission, miracles too, wrought publicly, and not in a corner: the sick, both in and out of the church, were healed. We have the testimony of large multitudes, entirely disinterested, having no connexion with the church.

Reason.—How do you know, friend Scriptus, that miracles were wrought in confirmation of their mission? Did you see them perform miracles with your own eyes? Did you hear them speak in new tongues with your own ears? Did you ever see or converse with any person that they healed? Have you ever seen any person that ever saw them do miracles? Or have you even read the testimony of one disinterested witness, out of the church, who saw them perform miracles? If not, how do you know that they wrought miracles?

Scriptus.—Why, the New Testament says so.

Reason.—I think, neighbor Scriptus, that you must have studied logic in the ancient schools of philosophy, for you seem to understand *reasoning in a circle* to perfection. First, you say that the New Testament is true, because miracles were wrought, because the New Testament says so. It is the evidence of both the book and its miracles that is now called for. Let me inform you, sir, that you have only the testimony of *six eye witnesses*, that there were miracles wrought in the days of the Apostles, viz: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, and Peter: and they were all in the church, and not out of it. It is upon their testimony, alone that you believe it. Not a solitary individual that was an eye witness either in the church or out of it, except those six have written and handed down their testimony.

Scriptus.—What! did not the lame man who sat at the beautiful gate of the temple testify that he was healed? And did not the multitudes who saw these miracles testify, saying, that notable miracles had been wrought?

Reason.—If they did testify you and I never saw nor read their testimony, but are entirely dependent upon the testimony of the six writers afore mentioned. Luke, who wrote the Acts of the Apostles, testifies that the lame man was healed: and we believe it on his testimony alone. Luke testifies that the multitudes saw miracles, but the multitudes have informed us nothing about it.

Scriptus.—Your reasonings seem to be very conclusive and cannot be overthrown. And I frankly acknowledge that I never thought of these things in this light before. But, neighbor Reason, can you bring forward as much evidence as there is in favor of the New Testament; that is, can you bring forward six witnesses in your church who will testify that they have seen miracles wrought with their own eyes? You must, sir, bring forward as much as six witnesses at least, in order that the Book of Mormon may have the same claims to our faith that the New Testament has, so far as miracles are evidence.

Reason.—I can assure you, friend Scriptus, that we are not dependent upon the testimony of six witnesses alone, but can produce more than *sixty thousand* who have seen miracles wrought with their own eyes. Multitudes have been healed by the prayer of faith in the name of Jesus, both in the church and out of it, since the year 1830. Thus you perceive that we have a cloud of witnesses. Now please take your pen, Mr. Scriptus, and write out the evidences on this sheet of paper in two separate columns, and compare them, and see if one book has not as good a claim upon your faith as the other, so far as the evidence of miracles is concerned.

(*Here Scriptus commences writing as follows:*)

NEW TESTAMENT EVIDENCE	BOOK MORMON EVIDENCE.
Six eye-witnesses testify in their writings that miracles were wrought in their day.	Sixty thousand eye-witnesses will testify that miracles are wrought in these days.
No witnesses have informed us that they were healed in the Apostles' days: it all depends on the testimony of the six.	Thousands of witnesses tell us that they have been healed in these days; it does not depend upon second-handed testimony.
The six witnesses of the New Testament are dead, and gone where we cannot cross-examine their testimony.	The tens of thousands of witnesses to the Book of Mormon are living, and their testimony can be re-examined.
No eye-witnesses, out of the church, have left us their written evidence to the truth of miracles in the Apostles' days.	Many eye-witnesses, out of the church, have seen and do testify that miracles are wrought in these days.

Scriptus.—I find, friend Reason, that I have been too much under the influence of my neighbor Tradition, to judge of things according to reason, and shall henceforth endeavor to shun his company, and shall esteem it as a great favor, if you will permit me to associate more frequently with you, for I am highly delighted with the soundness of the reasons you have advanced, and think that you have honorably extricated yourself from the charge of delusion.

Tradition, who had attentively listened to the conversation, became very much excited on hearing himself so lightly spoken of, and abruptly left the room, muttering the following soliloquy: My old friends, Reason and Scriptus, have both forsaken me and treated me with contempt. But I don't care. Whatever my fathers believed I will believe too; for my great grandfather, Mr. Heathen Tradition, was highly respected by millions, and died a happy martyr in testimony of our cause, and my grandmother, Mrs. Roman Chatholic, and my own dear mother, Mrs. Protestant, with all of her descendants, have been almost inflexible in the faith of their fathers. And of all the Tradition family but a very few apostatise, and they are generally led away by the unpopular Reason and Scriptus families.

PUNISHING LIARS.—In Turkey, whenever a storekeeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted black to remain so for one month. If there were such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of our cities would present.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Farewell.

BY V. H. BRUCE.

A farewell compliment to Elders Taylor, Snow, Richards, and others on missions from Salt Lake City to Europe.

Farewell, ye servants of the Lord,
We bid you all "God speed,"
As to the nations far you go,
To sow celestial seed.

The Priesthood on your heads you bear,
And in your hands the sword
Of truth you hold, which shall prepare
Men's hearts to serve the Lord.

Lo! nations trembling shall confess
your missions, and your powers,
And, turning from their idols, bless
The Lord, your God and ours.

Your presence gives us pleasure here,
But, more your absence may;
When we shall hear of conquest, where
In foreign lands you pray.

Shall hear, that error's temples fall
Beneath your warning voice;
And multitudes their names enroll,
And make the truth their choice.

May Zion prosper where you go,
The gospel to proclaim;
'Til kings and ruler's hear and know,
Her beauty, and her fame.

And may God's blessing you attend—
His spirit with you dwell;
Aid, and relieve you to the end,
In all your work. Farewell.

Kanesville, Dec. 1849.

From the Millennial Star.

A Great Miracle — Narrative of Reuben Brinkworth.

On the 2d July, 1839, I entered on board the *Terror*, Commodore Sir John Franklin being then about to set out on a voyage of discovery for a northwest passage to India. Upon returning to England, we landed at Bermuda on the 16th of July, 1843, and in the afternoon of the same day a terrible thunder storm occurred, in which I was suddenly deprived of my hearing and speech. At the same time five of my comrades, viz., John Ennis, William Collins, John Rogers, Richard King, and William Simms, were summoned into eternity. I remained insensible fifteen days—perfectly unconscious of all that was passing around me; but upon the return of reason, came the dreadful conviction that I was deprived of two of my faculties. I well remember the period, and shall forever continue to do so—language cannot describe the awful sensations that pervaded my mind when I became fully sensible of the reality of my condition. I will here remark, that the subject of religion had never troubled my mind; nor did the calamity I was called to suffer awaken any feeling akin to it; nevertheless I felt a certain feeling of gratitude that I had not met with the same fate as my more unfortunate companions; yet I must, to mys hame, confess that it was not so directed by the Great Disposer of all events, who could have taken my life as those of my companions, had he willed it. But it was not his design. I was spared, and am now a living witness of his loving kindness to the most abandoned sinners, if they will turn and seek his face. At that time I was about nineteen years old. After remaining at Bermuda for about three weeks, we again set sail for England, and reached Chatham on the 14th December. I remained there only fourteen days, after which I went to London, and, by the kind assistance of some gentlemen, entered the deaf and dumb school in Old Kent Road, where I remained for ten weeks, but not liking the confinement, and being from home, I became dissatisfied and unhappy, and resolved to leave it, and accordingly did so. I then went to George Lock's, Oxford Arms, Silver Street, Reading, with whom I lived eighteen months, supporting myself the whole of that period upon the wages I earned on board the *Terror*. I afterwards went to Rugby, not to remain there, but on the way to my mother at Stroud, Gloucestershire.

I will here relate a circumstance of cruelty of which I was made the sufferer: being thirsty, I stepped into a public house to get something to drink; there were gentlemen in the parlor, who, seeing that I was dumb, motioned me to them, and put many questions in writing, which I answered in the same manner. While I was thus being questioned, one of the men went out and brought in a policeman, who hauled me away to the lock-up, in which place I was kept all that night, the next day and following night, and on the morning of the second day, I was taken before a magistrate, who ordered me to be taken to a doctor, where I underwent an operation, namely, having my tongue cut in two places: he became satisfied that I was both deaf and dumb, and then I was discharged. From the treatment I had received I was determined to go to another of the magistrates of that town, to whom I related by writing what had transpired. He said very little to me, more than that he would write to London respecting it, and I have since learned from a gentleman, that the magistrate who examined me, has been removed from his office. I then continued my journey to Stroud, which I reached without any other inconvenience, and remained there two days. I then went to Newport, Monmouthshire, and occupied my time in teaching the deaf and dumb alphabet for about three years at the end of which I became acquainted with the Latter-day Saints. At that time I was lodging at a public house, kept by James Durbin, sign of the Golden Lion, Pentonville. One of the customers of this house became acquainted with me and prevailed upon me to go to live with him and his brother, who was a member of the Latter-day Saint's church. There I first became acquainted with the doctrines taught by this people, by reading and by means of the finger alphabet. I continued to investigate them for about three months, when I felt convinced of the truth of those doctrines which have since become so beneficial to my temporal and eternal welfare. On the 22d September, I had been, by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet, conversing freely with some of the Saints, and had fully determined to be baptized that evening; therefore I expressed my desire to receive the ordinance of baptism, and was taken to the canal early on the morning of the 23d, and baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and upon my head emerging from the water, I heard the voices of persons upon the towing path, and this was the first sound I had heard since my deprivation upon the island of Bermuda, in 1843. With my hearing came also my speech, and the first words that I uttered were—"Thank the Lord, I can speak and hear again as well as any of you." I scarcely need state my own surprise at the moment, but such it was, and it appears marvelous in my own eyes, not that God is possessed of such power, but that he should manifest it in my behalf. I have much cause to praise him and glorify his holy name, for in obedience to his divine commands, I not only receive the remission of my sins, which I esteem above all earthly blessings, but also the removal of my deafness and dumbness; and now I can hear as distinctly and speak as fluently as I ever did, although I had been deprived of both these faculties, for upwards of five years not being able to hear the loudest noise, or to use my tongue in speech.

There is a mistake in the *Merlin* of the date of my landing at Bermuda: it should have been 1843 instead of 1840. The same error appeared also in the STAR, No. 22, vol. 10, and which was caused by extracting the account from that paper.

The following individuals are witnesses to my baptism:—

HENRY NAISH, JOHN ROBERTS, JOHN WALDEN, } M. of the Church.
JANE DUNBIN, THOMAS JONES, JACOB NAISH, } Non-Members.

SEVERAL CASES OF MIRACULOUS HEALING.

Jehovah and Son's effectual cure for Cholera, and all other diseases of the body.

Take one-spoonful of consecrated oil: mix with it half a grain of pure faith. This taken or administered in the name of Jesus Christ, will prove one of the most pleasant, safe, and effectual remedies.

The above medicine was established as the best and surest remedy for removing leprosy and restoring the blind their sight, the deaf their hearing, the dumb their speech, and for casting out devil's, &c., by Jesus of Nazereth and his apostles; and we unhesitatingly bear our testimony, that during 1800 years, it has retained all its restoring and healing power. In proof of which we select the following few testimonies out of thousands:—

St. Heliers, July 23d., 1849.—Sister Elizabeth Wyatt was seized with cholera, violent purging, vomiting, cramp, &c., in great agony. Elders Treseder and De la Mere were in attendance, applied the above mixture, and she was immediately restored, and attended chapel the same evening.

Witnesses,
RICHARD TRESEDER,
PHIL. DE LA MERE,
JAMES WYATT.

St. Heliers, August 5.—Sent for to visit brother Feron's child. Found her raving in a strong fever. Administered to her. The fever left, and her senses returned five minutes after. Next morning she was running about the doors.

Witnesses,
JOHN FERON,
THERESA FERON.

St. Heliers, Tuesday Morning, August 14.—Sent for to go and see brother George Allan. Found him laying on the floor, where he had been rolling about all the morning with cholera and the usual effects. I administered a dose of the above mixture, and he sat down and took a hearty breakfast along with me: went to his work as smith, the same day.

Witnesses,
SISTER ALLAN,
SISTER FERRIS.

Goray, August 23.—Brother Parchot De la Mothe, fisherman, (three days baptized) was put ashore very ill. We administered the never failing dose. He was instantly restored, went a quarter of a mile on the road rejoicing and bearing testimony to the truth.

Witnesses,
JOHN DUHAMEL,
FRANCIS KIRKBY, and many others.

St. Heliers, Wednesday Morning, August 29.—Brother William Wakly came for me to go and see his wife (not in the church,) she had been seized with the cholera the night before. When I saw her, she was in a deplorable condition. Purging, vomiting, cramp, body quite black, could feel no pulse, and eyes as if set for death. I administered as usual, and the cramp became less violent immediately, and the other symtoms gradually decreased. I considered it wise to send for a doctor: he came, examined her, and said my good man your wife will die, you have been too late of applying. He went away, ordering some medicine; I told brother Wakly to continue rubbing her with oil. Called next morning, found her natural color and heat returned, pulse well. She bore testimony that she was healed by the power of Jehovah. She continues to recover.

Witnesses,
W. C. DUNBAR,
WILLIAM WAKLY.

NOTICE.—A dose taken occasionally, according to circumstances, will greatly strengthen the appetite, increase muscular energy, and give a cheerful tone to the whole system.

CAUTION.—Beware of Satan and Co's spurious imitations. None are genuine but those marked with the following inscription, (Having Received Authority.) To be had gratis, by applying to any elder of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in all the principal towns of England, Scotland, Wales, United States, also Society Islands, and Great Salt Lake Valley; we expect shortly to have agents in every part of the world. Agent for Jersey and Channel Islands. W. C. DUNBAR.

Original.

Ordinances.

Among the multitude of questions that we Mormons, have to answer an inquiring public; the following is among the most prominent. What benefit is to be derived from obedience to ordinances? We would refer the reader to any location on earth, where there is a regular organized government; it matters not whether social, political or religious, the referee will find upon examination a constitution embodying stationary laws and ordinances regulating its subjects.

An ordinance, according to Noah Websters definition, is: *A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action.* An ordinance being a rule established and that permanent, adding to, or diminishing from it, would destroy its virtue, and power, and make it of no effect. On the other hand, if obeyed in its purity, it becomes the medium of security to the subject.

This theory and its advantages, are clearly developed on the pages of our national constitution, thus, a foreigner, although on American soil, is excluded from enjoying the liberty and privileges, secured to a naturalized citizen, until he submit to the order of our government established for that purpose. What causes this difference? The ordinances.

If governments on earth, are empowed, regulated, and kept in order by laws and ordinances, the government and governed securing to themselves mutual benefit thereby, we know of no other method, that the kingdom of Heaven could retain its stability and order, but upon the same basis; although perhaps diverse in its administration, respecting the laws and ordinances.

It is written, that the invisible things of God from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by things that are made, even his eternal power and godhead, so that the heathen are left without excuse, and whatsoever was written aforetime was written for our profit and learning, &c. The Apostle Paul writing to his Corinthian brethren on a certain occasion, praises them for keeping the ordinances pure, as they were delivered unto them. Israel of old, during their travels in the wilderness, was severely chastened for departing from the odinances of their God. Through Joseph Smith, the prophet and seer of the last days, is written: "Without the ordinances, and the authority of the holy priesthood, the power of godliness, is not made manifest unto men in the flesh."

The inhabitants of Jerusalem and vicinity in the days of the Nazerene, as a nation rejected his authority, laws and ordinances, and finally slew him, for which their remnant unto this day are suffering under the displeasure of the Almighty. The reader can easily perceive from the tenor of the remarks advanced, that ordinances are of vital importance when obeyed from the heart, under the administration of a servant of the most high, duly authorised for that purpose. Innumerable illustrations could be furnished to bear upon this subject from sacred and profane history, but will let the present suffice. We conclude our remarks, by saying, that in the wise economy of Him who rules on high, the priesthood after the order of the Holy One, has been re-instated again on this earth with full power to administer in the name of Jesus of Nasareth with the laws and ordinances of the gospel of peace, that its blessings and privileges may be fully enjoyed by those, who feel in their hearts to obey the royal mandates of the King of Glory.

Appearances.

Trust not to appearances. If thou meet est a poor man, or beggar, by the wayside, think him not evil because he is poor, or base because he seeketh charity at thy hands, who is he that knoweth the day, though he be now rich and proud, when he may become poor and a beggar. Remember the misfortunes and infirmities which follow us all, and do that for the misfortunate whom thou meetest to-day, which to-morrow may become thy own necessity. And if misfortune come to thee asking charity, clothed in rags, or with haggard brow, spurn it not, for thou knowest not the spirit it may encompass—thou knowest not but it is a messenger sent of God to test thy spirit, and that in entertaining it, thou entertainest an angel in disguise.—[N. Y. Sun.

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly, "by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well."

What a world does this open of the influence which a wife posseses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Do all the good you can, and make but little noise about it.

Apothecaries are more conscientious people than many imagine—as they often have weighty *scruples* about dealing out their doses.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.**

End of Volume 1.

This number closes the first volume of the "Frontier Guardian;" and with this sheet, we tender our best wishes to our subscribers and patrons, hoping that we may not have given just cause of offence to any. It has been our wish and our aim to promote just and amicable feelings,—feelings of friendship and good-will among all those who were that way disposed; and if we have failed to effect this, it has not been for want of a disposition, but for want of skill and ability. But we are all the time learning human nature, and hope to become more and more expert in touching those strings that vibrate with no uncertain sound.

Friends, will you try us another year? We will promise to put the "*best foot forward*," and serve you according to the style and order of the day—according to the signs of the times, and according to the encouragement which we receive from you. We know that you appreciate the value of a press up in this part of the world, just at the "*jumping off place*," and we are confident of your most cordial support. We think that we can be a benefit to you, and we know that you can be to us. Suppose then, that you all agree to take the Guardian another year, and just cash over in advance? This will put us beyond the reach of duns, and you also, so far as this paper is concerned. We await your generous action in response to this invitation.

Corn and Hay Wanted,

At this office, on subscription for the Guardian if brought immediately.

Receipts of Monies.

With the commencement of the Second Volume, we intend to acknowledge through the Guardian the receipt of all monies remitted to us or paid us on subscription for this paper. This will be more satisfactory to the majority that pay us money, than any other way, and it will save us the trouble of writing many letters, and save our correspondents some postage.

A Word to the Wise.

We are placed here to give counsel to the Church in the States, and to act as an agent, in many things, for the Church in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Any document from that place, executed by the proper authorities of the Church, and addressed to us, will meet with the most prompt attention that our circumstances and ability may allow us to give it. It cannot be expected, neither would it be a safe principle for the Council here to lend all their aid and influence to sustain and carry out a measure that would effect the whole Church here and also at the Salt Lake Valley, upon verbal testimony only, when the authorities there can as easily write as speak. If men coming from the Valley to this section, have received their orders there verbally, the fault is theirs if they do not execute them in the regions where they are sent. But if any particular move is required of us in Pottawatamie we expect to see that requisition in writing from under the hands of the Presidency of the whole church; until we see that, we cannot feel authorized to digress from our former written instructions, however respectfully we may regard the verbal testimony of individuals. Instructions and commandments given to Br. Thos. S. Johnson by word of mouth in the Valley, are not commandments to the authorities of the Church here. We consider it in due season for us to lend our aid and influence in favor of any measure, after we get positive instrustions to do so. Before the Council here could say to the people as Br. Johnson did, that every person who could raise enough to cross the Plains, and barely have provisions enough to last him to the Valley, even if he should have nothing to purchase with when he arrived there, ought to go, and that he would take the responsibility of providing for them. However charitable and benevolent his feelings might have been, the Council could not feel to rely upon his responsibility without the concurrent testimony of the Church in the Valley, which was daily looked for by our last mail. He might have been right, and he might have been wrong: We did not know until the mail came through, but that if we should send a great many poor people, it might prove disastrous to them and ruinous to the settlement. We considered that a little cool calculation would be better and safer than an extravagant zeal and heated words which were altogether unneccessary; for if we were not officially instructed to crowd the emigration faster than its natural current, no individual zeal, however burning, could influence us to do it. Since the mail has arrived, we learn, by various letters, and by the testimony of some thirty or forty men, that they will be prepared to receive all the emigrants that we can send there, rich and poor together. Well, God be thanked for their prosperity in the wilderness. If there is fertility enough in any soil to produce a living, the Mormons are just the folks that will have it! We would say, however, that we do not believe that those in the Valley can give away their eatables without a compensation,—take therefore, all that you can to buy with; and it is our opinion that a few extra groceries—a few barrels of flour, and several odd things in the eating line, would be no serious detriment to any poor person after he arrives there, to last him while he can situate himself in a house, and prepare to labor for more. But up for the Valley! While the tide and current flow, push off your boat,—dash over the sea of prairie, and land in your desired haven.

Our Exchange List.

This has already reached a number far beyond our need. Editors have certainly manifested a generous disposition towards us,—they have sent us their weekly for our semi-monthly; and in some cases, thrir tri-weekly. If the Government will send us a weekly mail, we will try to pay our respects to our Editorial friends a little oftener.

Gatherings.

The friends abroad throughout the States will do well to gather to this point as early in the Spring as they can. Those who are able had better drive stock here; young cattle, cows, oxen, and good young mares to take to the Valley. Sheep should also be driven. Who will take a good carding machine there, or every thing pertaining to it excepting the wood work? Young cattle are as good property as can be brought to this place, or as can be taken to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Come early to this place, and if you are unable to go on, you will be in time to put in crops; and if you are able to go on, you may start with the first companies. Let all prepare that can, and be off to the Valley: But we want every nook, corner and field, put into spring grain before you start. It will probably be a forward Spring, and much small grain may be put in during the month of March.

The first company will probably leave here for the mountains about the first of May—one about the middle of May—one about the 1st of June, and one about the 15th day of June—none later. Every company of emigrants will have experienced guides—who know the route—who know the Indians, and who well understand the mode and manner of traveling on the plains.

Accusers of the Brethren.

By letters that we receive from various sources, we learn that the followers of Strang, Brewster, Wm. Smith and several other strange *accusers* of the Saints, are becoming cloyed and sick of the kind of food that has been given them for the last five years: And as the Saints have not been destroyed by the Indians nor by the crickets as they predicted—nor have their bones bleached upon the prairies as they declared they would; the poor things are getting weak in the faith, and seeing the prosperity of the good folks in the Valley, they are becoming restless and uneasy at their own condition. They have also seen that the desperate and wicked efforts of their leaders to convince the United States' that we are their sworn enemies, has had no effect—has not made "one hair white or black"—has not advanced them nor thrown us in the rear. The result is, that many of them intend coming here and going from here to the Valley in the Spring. They have tried hard to destroy us, yet if they have found repentance and will manifest it to us, we will forgive them, and ask our Heavenly Father to forgive them also. They have not injured us particularly; but the wound they sought to inflict upon us has fallen upon their own flesh and spirit.

To all whom it May Concern.

This is to certify before God and man—that we never took any oath, neither have we ever been brought under any covenant against the Government of the United States, as some vagabonds declare, who only profess the Mormon creed to bring disgrace and dishonor upon those who conscientiously follow its precepts. The crown which they could not place upon their own head, they seek to trample in the mire and filth. We know of no Mormon that has ever taken such an oath, or been brought under any such covenant. Neither do we know of one that ever intends to be.

If these vagabonds had said that we were combined against unjust and unlawful oppression, and against mobocracy by which we have suffered the loss of almost all things;—if they had said that we were combined to pray, and to teach our children to do the same, that a righteous judgment might come upon those who have shed the blood of the prophets, and who have sought our destruction, they would not have merited so severe a censure.

If the foregoing is not the truth, and the honest and undisguised sentiment, and feeling of our heart, then we are incapable of telling the truth upon any subject. If a nation fail to do its duty, the power that gave that nation birth, may chastise it. We say no more. Our yea is yea, and our nay is nay, touching this affair.

Slavery and the Mormons.

Why have not the Mormons said something about Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso in the Constitution of their New State of "Deseret?"

The answer is this: We view these questions as a prolific source of bitterness and strife, the agitation of which would tend to sour and alienate the feelings of our own people one against another; and that too, without any prospect of making "one hair white or black."

A mechanic has tools for executing all branches of his trade. It would not look well to see the joiner take his broad axe to bore a hole or an auger to plain a board. The *Supreme Architect* has a full set of tools in the shape of men for executing all his will; but he has never taken the Mormons to work up the knotty and cross-grained lumber of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. We are tempered to work in clearer stuff. Ye zealous partizans to these vexed questions, do your duty faithfully—clear your consciences and respect the wishes of your constituents. The hand of Providence invisibly guides the contest; and though its course may be through many a dark labyrinth, through many a rugged and thorny defile tinged with crimson, it is certain to bring about a wise and glorious purpose; and the slave owner and the Abolitionist will both confess: "True and righteous are thy ways, thou King of Saints." The Mormons will try to act well their part in the great drama; and it is hoped that they may not be forced into any work or contest that they do not feel has been assigned to them.

KANESVILLE ASSEMBLIES.—Being present at two of these harmless, yet unsurpassing recreations, we have formed the idea that the cream of the season is gently flowing on the top. All who would desire to participate may expect at the hands of the managers and guests the highest degree of decorum, good society, mutual friendship, intermingled with the best feeling.

Ferry at the Mouth of the Platte.

By a well timed suggestion of Maj. Barrow, the Indian Agent, the Commissioners of Pottawatamie county might do well to withhold a ferry license from any and every person that has designedly violated the intercourse law, by the sale of whisky to the Indians. We would further suggest that any ferry license granted by said Commissioners to ferry across the Missouri river, should be forfeited upon evidence that any whisky traffic was carried on by or through it with the Indians. The commissioners will doubtless give these things all due consideration before they grant any licence. We are in for good order and good regulations between white and red men on this frontier. We have suffered enough by the Indians being induced to come on this side by unprincipled whisky sellers. We believe that the Mormons cannot be charged with this offence; yet if any of them are guilty of it, we are bound to give them credit for their works.

Administration of Law.

In the above matters we only claim the voice of an humble citizen. Our county is legally organized, so far as the organization has been gone into; and it has been so acknowledged at Iowa City, and a county seal has been sent to us, and orders concerning the revenue which has been duly collected, and is in reserve, we are told, in the treasury, ready to be paid over to the proper source. Why then should some few individuals elect a magistrate in an unlawful way, and why should that magistrate presume to act in an official capacity, execute papers, cause property to be seized and sold in the face of the Statute—in the face of a legally and duly elected and qualified magistrate? To say nothing of the penalty to which a man subjects himself under those circumstances, it would seem that he must be greatly beside himself, and on the borders of reckless desperation.

So far as we are concerned, or to express our own views and sentiments, we should advise no under current operations or vexatious lawing, or any litigation where it can be reasonably avoided: But when it does become necessary—when justice and the rights and property of men call for the arm of the civil law to interpose, then let it interpose with a majesty and a power that every honorable man will sanction; and let threats of shooting and blood be regarded as the effusions of heated and foolish men who are not destined to an increase of power or influence, neither long to agree among themselves. We do not wish to offend, unnecessarily, any citizen, but to move calmly and deliberately in all matters that we undertake, and at the same time with decision and firmness. We could not end the proposition to elect a judge and to have a judiciary here, however desirable, from the fact that we did not believe that our action would be sustained by the higher courts or by the legislature. We believe that the legislature acted with much unfounded prejudice against us, and that they did us injustice—and instead of their acting with a liberality towards us that seldom fails to secure good will, they indulged a feeling that can never elevate a lawmaking body to the highest point of honor, in our opinion. Still, if they cut us short of the judiciary, (which they did,) we would rather pocket the inconvenience a while longer and hobble along in our crippled conditioned, than to take any illegal step. Anger cannot last forever, except in the bosom of fools; and believing the legislature of Iowa to be composed of wise men, their anger and prejudice must sooner or later give place to justice

The Whigs in that body acted the part of the Good Samaritan. To their praise be it spoken, and we hope never to give them cause to regret the stand they took in favor of Pottawatamie.

We go in, as we ever have, for sustaining the organization of Pottawatamie county, so far as that organization has been effected; and we trust that our patience will last till the legislature get cool on the subject, and become as ready to grant us our constitutional rights as they would have been if we had voted the Democratic ticket which vote was earnestly solicited by runners from that party.

The Poor.

On Saturday the 12th inst., according to previous appointment, the citizens of Kanesville, again exhibited their noble and generous spirit, by contributing many good things to comfort and cheer the hearts of the poor of this place. About 8 o'clock, A. M., the pies, tarts, chickens, sandwiches, &c., began to make their appearance, with other necessaries calculated to adorn the table, please the eye, gladden the heart, and cheer the soul of man.

At 12 o'clock, arrangements were entered into by the Bishop and the Committee of Arrangements to have the table spread and the guests seated; this being done, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the company partook of the sumptuous fare to their entire satisfaction. During the evening they had the privilege of participating in the dance. Refreshments were served at intervals, and we must say that the wine was excellent, and what made it still better, it was of home manufacture. The whole affair came off to the entire satisfaction of all present. The managers deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted the festivity. "Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in a day of trouble."

Raisins.

We have just been presented with a most beautiful cluster of fresh raisins by Messrs. Needham & Ferguson. They are truly excellent and fresh, call at the "Hive" and examine for yourselves.

Law Regulating Newspapers.

By the decisions of the higher courts, which decisions are considered as the common law of the land regulating newspapers, it is made the duty of the subscriber to notify the publisher, if he wishes his paper discontinued, before the first term for which he subscribed expires. In case of neglect to do this, he becomes legally responsible for another year's subscription if the Editor thinks proper to send him the paper. The publisher is not bound to discontinue a paper till all arrearages are paid up. It is at his option whether to do it or not under such circumstances. Where a man subscribes for six months and pays in advance, he sometimes lets it run, and receives the papers for eight or ten months, and then notifies the Editor that he wishes to discontinue with the first six month's subscription, without pay. This is not right. If he receives one number over the time for which he subscribed, and has not notified a discontinuance and paid up all arrearages, he becomes legally bound for the next term, or until he pays up what may be behind. In case a subscriber remove from one place to another, and fails to give notice to the publisher of the change, he is not released from responsibility though he receive not his paper by reason of such removal.

Our agents will please remember these items.

To Emigrants.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants may depend upon finding heavy stocks of goods in the Kanesville market. Our merchants, having had two years' experience in ascertaining the natural wants of emigrants to the above places, are preparing themselves to meet the demand of this coming Spring's emigration; and our farmers are preparing their wheat for Flouring. The mildness of the winter will leave a large surplus of produce in the country, most likely; and it will be remembered that those emigrants that went on last year through this place, had very little cholera or any other kind of sickness, in comparison with those who took a more southern route. Pass along this extreme northern route, and but few graves will be found along the line, but the graves on the more southern routes are not few nor far between. This should be remembered, and every emigrant should keep as far to the north as possible; for this is a fact that cannot be contradicted in truth, and if emigrants pay that regard to their health which they ought, they will keep up in as high a northern latitude as they possibly can, particularly at the point where they cross the Missouri river.

Domestic Law and Self-Constituted Administrators.

The above order of things may serve very well under certain circumstances where no other kind can be found. Bogus operations should be quelled. Yet we believe in giving the devil his due. No one in the county has been more diligent than we for the last year, we think, in trying to ferret out and break up the counterfeiting plans of some worthless and unprincipled men that have come to this region for that purpose; and since the bubble has burst and the machine brought to light, Mulholland, on whose premises it was found, declared that it was one that belonged to us which he held in security for $500, that he claimed to have lent us. We do not deem this false and wicked declaration worthy of comment, as the court and community here, both saint and sinner, have all the reason they want to know that it was a cunning falsehood.

However bad, men may be, we cannot endorse the system of confiscation, even of the property of a wicked man; and more particularly when that system of confiscation is enforced beyond the immediate limits of the guilty party. It would look rather better to apply to the legal officers of the county for process, than for a few men in a neighborhood to make a magistrate illegally, have process issued against property, sell the same, when that property may belong to an innocent and unoffending man. This looks too much like Satan rebuking sin, and as though some men would like to promote such flare-ups for the sake of having a show of plausibility for grasping something that is not their own, neither their due. Such proceedings are calculated to give the place where they are done a most unenviable notoriety. The great beauty of correcting an evil is, to do it in a way that shall not create a greater evil than the one you seek to correct.

We have just received a new paper, published at Greencastle, Pa. We will write its name; but we are not without our fears that we might break our jaw if we should attempt to pronounce it. It is not exactly the fever and ague, though it produces a chill when we think of its Editor who was Mr. Rigdon's right hand man until Mr. R's. virtue set him crazy. But the name! Coacontague—No! "Conococheague Herald." We have tried to pronounce it until our tongue feels like a cork screw. But our devil has just explained the whole affair. He says it is the grand key word that Rigdon introduced in his memorable sermon from these words: "Ye shall see as ye are seen, and know as ye are known," delivered near Chambersburg. The Herald is published by Ebenezer Robinson & Co., and is of the milk and water order, if we have translated its head correctly.

Tell us, ye wise men who come "*to act Politically*;" Will Democracy or mobocracy set up an independent standard in Pottawatamie County, or will the two join? Bodies possessing similar properties, commonly unite with the more readiness.

Mouth of the Great Platte River.

Near the mouth of the above stream, on the East side of the Missouri river, a town is destined to be built up. A ferry is about being established there, and the emigration will cross there most likely this coming season, as the route has been surveyed from the Mouth of the Platte to the point where it will intersect the road leading from Old Fort Kearney, on the Missouri river to New Fort Kearney at the head of Grand Island, and found to be good. By this route on the south side of the Great Platte River, the Elk Horn and the Loup Fork of the Platte will be avoided. Both of which are difficult, streams to cross, particularly the latter which is not only difficult, but dangerous for those who are unacquainted with it.

Our men who have journeyed up and down the Platte, on both sides, several times, recommend *decidedly*, the route south of the Platte. To avoid the crossing of the two rivers before mentioned, it is decided that our emigration cross the Missouri a little below the mouth of the Great Platte River. Goods destined for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and coming up the Missouri river, should be landed and stored at that point, where we learn that commodious storehouses are in progress of erection. Kanesville is the point that has the capital and facilities which must necessarily make it the rallying point for emigrants to get and complete their outfits for two or three years to come. By that time, we shall expect to see some passes towards making a Railroad about the mouth of the Platte.

We have noticed that merchants more frequently place their coarser goods, and goods of ordinary and inferior qualities directly before the eyes of the multitude, and sometimes, almost in the way of your feet; while their finer and more valuable fabrics are mostly concealed in drawers, and are not shown unless especially inquired for.

MORAL.—When you see a young lady or a young gentleman very forward in company, and meet you with a loud laugh, with a loud and careless sentence whereever you chance to come in contact, you may take it for granted that such persons are in market at a low price, because they are inferior in quality and dull of sale.

Who will keep wood for steamers on the banks of the Missouri river, in Pottawatamie county?

We learn that cholera was still raging in Chihuahua, Oct. 13, and that in the previous twenty days 750 cases had proved fatal. Among the American population there had been almost a total exemption from that raging disease.

Tallow.—Cash will be paid for tallow at this office.

KANESVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION.—This body met at the "Hall" on Wednesday evening last, and held forth in a style that furnished amusement for the crowded audience that attended until about ten o'clock at night. We must say, that for new beginners, they performed most admirably. We have seldom seen old experienced hands do better. If you wish to treat yourselves to the most bounteous dish of laughter that you can imagine, just pay over your quarter, and come and take a peep at "*dem niggers da.*" They are to hold forth this evening, we are told, in this place, and onward from time to time. We hear that they have several new pieces, and will give us their usual variety.

Hemp.

Suppose that some of our enterprizing farmers embark in the raising of hemp. Their soil is good, and we believe, well adapted to the growth of the article; and it commands cash at a liberal price.

Weather.

On Saturday, 18th inst., we were visited with a heavy fall of snow. In some parts where it drifted it is two or three feet deep. Its average depth is about 10 inches. Until now we have had a very agreeable and pleasant winter, and still anticipate an early spring, or would wish to have it so. It is excellent sleighing.

Pay the Printer in Advance.

It is very gratifying so see the list of subscribers to the Guardian swelling into consideration and importance: But unless there is punctuality on their part in paying in advance, we shall have as little pleasure at being congratulated upon our success, as Hannibal had when his generals congratulated him upon the victory he achieved over the Romans in Italy, after having lost the flower of his army in the action. "Ah!" exclaimed the Carthagenian, "Another such a victory would ruin me." It is expected that those subscribers who are anxious to sustain a press in this upper country, will manifest their anxiety in a shape that speaks their continued good will towards it; and all who feel interested in the cause which it advocates, are invited to subscribe and pay in advance for the second volume. Brethren, Friends, and fellow citizens! take the Guardian, and forward us your money. This will make greatly to our advantage, and we will labor diligently to make it to your advantage also.

Things for Congress.

Will the Government of the United States ask William Smith, who says that the Salt Lake Mormons are sworn enemies to the Government, where he was at the time these Salt Lake Mormons raised five hundred men at the request of said Government for the public service during the war with Mexico? Or ask him where he expects to be when trouble may gather over the nation again? It is one thing to show patriotism on paper in time of peace, and it is another thing to show it in time of war by deeds of noble daring when your wife and children are left in an Indian country, in a tent or in a wagon, with only ten days provision, perhaps. Has not the Government eyes, and shall it not see?

Dissolution of the Union.

In a long and carefully prepared editorial in the Richmond Whig, under the head, "*Abolition in the District of Columbia*," the editor solemnly declares, that in his opinion, the Union will be instantaneously dissolved, upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. His own words are as follows:

"With a full knowledge, therefore, of the responsibility which attaches to him who ventures prophecy upon a matter of so much moment, as the overthrow of an empire—without designing to speak any word which may by possibility be construed into a threat—with all the calmness of which our nature is susceptible, and after all the reflection which the weight of the subject seems to demand—we do declare it as our unalterable opinion, that the success of this step will be followed instantaneously by a dissolution of the Union."

Upon this subject, the editor represents the Southern mind *as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of destiny*, and that in spite of all considerations, it is deliberately resolved to dissolve the Union, in case the small District, in which the Temple of American Freedom stands, shall be redeemed from the curse and disgrace of slavery. Speaking of the people of the slave States, he says:

"But their sentiments upon certain points are as fixed and unalterable as the decrees of destiny itself, and upon no other more decidedly than upon this, the most important of all. It is a matter of small consequence whether they be right, or whether they be wrong. Argument in such a case is of no avail. Rhetoric falls coldly upon the ears of those whose minds are already made up. It is useless to preach to them of consequences; to represent the value of the Union: to depict the results which would spring from its disruption—to dwell upon the deplorable condition, in which it would inevitably involve all quarters of the country. All these things they have deliberately and maturely weighed; and have made up their minds to the crisis, in spite of them all."

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1849.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

KEG CREEK MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, wishing to remove in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, offer for sale their new SAW AND FLOURING MILLS, providing they can sell within one month, otherwise they do not wish to sell at present, for that would break into the arrangements for next Fall. The mills and the seat are decidedly the best in this Western country. Call and examine for yourselves.

The buildings, machinery, and location, are well worth the attention of any person or persons, intending to enter that line of business, and will be offered at a rate to justify any person that wishes to invest capital. They can also be bought cheaper now, than four weeks hence.

We will take one third in cattle, the balance cash.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek Mills, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered she best in the county, with every facility for erecting a grist and saw mill and other machinery, there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is a plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the above, together with a pair of mill-stones for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

IRON.

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from Nauvoo, on the 26th of October last a dark chesnut colored PONEY, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, star in his forehead, long switch tail; mane and foretop trimmed square, some white spots on his right shoulder occasioned by hurts from collar—a hole or cork mark on the front of his right hind foot. Any person finding said pony and returning him to the owner will receive the above reward.

MICHAEL FISCHER.

Nauvoo, Jan. 23, 1850.—1t

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHISS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—for sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS.

CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by jan22 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Brosha, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1850.

"How Can ye, being Evil, Speak good Things!"

The following from the Warsaw Signal, we copy to shew our readers, that that scurrilious sheet teems still with falsehood and slander. It hurts us very much when we do wrong, and get openly rebuked for it; but when we are openly charged with wrong and are conscious of our innocence, we will resolve and be glad. This latter is our condition in relation to the following article.

Mr. Thomas C. Sharp is regarded by the Mormons as a murderer, and that his sin is of such a character that he cannot obtain forgiveness. We regard his sin as being a sin unto death, a sin which the apostle said, "I do not say that you shall pray for it."

As his sin is unto death, he must die to atone for it. Repentance and prayer will not bring absolution to him. They will be of no avail in his case if we view the subject correctly. The sin of Herod, of Ananias and Saphira, was unto death; but in some cases the penalty is mingled with too much mercy. Cain is an example of this kind who slew his brother Abel. The legal penalty was, "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. But poor Cain was denied this great favor of being killed, and a mark of cursed protection placed upon him, and who ever presumed to take vengeance on Cain, vengeance should be taken upon him seven fold; and for Mr. Sharp's comfort, we say that we think he has no occasion to be troubled; for the MARK OF PROTECTION is upon him, and no Mormon who understands himself for a moment, will condescend to show Mr. Sharp such a marked favor and kindness as to kill him. Let him, like Cain live to become frightened at his own shadow, to become nervous at his own reflections:—Let him fulfil the words of John, the revelator, when he is brought to a sense of his sin, that it is unto death. See Rev. ix—6. "And in those days, men shall seek death and shall not find it: and they shall desire to die, and death shall flee from them." *Poor Thomas, may come it!*" He must not kill himself, for this would make his condition still worse. Oh horrid reflection! a man that cannot stay in time, nor fly to eternity, nor stay half way between! Well might he exclaim, "fall on us ye rocks and ye mountains and hide us from the face of him that sitteth upon the Throne and from the wrath of the Lamb."

As we hope to avoid the above awful state, the article from the Signal is, so far as we are concerned, *unqualifiedly false*. We have no knowledge of any such scheme. But if we ever should set out on any such mission, we would not return without accomplishing it. But he need not fear; we do not like him well enough to perform such a service for him.

We will now state our opinion, in all soberness, of the origin of this said article. We employed that said Bill Hickman to ferret out a bogus press and a gang of Counterfeiters that were going into operation in our new and frontier county. He was partially successful in his undertaking. James H. Mulholland was one of the principal actors in the bogus business. Hickman intentionally leaked out some secrets which led rather to an expose, but having little or no law here, little more than a moral influence was then arrayed against him. It is our opinion that this said Mulholland wrote the letter that is the but end of this article, or some person connected with the counterfeiting operations here. They have paid their particular compliments to us and Hickman for our valuable services; and as Hon. Babbitt spoke in favor of our ferreting out such scoundrels, and expelling them from the country when he was here among us, they wish to show proper regard to him; and as it is said that Van Fleet took a load of bogus money off with him to sell, (he being connected with the gang) and has appropriated it to his own use, and not made honorable returns to the company, particular mention is made of him.

A part of the bogus machine has been found here in Mulholland's possession. He was arrested, tried and found guilty—held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars before Justice Browning of this county—the bogus fixings have been broken as fine as the chaff of the summer threshing floor and Mulholland and his crew, in part, blown away by the gust of popular indignation. Now, wont the Signal man give us the name of the writer of that letter? It strikes us that he is obliged to, or become responsible himself. We are going down that way again soon, but not to kill Mr. Sharp, but we may inquire into this matter a little. We are not so flush with money as to give five hundred dollars for Tom Sharp's worthless scalp:

More Mormon Villanies.

We have been shown a letter addressed by Thomas C. Sharp, Esq., from a man intimately acquainted with the Mormons in the western part of Iowa, warning him of a scheme on foot among the leaders there, to assassinate several of the most objectionable Anti-Mormons in this county. The men named in the letter as being in the most danger are Messrs. T. C. Sharp, John McAsely, James W. Brattle, and Daniel Douglass, and the writer states that all these men, as well as others he does not name, have been threatened in such a manner as leads him to conclude that their lives are in danger.

He further states that he knows of Orson Hyde's having offered $500 to a villian of the name of Bill Hickman, to come down here and kill Sharp; and that the fellow did come down last fall, but returned without having accomplished his object—alledged as reason, that Sharp was sick at the time, and he could not get at him! He states further that there is now prowling about among us a man by the name of Van Fleet—with large bushy whiskers, and sandy complexion—who is on the same errand; and that Orson Hyde's mission to this region and to St. Louis recently, may have some connection with the same object. He also says that a certain Almon W. Babbitt, United States Mail Agent, and would-be Representative in Congress for the new State of Deseret—is the man upon whom they depend for information as to the whereabouts of their victims.

That Orson Hyde has been in this region we know, and that A. W. Babbitt was a month or so since, is also well known; but whether Van Fleet has yet made his appearance is uncertain. It would be well, we opine, for this last personage not to show himself in Hancock County!

Many of our readers may honestly doubt whether it is the intention of the Mormon leaders to commit violence on the persons of these men; and it does require a good knowledge of Mormon character to believe it. But to those who know that emissaries were more than once sent to Missouri to assassinate Gov. Boggs, and that once he narrowly escaped with his life, and who know that the leaders among them now, were among the most unprincipled advisers and abettors of the Prophet then, the communications made in the letter referred to, will not be so very astonishing.

Let all assassins and aiders and abettors in assassination, beware!

Saul Among the Prophets, or Baalam Blessing Israel.

The following articles from the New York Herald, we copy for the amusement of our readers. We are sometimes treated with gravity—sometimes with contempt,—sometimes as scoundrels and villains—sometimes as human beings, and sometimes praised above our merit. But in the midst of all these conflicting opinions, whether they are encouraging or discouraging—whether they are for us or against us—whether they are respectful or disrespectful, sublime or ridiculous, grave or humorous. Our course is onward: Immortality and eternal life are our aim and object. The hope we cherish buoys us up under adverse circumstances; and as an enemy remarked: "The Mormons care nothing about death; if the get killed, the d—d fools think that they will go right straight to heaven." We are just fools enough to believe that very thing; but the D. D. which often stands for doctor of divinity, we omit:—but clear the track for James G. Bennett, of the Herald.

The New States and Territories—New Members and Delegates to Congress.

A feature of great interest in the next Congress, will be the number of members and delegates from the new States and Territories.

First of all, the Mormons in the Basin of the Great Salt Lake, have found time, in the intervals between their prayer meetings and their labors in cultivating wheat and potatoes, to organize a State government, the capital of which is the New Jerusalem, laid out on a large scale, and built of sun burnt bricks. They have erected a political platform, and appointed a delegate to Congress—Mr. A. W. Babbitt—who has crossed the Rocky Mountains and the great Plains, and is ready to report himself to the House on the first Monday in December next. His report will be curious and interesting. He is the organ of the Latter-day Saints, who, by pre-emption right—the organic law in the West—have assumed the sovereignty of the Great Basin, and defined the natural limits of a new State, covering an area ten times the surface of New York.

The history of the Mormon emigration to, and settlement at the Salt Lake, is one of the novelties of the age, and shows what a homogeneous community, by dint of hard labor, faith and prayer, may accomplish. The gay Cavaliers of Jamestown, the stern Puritans of Plymouth, the enthusiastic Huguenots of Carolina, the devotional Catholics of Maryland, established their respective colonies under great embarrassments; but the marvellous history and adventures of the Mormons, and their final settlement and success at the Great Salt Lake, have a parallel only in the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. The romantic history of Captain John Smith is eclipsed by that of Gen. Jo Smith, and the sufferings of the colonists on James river were but pastimes compared with the trials and bad luck of the Mormons. That the simple and deluded followers of an ignorant impostor, driven from place to place, despoiled of all they possessed, and finally expelled, to take the chances among the "outside barbarians" of the buffalo country, should, within the space of three years, build up a thriving city and found a State a thousand miles beyond the frontiers of the backwoodsman, in the heart of a desert, from a narrative which has more the air of romance than of reality; but which is, nevertheless, as true as gospel. Such is a chapter in the history of the Latter-day Saints—such the people and circumstances under which the new city of Zion has arisen in the Valley of Jordan and on the borders of the Dead Sea of America.

Mr. Babbitt, the representative of this peculiar people, and the delegate from the new State of Deseret, will, doubtless, in his report to Congress, detail the trials and obstacles overcome by his constituents—the wonderful results of hard work and constant prayer—the miraculous preservation of the saints—and the astonishing prosperity of the Holy City. One incident in their history does approach the miraculous. The crops of the Mormons the first year were devoured by swarms of crickets, and a similar calamity the succeeding season would have reduced them to famine. But they had faith. They sowed their fields, and held their regular meetings for singing, thanksgiving and prayer. Their grain appeared above the ground, and the swarms of crickets returned. Ruin stared the colony in the face, when, one fine morning, a cloud of sea gulls came down from the Salt Lake, and fell upon the insects with the most astonishing success. Day by day the sea gulls returned, working faithfully among the crickets, till sunset, when the birds returned to the Lake. In a few months the crickets were destroyed. What has followed? A traveler, who inspected, during the last summer, a single field of wheat of ten thousand acres, estimates that it will average fifty bushels per acre. Thus much for the Mormons and the new State of Deseret.

The New State of Deseret—Wonderful Triumphs of our Free Institutions.

"The Desert and the solitary place shall be made glad, and the wilderness shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Thus speaks the prophet. We have no doubt that he forsaw the settlement of the Mormons in the Valley at the Salt Lake, and the gladness and rejoicing which follow the expansion of our American institutions. Before the war with Mexico, our wonderful prosperity in the arts of peace, excited the envy and admiration of the world; the war itself developed our possession of military talents, and resources still more surprising. The victories of Gen. Taylor fell upon the old monarchies like the first achievements of the "Little Corporal," and the marvellous exploits of Cortez were surpassed in the campaign of Gen. Scott, and in the bloody fields of the Valley of Mexico. The results of this war revived the republican spirit of Europe, and, by common consent, placed the United States in the front rank of the greatest powers of the earth.

But the results which have followed the restoration of peace, are greater still. The discovery of gold in vast quantities, over an extensive surface, will have changed, within a few months, a wilderness into a populous State, rapidly rising in all the elements of civilization, and commanding, at no distant day, the Asiatic and Mississippi cargoes of the swarming ships of the Pacific.

But most surprising and singular of all, is the successful colony of the Mormons. Driven from civilization by their fanatical follies, they set out upon the wild-goose chase of erecting a land of promise in the hitherto unknown Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Here, surrounded by mountains and deserts, a thousand miles from the frontier settlements of Missouri, they pitched their tents and went to work. *Presto*, change. A populous city springs up on the verge of the desert; the uninhabited valleys are teeming with crops of grain, and droves of fat cattle cover the plains. The music of machinery echoes in the mountain *canones*, and troops of Saxon children play upon the borders of the Lake. A populous city is there, and the sovereignty of a State encircles the Great Basin.

Such are the results of our liberal institutions. The colonies of Europe are of slow growth. They require all the official machinery and adjuncts of a long colonial servitude to rise to any importance, even as dependencies. No new State in Europe can be organized without first catching a King, Queen, Prince, or Pope. Not so with us. We acquire an unknown country. Emigrants from all parts of the world pour into it, and by their spontaneous action, the late wilderness springs at once into the sovereignty of a State, securing the possession of a good government and the protection of the whole Union. Such are the achievement of free institutions, as conducted by an intelligent people. Their influence is the leaven of the Canadian ferment—it is operating in Cuba, it is doing good in Mexico; it is "the leaven which is to leaven the whole lump." The cabinet which resists the spread of this influence is false to the country and the spirit of the age, and must be broken down.

The new State Deseret, comprising all the Great Basin, is a desert in its general character, though upon the borders of its numerous lakes and rivers along the mountains around it has some large slices of good land. It has, too, many other advantages. The Great Salt Lake lies within a labyrinth of mountains which abound in precious metals, gold among them; and it probably exists in all the mountain chains of the country, down to the Gila on the south, and west to the Sierra Nevada, their general geological character being identical. The Salt Lake is the overland half-way station to the Pacific, by the South Pass. With the erection of a railroad, it must become a depot of great importance. The manufacture of salt, which exists as rock salt in the mountains, as well as in the brine of the lake itself, may then be extended to the supply of half the world. The southern boundary of the Gila will give the State its only outlet to the sea by the Colorado and the gulf of California, and Congress should concede it.

The Mormons, while they do so well, should be protected and encouraged. The lands which they have located should be confirmed to them by Congress, and all other necessary measures passed to promote the prosperity of the new State. Success to trade! Success to the Saints and the new Jerusalem! The Lord be praised for all his mercies! Amen!

Important Invention.

We yesterday witnessed the operation of a small Saw Mill, constructed upon a new and singular principle — that of self-propulsion. The inventor is Mr. Amos Jackson, of Pottawatamie county, Iowa, who, in company with several of his brethren in the Mormon faith, are now in this city. Mr. Jackson has spent many years of toil, and large sums of money, in perfecting his invention, and our impression is that the method now presented will entirely supersede the mills now in use.

This mill is built in such a manner as to derive its entire propelling power from the weight of the log to be sawed, which he accomplishes in the following manner: the ordinary ways upon which the carriage travels, are fixed upon bearings that enter into the frame; the opposite ends are provided with large segments of a cog wheel working into a series of cog wheels and pinions: thus, it will be seen, that when the log is pushed forward to the saw, its weight is brought to act with great force through the segments, upon a shaft having several intermediate gearings to increase the speed sufficiently for driving the crank shaft. When we consider that the weight of saw logs is commonly six to eight thousand pounds, we may judge of the immense propelling power thus obtained, indeed, the fear is, that means will have to be used to check and regulate the velocity of the descending mass, as the segment describes its area. If the principle, when carried out answers anything like as well as the one we have witnessed, we cannot see what use there can be for steam, water, or any other power than that used by Mr. Jackson for saw-milling. Several years ago, while the invention was still incomplete, it was submitted to the Hon. H. L. Elsworth, then Commissioner of the Patent Office, who at once pronounced it the best means ever devised for sawing.

An important part of the invention consists in a new form of saw, whereby all *setting* is dispensed with. The toothed edge of Mr. Jackson's saw is made thick, and diminishing to the back, thus leaving all friction out of the question, and saving the *setting*. The price of these mills, we are informed, will be light, compared with others, and they can be attached to wheels for traveling through the country. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. The invention can be examined to-day at Mr. J. Ware's Patent Office Agency, 65 Second street. A mill on this principle will be in operation, in this city, in a few weeks.—[St. Louis Republican.

Let the slandered take comfort; it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

The North and the South.

When the late debate in relation to the admission of Father Matthew to a seat in the Hall of the Senate, was suddenly sprung upon that body, it took a wide range, and a good many unpalatable things were said upon both sides. Among others, Mr. Clemens the new member from Alabama, undertook to defend the South and the West from aspersions too frequently cast upon them, in relation to the state of society among them; and although some things which he says are too highly colored, the rebuke is not without its force. Mr. Clemens said:

The Senator from New York has spoken of his interference with the subject of slavery as a recommendation; and the Senator from New Hampshire adds that Father Mathew is not enough of an abolitionist for him. Both Senators claim that this officious intermeddling with the property and the rights of others is a very praiseworthy exhibition of Christian charity, and sympathy for the wrongs of the slave. I never doubted, sir, that such were the opinions of those gentlemen. Their acts for years past have been too unequivocal to admit of misconstruction. I know that the cruelties of the slaveholder and the sufferings of the down-trodden African, have formed the chief staple of all their discourses. Let me tell them that it would be well to look a little at home. There are at your own doors objects of charity enough without hunting for slaves upon whom to bestow it. There are at this very moment, in all your great cities, thousands of homeless wretches, destitute of food or raiment, and without a thought or an instinct that is not colored by crime. There are hordes of wretched females toiling by day and by night for a miserable pittance, which only adds to the horrors of starvation by protracting the agonies of the sufferer.

There are bands of little children to whom beggary has descended as an inheritance, and for whom State prison is a welcome asylum. Misery in all its forms—poverty in all its rags—sickness and starvation are around you; and yet, with a miserable hypocrisy you must travel away to the South, and waste your sympathies upon a population who are better clothed, better fed, who work less and live more happily, than four-fifths of yourselves. You compel a poor factory girl to perform an amount of labor which is not exacted for healthy and robust *men* by the planters of the South—seperate her from her friends and relations—allow no one to visit her without a *written pass* from an overseer, and all the while thank God that you are free from the curse of African slavery. Nay, more; you assume to be a better and a purer race. You unblushingly assert, on all occasions, that while the pistol and the bowie knife give law to the South, you are in the constant observance of moral and religious precepts. Sir, I admit with regret that there are occasional scenes of violence among us, and that sometimes we forget the value of human life; but our offences have always a touch of manliness in them. There are no petty larcencies—no outrages upon unprotected females—no midnight assassinations *for money*. When we stoop to imitate the brute creation, we take the lion, not the hyena, for our model. But, while I make the admission that we are not altogether free from crime, let me ask how stands the case with you? The city of New York alone furnishes more State prison convicts than the whole fifteen Southern States together. You tear down churches; burn up convents, inhabited by a few helpless nuns; get up processions in honor of a brutal prize-fighter; and raise riots at the bidding of a worthless player, in which scores of lives are sacrificed, without dreaming that there is any thing in all this unbecoming the descendants of the pilgrim fathers. Look at home, I say; correct your own iniquities, relieve your own sufferers, and then, but not till then, you may prate of the crime and misery which slavery engenders.

I regret, Mr. President, that this debate has sprung up. I regret still more the course it has taken—not, however, from prudential considerations; not because, as the Senator from Kentucky has intimated, it is imprudent to discuss matters in relation to slavery, but because this question must soon be met in another form, and I was willing to let it slumber till then. But I may as well now say that the time for prudential action is past. The disease is a desperate one, and requires desperate remedies. For one, sir, I yield no inch of ground—no, not one hair's breadth. Whenever this anti-slavery sentiment shows itself, whatever form it may assume, I am ready to do battle against it. The time for half measures has gone by. You must let us alone, or take the consequences.

Two Weeks Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday morning, 6 o'clock.

The Cambria reached Halifax at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th.

It is said that Parliament will convene in the middle of January, to expedite business on the question of a reduction of the national expenditure. The reduction of the rates of discount by the Bank, is said to be the precursor of a rise in consols to par. The chancellor of the exchequer will lay before the holders of stock a proposal to accept a reduction of the rate of interest, which will save the country several millions.

The Queen Dowager Adelaide, died on the 3d, at fifty-eight years of age.

Another expedition is about being fitted out for Behring's Straits, in search of Sir John Franklin.

France.

Four hundred of the June insurgents arrived in Paris from Harve, having been liberated by the Attorney General. The elections that were to have taken place on the 4th, had been postponed to the 28th of January next. Ledru Rollin has issued a pamphlet, defending his conduct on the 13th of June. The pamphlet was seized, and proceedings instituted against the printer.

Orders have been sent to withdraw a portion of the army from Rome. Measures have been taken to improve the condition of the emancipated slaves. In the assembly a motion for abolishing the punishment of death for all offences had been rejected. In Lyons the Court Martial sentenced a number of the June insurgents to imprisonment for a term of years. The fortress of Gaeta having been repaired and armed with Pontifical troops, arrests continue to be made. The treasury of the triumvirate Cardinia is reported insolvent. No time is fixed for the return of the Pope to Rome.

Austria and Hungary.

The state of siege will be removed on the 1st of January. Affairs in Hungary continue unsettled. It is said that Metternich has written to an Austrian minister, declaring that the Austrian Monarchy cannot enjoy lasting peace, unless Hungary is maintained in its previous relations as a separate State. Thirteen recent condemnations have been commuted to hard labor for sixteen, eighteen, and twenty years. Notwithstanding the vigilance and precaution of the police, Kossuth medals have been introduced into Hungary. The Magyar patriots place an inestimable value upon them.

Prussia.

Prussia is increasing her fleet, and liberty has been granted for the exportation of bullion from the Russian Empire.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c
Rice, "	5c.
Salt ₱ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	3@5c.
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$1 50
Green " ₱ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	37@40c.
Corn, "	20@25c.
Wheat, "	60@75c.
Oats, "	30c
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition; are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 "	London Mustard;
70 "	Inks, assorted;
6 "	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 "	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 "	Tooth Powders;
3 "	Worm Syrup;
35 "	Vermifuge, assorted;
150 "	Court Plaster;
150 "	Pill Boxes;
6 "	Cough mixtures;
150 "	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 "	Cough Candy;
12 "	Childrens Cordial;
12 "	Cologne, assorted;
3 "	Cayenne in Phials;
12 "	Blacking;
2 "	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rownes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1849.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

JUST received a large lot of Fresh Raisins "new crop," for sale by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

KANESVILLE, Jan 9, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew J. Stewart at the Old Agency in Pottawatamie county, nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, a STEER, described as follows, viz: Said steer is white in the face, with red around the eyes and cheeks, and his body red and white spotted There is the appearance of a brand on the left hip, and he is about four years old: prized at sixteen dollars.

T. BURDICK,

Clerk, Board of County Com.

Kanesville, Jan. 2, 1850.—3t*

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent;" for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN,

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortmeet of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves. CHARLES BIRD.

Council Point, Jan. 9, 1850.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

W. A. ANDREWS, M. D.

PRACTICING Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office at the Union Hotel.

REFERENCES: C. H. Bassett, W. A. Pebee.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 3, 1849.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

PIUS IX.

Fill your cannon to the muzzles,
Ram the balls and grapeshot home,
Let each well-directed volley
Batter down the walls of Rome!
Range all round and point the mortars,
That each bomb, in falling, will
Burst among the accursed Romans,
Dash their hearts out, tear and kill!

Huzzah! the walls are falling, Frenchmen,
Through the rebels bend your way;
Though they crowd the breach, there's only
More of daring slaves to slay!
Musket, pistol, bombshell, sabre—
Frenchmen, do your utmost work,
Till through all the Holy City
No Republican shall lurk!

Am I not, ye slaves, your Master!
For these last ten hundred years,
Pope, by aid of gold and peter,
Mary and —— Swiss carbineers!
By my keys all double dungeoned,
Slaves in state and slaves in soul,
Know! I wear the despot's purple,
Full as well as priestly cowl!

Dare ye reason, read and ballot
As they dare to do abroad!
Rome, at least, I'll rule untrameled
Vicar of the Almighty God!
Though the world has burst my fetters,
Rome, at least, shall dungeon some
Until slaves beneath my crozier,
Wholly papal—deaf and dumb!

Though o'er all the o'd and new world
Men are wakening into MEN,—
Yearning, struggling for their manhood
With the broadsword and the pen,—
Here, at least, in this last stronghold
Of the tyrant, chained and blind,
Man beneath my feet shall own me
Lord of body, soul and mind!

Jesus! Oh thou blasphemed Jesus!
King, yet crowned with thorns alone,
Lowly, meek—do Thou, almighty,
Hurl this tyrant from thy throne!
Pour thy spirit on the nations;
Change, convert, advance and bring
Earth through all its lips to hail thee
Only universal King.

Late Murder on the Plains.

We gave, says the Independence Commonwealth, of the 6th ult., on Monday, a brief recital of a most horrible massacre committed by the Appaches, as we received it from Mr. J. W. H. Patton, of this city, who had just arrived from Santa Fe; and promised that we should endeavor to obtain a more minute statement of the particulars of this terrible event, for publication to-day. Mr. P. has furnished us a statement, which is subjoined, and which may be regarded as strictly correct:

Mr. Patton's Statement.—Our party, consisting of twelve men, left Los Vegas on the 21st October; arrived at Point-of-Rock—about one hundred and seventy-five miles this side of Santa Fe—on the morning of the 24th, when we met a party of about fifty Mexicans, on their return from a buffalo-hunt, who informed us that they had been attacked the day before by a body of Appache Indians, numbering from sixty to one hundred, at Wheatstone Branch, some fifteen miles this side of Point-of-Rocks; had three of their number slain, and sixteen packs of dried meat taken. The Indians lost two of their warriors in the engagement. They also stated that about two miles beyond where they were attacked, they saw the bodies of four or five Americans, and a negro, lying upon the road side, and two carriages, broken and cut to pieces, standing on the prairie near them. Having no knowledge as to who were on their way to Santa Fe, we were of course unable to form an idea as to who the unfortunate party might be; nor did we, at the time, approach nearer the scene of massacre, that we might obtain more positive and satisfactory information in relation to the horrible affair; but were induced to return to the Spanish settlements, and there await additional strength to our party from Santa Fe, by the Mexican hunters, who assured us that the Indians were still encamped on the road ahead of us, near the scence of their recent savage vengeance; that our party was too weak to encounter them, and implored us to return. We arrived at Vegas on the 27th, and reported the facts which we possessed, in relation to the murder, to Capt. Judd, military commandant at Vegas, who, immediately communicated them to Head Quarters at Santa Fe, applying at the same time, to be allowed to escort us with a portion of his command over the most dangerous portions of the road. The commandant at Santa Fe not having noticed the application for an escort, Capt. Judd assumed the responsibility, and ordered a detachment of twenty Dragoons to accompany us as far as the lower Simerone Spring. Our company having now increased to about fifty men strong, (consisting of Mr. Smith's party, the mail party, under the charge of, Messrs Phillips and Clay, and the Dragoons) we resumed our journey on the 31st of November. Soon after leaving Vegas we met Spencer & Sabine's train, (five wagons,) and were informed that they had seen the bodies of the murdered party refered to, and that amongst them they recognized the bodies of J. M. White, merchant of this city; Wm. Calloway of Boonville, manager for F. X. Aubry; Ben. Bushman, (colored man of this city;) two Germans of St. Louis, who were traveling in company with Mr. White (names not known,) and a Mexican. The bodies were not decomposed when they saw them. Their party being very weak, and fearing an attack from the Indians, prudence dictated to them the propriety of hastening from the scene; which they did, without searching for other bodies than those they saw immediately on the road. Upon our arriving at the battle ground, we met Mr. White's train of wagons, in charge of Mr. Mitchell, who informed us that besides those mentioned above, Mrs. White and child, and a negro woman were among those who fell victims to the brutality of the Indians. We believe the negro woman to have been killed, but fear that Mrs. White and child were reserved for a worse fate! The dragoons, by order of Capt. Judd, collected and interred the remains of the victims.

Before leaving the Mexican settlements, information reached us from Santa Fe, that the citizens of that place and Taos were using every exertion to discover whether or not Mrs. White and child were alive in the hands of the Apaches, and to recover them. They had sent out a band of Pueblos, who were on terms of friendship with them, to purchase the prisoners at any cost, or to negotiate an exchange of some eight or ten Apache prisoners, who were in custody at Vegas for the lady and child. In case the Pueblos failed to rescue them, the troops in New Mexico were held in readiness to be put upon the track of the savages to hunt them down and wreak a terrible vengeance upon them. The Governor of New Mexico had offered a reward of $1000 for the recovery of Mrs. White and child, and the citizens of Santa Fe, we understood, had made up a much larger amount.

After leaving Santa Fe, news came to us of a party of thirty-two California Emigrants having been murdered by the Indians somewhere near El Paso; but who they were, or where they were from, we were unable to ascertain. It appears that they were surprised by a superior force, while carelessly traveling along the road, not dreaming of being in the vicinity of danger, and cut off before they could close up together in order to make a show of resistance.

J. W. H. PATTON.

Independence, Dec. 5, 1849.

From Salt Lake City.

The following interesting letter from the Valley, written to Judge Holly, was published in the St. Joseph Gazette and forwarded to us by Judge H. He has our thanks for this favor in advance of the mail. We are glad to hear good news from the Mormons in the Valley, God bless them! They have labored—they have toiled—and have not fainted. May they live forever!! We publish the letter with the remarks of the editor of the Gazette.

Judge Holly of Andrew county, has kindly furnished us with the following extracts of a letter written by Mr. Frederick Rohrer, formerly a citizen of that county, who left for California some four weeks after the foremost trains had left the States. Mr. R. is well known in Andrew and his statements may be relied on. The letter is dated "City of the Great Salt Lake, August 9th, 1849."

* * * "The only bad road to this place is about 40 miles, running across the "Utah Mountains." We could travel but 10 miles each day. From Fort Kearny to the mountains—say 1000 miles, the road is as good as any in the States, and for 200 miles after leaving the South Pass, it is as good as any turnpike. * * This is a beautiful country, and one of the finest climates in the world—equal to that of Italy. The City is laid out in large wards, the houses being about 100 yards apart. Each ward is enclosed with a straight fence and in profuse cultivation—which gives to the city somewhat the appearance of a town. The wards are all irrigated by leading water from the mountains, in small channels, running in every directing. The crops look well. Corn, though as good as ours, grows finely. Wheat is as good, if not better than ours, yielding from twenty to sixty bushels *per acre*. Barley and Oats are also cultivated and yield abundantly. Indeed, all kinds, and every variety of vegetables flourish profusely.

The harvest being over, the Mormons are stacking their grain—of which they have a considerable surplus—but owning to the great rush of emigrants—thousands of whom will have to abide here until spring—a high price is asked for it. Wheat $4 per bushel flour $12 per hundred.

We are boarding at a private house and are *vegetating* upon the luxuries of the Valley—such as milk, butter, cheese, green corn peas, beans, turnips, &c—the beef is the best I ever tasted.

The water is sweet free stone, cold as ice and the best I ever tasted. *Any* quantity of it can be drank without injury—which cannot be said of any other liquid. There are several sulphur springs of pure water, near the city, and a warm white sulphur one, used for bathing,—which would make a hydropathist laugh. The water running from it would turn a mill and is very warm giving from its surface a continual cloud of vapour. Its medical virtues are very great curing nearly every kind of disease, such as scurvy, itch, mange, sore eyes, rheumatism, &c., &c. In fact the most that is known in the "Valley."

The grasses are various and luxurious: blue grass, grows of the best quality and in abundance—also, wild flax. * * *

I can scarcely realise that I am a thousand miles from home! The cultivation of an old settled country—the bustle and activity of a city—the necessaries and even the refinements of civilized life—together with the habits and manners of an educated race of people are all around me! I am in the midst of a desert, and yet I see a large city, teeming with life and enterprise—with an exhaustless soil to sustain it—destined to become the metropolis of a mighty empire! I am away from home, and yet home influences are around and about me; and, in imagination, I forget the distance that intervenes between us! The Mormons are a great people, and whatever may be thought of the peculiarities of their religious creed, the rapidity with which they increase, the *oneness* of their councils—their *discipline*—all foreshadow their ultimate destiny.

Printers' Strike.—The Printers of Pittsburgh are on a strike for an advance of wages. They ask only 25 cents per 1000; low enough in all conscience. All the publishers, except the editor of the Gazette and the editor of the Mercury, have agreed to pay the bill of prices. The two papers that refuse to pay their workmen a fare compensation for their labor, are the most devoted tariff advocates in the country. They are constantly insisting that the country will be ruined unless more protection is given to "*home industry*." A pretty "protection" they would give "home industry!" "Such protection as vultures give to lambs."

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even se to them.

Youth indulges in hope—old age in remembrance.

California Emigrants — Turning Back.—Our townsman Mr. David H. Burnett, who left this place some six weeks since for California via the New Orleans and Panama route, returned here on Monday last. Mr. Burnett went as far as New Orleans, where he learned that the difficulty and uncertainty of securing a passage from Panama to San Francisco, without a "through ticket" from N. Y., was so great that he turned back to cross the plains in the spring. Mr. B. informs us that many are returning from Panama and New Orleans—thirty from Kentucky and ten from Jackson county in this State, came up on the boat with him, who will also cross the plains in the spring—that it is next to impossible to secure, at New Orleans or Panama, a passage from Panama to San Francisco, and if by chance or trickery it can be effected the expense is great. He has furnished us with a list of charges, which he obtained at the office of the Agent of the line in New Orleans, which is

From New Orleans to Charges,	1st Cabin,	$80,00.
" " "	2nd Cabin,	65,00.
" " "	Steerage and mess with Crew,	45,00.
From Panama to San Francisco	in Cabin,	$300,00.
" " "	Steerage and mess with Crew,	150,00.
Fare across the Isthmus from		15,00 to 20,00.

From these statements, and the facts that all, who crossed the plains last spring, have arrived in California, although the trip was long and exceedingly hard, and that a new and shorter route from the Salt Lake through the mountains to the gold mines has been discovered, by which the most difficult and dangerous part of the route—the desert—traveled by those who went out last spring, is avoided, we believe that across the plains is cheaper, better and more certain than any other route; and we expect, from what we can learn of the excitement prevailing through the country, that next spring we shall see another great emigration.

The advantages of St. Joseph as a starting point are now so well known through the States, by the representations, to their friends, of those who came here last spring, that we have no fear, but a much greater proportion of the emigration will come to this place than ever before, notwithstanding the flaming, lieing hand-bills and slanderous reports that probably will be, as they were last spring, published from another point.—[St. Joseph Adventurer.

From the Plains.—Mr Thomas Forsyth, a well known mountain man, arrived in this city day before yesterday. He left the Salt Lake about the last of September, and Fort Bridger, one hundred and ten mils this side about the 1st of October; crossed over the Plains to the head waters of the Arkansas, and came in by Bent's Fort and the Santa Fe trail.

At a stream emptying into the Arkansas below Bent's Fort, he found the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Kiowa Indians encamped, awaiting of Maj. Fitzpatrick, the Indian Agent. Below the Big Timber, and but a short distance from the Indian encampment, he met Maj. Fitzpatrick and his party, with Mr. Ward and others. Further down the Arkansas, he met Capt. Vrain's train, on their way to Santa Fe. At Cow Creek, he met a train for Santa Fe, name not recollected, which had lost a large portion of their stock.

Throughout the distance, Mr. Forsyth had pleasant weather. When he left the Salt Lake settlement, the most of the emigrants, including all the early trains, had gone forward to California. Of this number was Gen. Wilson as Indian Agent, and his party. A number of emigrants, however, expected to pass the winter at Salt Lake City and Fort Bridger. Mr. F. informs us that the Mormons have discovered a route occupying only some some twenty or thirty days to cross the desert and Sierra Nevada, on which there is abundance of wood and water at every stage and of easy crossing. Parties of Mormons had made the whole distance from the Sacramento to the Salt Lake, with packed mules, in fifteen days. Major Stansbery, of the U. S. Topographical corps, with his party, had arrived in the Great Basin. It was understood that, under orders of the United States Government, he would make a survey of the Lost Lake, and the various streams traversing the Great Basin.

The Mormons raised fine crops this past season—an abundance of wheat and other grains, potatoes, turnips, &c., more than they could consume; but the influx of emigrants was furnishing a ready market for all their surplus, at high prices. Money was plenty in the Basin, and to this may be added the fact, that the Mormons have established a mint of their own, at which a large amount of the California gold dust has been coined. They have issued coin of various denominations, to the amount of $20 pieces.—Republican.

Chinese Emigrants.—Large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents in San Francisco. From early morn until late in the evening these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house builders, of which a great many have been exported from China, and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance, which is observable in their habits, is noticed by every one. The buildings brought from China are generally twenty feet square—one story in height—and twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. The timbers are round, and many of them very crooked. The first movement, after raising the frame, is to attach the window, which consists of a frame and blind, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself, by its own weight—the slat being of double width outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well seasoned and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building, such as we have described, including the erection, is $1,500 The building, however, consists of simply the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong Kong.

California Fleet.—The total number of vessels that have left the United States for California, from the commencement of the excitement, is as follows: 189 ships, 175 barks, 119 brigs, 34 schooners, and 7 steamers—total 578.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

BOOKS — 1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!
Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, Oct. 31. 1849.

NEW GOODS.
C. VOORHIS & Co.,

ARE now in receipt of their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS. Being one of the largest stocks ever brought to this village. It will be the interest of every body wanting cheap goods to call and look at our assortment, Give us a call and you will find all kinds of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
COOKING STOVES & CASTINGS,
IRON, a large asrortment,
LEATHER of all kinds,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.
Transients persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

HEIGHO! HEIGHO!!
Saddle, Harness and Shoe Manufactory.

THE subscribers wish to inform the pubilc generally that they have commenced the above business at ST. FRANCIS or TRADING POINT, where they intend keeping constantly on hand: Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Martingales, collars, and boots and shoes, of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere: for our motto is,
Small Profits and Ready Pay.
BECK & McENTURF.
N. B. We keep all the above articles at Voorhis' and Johnson's stores in Kanesville. B. & M.
Also 500 hides wanted in exchange for work.
St. Francis, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.
He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.
Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.
N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.
Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19,1849

UNION HOTEL.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.
Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by
nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.
Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take hom with them.
Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.
NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST,

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.
ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.
ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.
ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cards, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.
ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.
A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.
There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

The Barberous Notice.
THE subscriber having opened a shop in Kanesville, takes this method of informing the gentlemen of the town and vicinity, and the traveler, that they can be shaved at all reasonable hours. Hair cut and dressed at the following prices:
Twice a week, for shaving, only 50 cents per month. An addition of fifteen cents for hair cutting.
My monthly customers can have their hair dressed at all times for a party gratuitously.
Traveling customers, single shave, 10 cents. Hair cutting, fifteen cents.
W. A. WESTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1849.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236,
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.
The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins	" Monroe slippers.
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.
If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236, New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your mone
DAVID CROCK.
St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of SMITH & STUTSMAN, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Smith. All claims against the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, and the name of the firm used by him in liquidation.
J. B. STUTSMAN.
Surviving partner of Smith & Stutsman.
Kanesville, Oct. 3, 1849—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.
J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturihg FLOUR AND MEAL on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Also connected with the above mill, is a SAW MILL, which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled
J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.
Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

GUNSMITHING.
THE subscriber is prepared to manufacture, to order, improved Fire-arms, viz: revolving rifles and pistols; also slide guns, from 5 to 9 shooters. All on an improved plan, and he thinks not equalled this far East. (Father west they might be.) The emigrating and sporting community are invited to call and examine Browning's improved fire-arms before purchasing elsewhere. Shop eight miles south of Kanesville on Musquite Creek, half a mile south of Trading Point.
m 21 6m JONATHAN BROWNING.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres, sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; pick-axes and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Our attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.
No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.
Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!
WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.
We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.
Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.
Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

QUIDO!!
S. M. BLAIR
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS located in this place and offers his professional services to the citizens of this county. Particular attention will be given to the Bounty Claims, Back Pay, Lost Horses, &c., due the Mormon Battalion.
Kanesville, July 25, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform their citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.
ERASTUS H. DERBY.
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.
Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.
St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.
Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSOF.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
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From the Millennial Star.

Are the Father and Son two Distinct Persons!

This is a question which we proposed answering some months since, but circumstances have prevented us from devoting an article exclusively on this subject until now.

We desire, that our readers, and the public generally, may have correct views concerning the faith of the Saints: it is for this reason that we refer to the personalities of the Father and the Son.

We have no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. All revelation, both ancient and modern, that has said anything on this subject, has represented the Father and Son as two distinct persons.

There are some, however, who believe that the spirit of Christ, before taking a tabernacle, was the Father, exclusively of any other being. They suppose the fleshy tabernacle to be the Son, and the spirit who came and dwelt in it to be the Father; hence they suppose the Father and Son were united in *one* person, and that when Jesus dwelt on the earth in the flesh, they suppose there was no distinct separate person from himself who was called the Father.

We shall proceed to show from the scriptures, that this view of the subject is erroneous. Jesus addresses his Father in this language:—"And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." (John xvii.. 5.) From this we learn that the spirit of Christ, not only existed before the world was, but there was another person called the Father with whom he existed, and with whom he had glory before this world was made. "In the beginning was the word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God." "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us,. (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth." (John, i.. 1. 2, 14.) The word who is Christ, was in the beginning with the Father; indeed, he was "the beginning of the creation of God."—(Rev. iii.. 14.)—"the bright and morning star."—(Rev. xii. 16.)—"the first born of every creature."—(Col. i, 15.)

The work of creation was performed by a *plurality* of persons, as is evident from the description given by Moses. "In the beginning, the ALEHEM created the heaven and the earth."—(Gen. i., 1." The translators of the English Bible have rendered the word "*Aleheem*" in the singular, whereas, in the Hebrew, it is plural, and should be translated "GODS," instead of "God." It is universally admitted that the Hebrew word *Aleehem* is plural, and many learned translators have rendered it in the plural form in the English. "Some have translated it, *The Testifiers—The Covenanters—The Sworn Ones*; some *The Divine Ones*." Dr. Burgess, the late bishop of Salisbury, rendered it "*Adorable Persons*." or, "*The Adorable Ones*." The great prophet of the last days, Joseph Smith, in his translation of Abraham's writings concerning the creation, has given the noun in the plural, showing that the *Aleheem* or Gods were engaged in the creation of the heaven and the earth.—(Millennial Star. No. 4. Vol. 3.)

If the Hebrew noun *Aleheem*, which has a plural termination, was a defective noun, used only in the singular number, then there might be some excuse for translating it *God* in the singular; but, "the singular, as well as the plural of this word frequently occurs in scripture. Reason therefore, declares, that if there had only been one agent concerned in the creation of the world, the language here used is improper, and calculated to mislead. But if there were more agents than one, then the language is just what it ought to be, and it would not have answered in a different form.' —(Rev. David James in Unitarianism Confuted, page 386. How much more consistant with the Hebrew scriptures this passage would be, were it translated thus: "In the beginning, the *Aleheem*.—the *Gods*,—the *Adorable Ones*, or the *Divine Ones*, created the heaven and the earth. This word occurs in the first chapter of Genesis no less than thirty times, and in each place it is in the *plural* form, showing in the mast positive manner that a plurality of persons were engaged throughout the whole process of creation. Moses in describing a portion of the sixth day's work, uses the following language:—"*And the Aleheem* (or Gods) said, *Let* US *make man in* OUR *image, after* OUR *likeness*."—(Gen. i, 26.) Here we find the pronouns us and our are in the plural form, as well as *Aleheem*, which clearly confirms the idea contained in the previous passages. Again, after the fall of man, "The Lord God (Jehovah Aleheem) said, *Behold, the man* is *become as* ONE OF US, *to know good and evil*."—(Gen. iii., 22.) ONE OF US is a form of expression which never could be applied to a single individual person. There is no principle by which the language could be distorted to mean only one person. To show that we are not alone in our views concerning the *plurality* of persons employed in the grand work of creation, we here give a quotation from the writing of the Rev. David James on the Trinity.

"Reason declares, that if such a pluralty exists, the Divine Being could not have possibly adopted a more appropriate form of speech to clear up and confirm the intimations already given of it. But if such be not the case, her confidence in the language of scripture will soon be at an end, because it is so calculated to embarrass the understanding, and deceive the very persons whom it is intended to enlighten.

Our conviction, however, is, that such language was employed, simply because the fact itself required it. And we confidently anticipate other statements in a form of language that will perfectly harmonize. For if the fact required such form of language in one place, the same fact will require a corresponding mode of language in another place. The followiug is a passage in the Book of the Proverbs:—"The fear of the LORD (or Jehovah) is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the *Holy* is understanding"—in the Hebrew it is, *the knowledge of the* HOLY ONES.—(Prov. ix. 10.) Again we find similar language in the Book of the Prophet Malachi.—"A son honoreth his father, and a servant his master: If then I be a father, where is mine honor? and if I be a *master*, where is my fear?"—in the Hebrew: "if I be MASTERS, where is my fear? saith the Lord of Hosts."—(Mal. i. 6.)

But forasmuch as the first intimation of a plurality of persons in the Godhead was given in connexion with the creation of the heavens and the earth, and especially of man, we will now turn our attention to such passages as contain direct allusions to that great and exclusive work of Deity.

The following is one:—"*Remember now thy Creator* in the days of thy youth."—(Eccles. xii. 1. I imagine I hear many of you say, 'A few moments ago the speaker attempted to show from the language of Scripture, "*Let* US *make man in* OUR *image, after* OUR *likeness*,"—that more agents than one took part in the creation of man: if that view was correct, we might now expect to find the word Creator in the plural number; or, at any rate, the word ought to assume the plural form in some passage or other' Your expectation is fair; and, to your satisfaction, I beg to inform you, that the word in the original is not Creator, but *Creators*: "Remember now thy CREATORS in the days of thy youth."

A similar passage occurs in the Book of the Prophet Isaiah. The Jews, whom God had chosen and espoused to be a people unto himself, are addressed in that character: "Thy *Maker* is thy husband, the Lord of Hosts is his name."—(Isaiah liv. 5. In the Hebrew both the nouns are plural, Thy MAKERS,—thy HUSBANDS.

It is also written in the Psalms, "Let Israel rejoice *in him that made him*: in the Hebrew, "Let Israel rejoice in his MAKERS."—(Psalm cxlix. 2.

And in the Book of Job, Elihu is stated to have said, "But none saith, Where is God my *Maker*, who giveth songs in the night?"—in the original, "Where is God my MAKERS."—(Job xxxv. 10.)

It is now shown as plainly as language can do it, that a plurality of agents concurred and co-operated in the creation of man: for scripture speaks distinctly of *Creators* and *Makers*. Our next inquiry, therefore, is, Who were these Creators, and what may have been their number? As there is no longer a doubt of their existence, it is not too much to expect that Holy Scripture will point them out one by one in connexion with their peculiar work of Creation, so as to settle the fact, and remove every scruple from the subject forever. We shall indeed find it even so.

When the inhabitants of Lystra were about to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, supposing them to be gods, the Apostles cried out, "Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God, which made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all things that are therein."—(Acts, xiv. 15.) If we ask: who is intended here by the living God? the Unitarians reply: The same as is generally denominated Father in the New Testament. For the Apostle St. Paul has the expression "the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."—(1 Cor. viii. 6.) With this explanation we feel satisfied. And thus one of the producing agents of the creation is ascertained—The Father.

In other places, creation is ascribed to the Word, or to the Lord Jesus Christ. Moses said:—"In the beginning the Adorable Ones created the heaven and the earth." St. John writes;—"In the beginning," meaning the same beginning, "the Word was with God; All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that was made." And lest any one should suppose that by this Word he meant divine wisdom, or any of the divine perfections, he adds immediately—"In him was life," a property which distinguishes a person from a mere attribute or quality. And this living agent, he afterwards informs us, "was made flesh," or became man, "and dwelt among the Jews who beheld his glory, the glory as of the only-begotten of the Father." But how was he competent to assist the Father in the creation of all things? St. John gives the answer: "And the Word was God."—John i. 1—4, 14. St. Paul ascribes the creation of all things to the same person under his more usual name of Son, or the Son of God. "Giving thanks unto the Father, who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath translated us into the kingdom of his dear Son; who is the image of the invisible God, the first-born of every creature: for by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him. And he is before all things, and by him all things consist." Thus another of the "*Creators*" is ascertained—the Word or Son of God.

We proceed to enquire farther, if any other agent was associated with these two in this great work. Moses, in describing the state of the new-made earth before the process of the six days' work had passed upon it, records: "And the earth was without any form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters,"—(Gen. i. 2. The "Spirit of God" is throughout Scripture distinguished from the Father and the Son, so as to be viewed in the light of a distinct agent, as will be made to appear in a subsequent part of this discourse. The expression, "moved on the face of the waters," more literally rendered, would be "brooded over the waters;" an expression which at once conveys to the mind an iden of the part undertaken and achieved by this divine agent in the construction of the globe. It was his especial office, not only to reduce the elemental mass into order, and make matto assume certain forms and mingle in certain combinations, but also to impregnate the whole with productive energy, fertility, and life, that the surface of the dry land might burst forth with vegetation, and the sea and air swarm with living things appointed for the use and support of innumerable human beings.

The following passage, which occurs in the Book of Job, shows that that the agency of this Divine Spirit was not confined to the earth beneath, but extended to the heavens above, and assisted in fixing the chambers of the sun and stars, and adjusting the orbits of the moon and planets. "For by his Spirit," observed that venerable patriarch, "he hath garnished the heavens."—(Job xxvi. 13.) Again, the same Spirit was assistant to the Father and the word in the formation of Man. This is positively asserted by Elihu: 'The Spirit of God hath made me and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life."—(Job xxxiii.. 4. Thus the third of the producing agents of creation is ascertained—the Spirit of God."

(To be Continued.)

Forgiveness and Revenge.

Of the blind Goddess Justice, there were born two children. The one was fair and golden haired as the Morning, the other dark and black-eyed as the daughter of the East. The fair one was weak and gentle like the lamb—the dark one was proud spirited and dauntless as the Lion. And the fair and gentle maid they named Forgiveness, while her dark, proud sister, they called revenge.

When the two had grown up to womanhood, their blind Mother called them to her side, and, having blessed them, bade them say which of her possessions she should bestow upon them as their dower. To her eldest child, Revenge, she gave the first choice.

And the dark damsel asked for the sword wherewith to protect the injured and punish the injurer. But gentle Forgiveness, falling on her knees, besought her Mother that she might inherit her blindness as *her* portion, as that, being blind, she might be merciful to erring Man.

Then Justice, turning to her younger child said, "Thou has chosen rightly, my gentle one; for whereas thy sterner sister hath asked of me that which was given to me by Man, thou has desired of me that which was given to me by God."

Then Revenge, jealous of her sister's praise, parted from Forgiveness forever, and went abroad to see which of the two would win most favor among the sons of the Earth.

Wherever she went, high and low, noble and ignoble, bent the knee and worshipped her. And to those who sought her aid she gave such strength and courage, and spoke so winningly, and looked so like her mother, that men took her for Justice herself. At her bidding, nation warred against nation; for she preached the captivating creed of blood for blood, until men blessed the sword, and the fairest of the land admired him the most who wielded it the best.

So that, when at length Forgiveness came, and strove to teach gentle doctrine to Mankind, they spurned her for her blindness and her weakness; and those that listened to her counsels they branded as cowards, while those that slew the most they praised as heroes.—[Magic of Kindness.

"Christians should be disposed to treat worldly men with *tenderness*; not to show that they are spiritually proud, but to let them see that they have a secret in possession, which keeps them humble, patient, holy, meek, and affectionate, in a turbulent and passionate world."—[Cecil.

When Peter the Great visited Westminster Hall, he asked who were all those men in wigs and gowns. He was told that they were lawyers. "Are they all lawyers," said he, "why there are but two lawyers in all my dominions, and I am going to hang one of them as soon as I get home."

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines suggested in Contemplation of Elder L. Snow's Mission to Italy.

Fair Italy! Oh thou sunny golden clime;
Oh thee! has nature shed her brightest smile.
Your vine groves, and your merry vintners there;
Your sons of joyous mirth, your daughters fair,
Have oft been sung, and told in romance bold—
Thou art a "Star" that once hast shone as gold.
On thy fair soil, the Royal Cæsars rose to life,
Fill'd thee! with carnage, war and bloody strife,
Yes, Mars! with hand and stride so wondrous bold,
Has nations oft, to *thee* in bondage sold.
Thy imperial "Metropolis" thundering forth,
Edicts from East to West, from South to North,
The shrine of Mystic Babylon, *there* for years;
Has lived and kept the world in hellish fears,
Where art thou now? thy prowess? thy *iron* band?
Oh where thy pow'r? that compass'd sea and land?
Ignoble dost thou lie—nor can'st thou now retain
The shade of liberty thou wished of late to gain.
Awake thou humbled "one!" The gospels cheerful sound
Is sent to thee! Oh may'st thou willingly be found,
To hear its soul's reviving, sweet, harmonious lay,
That once was sung to *thee*—[illegible] day,
Since then a night of darkness and of gloom,
Of priestcraft! popery! and monastic doom—
Awake thee! from base thraldom—nature's chosen spot,
Bring forth your energies. Oh sure, you've not forgot,
Your years of sacredotal's impious chain,
In dungeon secret, did your sons retain.
Awake! and hear the words of life and liberty,
Sent by the God of heaven—far o'er the sea,
From Zion's beauteous land! whose sons so brave,
Long'st to find thee out, and *thee* to save
From Satan's thraldom, and his mighty host
To Israel's place of gathering—Zion's boast
Where God's Apostles, at the word of quick command;
Start forth to travel—day and night—by sea and land
Leaving in haste their dearest ties and pleasant home,
In Winter's biting frosts—o'er earth to roam—
The glorious Gospel's sound to carry forth,
To Eastern Hemisphere from South to North.
Ye poor in spirit! In Italy's favor'd clime
Receive the chosen "Man" that brings you truth sublime—
Your soul's to win—his many comforts doth forego
The messenger of mercy sent you, is—Lorenzo Snow;
A "Name" that o'er your land will travel fast,
As herald of salvation, an honor that will last,—
(If he be faithful in the mission that's now given
In Italy to ope the portals wide, and point to heaven)
Oh yes! in all eternity—in God's celestial world,
There will he reign not fearing to be hurl'd,
From out his "Fathers" presence—O Thou! who lov'st well,
To reward thy sons, for saving souls from "hell,"
Go then Lorenzo! He will, your pathway ever guard;
By ministering angels—Go! and earn you heav'ns reward;
Flinch not—nor falter, you've no cause to fear,
Your direst foe will fall impotent in the rear;
Spread! spread! the Gospel's banner unfurl her waves,
Of glorious light, that gathers all she saves,
Beneath her folds—for up to Zion soon 'twill bring,
Her millions who will *there*, her loud Hosannas sing.

Kanesville, Jan. 5th, 1850.

The spirit and tone of the American Press, respecting the New State of Deseret, and the Mormons.

From the Little Rock, (Ark.) Democrat.

MODERN MIRACLES—THE NEW MORMON STATE.—The history of these progressive times is full of wonders, and many of the events border upon the miraculous. Amongst the occurrences of the present age, the application of the Mormons to enter the confederacy as a State, challenges in a most striking manner, the attention of this nation. The history of the career of this people, from the period of their exodus from the States, up to the present time, savors about as strongly of the special intervention of Providence in their behalf, as the events of the times, when the chosen servants of the Lord led the Israelites out of their bondage in Egypt. Persecuted by all sects in Illinois and Missouri—their temple desecrated by the assaults of mobs—their holy of holies polluted by the sacrilegious violence of law-defying rioters—they shake the dust of a civilized land from their feet, and flee away to the desert and the wilderness, seeking among wild beasts and savages, the security and peace in the practice of their religious rites which Christendom denied them! Arriving in this far distant region they erected anew their altars and their temples, and beneath the smiles of Providence their community rapidly increases in numbers, until cities, towns, villages and hamlets, bedeck the Valley of the Great Basin, and the noise of a nation of workers engaged in all the arts of peace, is heard reverberating among the mountain-tops, and through the valleys, disturbing the silence which since creation had brooded over the entire domain, unbroken save by the howl of the prairie wolf and the whoop of the Indian. Under the influence of the labor of the people, gradually, the solitary places are made glad, and the wilderness blossoms as the rose, when, suddenly, an Empire, destined to rival that which they have left behind them, starts into existence on the shores of the Pacific, hedging them about about with a cordon of communities, and transferring, by a miracle, almost, their *ultima thule*, at once into a central locality! Interpreting this last manifestation to indicate that the true location of the New Jerusalem of these Latter-day Saints has been found, they adopt a constitution, and seek at the hands of Congress admission to the Union. Let them come, we say; and let politicians, patriots and prophets consult together in the Councils of the nation for the people's good. We have had patriots, and politicians for our counsellors in times past: but a delegation of prophets from the Salt Lake might at this time prove very *seasonable*.

The following extract from a letter of recent date from the Mormon country, shows that miracles are still being wrought in their land:

"The crickets have not troubled us any this year. Hundreds and thousands of gulls made their appearance early in the Spring, and as soon as the crickets appeared the gulls made war on them, and they have swept them clean, so that there is scarce a cricket to be found in the Valley.

We look upon this as one of the manifestations of the favor of the Almighty, for the Mountaineers say that they never found gulls here till the Mormons came. It was truly cheering to see the flocks of these saviors, extending several miles in length, come from the Lake early in the morning, and eating crickets all day, then at sundown form in a mass, and wing their way to the Lake, for a night's rest.

One curiosity about them is that they don't eat the crickets merely to live, but after feeding themselves they would vomit them up and go to eating again, and thus continue eating and throughout the entire day. It is a matter of astonishment to see how fast they will pick them up, and a person could form but a poor estimate of the amount destroped daily by these winged saviors. Suffice it to say, that about three weeks after the gulls made their appearance, scarce a cricket could be seen. This is plainly a miracle in behalf of this people, as the sending of the quails in the camp of the Israelites; and what makes it more manifest is the fact that, although in the surrounding valleys, where there are no crops, the gulls came by them to the farms, and stayed there till they had cleared them off, although men were at work around them at the time. There has been no damage done by crickets this season.

From Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.

THE MORMONS.—A question has been raised, and which Congress will possibly be called upon to decide, whether the community of Mormons, calling itself the State of Deseret, will be entitled to admission to the Union, its internal organization being a Theocracy, with the forms of a popular government or Democracy. It has been contented that the Mormonites are to be classed with idolitors as professing a form of faith which is not Christian. The Charleston (South Carolina) News, alluding to the subject says:

"Whatever may be the principle which obtain as supreme within the limits of the States separately, the Constitution of the United States creates no distinction between any one form of religion and another. As regards individuals, they are naturalized by oath or affirmation, according to the creed in which they have been educated or have adopted. With reference to States, the only pre-requisite for admission to the Union is the formation of a Republican form of government. If Congress could look beyond the external form and into the interior structure of a State, they might with equal propriety examine the modes of belief professed by its citizens, as a qualification of citizenship, or even for office. The Mahomedan who swears by the Koran, or the Chinese who do the same by the books of Confucius, might be excluded from giving evidence in a court of the United States, on a question of life or property. Whether a State is constituted of a compound of elements theocratic and secular, or whether its government is pure Theocracy, is no question for Congress, on an application for admission into the Union. The condition for that admission is political, and in no respect religious.

From the New York Tribune.

The Mormons in the valley of the Great Salt Lake held a Convention on the 5th of March last, and formally organized a State Government, for which they propose to claim admittance into the Union at the approaching session of Congress. They give to their new dominions the name of "The State of Deseret," a mystical appelation derived from their religious dialect and signifying the land of the honey-bee or of industry and all kindred virtues: within its boundaries, as they have laid them down, is included the whole of California that lies east of the great dividing ridge of the Sierra Nevada, a territory some six hundred miles wide by eight hundred long, only a speck of which is occupied by the 10,000 Mormons who compose almost its only civilized population. The Government is of course on the model generally followed in this country; a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, compose the Executive; the Legislature consists of a Senate of 17 members and House of Representatives of 35; the Judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court and such inferior tribunals as shall be established by the Legislature. The Declaration of Rights guarantees absolute religious liberty. Not a word is said about Slavery. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of the people, and the machinery of the Government put in operation. The Legislature met on July 2d, appointed a Delegate to Congress and adopted a memorial to that body setting forth the reasons for the new organization and asking that it be sanctioned, or, if that be impossible, a territorial government established. Their great reason for the recognition of the State is the ability of the people to pay the cost of administering their affairs, which will save the General Treasury the cost of a territorial establishment. The objection to granting their request will be the smallness of their numbers, but as that deficiency is disappearing every day, it will probably not be conclusive against them. They have, however, marked out a more extensive country for their own than they are sure of getting.

This movement affords a striking illustration of the practical, organizing instinct of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its inbred attachment to law and order.

From the New York Western World.

DESERET.—A few years ago, a small and persecuted people, under the denomination of Mormons, left our thickly populated towns, and opened for themselves a colony in the far-off Western territories. They have rapidly increased in population, and have lately applied for admission into the Union: Though professing a religion contrary to our own, and one possessing many peculiar traits, they have proved themselves good citizens, and upright men. From the general tone of the Press, we think that if they have a sufficient number of inhabitants no serious opposition will be made to their request.

The name they have given to their country is Deseret. It is a title of Mormon origin, signifying honey-bee, and is typical of industry and its kindred virtues.

From the New York Herald.

THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.—We publish, in another part of to-day's Herald, the Constitution of the New State of Deseret, which has been founded by the Mormons, in the Great Basin of Upper California. It is a very liberal document, and will compare favorably with the constitution of any of the old States.

The London Times indulges in a grave speculation upon the results likely to flow from having a State of Mormons added to the Union. It does not understand how, even with the large liberality of our constitution touching the religious opinions of our population, we can escape some great evil from contact with people so loose and radical in their notions of God, and religion, as the followers of Joe Smith. The Times need not be uneasy for a moment.—[Lowell Journal.

The Boston Pilot, a Roman Catholic paper in speaking of the New States coming into the Federation, says:

Then there's the State of Deseret. The name, perhaps, is not familiar to the generality of our readers. This State is a Mormon State—and presents one of the most curious and extraordinary conditions of humanity that ever existed. The fanatical Mormons, a sect established by Joe Smith, being forced to quit Illinois about three years ago, migrated Westward beyond the Rocky mountains; and squatting in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, they began to build and till and raise up the fabric of their civilization in a wilderness. In two years they have done wonders. They have erected a city, governed by good municipal regulations, and so tamed the savage genius of the plains, that corn waves and potatoes grow in their season in vast quantities on the fields and uplands surrounding their New Jerusalem—as they call it. About ten thousand of these Mormons live together and are the most industrious community in the world. Even under the garb of a new profession, these people have carried along with them a vast amount of the Yankee shrewdness and enterprise. After they had secured food in the future harvests of their land and built their neat and comfortable city; they set about setting their boundaries, the other day; and they left themselves elbow-room enough, on all sides. They left a mighty space for their future millions to grow in, called it, as lay upon the chart, Deseret, which they say, means honey-bee, and elected Mr. A. W. Babbit as their delegate to the Congress at Washington.

Printers and Printing.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier speaks of the importance of the printer to the authors, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography and worse punctuation. I have seen the argument of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand-writing, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent 'divines' sent to the press, without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; sermons, which if published with the imperfections of the manuscript would disgrace the printer's devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would believe that such gross and palpable fault were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practiced printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

No man ever loved God too much. No man ever trusted too much to Christs blood and righteousness and intercession for salvation. No man ever thought himself a greater sinner than he was. No man ever put the world too low in comparison with the service of Christ. No time ever put too high an estimate on the value of time. No dying man *ever* said he had heard the Gospel preached too plainly or too tenderly. No dying Christian ever regretted that he had made sacrifices for Christ and his people.

The Boston Post is entitled to the credit of the following:

"THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Attempting to acquire the science of statesmanship from six ill-taught private tutors, who agreed in nothing but in the opinion that the pupil should be mystified as much as possible—and amused with the sly irony of being called a 'second Washington.'"

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

I Am going to the Valley, and shall I take the Guardian!

Put the question, involving the same principle in another form. I am going to Heaven myself and shall I help any one else to get there? It should be remembered by every person going to the Valley, that it is more important to him to sustain and keep up the Guardian than it is for him who remains here. Indeed, the inhabitants of "Deseret" had better contribute two thousand dollars a year to keep up the Guardian, though they should never receive a copy of it, than to let it go down for want of support. Deseret is a little world by itself, and so far away that it cannot be momentarily heard upon questions and matters that involve their immediate interest in the "States," and an organ right here on the ground, that can throw out their sentiments, and even anticipate them in advance, by which perhaps measures adverse to their interests, may be checked or counteracted, should be an important consideration with every person that intends to become a permanent citizen of the Honey State; and instead of his narrowing down his feelings to a point that would exclude the Guardian, he would even do well, not only to subscribe for this paper, but to leave, in addition, a handsome donation to the office to be expended in diffusing correct information upon important subjects in times that are fraught with more than ordinary interest. We believe that there are men that will duly consider the foregoing, and act towards the Guardian as though they wished and expected their interests in the Valley to be defended by a picket guard, stationed on the frontier of both Territories. It will be the object of the Guardian to promote and maintain just and amicable feelings between the General Government and her remotest dependencies—between the citizens of the various States and Territories in Western America, and to render the way of the Emigrant to Salt Lake and to California as agreeable and easy as possible.

Now, will you leave for the Valley without showing and proving to the Guardian man that you respect your own personal welfare in that country, by subscribing liberally to the support of this establishment before you go? What can Br. Hyde do in any emergency for you at the Salt Lake, if you narrow him down to such a point that after his expenses are paid, he has not enough left to buy a loaf of bread? How loudly, or how extensively do you calculate that he can speak for you under such circumstances?

We do not know in what light the Guardian and its continuation may be looked upon by our friends in the State of "Deseret." But humble as our exertions may be; and as little tact and skill as we may possess in conducting a journal under the most peculiar circumstances, if those exertions are suffered to be shut out of their field of operation by reason of your with-holding your support who are about to emigrate, we tell you the plain honest truth, (though we do not claim that they are the words of a prophet's son,) that you will be the first to suffer, if you suffer the Guardian to go down, except it is vetoed by the authorities in the Valley. By this, all Israel may know whether the Angel of the Lord told us the truth or not, sixteen years ago, in the State of New York, when he assured us among other things, that "*our words should be fulfilled.*" We, therefore, say to our friends that go, and to those who stay, subscribe for the Guardian; and you who have liberal minds and liberal purses throw in something for emergencies, and for the gratuitous diffusion of correct information to be sent where it ought to go. Oil the press well, "and let her slide." We believe that the Church in the Valley will not only see that we occupy an important position, but will appreciate and second our exertions.

RENTS IN CALIFORNIA.—A wag said, in our hearing the other day, that it costs a man fifty dollars to look at a house in California, including the sublime privilege of sleeping out of doors.

Division of Deseret.

If that portion of the Great Interior Basin lying east of one hundred and sixteen degrees of West Longitude, had an average ratio of fertile land, with most of the other States of the Union, it would be territory enough to satisfy a pretty ambitious people. But when we consider that there are only a few fertile spots, comparatively, in the whole and entire territory, and they like Islands in the vast and mighty ocean, or like the oases in oriental deserts. Mr. Foote's proposition to divide that territory at the hundred and sixteenth degree of West Longitude, giving what lies west of that line to California, and that portion that lies east to Deseret, is giving to the latter a wide scope of sterrility, it is true; yet but little arable land. The Sierra Nevada Mountains is the natural boundary, and the whole Basin only has fertile land enough to sustain the population of a respectable State, as to numbers.

France.

By letters and papers from Europe, we learn that the Gospel has found its way into Havre, and several other parts of France. Instead of Br. Taylor's opening the way there for the gospel, the gospel has opened the way for him. Well, it's all right. It was the prayer of the Saints in the Valley that the Angel of God might go before him and open his way. God works by whom he will, and we say, Amen to it; yet we should like to work some too, and when we read how things are moving in that country, we feel the fire shut up in our bones which, seemingly, can only have vent by our droping the quill and starting off without purse or scrip, and sounding the tidings through those countries where we have frequently been. Friends and brethren there, you have our hearty good-will if we cannot be with you. We give you an interest in our prayers that a better friend than we may be with you, even the SAVIOR'S FRIEND.

Boundaries of California and Deseret.

By the Constitution of California, the entire pacific coast, from Oregon to the northern line of Mexico is incorporated within the limits and boundaries of that State. This gives them nearly five times the distance of coast to the distance back into the country. It would seem that the accommodation, convenience, and interest of the citizens of the great interior basin, which is destined of necessity, to form a distinct State or Territory at no distant period, have been completely lost sight of by a disposition too greedy and overreaching. They wanted *all the coast that joined them.* It is but reasonable that a portion of that coast to the South, be given to the Basin State. Justice to the country, and common respect for the feelings and natural rights of citizens would award, in our opinion, to Deseret an extent of coast that would call out the maratime skill and enterprize of her citizens, and add to the improvement of the interior, and contribute to the Commercial interests of Western America. There is only an extent of about sixty or seventy miles coast claimed by the State of Deseret, while they left nearly seven hundred miles coast for the State of California. The Constitution of Deseret was adopted by a Convention of the people on the 10th day of March, 1849, about seven months before the Constitution of the State of California was adopted. To say nothing about the spirit of the pre-emption law, Congress, in their wisdom will, no doubt, secure to Deseret the distance of coast necessary to secure the improvement and prosperity of that, otherwise, inland State. To allow no portion of the coast to Deseret, would be, in our view, an act of great injustice, not only to the people of that State, but to the General Government, also Congress must see that California will have every commercial advantage that she can enjoy or profit by, if the claim of Deseret of sixty or seventy miles coast be allowed, and the latter State would be greatly benefited by it, while the former one would not be incommoded. We are confident that Congress will reserve a vacancy for the bees to fly out through from their own hive without trespassing or being dependant. It is but little coast that Deseret asks for, and her petition is first; and we think that it will, and of right ought to be granted.

The proposition of Mr. Foote to divide Deseret at the 116 degree of West Longitude, and to give the Western portion to California, would not suit the Desretians very well, because there is but a small portion of that vast territory that can be inhabited, or made to produce anything for the sustenance of either man or beast. It would be giving to California more than twice as much as she asks for. The Sierra Nevada mountains is the boundary that nature has made between California and Deseret. In this respect, we think she has done her own work wisely, and we think that Congress should subscribe to her dictation.

Cause for which William Smith was excluded from the Church!

It is a law of the church that its members shall pay over one tenth part of their property which they may have at the time they join the body, and annually thereafter, one tenth part of their increase This is called the law of tithing. This tithing is appropriated for the benefit of the poor, for public purposes, &c. The temple at Nauvoo was built by the tithing of the people After the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Twelve came into power, and they formed the council that were to apply this tithing, or to create a bishop to apply it. William Smith was, at that time, nominally one of the Twelve, and he claimed that it was his right to have one-twelfth part of the tithing set off to him, to be appropriated to his own individual use, or in any way that he thought proper. This was not allowed any one of the Twelve; and he was the only one that ever asked or expected such a thing; and we were conscious that none but a prodigal in every sense of the word, (which we considered him to be,) would indulge such a wish. This being positively denied him, he went up to Galena and published there, or at some other place, a pamphlet, in which he laid many false and grievous charges against the whole Twelve; but more particularly against Elder Brigham Young. This pamphlet was read in part to a large collection of people in the Temple, and he was then and there excluded from the society and fellowship of the church by a unanimous vote of the entire body, among whom were assembled almost the entire authorities of the whole church. To present the cause of his expulsion from the church in a few words, it is this. A wish to appropriate the public funds of the Church to his own private use—for publishing false and slanderous statements concerning the church: and for a general looseness and recklessness of character which ill comported with the dignity of his high calling.

Indians.

Why are so many Indians strolling about through our county? They have had a successful hunt and cannot be hungry. Our citizens should be very cautious about trading with them, and particularly about buying horses or mules of them. They have several horses and mules belonging to our citizens on this side, which they stole, and yet it seems to be very hard to get them, although they have been seen in the possession of the Indians, and recognized by several of our citizens. The argument that they are retained as an indemnity for the privilege of our living, for a season, at Winter Quarters, is only an excuse to keep stolen property. Our great father, and their great father gave us the privilege of living at Winter Quarters for a reasonable length of time upon the condition that we raised five hundred men for him to go to California. If we spared the men, we had to have a place to stop, for we were then on the move. But the scores of cattle they killed for us about Winter Quarters, are a sufficient indemnity for all the privileges that we had there. They have, moreover, hunted on this side the river this winter, and killed an immense quantity of game. They had no right to do this: still we would not object to their doing so, so long as they behave themselves.

When reasonable proof can be adduced that horses among the ndians and in their possession and can be identified as belonging to the citizens on this side; or if the owners have removed to the Valley, and left their business here with their friends and neighbors, and they are enabled to prove property, it does seem as though the Indians should be made to give up the animals, or abate the amount of their worth from their annuities. If citizens here have to be put to more trouble to get a horse from the Indians than he is worth, after they have stolen him, they will be very apt to resort to measures unpleasant to them, and painful to the Indians. In the mean time, these red men should be taught to stay on their own side; and no person should offer any inducement or encouragement to them to come here. They have already become quite saucy and insolent to families when the men are gone.

Millennial Star.

The above is the title of a Semi-Monthly paper published by Elder Orson Pratt, No. 15 Wilton street, Liverpool, England. It fell to our lot to edit that paper in '46 and '47, and we are glad to get hold of it whenever we can. We perceive that the Lord is with its present editor, and also with the people under his charge, not only in causing hundreds and thousands to embrace the work, but by many most astonishing miracles done in the eyes of both saint and sinner. God be praised for his mercies! His miraculous power has not ceased, though the most popular and influential religionists declare that it has. In the face of facts that cannot be denied, their erroneous declarations only prove that they do not walk in the light of truth themselves. They discover a treasure, and because they possess it not, many of them vainly imagine to persuade mankind that such miraculous power is not for any at this day. If they admit that it is, they impeach their own standing and attainments before the Most High. Such ought to be as generous as some poor beggars who are ready to confess that some men may have plenty of gold, but they have none—they have been unfortunate, and are destitute themselves. Let us all acknowledged the truth of the bible, and the fulness of the power of the gospel, though we should be forced to acknowledge thereby our own deficiency and leanness. "Let God be true, though every man a liar." It betrays a darkened mind, mixed with a kind of stubborn self-will, which is calculated to increase and perpetuate that darkness, for a person to attempt to justify unbelief in the miraculous power and mercies of Heaven, by the Holy Scriptures. "God be merciful to us, sinners!" and accept of our sincere repentance and deep contrition of soul that we have fallen so far short of our high privileges, and of the scriptural standard of faith and good works! It strikes us that the above language would be more pleasing in the ears of the Savior, than any opposition to his miraculous power being made manifest at this day.

By several of the late Stars, we learn that the sick are healed—the lame are made to walk—the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak; and the poor have the gospel preached unto them. This looks too much like things in old times to call it the works of the devil. Satan does not do such things. But to Br. Pratt, a word of caution:

Remember that one who was healed in days of old, was told to tell no one of it, but to go and offer the gift that Moses commanded for a testimony unto them. Publish not too freely the miraculous manifestations among you, lest the Spirit be grieved, and so leave you. The stream may be seen by all, yet its source is in some secret and unfrequented place, where perchance, the lone traveler may discover it in a ravine at the base of some rugged hill or mountain. The eyes of the multitude look not upon it.

Fort Desmoines Gazette.

We have just received the second number of this new paper, published at Fort Desmoines, Iowa. It is a neatly executed sheet, of liberal size, and devoted to the general news of the day. Its politics are Whig, and will advocate Whig principles in their purity, and enforce them by the zeal and ability, no doubt, of a patriotic and devoted servant of our country's best interests. Mr. L. P. Sherman, is its editor and proprietor. Success to the enterprize, and victory perch on the banner of conservative measures, and upon a stable and sure policy!

Punctuality.

One year has elapsed since the Guardian began to be published at this place, and never has it been delayed an hour behind its regular time. This speaks in favor of our foreman, Mr. Gooch, whose long and bony fingers can pick up type as fast as a chicken can pick up corn. Our little devil has not been slow either. Is it not a miracle that a printer has remained in one county *a whole year!* And a miracle of miracles that he should not go out of town but once in the same length of time. Such are the facts with regard to Mr. Gooch; and indeed, we are indebted to his steady and constant application for the regularity and punctuality of our issues. What must be thought of the religion and morals of a community that can influence a journeyman printer to stay in town, and at one office for the space of an entire year?

QUESTION.—Who, among the Saints, will raise up a family of children without giving them education, the bible, and the *Guardian?*

Major Barrow has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

The weather has been very severe for the last few days. Our beautiful sleighing was ruined by the late thaw; but a sudden change has caused the roads to be very rough and icy. The Missouri river is firmly bound in chains of frost, and teams are daily crossing it.

Ferry over the Missouri.

The Legislature of Iowa granted the right of ferry, we are told, to Messrs. Clark, Townsend & Brophy, across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. If we are correctly informed, they were to locate their ferry at some point, and from that point their chartered privileges were to extend ten miles up and ten miles down the river. We have understood that they located their ferry last year at Trading Point, and that it became the load star that guided the "*wise men of the East,*" in their survey of the State Road whose terminus, interest and consistency decreed should meet the Ferry at the point of its location.

Now it is more than probable that the tide of Salt Lake and California Emigration will cross the Missouri river at or near the mouth of the Great Platte; and the question arises in our mind, whether the chartered privileges of the above named gentlemen, are elastic enough to stretch down to the mouth of the Platte or below? If they are, what will become of the State road? That will have to be shifted also in order that the road may agree with the ferry.

We want a good Ferry at the mouth of the Platte; and one, too, that is responsible, and that may be depended upon, so as to enable our emigration to pass up on the south side of that river, to avoid the dangerous crossing of the Loup Fork. It matters little to us who keeps it. All the interest that we have in it, or that we wish to have is, to see a safe and commodious ferry established there.

It is rumored that there is only one right of way through the Indian country from this point, secured by treaty stipulations; and that way is said to be on the north side of the Platte. Concerning this matter, we have no knowledge; but we have supposed that the right of way to the emigrant through the Indian country was as free and diverse as the right and diversity of way on the ocean to the storm beaten mariner. We will take some little pains to inform ourself on this subject, and if we find that there is no right of way on the South side of the Platte, nearer than old Fort Kearney, then old Fort Kearney is the point that our emigration will make for.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

The present is, and will be an important year with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and not only an important year with us, but with many nations and kingdoms of the earth. Who then that feels that all things will not remain as they were from the beginning," will suffer himself or herself to be deprived of a journal that will be faithful to record events that transpire, in connection with our faith and expectation? You who feel too poor to subscribe for the Guardian, just ask yourselves how much money you pay out for comparatively useless things. Do you not think that by a little more economy, and by a little more zeal for the success and prosperity of Zion's cause, you might collect two dollars and pay it over for the support of an engine that can often parry the thrusts of an enemy, and pour a stream of intelligence, not only into your own bosom to cheer and gladden your heart, but into the hearts of thousands of others. Remember that if you live for yourself only, your heaven will be a lonesome one, so much so, that you will want to forsake it; and where can you go? You often want Br. Hyde to give you counsel, and he often spends whole days, nights, and half days and hours, and minutes in this way: But if he should charge you for such things, you would think that if he received freely, he did not give freely. You would say also, that Br. Hyde worked for the loaves and the fishes: Well, he does work for all the loaves and fishes he gets, and he does not get all he works for either. But give him plenty of employment and pay him for his labor and we assure you that he will try his best to give satisfaction, and to keep you duly apprised of all things that transpire which are likely to involve your interest. When you read this number we shall expect that some of you who may have felt too poor to subscribe this year, will certainly come forward and renew your old subscription, and subscribe for an additional paper to send to your friends. Now depend upon it, if you keep Br. Hyde with you, you have got to support him. But he will work for his support: and that, you know, is the creed that he enforces upon all. He would much rather work than eat, except when he is hungry; and we believe that if you pay him two dollars a year for the Guardian, with all the private counsel and advice that you may naturally expect, thrown in with the bargain, you will not be a thousand dollars poorer at the end of the present year.

Satan Shooting Himself.

William Smith has procured the publication of the following, which he asserts is the oath sworn and subscribed to by all the principal Salt Lake Mormons:

"You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, his holy angels, and these witnesses, that you will avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach the same to your children; and that you will, from this time, henceforth and forever, begin and carry out hostilities against the nation, and to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever. So help you, God."

If any person has taken the above oath, that person has violated it by divulging it; and if he has broken such an oath, can his word be relied on when he swears to its truth? Again: If the hostile intention against the United States is to be kept a profound secret, now and forever, according to that oath, how far could the Mormons carry hostilities against the government before they would reveal the secret themselves? If the Mormons would ever keep that intent a secret, we believe that the Mormons and the oath would be perfectly harmless: for if they once began to shed rivers of blood, and to make a bluster of opposition, their intent is not kept a profound secret now and forever. Again: when the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo what was the first act of hostility against the nation, that they were guilty of? Och mon! do ye not know? Why, to raise 500 volunteers for Santa Anna to fight against Gen. Taylor. Can't you see how we have fulfilled the oath to the very letter? Answer a fool according to his folly, said Solomon: But to the point. We have before contradicted it, and we now say, that it is the very gangrene of revenge and malice. William Smith has proven himself unworthy the confidence of any upright and moral person. He was lawfully excluded from the Church in Nauvoo, as thousands of witnesses can testify in this country, and as the general church records now at the Salt Lake Valley will testify to any one who will search them. But it is no use to reason or talk about this affair further. The devil would not acknowledge, we presume, that he was legally or righteously expelled from Heaven; and if he thought that he could enlist the whole nation on his side to break down the Almighty, he would doubtless be as patriotic and as much attached to Republican institutions as William Smith. In the days of Solomon two women contended for a certain child: one was its mother and the other was not, and as they could not agree, the wise king of Israel called for a sword to cut the child in two and give half to each one. She that was not the mother sanctioned the proposition, while the other shrieked with horror at the idea of cutting the child in two. "Ah!" says Solomon to the latter, "the child is yours." So also with William, because he cannot be the ruler or leader of the church, he seeks to destroy it, and that too, by the most glaring falsehoods that disappointed ambition can utter. But we here predict that his influence will be of short duration, and his race will soon be run. He will yet come out and deny his present position, and those who may now be his friends, will become his enemies; and such as support him the strongest now, will turn to be the most potent against him. When these things come to pass, then know that he has most wickedly and maliciously lied against those who would rather be his friends than his enemies, if his conduct were such as to merit our friendship.

Subscribers Abroad.

Those of our foreign or mail subscribers, who wish the Guardian continued to them, would do well to remit us the money before their former term of subscription expires; for, as a general rule, their papers hereafter will be discontinued whenever the term for which they have subscribed and paid, is out; unless timely remittances are made. Those who know themselves indebted to the office of the Guardian are requested to forward the amount with as little delay as possible; for we wish to lay in our Spring's supply of stock as early as the navigation of the Missouri river will allow us. We must either do this, or stop the press.

QUESTION BY AN ANTI-MORMON.—Friend Hyde, if Mr. Thomas C. Sharp is so bad a man as you represent him to be in your last Guardian, why do you not cast the devil out of him and make him a good man, as your creed invests you with miraculous power to do it?

Answer.—It would be a great pity to exercise such power upon Mr. Sharp as to cast the Devil out of him; for there would be nothing left but his shirt and nose.

Mill-Dam.

We are assured, by a responsible man residing on Musquito Creek, near the mill site of Mr. Meeks, that no encouragement was given to erect the dam by any persons residing above it, or near the Creek, and that the dam has been removed out of no ill will to Mr. Meeks; but the numerous cases of fever and ague that have been among the citizens of that section the last fall and this winter, occasioned, as they believe, by the great quantity of land flowed by the water of the pond, they resolved out of respect to their own health, to abate the nuisance. They have done so, and however much we dislike to see a man lose his labor, we dislike still more to see a great number of people with pale faces and shaking with the ague. We have visited the settlement, and are well convinced, from personal observation, that the health of the neighborhood demanded the removal of the dam; and in the absence of legal power to abate the nuisance, the citizens are unquestionably justified in removing the said dam.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from Judge English of Austin, Fremont county, that a Mr. George Allen, residing with Mr. George Wilkinson, was accidentally shot by the latter, on Sunday evening Jan. 10th, near Austin, and died the same evening.

Companies for the Valley.

The emigrating companies destined for the Valley it is expected, will be organized by the presidency and council of the Church in Pottawatamie; and it will be our object and design to place such men for leaders or captains as have stood by the council, and have co-operated with them in all things. The spirits of such men we know, for we have proved them, and therefore know and can trust them.

The Guardian can be had in St. Louis at Concert Hall, on Market street before and after meetings on Sundays, and at all times, at Elder N. H. Felt's office, number 14 North Third street, over the "*Rainbow Dye-House.*"

It can also be had at the City of the Great Salt Lake by enquiring at the office of the Secretary of State. It may also be had at the Millennial Star office, number 15 Wilton Street, Liverpool, England.

High Council.

This body, at their last session, did not see fit to stop the dancing until the first day of March next. They thought that this unusual length of time granted for that recreation, would suit the simple; but recommended wise people to wind off now, and go about something more profitable for soul and body. Suppose the wise go to take care of the simple till the first of March? But, now is the time to let your moderation be known to all men.

☞ The New York Tribune will please accept our thanks for particular favors.

New Post Office.

We learn that a new Post office has been established at Indian Town, in this county, about forty-five miles east of this town. Mr. John Pettingill, we learn, is appointed Postmaster. This reminds us of a man who said he had an excellent mill seat on his farm, but there was no stream of water. If we could have a mail running regularly past, it would be very desirable; but we almost despair of such a luxury.

CHOLERA.—We notice from some of our exchanges, that this raging disease has re-appeared in New Orleans. There were 62 cases on Dec. 27th, and reported to be on the increase the following day.

Any person wishing to send letters to the Mississippi river by W. McLennan Esq., will leave them at the store of Joseph E. Johnson, before 6 o'clock P. M. on, Friday next.

Subscribers who intend Emigrating.

There are many persons abroad whose subscriptions expired with the last number, and they expect to emigrate to this point or to the Valley at the opening of Spring. Such can have the paper three months, and receive it at their homes mostly before they leave. This number of the Guardian will be sent to most subscribers whose subscriptions ended with the 26th number of volume 1. Should any one to whom it is sent decline receiving it for another term, he will please re-mail it back to this office without delay, if his past subscription is paid up, and write his own name on the wrapper or envelope, and say: "*Frontier Guardian, (Returned,) Kanesville, Iowa.*"

KANESVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION.—This company design holding one of their grand exhibitions at the Music Hall in this town, on Wednesday evening next, 13th inst. They have taken unwearied pains to get up something both amusing and instructing to the people, and it is to be hoped that they may be patronized by all that love to learn human nature from the peasant to the king. The world is a mirror, and whoever looks into it will generally see himself.

This same company design giving a fancy dress ball on Tuesday, 19th inst. See advertisement in another column. Tickets can be had of Mr. C. H. Bassett, at Mr. Voorhis' store.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF POSTMASTERS.—The following important letter is in reply to one from the editor of the New York Mirror:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, Dec. 31, 1949.

SIR: The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided, that when the Postmaster is agent for the publishers, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an Agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the Agent of the publisher and not the Department.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

CANADA TO BE ABANDONED BY GREAT BRITAIN.—The London United Service Guzette has reasons for "boldly announcing that the question of abandoning Canada, as a British Colony, has been the most absorbing topic, (with the Cabinet,) and we learn, from authority in which we are apt to place firm reliance, that it has been all but determined *to give up Canada, as a dependence of the British Crown.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—During the past year 81 steamboats have been either sunk, burned or or otherwise injured on the Western Waters, and 28 which were afterwards raised and repaired. The total loss of boats and cargoes, is estimated at $1,600,400; not including the numerous other accidents, such as sinking, collapsing of boilers, flues, &c.

A fair estimate of every loss connected with Western steamboat navigation, if included would swell the amount to the enormous sum of $200,000,000, or more, and included into this, accidents of flat, keel, and various other species of water craft; we might safely set the sum total at $2,500,000,000.—[St. Louis Republican.

List of Monies received since the 1st of January 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

Amos P. Musser, Iowa, $1 00; O. P. Wilson, Ill., $2 00; James Hill, Ill., $1 00; Lydia Richards, Ill., $1 00; G. W. Brake, Iowa, $1 00; Emily S. Hoyt, Iowa, $1 00; J. P. Williams, P. M., Ill., $5 00; Wm. Baldwin, Ill., $2 00; Stafford A. Greenwood, John W. Wakeham, Samuel Lever, James Lemon, and S. W. Woodcock, Savannah, Mo., $1 00 each; J. L. Foreman, Mo., 50 cents; George Clare, N. Y., $1 00; Amy C. Aldrich, Mass., $1 00; Nicholas Foos, Ohio, $2 00; Orrin Mansfield, Conn., $1 00 John M. Thompson, Tenn., $1 00; Nancy R. Pierson, Mass., $2 00; Lewis Eaft, Vt., $2 00; Elisha B. Foster, Mass., $1 00; W. D. Reamer, N. J., $1 00; James L. Curtis, N. J., $1 00; Harrison Brown, Conn., $1 00; E. I. Harper, Mo., $2 00; J. Pace, Mo., $1 00; Joseph P. Risley, Mo., $1 00 James Townsend, Mo., $1 00; Wm. Ladd, Mo., $1 00.

MARRIED,

In this town by the Editor, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. STEPHEN WIGHT to Miss LUCY WATERBURY.

DIED,

At Austin, Fremont county, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 17th, JULIA VAN VLIET, aged 18 months, only daughter of W. R. English, Esq.

☞ St. Louis and Philadelphia papers are requested to copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERRY NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having made application to the Honorable County Court, of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, at there last term, on the 7th day of January, 1850, for a Ferry License at the place occupied by J. H. Rose, about one mile below the mouth of Platte River, and opposite Iron Eye Bluff, which we expect at the next term of said court to obtain license, by complying with the requisitions of the law.

MARTIN, ROSE & ALLEN.

February 6, 1850.—1t*

FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE KANESVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION, will give a **Grand Fancy Dress Ball,** in behalf of the above Association on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 1850, in the Music Hall. Refreshments furnished by the Association. None admitted unless in costume. Tickets, $1 00. Limited number of tickets will be issued. A full band in attendance.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

MUSICIAN'S BENEFIT.

REALIZING the continued labors of the Musicians for the gratification and amusement of the citizens generally, we deem it a mark of respect and a recompense due to them, to give a ball for their benefit on Tuesday the 12th inst., in the Music Hall. All friendly to the object are invited to make an early application for tickets, as a limited number will be issued.

Tickets, $1,00. To be had at the Guardian Office.

Persons are requested to furnish their own refreshments as this is a benefit for the musicians.

J. B. STUTSMAN,
J. NEEDHAM,
C. H. BASSETT,
D. CANDLAND,
JOHN GOOCH Jr. } Managers.

E. I. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A span of young horses are offered at a reasonable rate, for sale, or to exchange for work oxen by O. CRAW, at Carterville. Call soon.

Carterville, Feb. 6, 1850—1t*

LOST.

A FANCY GOLD RING in the neighborhood of Voorhis' Store, on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1850. Any person finding said ring will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of C Voorhis & Co. C. H. BASSETT.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850—1t

SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

THAT have Bounty Land, Back Pay, Three Months' Extra Pay, Pension and Mileage due them, can procure the amount due on making application at this office. E. EASTON,

Pension and Bounty Land Agent, Walnut street, one door below 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1850.

STRAYED

FROM JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Ferryville, some time in July last two young steers about three years old. One was white with black head and neck and his tail cut short. The other brindled with white back. Whoever will give information where they can be obtained shall be rewarded for their trouble. JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

Ferryville, Feb. 6, 1850—2t*

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandize, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

WANTED.

THIRTY good young men to start to the Salt Lake Valley as teamsters, by the 1st day of April next. Also a company of from fifteen to twenty-five men to go through in haste, on horseback, and pack their luggage. No charge for piloting them, though the undersigned is well acquainted with crossing the plains—is acquainted with the Indians and with Indian character—with the mountains and with mountain life, and will be able to render any assistance that may be required in the Salt Lake City. Mutual protection is the object of this company. Teamsters will be boarded and a reasonable quantity of baggage hauled for their services through. Mr. Williams will give all necessary instructions how to rig out a pack animal, and will agree to take them through as quick as any white or red man can expect to go.

Apply to Mr. David Candland of this town.

T. S. WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850—2t*

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1850.

Mormonism in the Old Countries.

It appears from the Millennial Star, and from various other publications, and also from private letters, that Mormonism has met its antagonists in England, bible in hand, stood its ground, and repulsed the enemy. It has met its foes with science and philosophy, and has bourne off the palm; and to crown the climax, miracles of the most astonishing character, performed in the face of saint and sinner, have come down upon the *literati* of that country like a torrent or an avalanche from the Mountains! God be praised for his wonderful works among the children of men! "Salvation, Oh the joyful sound: 'tis pleasure to our ears!"

The following is from the "Cheltenham Examiner."

"Tracts for the Times."

We find that the instigators in the Mormon delusions are neither dead nor sleeping. They are now going about the town, leaving tracts at the doors of the poor, and appear to be pursuing their labors in a systematic and persevering manner. One of these "tracts" has been handed to us: it sets out with the question—"Was Joseph Smith sent of God!" and attempts to prove the affirmative by citing the numerous "prophecies" and "miracles" which the said Joseph Smith, it is alleged to have uttered and performed! And not only is it alledged that Joseph Smith the founder of the Latter-day Saints, performed the numerous miracles, but that he has transferred the power to "vast multitudes" of his followers, who can also heal the sick and work by faith in the name of the Lord! What a pity it is that these blasphemies cannot be put an end to.—[Cheltenham Examiner.

To the Editor of the Cheltenham Examiner."

"Dear Sir: As I know you always promote the cause of religion and morality in your Examiner, I take the liberty of requesting your advocacy in the work of Scripture readers, or, as sometimes called, lay readers, in our villages. Very many of the really pious and good clergy do subscribe to the fund, now in existence nearly twenty years, and are most anxious for the continued assistance to receive: the Bishop himself takes interest in the work, and has promoted at Stroud an institution of the kind: the villages round Cheltenham, I grieve to say, are in a sad neglected state—Mormonism increasing beyond belief, many of the churches entirely neglected, dissent of all denominations increasing, and yet the committee find it difficult to keep up the funds required to pay a faithful yet humble men, who have done and are doing, unbounded good in the spread of the Gospel. Should this statement meet the eye of those anxious for the glory of God and the well being of society, I trust they will communicate with you, who can refer them to me for any explanation, and the truth of what I now state. I am, dear sir, yours,

"JUSTICE."

August 8th, 1849.

Mexico and its Prospects.

The intelligence which we are receiving from time to time from Mexico warrants the belief that unfortunate country is still on the downward track, without any prospect of better times. It seems that the agent of the British bondholders has recently had a difficulty with the government, and the latter returned to England for the purpose of laying the matter before Lord Palmerston. There is a good deal of surmise as to what the British government will do concerning the debts due from that country to British subjects. It is very evident, however, from the givings-out of Lord Palmerston on several occasions that the British government meditates a bold stroke toward Mexico and the Central American Republics, on account of those debts. It has been frequently laid down as a principle, that Great Britain had a right to demand payment of money due her subjects in foreign states; and it has been threatened, on more occasions than one, that in case such demands were not complied with she would seize the territory of the defaulting States as indemnity. A short time since the British naval force seized Tigre Island, belonging to Honduras, on this ground as well as a portion of San Salvador and adjoining states, they being indebted to British subjects in large amounts. If England persists in following such a policy, it will strike a blow at the independence of those States from which they would perhaps never recover and lead to difficulties with the United States which might result in a collision between the two nations. In all probability this subject will receive some attention during the present session.—[N. Y. Sun.

Will the United States suffer a transatlantic power to prey upon small Republics raised up on American soil without remonstrating in tones that are not to be misunderstood? Republicanism will eventually defend itself whatever branch of it may be assailed; for if she does not protect herself, society will not be apt to protect her. We do not believe in a nation being held responsible for the debts of her individual subjects created in good faith, unless the national faith were plighted upon the contracting of those debts, any more than we believe that the father should be held responsible for the debts of his son after he has become of age and acting upon his own individual faith.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Horrible Position of the Nicaragua Question—Highly Important from Washington!

WASHINGTON, Jan 6.

The British Minister has already opened negotiations with the U. S. Secretary of State on the subject of his mission. The Nicaragua question will no doubt be amicably settled—the right of way for a ship canal to be guaranteed both by the United States and Great Britain; and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer disavow Mr. Chatfield's acts on the Bay of Honduras, respecting Tigre Island. There is every reason to believe, that there is the best understanding between the two Governments, and a determination on the part of both to keep the peace.

Poetry Prose Drowned.—An English paper contains a melancholy account of the loss of twenty pilots attached to the Shields station, who were drowned in a humane attempt to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel.

TELEGRAPH NEWS,

From St. Louis Papers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sunday Morning, 10, A.M.

The Canada has just arrived after a boisterous passage. Col. Webb and suite had reached Liverpool, *en route* for Vienna.

An express from India had arrived, bringing cheering news for the manufacturers. It was expected, that with the new year a large speculative business would be done.

A rebellion had broken out in Servia, which had alarmed the Austrian Government; the insurgents number over 100,000 and the ranks are hourly swelling by deserters from the military districts of Peterwarden and Essey. It is supposed that Russia is at the bottom of the conspiracy, in order to compel Austria and Turkey to be dependent on her. The rebellion will probably lead to a rupture between Austria and Turkey.

A plot, on a formidable scale, has been discovered against the Government in St. Petersburgh; it was to have been brought to a focus on New Year's day. The Czar has ordered a number of troops to the Turkish frontier, to be prepared for any emergency.

France.

There is nothing of special interest from France. A Havre paper says, that private letters had been received from the United States, stating that the cabinet of Washington have acknowledged the justice of the indemnity demanded by Poussin, and which led to the rupture between that gentleman and Mr. Clayton.

A regiment of soldiers stationed at Comorn had mutinied and killed a large number of officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 5 P. M.

The Cherokee arrived yesterday morning from Chagres, bringing two hundred and fifty passengers and $700,000 in gold, with dates to 1st December. The news has been generally anticipated. About 40,000 persons will winter in the mines. Provisions throughout the gold regions are scanty. The present value of all houses at Sacramento City is estimated at $2,000,000. All the former reports concerning the abundance of gold, land Speculations, &c., are fully confirmed. The "Placer Times" takes from $1,000 to $2,000 weekly for job work. Compositors' wages fifteen dollars per day.

The Union of the British Provinces of North America.

MONTREAL, Jan. 1, 1850.

At a meeting, in this city, of the British League, resolutions were adopted in favor of electing a council of confederated union, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the independent union of the British Provinces of North America.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

South Carolina.

We have received a copy of the message of Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina.

After a brief introduction, the Governor proceeds at once to the subject of "federal relations," to which he devotes about a column, or one-fifth of his message. He discourses in good set terms against the "aggressions of the North," and of the danger to themselves and the Union in the persistence in their courses.

He approves highly of the plan of a Southern Convention, in case of the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or kindred measure, and recommends that the Governor be empowered, in such a contingency, either to convoke the Legislature, if not in session, or to issue writs of election for a convention of the people.

He invites the attention of the Legislature to the offence of circulating within the limits of the State of papers and offensive pictorial representations, calculated to disturb the public peace. He holds that the power to prohibit the circulation of such incendiary papers through the mails, was not one of the powers granted to Congress, and therefore among the "reserved rights of the State," and one which the South at least would never abandon.

He recommends that the circulation within the limits of the State "be declared an offence punishable with severe and definite penalties, and that the existing laws be so modified, as effectually to prevent emissaries in the State, by personal efforts, or incendiaries out of the State, from effecting, through the mail, the accomplishment of their nefarious schemes."

The Governor goes at some length into a history of the Bank of the State, his hostility to which he expresses in no measured terms. He says:

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as a military people. The history of our country, for the last ten years, affords abundant proof that, as long as the Union endures, there is to be no peace for the slaveholder. An eternal warfare against his rights of person and property, under the associated influence of the people and the States of the north, and the central power, has been solemnly and deliberately decreed. For this reason, it is essential, that the community, of which he is a member, should be prepared, at any moment, for every emergency.

He recommends measures to be taken for the re-organization of the military; the appropriation of $50,000 to purchase arms and ammunitions of war, &c.

The State census has been completed, and the returns are in the office of the Secretary of State. The white population is 280,305, an increase in the last ten years of 23,209. The increase between 1829 and 1839 was only 6,714.

STEPHENS' MYSTERIOUS CITY.—We read in the Courier des Etats Unis, that the Government Chiapas has sent out on an expedition to explore the Pinienta, a part of the mountain chain of the Cordilleras, with a view to set at rest the question as to whether there exists in that locality a city and people with whom no communication has ever yet been established.

From Washington.

Correspondence of Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1850.

I enclose to you a copy of the territorial proposition, designed to be introduced by Mr. Foote, as the experiment of Mr. Calhoun and his Southern coadjutors, the moment occasion for its consideration is allowed. Though ostensibly the work of the Mississippi Senator, it is the ultimatum of the great South Carolina Statesman, who, in order to avoid the direct question at issue, is at last willing to enter upon a scheme of compromise.

The bill contains fifty-eight sections—the first eighteen of which provide, as you will observe, for the organization of the remaining ungoverned territories belonging to the Union. It is unnecessary to lay before the public more than the first division of the bill, for the remaining sections contain exactly similar provisions relative to New Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto. It is proposed to erect each of the latter into distinct dependencies, with boundaries described as follows:

For Deseret, (in the order of the bill,) beginning at the point on the 42d degree of north latitude, where it is intersected by the 116th degree of west longitude; thence due east with the northern boundary of California, until it strikes at the northern point of the eastern boundary of California; thence south by this eastern line, until it arrives at the northern point of the western boundary line of New Mexico, thence southwardly by the western boundary line of New Mexico, until it strikes the Mexican boundary line, (as per treaty with that government at Hidalgo Guadalupe;) thence westwardly by the last mentioned line to its intersection with the 116th degree of west longitude; and thence north, in a direct line to the place of beginning.

[California, independently of this division, contains about 400,000 square miles, two-thirds of which (250,000 square miles) lie north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and the residue south of that line. The boundaries contemplated for Deseret, encompass the Great Basin, and pursuing the 116th line of longitude, until it strikes the Mexican boundary line, divide the territory nearly through its centre, north and south; giving to the California division 175,000 square miles, bordering upon the Pacific, 125,000 square miles lying north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and but 50,000 square miles lying south of that line. Deseret, by the same division, will contain 225,000 square miles, 175,000 square miles of which will lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and 50,000 south of the line. Thus, altogether, the Southern claimants will have only 75,000 square miles, while we of the North will hold 175,000 square miles!

For New Mexico.—The boundaries contemplated for New Mexico are those described in the treaty of peace with Mexico, which secured to us our Pacific possessions, omitting the disputed territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande.

This territory contains about 70,000 square miles, lying between the Sierra Madre Mountains and 105th degree of west longitude, and the 32d and 39th degrees of north latitude. Geographically, 30,000 square miles lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and 40,000 square miles south of 36 deg. 30 min. Our Southern friends, in this case, will have 10,000 square miles of advantage over us.

For Jacinto.—The territory proposed for Jacinto, includes the disputed territory between the State of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, or that barren country lying west of the Nueces, and east of the Rio del Norte.

The disputed country here designated probably contains 100,000 square miles, or about one-fourth of the whole territory of the State. The entire region lies south of the point 36 deg. 30 min., and connects the territory of New Mexico with that of Texas, as Deseret connects New Mexico with California. The geographical position of each division may be described as follows:

	North of 36d. 30m.	South of 36d. 30m.	Total.
California -	125,000 sq. m.	50,000 sq. m.	175,000
Deseret - -	175,000 do	50,000 do	225,000
New Mexico	30,000 do	40,000 do	70,000
Jacinto -		100,000 do	100,000

Letter from the President of the United States to Gov. Ujhazy.

We published, some days since, a letter from Ladislaus Ujhazy, late civil governor of Comcra, to the President of the United States, announcing his intention, and that of several of his compatriots, to seek an asylum in this country. The following is the President's reply:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1849.

SIR: I have duly received your letter of November 2d, from London, announcing the determination of yourself and comrades to seek an asylum in America.

The people of this Republic have deeply sympathized with the Hungarians in their recent struggle for constitutional freedom, and in the calamities which have befallen their unhappy land; and I am sure that I but speak the universal sentiments of my countrymen in bidding you and your associates a cordial welcome to our soil, the natural asylum of the oppressed from every clime. We offer you protection and a free participation in the benefits of our institutions and our laws, and trust that you may find in America a second home.

I am, with high respect, your sincere friend, Z. TAYLOR.

LADISLAUS UJHAZY,
Late Governor of Comorn, in Hungary.

THE PROPOSED WATER COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.—It is said that among the passengers sailed yesterday were some of our enterprising steamshipmen, who have chartered the steamer Orus, at Chagres, for the purpose of proceeding to the mouth of the San Juan river, and going up to Lake Nicaragua and thence to Lake Leon with the view of exploring those waters and if practicable steam navigation be discovered to the head of Lake Leon to cut a communication thence to the Pacific, a distance of only thirteen miles, which could be done with comparative ease.—[N. Y. Herald, 14th ult.

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A plan has been matured to connect New York and Liverpool by means of electric wires. S. T. Armstrong, of the Hudson (Gutta Percha) Manufactory, proposes to contract to lay down a line of coated impregnable and perfectly insulated wire cable, that shall be capable of continued action for ten years, and for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars; and to be completed in twenty months from the date of contract. He proposes, also, to lay a similar line from some poinis on the Mississippi river to the Pacific, on the same terms, to be guaranteed by any bonds that may be required. This scheme has the sanction of Professor Morse, and will be laid before Congress at an early day.

Those who possess any real excellence, think and say the least about it.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations. Business rather dull, but our merchants are availing themselves of the opportunity, by preparing for a rich harvest in the spring.

For particulars we refer to the following quotations:

Flour ℔ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	6c.
Salt ℔ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N.O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	3@5c.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	6@8c.
Candles, "	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$1 50
Green " ℔ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	35c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	30@40c.
Corn, "	25@25c.
Wheat, "	60@75c.
Oats, "	30c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1849.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

KEG CREEK MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, wishing to remove in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, offer for sale their new SAW AND FLOURING MILLS, providing they can sell within one month, otherwise they do not wish to sell at present, for that would break into the arrangements for next Fall. The mills and the seat are decidedly the best in this Western country. Call and examine for yourselves.

The buildings, machinery, and location, are well worth the attention of any person or persons, intending to enter that line of business, and will be offered at a rate to justify any person that wishes to invest capital. They can also be bought cheaper now, than four weeks hence.

We will take one third in cattle, the balance cash.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek Mills, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered also best in the county, with every facility for erecting a grist and saw mill and other machinery, here is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is a plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the above, together with a pair of mill-stones for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Morocco do;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pumps-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots,	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do;
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 14, 1849.

A choice lot of fire and safe iron, for sale at this office. jan24

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves. CHARLES BIRD.

Council Point, Jan. 9, 1850.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber last April a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY

St. Joseph, Mo., March 31, 1849—may 1f

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware,

Kanesville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.'

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and bigown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [jan] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Broshe, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Original.

Signs of the Times.

Change upon change, succeeds in rotation,
Defying the power of millions to tell
What yet will transpire in this generation,
Among the great mass that desire to prevail.

The past only furnishes series of trouble,
Millions have died, within the last year,
Friends and acquaintances, freed from the bustle,
At present are sleeping—whose names we revere.

The old and the young are lying together
The rich and the poor both wearied, now rest;
The bereav'd and distressed are left to consider
That life's like vapor, soon vanished at best.

Kingdoms and thrones are continually falling,
Rulers and Judges, are hurl'd from their seats,
Nobles and statesmen, deserting their calling;
And fleeing for refuge, from mobocrat threats.

Famine and plague, are making their inroads;
Distress and perplexity, stalking abroad;
Anarchy, wrath and confusion 's the Tripod,
That vice has erected to worship her God.

Signs in the Heavens, the wise men have notic'd,
On earth, blood and fire, and vapor of smoke,
They are but omens, and sent to admonish
Mankind of their danger before the great shock

Great partisan zeal, and selfish ambition,
Have severed the links of friendship and truth,
Till tumult and war in every direction,
Are sweeping their thousands to misery and death.

Well might the prophets pause and reflect, on
The picture displayed in vision to them,
And mourn over man for sin and transgression,
Understanding the wrath reserved for some.

A prophet's been raised, by the council of Heav'n,
To guide the affairs of the children of men,
Unto him the keys of knowledge were given,
To open the door of salvation to them.

Although he is dead, his priesthood is living,
Ministering still, notwithstanding he's gone,
Through agents on earth, ordained to this calling.
The Gospel is offered to all that will come.

Ye nations! wake up, embrace its salvation!
Secure to yourselves, and your children, the truth,
Then you like a rock, in the midst of the ocean,
Shall stand 'mid the surges that time ushers forth

The spirit of Jesus will also be with you,
And in you abiding continually too;
Provided that you in his doctrine continue;
This promise is offered to gentile and Jew.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Union.

One of the Weddings.

A few days ago, there arrived at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined quietly in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were domiciliated, the would-be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons.

"Say, lan'lord," proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest Dulcinea in the corner of the parlor, "this is my young 'ooman. Natow we've cum all the way from Rh'eode Island, and want to be spliced. Sen' for the minister, will yer? Want it dun up rite strait off."

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterward, a licensed minister made his appearance. The obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in as witnesses to the scene.

"Natow, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "deu it up brdown, and yur money's ready;" and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up by his blushing lady-love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick—seized her hand and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

"You promise Mr. A." said the parson, "to take this woman?"—

"Yaes," said the Yankee at once.

"To be your lawful and wedded wife."

"Yaes—yaes."

"That you will love and honor her in all things."—

"Yaes."

"That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you both shall live."

"Yaes, 'ndeed—nothin else!" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner. But here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

"Yaes—yaes—I said," added the Yankee.

"One moment, my friend," responded the minister, slowly—for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a "publishment," etc., for a certain length of time.

"Wot'n thunder's the matter, mister?—Daon't stop—go on—put 'er threu. Nothin's split, eh! Ain't sick, mister, be yer?"

"Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts."

"Can't! Wot'n natur's the reason?—I like *her*; she likes *me*; wot's tu hender?

"You haven't been published, sir, I think."

"Ain't a goin to be, nuther! 'At's wot we come *'ere* for. On the sly. Go on—go on—old feller!"

"I really, sir"—said the parson.

"Railly! Wal, go ahead! 'Tain't fair—you see 'tain't, I swaow. You've married me, and hain't teched her! Go on—daon't stop here! 'at ain't jes the thing naow, by grashus, 'tain't.,'

"I will consult"—

"No, yer wunt—no, yer wunt—consult nothin' ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye! said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the "witnesses," who were nearly choked with merriment!

"Naow say, mister, as we ware—" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—go on, rite strait from where you left off; you can't come nun o' this half way business with this child; so put 'er threu, and no dodging. It'll all be right—go it!"

The parson reflected a moment, and concluded to risk it, continued—

"You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yaes," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

"That you will love, honor, and *obey*—"

"Them's um!" said the Yankee as the lady bowed again.

"And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live!"

"*That's* the talk!" said John; and the lady said "yes," again.

"Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—"

"Hoorah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy.

"And what God has put together let not man put asunder!"

"Hoorah!" continued John. "Wot's the price?—Hnow much?—spit it nout—don't be afeared—yeu did it jes' like a book, old feller!—'eres a V—never mind the change—sen' fur a hack, lan'lord—give us yer bill—I've got her!—Hail Columbia, happy land!" roared the "poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy;" and ten minutes afterward he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as "one of the weddings."

Gold in Solomon's Time.

In these days of golden speculations, it may not be uninteresting to turn to ancient records for the purpose of seeing what the gold mines of those periods furnished, especially as Major Noah believes that Solomon's temple was supplied by "California gold." Silver, in Solomon's time was so plenty that "it was nothing accounted of," probably because it was all found in the hands of a few persons.

14. Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred three score and six talents of gold.

15. Beside *that he had* of the merchantmen, and of the traffic of the spice merchants, and of all the kings of Arabia, and of the governors of the country.

16. And king Solomon made two hundred targets of beaten gold; six hundred *shekels* of gold went to one target.

17. And *he made* three hundred shields of beaten gold; three pounds of gold went to one shield; and the King put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon.

18. Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold.

19. The throne had six steps, and the top of the throne *was* round behind; and there were stays on either side on the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays.

20. And twelve lions stood there on the one side and on the other upon the six steps; there was not the like made in any kingdom.

21. And all king Solomon's drinking vessels *were* of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of the Lebanon *were* of pure gold; none *were* of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

22. For the king had at sea a navy of Tharskish with the navy of Hiram; once in three years came the navy of Tarskish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.

23. So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

24. And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.

25. And they brought every man his present vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armor, and spices, horses and mules, a rate year by year.

26. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen; and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he bestowed in the cities for chariots, and with the king at Jerusalem.

27. And the king made silver *to be* in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars made he *to be* as the sycamore trees that *are* in the vale, for abundance.

28. And Solomon had horses brought out of Egypt, and linen yarn; the king's merchants received the linen yarn at a price.

29. And a chariot came up and went out of Egypt for six hundred *shekels* of silver, and a horse for an hundred and fifty; and so for all the kings of the Hittites, and for the kings of Syria, did they bring *them* out by their means.—1 Kings, Chapter 10.

"The world will allow a vehemence approaching to ecstacy on almost every subject but religion, which, above all others, will justify it."—[Cecil.

"An active mind, if it be a virtuous one, finds time for everything."—[Buchanan.

Similitudes from the Vegetable World.

The fragrant white clover thrives though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey without asking or receiving the credit of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.

The vine clinging to the elm acknowledges its weakness and at the same time makes itself strong.—Faith.

The morning-glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as soon as it becomes hot.—Excitement without principle.

To cut off the top of the dock does no good, its root must be eradicated.—Sin is the dock root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it.—Beauty and bad temper.

The elder-bush produces delicate and fragrant blossoms: but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot it will take a rod.—Obstrusiveness.

If the grasshopper eat the silk of the corn there will be no harvest.—Irreligious principles in childhood.

If you go into a field of beggar ticks in Autumn, when you come home your clothes will reveal the fact.—Vulgar companions.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath the moss; he who will find them must look for them.—Modest worth.

"You see how such of the trees as bow their branches to the winter torrents escape unhurt; but such as resist perish root and branch."—*Sophocles.* Yielding to the opinions of others.

The blossoms of the barberry blast grain in their vicinity.—Bad examples.

Thistle-seed have wings.—Bad principles

From the Home Journal.

The Maiden's Advertisements.

AT EIGHTEEN.

A heart to let!
A warm, fresh, cheery, virgin heart,
Untenanted by man as yet,
New and unsoiled in any part!
Who bids the prize to get?
To him who 'll pay the easy rent,
Daily and hourly due a wife,
Of honest love, I am content
To give a lease for life.
It has large chambers, warm and bright,
Well furnished with affections fine,
And draped with hopes that glow with light,
However the sun may shine.
The owner's title's good; no claim
Has yet been raised, and every part
Is hers in her own right and name—
Who'll take this precious heart?

AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

No tenant yet!
To let! A valuable heart!
Who seeks such property to get,
Will nowhere find, in any mart,
A better to be let.
The terms are easy, payments few—
Ah, yes! the heart described above
Offers inducements to the true
Economist in love!
The property's in good repair,
The furniture has ne'er been used,
The drapery 's slightly worse for wear,
But naught has been abused.
'T is cumbered with some trifling debts
Of unrequitted love, but these
Shall all be cancelled, if it gets
A tenant it shall please.

AT THIRTY-EIGHT.

Take down the sign!
Alas! the truth must now be told;
Decay has preyed on every part,
No pauper now would take this old,
Dilapidated heart.
I'll bar the doors, hang all in gloom,
Lay the affections on the shelf,
And then, into its narrowest room,
At once I'll move myself.
There shall I pass each heavy day,
And living for myself—no more—
I'll scorn the charities that may
Come knocking at my door.
This old estate—this heart—may do
To hide these ruined hopes of mine—
For others it has comforts few;
So then take down the sign!

Independence.

This eternally walking in beaten paths this hanging on to others' skirts, is what we most cordially despise. There is a great deal of it in the world. We may safely say that ninety-one hundredths of grown up humanity are "led by the nose." Their opinions, actions, ay, and thoughts, are formed, governed, and moulded by those of others.

Stand out, and be a man. Let go of your neighbor. Perhaps, if you were to set about finding it out, you would discover, that, he hasn't half the sense you possess; and that, instead of being your leader—your thinking machine—you might, with more propriety, be his.

Now, neighbor, do try a way of your own, Every one may, generally speaking, attain his wishes better, by striking out a way for himself, and walking therein, firmly and saucily; than by creeping behind, and following the shadow of, some body trying to reach the same goal. To Heaven there is only one road. But, almost everything else may be arrived at by several and divers ways.

This going on one's own hook, we have called Independence. You may name it self-reliance, a good opinion of one's-self, or whatever else you please. It is a very scarce ingredient in the composition of the mass of mankind.

We believe in having a good opinion of one's-self; and in one's thinking that he has not been made that imbecile ass, that, at first view of himself, it would appear he is. We know very well that a great many "don't know enough to go into the house when it rains." They receive the gentle, or the heavier, irrigation, and divine not why it comes, nor how to keep themselves from getting wet. It were well for those to listen to wisdom, crying from the house-top, and come in to the proffered shelter.

But, neighbor, do use the appendages for locomotion with which nature has provided you. Ride not—like a little child playing horse—upon another's back. Pass along, and if he attempt to say "follow me," look directly into his face, and, with you thumb upon the extremity of your nasal organ, and your remaining digits playfully oscillating, say, in the happiest possible manner, "you can't come it."

Go ahead! Do not let that individual on yonder hill-top pull you up with a rope. You can climb up yourself. Go ahead, will you!

PLEASURE.—We strip pleasure to the skin—take her cloak, frock, bonnet, bustle and all—rob her of every charm—and then say there is no such thing as pleasure in the world! We extinguish the torch that Hope holds in her hand; and follow lightning-bugs into a mud puddle! By superlative folly, you frighten happiness from your firesides, and then say she has "left your bed and board without provocation." Thus man makes hills to tire himself with climbing—produces darkness to grabble about—creates corns to swear at—and puts difficulties in his path in order that he may struggle with them! Well, my friends, if you can't move without first setting fire to your shirts, all I have to say is, blaze away—anything to give a start. —[Dow Jr.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The naval force of the United Kingdom consists of 671 ships of war, either building in ordinary, or in commission (in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, coast of America, coast of Africa, East Indies, the Pacific, &c.,) carrying from one to 120 guns each, of various calibre. Of this number, one hundred and eighty are armed steam vessels constructed on the most approved principles for active sea, service, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines. The immense fleet, the largest of any maritime power in the world, employs in time of peace from 35,000 to 40,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lads, and 12,000 royal marines, divided into four divisions of 112 companies.

GOLD.—A correspondent of the London Times says:

"It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would have weighed 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the han opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Andrew J. Stewart at the Old Agency in Pottawatamie county, nearly opposite the mouth of the Platte river, a STEER, described as follows, viz: Said steer is white in the face, with red around the eyes and cheeks, and his body red and white spotted There is the appearance of a brand on the left hip, and he is about four years old: prized at sixteen dollars.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk, Board of County Com.

Kanesville, Jan. 2, 1850.—3t*

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c. and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant use. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel **Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets

St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

J. W. COOLIDGE & Co., have erected a GRIST MILL for manufacturing **FLOUR AND MEAL** on Keg Creek, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the main road leading to St. Joseph, Mo., which is now in successful operation. The flour manufactured at our mills will equal if not surpass any manufactured in the country. All grists will be promptly ground, and will endeavor to give general satisfaction. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Also connected with the above mill, is a **SAW MILL,** which will be in operation about the 1st of November, where we shall keep constantly on hand a good supply of the different kinds of lumber needed in this country. And we also shall keep a supply of axle-tree timber and felloe plank for wagon makers. All orders promptly and correctly filled

J. W. COOLIDGE,
S. M. FARNSWORTH.

Keg Creek, October 3, 1849—3m*

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune. venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

JUST received a large lot of Fresh Raisins "new crop," for sale by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

KANESVILLE, Jan 9, 1850.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

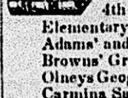
Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,



JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

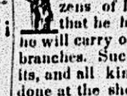
We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

TAILORING.



THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

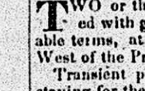
PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY IN KANESVILLE.



THE subscribers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the above business in all its branches in the town of Kanesville, having engaged the services of good workmen, we hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. All orders for work attended to with dispatch, and all kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner. All orders received, and a supply of all kinds of Sadlery and Harness constantly on hand at our store. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1848.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31. 1849.

President W. Richards

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
Benj. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.

From the New York Atlas.

Burial of the Mormon Girl.

BY WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

"And lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'e her cold ashes upbraid her—
But little she'll reek if they let her sleep on,
In the grave where her brethren have laid her."

"To make French muffins you must take three eggs to a pint and a half of milk, with a small piece of butter, a little yeast, and flour enough to make it as thick as pancakes—let it rise and then pour it into rings. Split and butter them as soon as done. It appears to me as if these words would never pass from the table of my brain; words of small import to me but which I heard between sleeping and waking—as they proceeded from the lips of my hostess, at a time that I was traveling in the west. It was early in the morning. There was but a board between the apartment in which I slept, and that in which the family cooked their victuals. Loud talking in the adjoining apartment awakened me, and these words are remembered together with the interesting events of the day.

Having parted with my rude, but hospitable entertainers, I took my carpet bag in my hand, and struck into a winding path which carried me into the heart of a forest.

The birds of the wild wood carrolled on every tree, and the green leaves tossed cheerfully in the morning breeze. The little cataracts murmured, and the pure waters of the brook went joyously on in their gravelly beds. Beautiful wild flowers, which the far of citizens knew not of, sent up their perfumes. The lizard slid away among the dry leaves and the fox drew after him his bushy tail, as I penetrated the sombre depths of the woods. Here, as I was felicitating myself on the solitude that reigned around me, and admiring the harmony of nature, I was suddenly interrupted in my contemplations by a human figure moving toward me, as if desirous of companionship. Smothering my resentment as well as I could, I stopped until the stranger came up. My first glance at his countenance was very unsatisfactory. Large wall eyes that seemed to seek for an opportunity to get some advantage over me, a long sharp chin, and thin white lips, afforded a poor recommendation to my charity. That a man in the midst of so much beauty should feel the need of a companion—that he should be willing to forego the reflections which naturally arise where green leaves and wild flowers, and clambering vines invite the fancy to try its airy wing, was of itself sufficient to prejudice me against him. The world was stamped upon his features. As he approached me he spoke.

"Fine day for traveling, sir." It was impossible to deny the gentleman's assertion. He next stated that he was on his way home, and lived but a few miles distant—that he was tired of walking in the woods, and was in a hurry to get out upon the highway.

I replied that I preferred the wood to the highway, and pointed out a most romantic sight where a number of rocks seemed to have been thrown together by some revolution of nature, and a tall pine stood upon the summit, as if to call upon the passer by to remark and ponder upon what had been done in ages long since gone by. I saw his countenance change, and I thought he lowered with his white eyebrows. I could not imagine what right a man had to force himself upon my company, and then find fault with my discourse. He was silent a moment and then seemed ready for an effort.

"There are a great many Mormons in this neighborhood,"

"Are there, indeed?" returned I.

He pondered another moment, and then demanded very abruptly if I had any dealings with that people.

I was in no hurry to answer a question so impertinently put; and in a moment he continued.

"Perhaps, sir, that you are a Mormon."

"I cannot be one until I know what they are," said I, "but have you a court here to decide upon the creed of the inhabitants?"

"We don't allow Mormons here," returned he, eyeing me as if he still doubted whether I was a Mormon or not.

"May I ask why you do not allow people to believe their doctrine, and how you contrive to prevent it," replied I.

"We don't want them about here, and we won't have them on our hands," was his answer. "They are against every body's religion, and Joe Smith is the greatest villain that ever went unhung. Now, stranger, you may be a Mormon for all I know; but if you are I advise you make tracks out of this State as fast as you can go."

"What's the principal tenets of the Mormon religion?" inquired I.

"A Mormon's a Mormon," cried he in a rage, and his white lip quivered, "and they ought all to be hung—the one for the sake of the other."

"But sir, I merely ask for information. I have simply heard that there is such a scope, and am aware that they are every where spoken against. I wish to know what are the most objectionable tenets that they hold!"

"You say you are not a Mormon?"

"I need not say it again."

"Very well, I'm glad to hear it. Then I shall not be ashamed to keep your company."

"Then I hope you will tell me all about the Mormons."

"Why as to that," said he, "they've got a scape gallows rogue Joe Smith for a prophet, and a golden bible, while you know that we've got one bible already, and that's more than I can find time to read."

"You believe it, however, I presume?"

"Yes, I believe in the bible—I hope so."

"May I ask if you believe the whole of it?"

"Certainly. I was always taught to believe it, and so I'll stand up for it: but I have not read it very lately, not since I was a child."

"Have you read the Mormon's bible?"

"No, no, stranger, I wish that they and their bible were crammed into a big cannon and I had the touching of it off."

This edifying conversation had continued for some time, when I perceived that the wood had become less dense, and the rays of the sun occasionally fell upon our path. My companion then began to hint that some exhibition or adventure was about to take place, that many of his friends would be present at it, and that I should also be welcome. As he uttered these words, there was a dark and sinister expression on his countenance—an unfeeling, hard, and worldly eagerness in the gaze with which he regarded me—some like that which is ascribed to the eye of a hawk when he is about to pounce upon his prey. In short, he spoke more plainly, and acknowledged that he followed the profession of a gambler; and it plainly appeared that he was desirous of transferring what little loose change I might have, from my pocket to his own. "What horrible creatures these Mormons must be," thought I, "when even a professed blackleg, and a man who never read the bible since he was a child, is shocked at their wickedness!"

I looked forth upon the green landscape, and the distant hills, which opened to the view as we emerged from the forest, and contrasted the heavenly prospect before me with the blackness and deformity of that heart which was panting at my side for an opportunity to strip me of my little all, and send me forth a despised and penniless wanderer upon the earth. I thought of the Garden of Eden which was deemed too sacred for the abode of fallen man, and asked myself the question, "When shall the poisonous serpent and the laughing hyena no longer infest a world which the Almighty pronounced good on that morning when the stars of heaven sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy;" and for a moment I seemed to anticipate a time when wrangling sectarians should no longer howl for the blood of those who dissented from themselves, or wander among the tombs, darkened and benighted, in search of the living among the dead.

The creaking of wheels interrupted my reverie, and looking up, I saw a train of wagons just coming over the brow of a hill, attended by men women and children. My companion seized my arm, and endeavored to hurry me back into the forest.

"Come," says he, "and go through the forest a piece—I will raise a few presently ly, and you will see some fun."

"I don't understand you," replied I.

"We will get together about fifty stout men, and make ourselves masters of the horses and wagons," said he.

"What!" cried I, "would you rob women and children of their all?"

"Women and children!" shrieked he, "they are *Mormons!*" and the spirit of a demon glared in his great white eyes.

Roused to the highest pitch of indignation, I exclaimed:—"Mormons they may be; but thank God they are not gamblers!"

"Quick as thought the man showed the blade of a bowie knife, and then I drew a pistol from my bosom, and levelled it at the monster's breast. His countenance grew more white—his eye fell—he slowly backed off from me, until he was hidden in the recesses of the wood; and then I remembered the words. "Resist the devil and he will flee from thee."

I now looked out upon the travelers as their wagons filed by me. The men were generally weather beaten, and plainly clad; but I did not see an ordinary countenance among them. Their bearing was dignified and manly. They talked cheerfully together, and their faces were irradiated with all those benign and lofty sentiments that belong to mortals in whom strong faith has slain the love of earthly objects. There were young women there; and as the light of their angelic eyes flashed upon me, I seemed to be translated from earth to heaven! That uncommon union of high intelligence with perfect innocence—which is the great characteristic of angels—beamed upon their countenances, while their forms which had grown etherial by suffering, needed nothing but wings to be true representatives of the celestial and radiant hosts who watch over the peaceful slumbers of infancy. "And these," said I, "are the hunted and outraged martyrs of the present age. Those are the pilgrims upon the earth who seek a city not yet built. The world loves its own—why then should it not hate those who have come out from it? Why should not such worthies as the blackleg—the bigot—the worldly professor—all join like howling wolves in pursuing a people who have risen and shaken themselves from the dust of the earth?"

By this time the pilgrims had gained the summit of a wooded hill at some distance from me, and there they halted. I walked leisurely on, until I arrived at the spot. They had formed a circle and were gathered around some object in their midst. Curiosity prompted me to press forward, until I saw a plain pine box lying upon the green sward. The cover was off and in the box lay the most delicately beautiful being that I ever beheld. A deep wound on the forehead caused me to shudder, for why should such a creature have perished by the hand of violence? These friendless people gathered around the lovely remains of the young and beautiful martyr; and they "gazed upon the face of the dead," and looked upward, penetrating with the eye of faith the vail of the flesh, and assured that in the moment death was victorious, he had been destroyed. From the words spoken by some of the younger part of the company, I gathered that she had fallen the day before, a victim to her own generosity. An attack had been made upon the camp by some of the "Friends of good order," several were killed, and the girl had rushed between the uplifted arm of one of the assailants and an elderly man for whom the blow was intended. The axe fell upon her own head, and her life's blood flowed through the wound. She had arrived from England a few months before, and had left the highest prospects behind. She had deserted the pleasant halls of her fathers—the flatteries of the young and gitted to find a grave in the wilderness—to pour her virgin blood upon the soil of a country whose constitution declares that none shall be molested in the free exercise of their religion. But when our fathers drew up the Declaration of Independance, and the Constitution of the United States; they promised more than their sons have ever performed. It is easy to say what ought to be done; but the devil is not killed because he is denounced. The cry that "our craft is in danger!" is as impudently raised now as it was in the day of the apostles; and if it was the high professors who stimulated Pilate and the common people to murder Jesus Christ; so it is the sanctimonious Pharisees who are at the bottom of all the religious persecution which has raged against the Latter Day Saints.

I stopped not to examine whether the faith of this martyred maiden was correct or not—my decision would be fallible, and I had no right to condemn those who differed from me; yet I conceived that I had quite as much right to do so as any other mortal upon the face of the earth.

As these solitary people stood around the new grave, and spoke of the day when the wilderness should blossom as a rose; as stern men and frail women lifted up their voices together and hailed from the earth the expected Redeemer, in the skies—the scene became sublime. Their strong faith in the litteral fulfillment of the prophecies—so different from the thousand and one twistifications by which those prophecies are spiritualized into every thing and nothing—seemed to give a substantial reality to their religion—a freshness and vitality to their hope, which I had never witnessed among the jangling, Babal like, blind, bigoted sectarians of the day—who declare from the pulpit that one-half of the revelations of God mean nothing at all!

The rude coffin was nailed up, and the body was lowered into the grave. The turf was placed upon it, and the pilgrims pursued their way into the wilderness, followed by the dragon of this world who has not yet ceased to spout water after them, in order that they may be carried away by the flood. Yet it may be hoped that in the two great wings of the American Eagle—The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—they will yet arrive at a temporary rest.

THE MEN OF THE TIMES.—We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age—of the steam engine in him. A lazy plodding snail-faced chap might have got into the world fifty years ago; but he won't do for the times. We live in an age of quick ideas, men think quick—speak quick—eat, sleeep, court, marry and die quick—and slow coaches ain't tolerated. "Go ahead, if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds best in every line of business, who has the snapping turtle in him. Strive, readers, to catch this spirit of the times;—be "up and dressed" always, not gaping, rubbing your eyes as if you were asleep, but wide awake for whatever may turn up—and you may be "some body," before you die. Think, men, reflect as much as you please, before you act; but think quickly and closely, and when you have fixed your eye upon an object, spring to the mark at once.

CHARITY.—Pisistratus, the Grecian general, walking through some of the fields, several persons implored his charity. "If you want beasts to plow your land," said he. "I will lend; if you want seed to sow, I will give you some; but I will encourage none in idleness." By this conduct, in a short time, there was not a beggar to be seen in all his dominions.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Song to the Press.

BY ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Dedicated to Elder Orson Hyde, Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

O come! descend, my muse! from Heaven descend!
O come! ye kindred spirits! your harps new strung, now bring!
Come, join ye angelic pow'rs with me, and lend
Your hallow'd influence to a mortal's pen;
Echo the strains from heaven to earth again,
The praises of the press in one grand chorus, sing.

If words are language, the gift of God to man;
If truth and light from heav'n e'er sprang;
If the Almighty his creation's work begun,
Sun, moon, and stars, this universe display'd;
And man, and every living thing had made;
The praises of the Press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let nature with her still small voice proclaim,
Her myriad atoms of combined matter bring;
Her attributes, laws and properties in one acclaim,
Through an endless, an eternal round, she never stays
Her motions, signs and change, in various ways:
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Arts, science, history, truth's unbroken chain;
And all that ever was, is, and yet to be; still rising
A living light, eternally ascribe to him again;
As source of life, and parent of their birth;
Let all the great in heav'n, the good on earth,
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let too, proud kingdoms—mighty in their strength uprise,
Whose prowess stretch and spread out their broad wings;
Let ships wave o'er the ocean's tide, with wealth's own prize,
Of nations' commerce; what recorded deeds transpire;
Let wind, fire, steam; let telegraphic fire,
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Ye statesman too; holding with veneration dear,
The rights, the liberties of every living thing;
And loud proclaim without reward or fear,
The righteous mandates of your senatorial tongues,
Whose fame the plaudits of ten thousand hearts belong;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let those, who form the sacred altar, come;
The messengers of God to man, who bring
Salvation—op'ning the vell, and pointing to his home;
The Gospel preach, the world to save, the truth defend;
The broken heart to bind,—the sinner's friend;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let those who've trod on earth, whose hallow'd name,
On holy record stands, as prophet, priest and king;
Ancient of days, down to the apostle's time; who proclaim
God's purposes and designs, his intelligence impart,
And write his laws on the tablet of each heart;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus sing.

Bring Music, too! in harmony let's join;
Bring ye the loud trumpets, the instruments of string,
And join symphonious in the song divine,
And swell triumphantly, melodiously the lays
Of every heart, of every tongue, continued praise;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

From the New York Herald.

California Affairs—the Recent News.

The intelligence from California, by the steamship Ohio, is interesting, as an exhibit of the present condition of affairs in the gold couutry; but more interesting as shaping out, to some extent, its prospects for the future. It gives us a wider sweep of the horizon than the mere details of the gold washings, and distinctly raises the question—what is to be the destiny of California?

On the western side of the Sierra Nevada, while the mass of the population are engaged in digging and sifting for an ounce of dust a day; while the churchmen are building churches, and gambling and preaching are all the fashion, the politicians are shaping their heterogeneous materials into the elements of a State. In the great interior Basin, we find the Mormons still farther advanced. Praying, psalm singing, and digging potatoes, have not occupied their whole attention. They have erected a state six hundred miles square, whose capital is the new Jerusalem, and think they are large enough for admission into the Union. Meantime the tribulations of the overland emigrants are coming in. From our correspondence it will be seen, that toads, fried rattlesnakes, and dead horses are good picking in the lower deserts, which are not blest, like the Mormons, with flocks of sea gulls, nor supplied, like the Indians of the Basin, with their pastry of dried crickets. But the worst, we fear, has yet to come. The people of San Francisco, learning of the sufferings of the great advancing columns of the emigrants in the Basin, were devising means for their relief, and by the next arrival we may expect to hear of the most disastrous scenes of starvation. But such is the power of gold. If the mines were in the defiles of purgatory, men would risk their souls to reach them, regardless alike of Bishop Hughes, the Pope, or the Devil.

Again, the State Convention of California appears to be already split up into three parties, with a sort of Tammany Hall in the ascendant; and the wonder is, that a people so far advanced should be destitute of their Five Points and the model artists. One party is strong for the proviso, but they have no John Van Buren to head them; the second party profess to let slavery alone, as a matter of no consequence; and the third clique appears to be like the cabinet, without any fixed principles whatever, and depending, like the cabinet, upon floating capital, the mere driftwood of the political current. The Mormons have got the start of them in politics and common sense, in resolving to keep entirely clear from the dispute between Benton and Calhoun. Their policy of neutrality is even better than that of Mr. Clayton, and they are entitled to encouragement, as a people really capably of self government. The Rev. Francis Hall objects to their admission into the Union, because they are infidels. But what is the fact? They believe in the Old and New Testaments, in Moses and the Prophets, in St. John the Baptist, Christ, and the Apostles; and, besides all this, they have a Testament of their own, and a Prophet and Apostles of their own, in all of which they believe, which is twice as much as the belief of Mr. Hall and the orthodox church. They are true believers, for they believe in almost every thing, except the niggerology of the Evening Post. They have no faith in that fishy philanthropy, and none in the squash philosophy of Greeley. They are men of common sense, true believers, and sound politicians. But the saints in the city of Zion will take care of themselves.

With all these developements before us, what are the prospects of California? Some three millions of gold dust have been received from the mines, and deposited in the mint at Philadelphia, besides an equal quantity sent to Europe. The diggings, pickings and siftings of the year are expected to reach to twenty millions. From the history of all previous gold discoveries, from geological facts, and the fact that the gold has already sensibly diminished, and the washings of the Sacramento and San Joaqum must be exhausted within five, six or ten years, at the farthest. The business, then, of extracting the metal from the rocks in the bowels of the mountains, will hardly pay, unless conducted by large companies, with steam engines and expensive machinery. What, then, becomes of the swarm of gold sifters? The valley affords but little encouragement for agriculture. Oregon has greater advantages in this respect. The go'd diggers, in a few short years will disperse—some to Oregon, Mexico, and South America; others will return, and the local population will be reduced to the standard resources and commerce of the country. The harbor of San Francisco and the Pacific trade, can alone make California a permanently prosperous State. It would be well for all future adventurers to reflect upon these things. California has agitated the world, excited the greatest commercial enterprises; but the gold is diminishing, the fever of emigration is subsiding, and the tide must return. In the meantime, it will be the duty of Congress to admit the State into the Union, and the new Mormon State also. Who speaks next?

State of Deseret.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel assists Almon W. Babbitt, the regular Delegate, in procuring a Government for the new State of Deseret. Dr. B. is duly authorized Commissioner from the Provisional Government formed last Spring. Congress will have to adjust the boundaries of California and Deseret, as the Constitutions of these States conflict with respect to this matter. The Deseret Constitution is much older than that of California, and this fact probably accounts for the clashing of the boundaries. All that the people of Deseret evidently desire are the natural boundaries formed by the Sierra Nevada on the West, the ridge between the waters on the Pacific and the Basin on the South and South east, the dividing ridge between the Bear and Colorado on the East, and the ridge between the Basin and the waters of the Columbia on the North. There can be no objection to the boundaries here indicated. The liberal feeling of Constitution of Deseret have received the favorable comments of the press generally, which indicates that no serious opposition will be made to the admission of the new State, whose inhabitants have proven themselves good citizens and upright men in their new home in the Far West.—[Desmoine Gazette.

The Mormon City.

In the Auburn Daily Advertiser of Wednesday we find a letter from an adventurer who had reached the Mormon City of the Salt Lake, on his way to California, and writes as follows of that newly-found community:

The settlement at the point from which I am now writing was commenced in the month of July, 1847, the second anniversary of which will be celebrated by them on the 24th of the present month. The valley in which the city is located is on the east side of the Lake, and is about twenty-five miles wide, and completely shut in by high mountains, the Utah and Bear River ranges being the principal. From the spot where I am now writing I can see the tops of them reaching almost to the clouds, covered with perpetual snow. The city contains about 9,000 inhabitants, and is laid out in squares, the streets running at right angles with each other. These squares are fenced in by one fence running around the whole; the squares are divided into wards, and the wards into blocks, and the blocks into lots—each lot contains one acre and one-fourth of land.

The possession of these was given by drawing lots, in this way: ticket were got up with the numbers on them, and put into a hat together, and then drawn out, each man taking the lot bearing the number of his ticket. The houses are built of *adobes*, or sun-burnt brick; they are small, but present a neat and cleanly appearance. The entrance to the valley is over a very rough and mountainous road, and the city bursts suddenly upon the view as you emerge from a *cañon* or gorge in the mountains, through which the road runs, and at the foot of which the city is situated. The Lake, which is a great curiosity, is 21 miles from the city; the water is a great deal salter than seawater, and is so buoyant that a man can float on it without any difficulty whatever. Salt is so plentiful about the shore that it is shoveled up by wagon loads like sand, and drawn to the city. It is course and clear, and is very clean. Fine salt is obtained by boiling the water, which yields one-third fine salt. There are boiling springs a few miles from he; also, sulphur and alkali springs, from which good saleratus is obtained.

The country is settled by farmers for forty miles north and south. They are now engaged in harvesting their wheat, which is yielding an abundant crop. They are very strict in enforcing their penalties—punishing each crime according to its enormity—making the thief return four-fold, and give so much into the public treasury by working on the roads. The Government is composed of a High Council, the President being the head; they enact laws, try offenders, and make suggestions for the good of the cummunity, and all such laws and suggestions are declared from the pulpit every Sunday. Their money consists of treasury notes, which are issued for coin and gold-dust placed on deposit. Arrangements are now made for coining this dust, and establishing a currency of their own. Large quantities of gold dust has been brought into the settlement by discharged soldiers, and those who have gone from there for the purpose of digging, so that all the reports we heard there are confirmed here by those who have been and returned loaded with gold.

The public improvements are carried on by a fund which is raised by every man giving one-tenth of his yearly earnings for that purpose. They are builing a council-house of stone—a large, substantial edifice. In that way they also intend to build a temple soon. They are expending large sums on the roads over the mountains, and are projecting a new road across the desert at the south of the lake to California. They are an industrious, hospitable people, and have the means within themselves to become rich and powerful.

Latter Day Saint's Faith.

We believe in God the eternal Father, and his son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgressions.

We believe that through the attonement of Christ all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are:—1st. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. 2d. Repentance. 3d. Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins. 4th. Laying on of hands by the gift of the Holy Spirit. 5th. The Lord's Supper.

We believe that men must be called of God by inspiration, and by laying on of hands for those who are duly commissioned to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, &c.

We believe in the powers and gifts of the everlasting gospel, viz: the gift of faith, discerning of spirits, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, tongues, and the interpretation of tongues, wisdom, charity brotherly love, &c.

We believe the word of God recorded in the Bible, we also believe the word of God recorded in the Book of Mormon, and in all other good books.

We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that he will reveal many more great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God and Messiah's second coming.

We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes; that Zion will be established upon the western continent, that Christ will reign personally upon the earth a thousand years, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory,

We believe in the literal resurrection of the body, and that the rest of the dead live not again until the thousand years are expired.

We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience unmolested, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how or where they may.

We believe in being subject to kings, queens, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustainig the law.

We believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous and upright, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, we "believe all things," we "hope all things," we have endured very many things, and hope to be able to "endure all things." Every thing virtuous, lovely, praiseworthy, and of good report we seek after, looking forward to the "recompense of reward." But an idle or lazy person cannot be a christian, neither have salvation. He is a drone, and destined to be stung to death and tumbled out of the hive.

The Bloom of Age.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. The rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her family she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshipper and the exemplary christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy; who has been the friend of man and God; whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, of devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets, ever fresh and ever new.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

High Council.

This body met in the Hall on Saturday last, and will continue to meet in the same place on every other Saturday. It was a matter of some little surprize that some of the traveling preachers in Pottawatamie County had not met with the Council and made their reports from time to time according to the instructions that were first given them. The same influence that prevails in the Council, ought to be carried into every branch of the Church in this region; and it is believed that every faithful man of God who fills a public station, will not only put himself in the way of receiving the mind and will of the Council by meeting with them, whenever consistent, but will seek to further and extend that same mind and will in all his intercourse with the Church. If he does not do this, you may know that he is not one with us; but begins to see a hundred and one faults in the course that is persued by the Council. This body will spare no pains to further, by all available means in their power, the emigration to the Valley of the Salt Lake. We furthermore advise every man, woman and child, that goes to the Valley, to seek to go with the faith, prayers and blessing of the Council: Such may hope and expect to prosper on the way, and those who go without the above, may prosper; yet if they do, they may say, when they get through to the Valley, (if indeed they get there) that Br. Hyde has not told them the truth. The General Conference will soon assemble, and will duly consider all these matters.

Emigrants for the Valley.

Such emigrants as come from abroad and may be desirous of removing to the Valley this Spring, would do well, as a general thing, to purchase their oxen, cows, horses and mules before they get here. The running gears of wagons only need be purchased abroad if sent here by boat. We have any quantity of the best kind of linn or basswood lumber for making wagon beds, and we have just the men and boys ready to trim them off, in the latest, most approved and most convenient style. The lumber is now on hand, and will be properly seasoned by the time you will need it. Sawyers, remember what we say, and have your lumber on hand: and wagon-bed makers, have every thing in order and be ready to do up jobs on short notice. Many entire wagons can be furnished here, but not enough to supply the emigration. Wagon bows should be made and ready, so that when a customer comes, he may be completely rigged in twenty-four hours. Our friends in Texas would do well to drive good young oxen, good cows, horses and mules to this point; as many of them can sell their farms for this kind of stock when they could not sell them, perhaps, for ready cash.

Ferry.

From the advertisement in this paper, of Messrs. Martin, Sarpy & Gingry, it appears that the great obstacles on the northern, or old Mormon trail, are about to be removed, by placing a good ferry-boat on the Horn and another on the Loup fork. If good boats are placed on these streams at suitable points where they can be crossed with safety, the route north of the Platte is the most desirable for health and comfort: and the men who have undertaken the ferrying on this northern route, have the capital and the enterprize, we believe, to carry it through.

It is our constant advice to all emigrants to the Salt Lake and to California, to keep as far to the north as possible. The pestilence of last year on southern routes confirms the propriety of this advice.

We learn that two hundred and fifty more of the brethren arrived at St. Louis two or three weeks since, from Liverpool, Eng.

Judiciary in Pottawatamie County.

It will be recollected that the propriety and legality of establishing a judiciary in this county was agitated a short time since, and the correctness of the measure very strongly urged. We could not feel it a safe measure to go into; and we were unwilling to venture without more light on the subject than we had. We accordingly looked to the East, the natural source of light, and behold it has come! and from a source, too, that would neither mis-lead through ignorance nor design. It confirms our expectations, and establishes our doubts. The bump of caution would not allow us to sanction the move.

The following is an extract, of a letter from an able Attorney in Davenport, Iowa:

"With reference to the question proposed to me in regard to the establishment of a Judicial tribunal in Pottawatamie County, I reply: that such an organization would be regarded as a violation of the Laws of Iowa and under the Statute passed in relation to the claim of the State of Missouri to a portion of Iowa. I have no doubt that any person who might exercise any authority or jurisdiction under such an organization would be subject to punishments, and all acts of any such court would be null and void.

I regret, my dear sir, in common with my political friends the course pursued by the Legislature of Iowa in regard to your County, and we feel now, that, at the next session of the Legislature, we shall be enabled to cause justice to be done your people, if they will but wait with patience, and give the Locofoco party no advantage by any ill-advised action on the part of the citizens of that county. We suppose Pottawattamie county was excluded from any Judicial District, solely that a Locofoco might be elected judge; and now that they are beat and a Whig elected, I presume there will be no objection to attaching that county to the fourth Judicial District."

Ressurrection of the Dead.

How is this all important work to be effected, is a question that is very often asked among the Saints. If we should advance our views upon this subject, exceptions would, most likely, be taken to them. It is a subject that is surrounded with so much mystery and darkness, that no inspired man, in ancient or modern times, has been able to dispel the gloom that hangs over it; or if able, has not been disposed to do it. Paul, Peter and John have spoken upon the subject, and also the Savior of the world. But who can say that the candle of intelligence has shone clearly enough in their communications to make that doctrine sufficiently clear to any enquiring mind. Death is a dark and gloomy valley to pass through; and the most favored of Heaven could say when standing on the verge: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." None will fully understand this work, in our opinion, until they experience it; though they may have glimpses and flashes of light upon it. The mariner may have an idea of the port to which he is bound, though he has never seen it. It would ill-become him, however, to quarrel and differ with his shipmates on the passage about the appearance of their desired haven. His main care should be to know that he is steering a right course, and that his ship is in a proper lattitude, &c., he will then be sure to make his port, and will see all the beauties and splendor of the distant city. Let the Saints be on their guard and know that their present course is right, and be able to determine their true latitude and longitude, run as close to the wind as possible, and be careful to make no lee-way, and they will be sure and certain to obtain a part in the first ressurrection, and any views they may now have of it, whether those views are correct or not, can have no bearing to prevent them from enjoying the glory of that sublime and interesting scene. It is, therefore, not so necessary to strive to excel in present knowledge on this subject, as it is to excel in just, merciful, and in virtuous actions.

We have understood that a petition has been sent to the Superintendant of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, praying for the prohibition of every ferry across the Missouri River on this frontier, except one; and also to allow but one thorough-fare through the Indian country. The ostensible object of this petition is said to be, to prevent any unlawful trade being carried on with the Indians by emigrants passing through on routes not under the immediate eye of the proper authorities. Whether we have been correctly informed or not, we cannot say. We have caught these ideas from rumor only; and we have also been informed, from the same source that the Indians would be set on to emigrants if they crossed at any point save at the one designated.

It is our doctrine, that if a man steal, punish him for the theft; but not shut him up and deprive him of his liberty because we are fearful that he will steal. We are, and ever have been, and ever shall be in favor of good order being maintained on this frontier in regard to the intercourse or international law. Our views and feelings on this subject are already made public. But we are unwilling to see stakes driven down to force the emigration to cross at any certain point, and when we have no little reason to believe that certain measures are adopted, more with a view to secure a monopoly than to preserve, inviolate international law, we shall begin to think that it is not *"free-trade and sailor's rights."* If men abuse or violate their privileges or the law, punish them for the offence, but do not lay an embargo upon individual enterprize by forestalling it with fear of molestation. To threaten any emigrant or emigrants with Indian depredations is a crime for which the law has made provisions; and if any one does it, he should feel the smart of the law. Our doctrine is—no under current to secure monopoly—equal protection to all—particular favor to none,—*"and the longest pole sweeps the persimmons."* Fair play, we are in for; and we are with those who are willing to show it: but we will go fifty miles if necessary to avoid those that are disposed to set stakes.

Our readers are particularly referred to the advertisement of Mr. Ormond in another column. The goods that he offers, were the property of some of our Welsh friends who died last spring with the cholera. They are good and serviceable, for the Welsh have few articles that are not. Whoever wishes the articles named in his advertisement, would do well to call and examine them.

The notorious James Arlington Bennett, is at length caught in his own snare. He visited us at Nauvoo after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and proposed to be the mighty chieftain to lead the *Armies of Israel* through to California and there set up an independant Government. But his folly, bombast and froth appearing in full view, we hardly dare express the contempt we had for the man. Suffice it to say, he left us suddenly; and published his own extravagant schemes as ours.

Every Mormon will say that he is glad that Bennett is exposed, and will consider it a just retribution. He may be considered a Mormon General by some; but the Mormons soon generaled him out of their midst when he was last at Nauvoo.

The following is from the New York Weekly Herald:

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—*More Mysterious Developments.*—James Arlington Bennett, well known in this community as one of the Mormon generals, residing on his estate near New Utrecht, Long Island, and also, some few years ago, teacher of the art and mystery of book-keeping—was yesterday, much to the surprise of many of his old Wall street pupils, arrested and taken into custody by officer Smith, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, on a charge of forgery in the third degree. We are not in possession of all the particulars relative to this strange case, but we hear that the affair grows out of some loan made to the accused by Mr. John Anthon, a wealthy lawyer, embracing some $8,000 on the security of his (Bennett's) estate, on Long Island, also in connection with a certain promissory note for the Sum of $9,000, purporting to be made by Mr. James Foster, one of the *beau monde* of the Astor Place Opera House, of which he is said to be part owner. There is also in the business a universal genius called "one-eyed Thompson," who was a short time since a tenant on the premises of James Arlington Bennett. This Thompson is the same person to whom the public is indebted for the disclosures and developments about to be brought to light on the recent arrest of the two Drury's. The officer conveyed Mr. Bennett before the Court of Sessions, the proceedings of which will be found under the proper head in another column. Bail to the enormous amount of $20,000 was demanded—failing in which, Mr, Arlington Bennett was committed to prison. It is said there is a mystery behind.

Agency for the sale of Land-Claims in Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Whereas, many of the citizens of the above named county are desirous of removing to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake this coming Spring, and having valuable claims and improvements on the public lands which it will be necessary for them to sell in order to make their outfit for the journey; and whereas most people removing to this county to settle, will naturally apply to this office for information concerning the purchasing of claims for homes for themselves and families; it is, therefore, thought advisable and proper for an agency of the above kind to be established in this town for the mutual benefit and convenience of such as wish to go, and of such as may be inclined, through necessity or choice, to remain here for a season. There are many valuable claims that might not immediately meet the eye of a customer, by reason of their being situated a little aside from the main thorough fares, when a little exertion to point them out, might effect a sale.

Mr. Daniel Mackintosh would, therefore, most respectfully tender his services to the public as the above named agent for the sale of claims. Persons wishing to enter their names with a full description of their premises, on his books, can do so at any time by calling at the office of the Guardian. This will secure the utmost care and diligence of the agent in effecting a sale of the property. The fee of entrance will be fifty cents at the time the entry is made, and six per cent. will be charged on the amount for which the property may be sold, to be paid when the sale shall be effected. If there is no sale effected, then no charge will be made except the fifty cents entrance money which must be paid at the time of entering. His books will always be open for examination, by emigrants, who may wish to purchase the kind of property therein described. Houses, mills, oxen, horses, mules, wagons, cows, &c., &c., entered on the same principle. The public will be kept apprized of all property for sale at this Agency, through the columns of the Guardian.

Claims.

Houses, farms, wagons, mills, and various other property in Pottawatamie County, for sale at this Agency. Any person wishing to purchase, can have free access to the books: Whoever wish to find a good bargain, may call and examine the description of premises for themselves. The books of the Agency are kept at the office of the Frontier Guardian, and may be examined by all interested free of charge.

We thought we were right, and think so still!

Mr. Robert Wilson still insists that his statements concerning the arrest of Gen. Wilson and Mr. Pomeroy by the people of Salt Lake, are true; though he confesses that he was never there. It might have been another Willson that wanted to establish a trading post in the Valley, and this Mr. Robert Wilson may be a prettier man than he has been represented to us. But Mr. Kinkade's testimony can be relied on, we think; and if the Mormons did impose such an enormous duty on goods there, why should Mr. Kinkade wish to continue his mercantile operations in that quarter? Would a business man submit to such extortion, and then court the favor of those very extortioners, by suppressing and hiding their encroachments upon the rights of men? Does it look reasonable? Moreover, some of the very men that composed the municipal power that made the law of taxation, have been in our office this winter, and have assured us that a duty of fifty per cent. was laid upon spirituous liquors to exclude their use, one or one and a half per cent only, on other goods. This revenue has been laid out in making roads and bridges in the Valley.

We have published the matter just as we understood it, and we believe that we gave a true version of it in the main. If any such affair did take place, however, Gen. Wilson, himself, will, no doubt communicate it officially, and we are willing that he should speak; and we know of no reason why we should disbelieve him. We hope that he is not perished in the mountains.

The fact that our Agent is in Washington, suing for a government to be established or given to Deseret does inspire us with additional zeal to contradict any report prejudicial to our interests when we verily believe that it is not founded in truth; and we intend to take a course that will enable us to contradict in truth any such statements as made by Mr. Robert Wilson, and we claim the right to speak for ourselves; for Mr W., we perceive, is not inclined to speak for us. He may have heard just what he stated. Certain men may have said that the Mormons laid on such an exhorbitant tax in order to discourage any one else from taking goods there, that they themselves might reap the golden harvest without competition; but Mr. Kinkade, being less selfish, was willing the truth should be known.

The Valley of the Salt Lake is our home in prospect: our heart and soul are there, and the friends whom we particularly esteem, reside in that little world. We feel anxious for their prosperity, and though they are despised by many, we do know and declare that the magnet of truth is with them, and we believe that it will eventually, in this world or in the next, gather to it all such bodies as possess any affinity with that magnetic power. It will be remembered that that people have had many things to chafe and rile their feelings, and a charitable ear will consider their provocations if it should happen to hear a heated word now and then; and a man of sense must know that no substance can be so powerfully heated that it will not gradually cool off when laid out by itself, particularly when a cooling breeze fans its exterior. It is the true policy, in our view, to treat the Mormons at the Salt Lake with generosity; and if they do not respond to it with a dignity and a patriotism that become freemen, then set us down for a false prophet in this affair.

It is not becoming in us to give advice or counsel to the people of the Valley. It lies not only beyond our jurisdiction, but our superiors are there; and while the bridegroom is with them, they are not required to feed on our stale crusts: Nevertheless we would suggest one thing; and that is, that they defile not their hands by overhauling the rigging of any old mobocratic craft that may perchance, or through stress of weather, put into their port. It is a job so dirty that God himself won't do it, neither will he suffer it to be done with impunity until the devil has about fulfilled his course; then, just before he is bound, God may say, "there yet remains the dirtiest job on earth still to be executed." "What is that?" says the old fellow. "You must go and attend to the cases of all those mobocrats that have persecuted and slain my people. They are delivered into your hands! Their cases will doubtless be done up just as they should be, and God and his people are free and clean from their polluted touch.

Counsel to St. Louis Branch.

With this Spring's emigration, Elder N. H. Felt is released from his post upon this one condition: that he find a suitable man to take his place, and one that shall be approved by the great majority of that Branch, who must stay and preside over the Church that remain in that city, as all cannot get away. Elder Felt has done well, and the value of his labors is well considered by all his presiding officers; and it is hoped that he may find friends enough to take him and his little family through to the Salt Lake City, if he wishes now to go there. When the old Shepherd goes, all the sheep will follow that can. This is as it should be.

Who wants Books!

We have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, an extensive assortment of well selected School Books. Persons, who have families, and intend to emigrate in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, or to California, would do well to lay in a stock of books, in case that when they get to the end of their journey the books may be wanted; and though the means may be on hand; but to obtain them may be rather difficult. Therefore embrace the opportunity while it is within your reach.

Railroad.

We have received from the Eastern part of this State, a memorial to Congress for a grant of land to Iowa, to aid the State in the construction of a Railroad from Davenport on the Mississippi river, by way of Iowa City to Council Bluffs or to Kanesville. You are requested to call and sign the petition immediately; at least, all of you who feel interested in the construction of this proposed Railroad: and who that lives on this Frontier, can feel disinterested?

Important Little Item.

Every emigrant to the Valley should be particular to carry a quantity of small change, such as five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces, in order to increase the facilities for trade which is often very convenient in that section. A person, however, sitting by our side, who is acquainted with the golden prices in that country, has just remarked; that it is of no use to take five or ten cent pieces to that place, for there is nothing sold so low there as five or ten cents. Such small stuff will buy nothing at all in that country. But we say, take the small change,—dimes and half dimes; and you will soon learn that they will be a great accommodation to yourself and to others. American quarters should be taken, as Spanish quarters are only worth 20 cents, while the former are worth twenty-five cents.

Weather.

We have had lately a little of almost every sort, but at present the sky is clear and atmosphere serene, and everything bids fair for the husbandman to resume his agricultural enterprize soon.

Wanted at this office in exchange for the Guardian: Flour, meal, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, chickens, turkeys, bacon, potatoes, venison, honey, pork, beef, wood, corn, oats,

Wine.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

Great sale of merchandize at auction on Thursday and Saturday next by J. A. Kelting & Co., in this town, at the *"Ensign of the West."* We may expect to see things knocked about as though they did not cost much. Tremendous excitement! Won't every body have business in town on Thursday and Saturday? They'll "see the Elephant if they do come." Well, you may never have a better chance; so come to town.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the "Printer's Banquet" to be given on Thursday the 28th inst., which is expected to be one of the best parties of the season. Buy your tickets early as possible, if you wish to attend.

He who wishes to pay twenty per cent more for goods than they are worth, should go to those who do not advertise.

The Post Office at High Creek, Mo., has been discontinued—it being only two and a half miles from Linden, Mo. All mail matter for Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie should be directed by way of Linden, Mo. There is no Post Office at either of those places, but an express is sent in to Linden once or twice per month.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.—We are gratified to perceive that Col. McClelland has received the appointment to run the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, in place of Col. Fremont resigned.

Conference.

The sixth day of April is rapidly advancing, and our Annual Conference, commencing on that day, (Saturday) will be an important, and it is to be hoped, an interesting and profitable one. We hope to see a general turn-out of the people. The spring will, no doubt, be an early one; and the weather will be comfortable and pleasant, we trust. It will be held not far from this place. Our friends in the county can do as they usually have done. They can come with their teams and covered wagons, and bring their bread and dinner, and a bed or two; and the friends residing at and near this place should make preparations to entertain strangers from abroad.

Information Wanted.

Who killed a lad many years ago at or near Little Rock, Arkansaw, because he had the *independence* to ask pay for his labor done in a brick yard; and then fled his country, and sought refuge among the Saints to elude his pursuers who were eager to catch him for two reasons: first, that he might be punished, and secondly; that they might get the reward offered by the Governor. The secret is out, and we may look for a requisition soon: Just watch now, and see who is suddenly missing; or who may have important business at some other place.

HEALTH OF ST. LOUIS.—For the week ending Monday, the number of deaths in the city of St. Louis were seventy-two, of which twenty-one were children of the age of five years and under. The City Register reports that of the above number seven died of cholera, being emigrants who arrived in this city on the steamer Constitution, and were taken from ship-board at New Orleans.—[Republican.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—This national token of the gratitude of a free people has now reached the height of forty-eight feet above the ground. It is fifty-five feet square, cased with marble, with wall fifteen feet thick, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet. Seventeen States and Territories have contributed a block of stone, the production of the State or Territory, towards erecting it, according to the original design, which includes a contribution of the kind from each State.

From the Salt Lake.

Messrs. J. L. Heywood, Hunter and others, arrived in this city a couple of weeks since, from Salt Lake City. From the accounts they bring, it would appear that the Mormons were enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Their crops, the past season, were fine, and gold was very plenty—almost every one had a share of it.

They were coining it into convenient amounts to answer the purpose of circulating medium. Some of the $20 pieces we have seen. They are about the size of a silver half dollar, but much thicker. On one side of the piece is a representation of the "All Seeing Eye," surmounted by a liberty cap. On the reverse, is a figure representing an open hand, with a scriptural quotation running around the inside of the rim. Mr. H. had a piece valued at $60. They speak of others who have their pounds, and one hundred and fifty pounds of the precious ore. A letter received in this city, brought in by these gentlemen, represents that gold is very plenty in the Valley but whether it is from the California mines—some seven or eight hundred miles distant—or whether the Mormons have made new discoveries nearer their location, is left entirely to conjecture. The writer says that silver change is very scarce there, and advises those coming out, if they bring money to bring it in half-quarter dollar and ten cent pieces. Salt Lake City is estimated to contain 10,000 inhabitants, and the Valley from 15,000 to 20,000 The foundation for another city had been commenced about 150 miles south in Utah Valley, and preparations were being made generally, to recieve a large emigration in the spring. We understand these gentlemen have returned for the purpose of settling up the business of the Church, and to remove out the more destitute members of their denomination. With that intention, they desire to purchase seventy-five or more yoke of oxen, for which they will pay the hard stuff.—[Quincy Whig.

A WIFE.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort; can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description occasionally figures in the drawing room, and attracts the attention of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, or to "train up a child in the way it should go."

WHOLE NUMBER OF VETOES.—The veto power has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the government, viz:

By George Washington	2
" James Madison	6
" James Monroe	1
" Andrew Jackson	9
" John Tyler	4
" James K. Polk	3
Total number of votes	25

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government, is about 7000, which will make 280 acts to one veto.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—5 P. M.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman. The examination before the Grand Jury was not wholly exparte. Several witnesses said that they saw Dr. Parkman after his disappearance.

The New Orleans Delta publishes an anonymous letter, dated Washington, Texas, in which the writer says that Dr. Webster is innocent of the murder of Parkman; that he himself is guilty, and that he is going to California. The letter is written on coarse paper and in illiterate style.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of Fourteen letters.
My 1, 14, 12, 5, 13, 4, is a place much frequented.
My 2, 3, 14, 4, 6, 6, is a certain piece of music.
My 3, 10, 2, 6, 12, is a celebrated house in New York.
My 4, 9, 2, 11, 3, 14, 13, 2, 5, is a polite French word in much use.
My 5, 3, 10, 2, a point of direction very familiar.
My 6, 2, 14, 9, 12, an animal much hunted for.
My 7, 13, 3, 2, a performance.
My 8, 3, 14, 5, is a delicious fruit
My 9, 1, 14, 3, 2, 13, 10, are owned by the rich.
My 10, 2, 6, 12, 5, 1, there is near a dozen in Kanesville.
My 11, 3, 12, a very necessary instrument for a thief.
My 12, 6, 1, 5, a beautiful flower.
My 13, 12, 12, 6, 12, 10, all are subject to.
My 14, 3, 12, 4, a nice article to be found at Johnson's bakery.
And my whole is a very interesting portion of the United States. AMICUS.

Answer next number.
Kanesville. 1850.

List of Monies received since February 6th, 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

S. M. Brice, Centre Point, Iowa, $2 00; David Judy, Mackinaw, Ill., $3 00; Barton Robinson, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., $2 00; D. B. Dille, Bentonsport, Iowa, $1 00; John McIntosh, Monroe, Mich., $1 00; John W. Roberts, Springfield, Ohio, $2 00; Ralph Jackson, Fayetteville, Ga., $2 00; Joseph H. Murphy, do. do., $2 00; Wm. Jackson, Jonesboro, Ga., $2 00; Jesse M. Jones, do., do., $2 00; Thos. Murphy, do., do., $2 00; A. H. Argyle, Austin, Mo., $1 00; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo., $14 00; Perrys & Young, do. do., $2 00; H. V. Sumerville, do. do., $4 50; Moses Johnson, Royal Oak, Mich., $2 00.

The following persons paid $1 00 each, to Thos. McKenzie, our agent in New Orleans. Augustus Fervette, James Russell, James Fisher, Claude Clive, Wm. Lane, Geo. Caffal, John Hindley, Chas. Maxwell, James Ashton, John Kendall; Thomas Seddon, Caroline Parkin, Job Salter, Mary Smith, Henry Dinwoody, James Pailing, Benjamin Peel, Charles Tukette, Elias Hall James Stevens, R. A. Orton, Joseph Astle, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Aston.

Paid to W. Woodruff, our agent for the Eastern States. Israel Ivins, Toms River, N. J., $2 00; Hannah Potter, do., do., $2 00; James L. Wilbur, $1 00; M. Cannon, Cambridgeport, Mass., $1 00; Jona Ross, Franklin, N. J., $1 00; Jno. Druce, $2; Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, Conn., $2 00; Jarius Sandford, do. do., $2 00; Jesse Luddington, do. $2; James Bishop, do. do., $1 00; Sherman Barnes, New Haven, Conn., $2 00; Julia Warren, do. do., $2 00; Jeremiah Bower, Hempstead, L. I., $2 00; Joseph H. Russell, Upper Canada, $2 00; Thomas T. Eldridge, West Harwick, Mass., $2 00.

Eli Whipple, Bradford, Pa., paid to Jacob Gibson, Philadelphia, $2 00.

John Doolittle, Wallingford, Conn., paid $2 00 to M. Jones.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1850.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS.

Mr. Underwood presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, setting forth the evils of war and asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a Congress of Nations, who shall arbitrate disputed matters between different powers.

Mr. Underwood stated that he entirely agreed with the memorialists in the sentiment of this petition

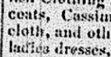
Numerous other memorials were presented.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS BANQUET.

Support the Press and the Press will support you.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.



THE PRINTERS of Kanesville will have a GRAND BANQUET, on Thursday the 28th inst., in the Music Hall, which has been gratuitously furnished for this occasion by the editor of the Frontier Guardian, for the benefit of the "*Craft.*" Elder Orson Hyde and others are expected to deliver short addresses suitable for the occasion. Dancing, singing, eating, &c., will be the order of the evening. Tickets are limited to thirty—those wishing to purchase had better do it immediately. Tickets $1 00 including refreshments. The surplus funds will go for the benefit of the "Fraternity."

Dancing to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,
D. MACKINTOSH,
MATTHIAS COWLEY, } Managers.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.

EXHIBITION.

THE KANESVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION design giving another performance of HAMLET, (by particular request) on Thursday evening next, at the usual time and place.

The morality and instruction derived from this source of ammusement is worthy the patronage of a discerning public.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had of Chas. H. Bassett at C. Voorhis' Store.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—1t*

ATTENTION ALL!

JOHN ORMOND respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity, particularly those that are emigrating to the Valley this season, that he has at HIS HOUSE in Carbonica Hollow, generally known by the residence of G. A. Smith, (formerly,) a large assortment of good English Clothing: Consisting of Men's dress and top coats, Cassimere and moleskin pantaloons; silk, cloth, and other kinds of vests; Gentlemen's hats, ladies dresses, silk, woollen and cotton shawls, bonnetts, silver watches and guns, buttons, thread, needles, &c. &c.

Mr. O. will trade for wheat, cattle, pork or cash.

Carbonica, February 18th, 1850.—1t*

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable *terms* for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

Nearest, Best and Healthiest route to the Salt Lake and California.

THE

OLD ORIGINAL MORMON CROSSING

AT KANESVILLE,

Council Bluffs, Missouri River,

Twenty five miles above the Mouth of the

PLATTE RIVER.

It has been proven beyond question that the NORTHERN ROUTE, crossing the Missouri river at Kanesville, 25 miles above the mouth of the Platte river, is the

NEAREST, BEST, & HEALTHIEST ROAD TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA.

The difficulties of crossing the Horn and Loup Fork of the Platte, have been entirely removed by the subscribers placing upon each of those streams large and substantial flat boats.

Heretofore emigrants have had to lose several days in constructing rafts which at last made it rather a hazardous undertaking. Besides these considerations it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of persons who went up on the South side of the Platte fell victims to the dreadful pestilence while nearly all those who took the north side escaped unharmed. This is the Mormon trail and it is a subject of remark that so few of those people have suffered from disease while on the route. Another thing the emigrant must have in view, and that is their feed and camping places; the routes from Independence, Kansas, Weston, St. Joseph, and all other places below the Platte before going one hundred and fifty miles emerge into one road consequently when there is such an immense amount of travel, grass and wood become scarce. This too is the very end of the road where it is most needed, because emigrants expect to leave early and it is necessary that both "man and beast" should fare well in the beginning. The above is a very important advantage to those who take the north side and is a consideration compared with which all others sink into insignificance for grass is the only subsistence for stock on the plains.

In addition to these facts emigrants will avoid crossing the dangerous streams of the Saline, the South Fork of the Great Platte, and the Great Platte itself.

To sum up the whole in a very few words, the subscribers would respectfully say to the public generally, and all those who contemplate taking this route, particularly, that at the Kanesville Ferry on the Missouri river, they will find two good boats, each capable of crossing one wagon and team.

At the Ferry on the Horn they have one large and substantial boat capable of crossing a wagon and team every five minutes.

At the Ferry on the Loup Fork of the Platte we will have one excellent boat, which, with *the men* we will have in charge will ensure to all a safe and speedy crossing.

Emigrants who wish plenty of grass for their stock, and camping places for themselves, besides the best chance of escaping all epidemics will find this route far preferable over all others.

Our boats with competent hands will be at their places on the 1st of April; and all may rest assured that what we have said may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

In the Kanesville Market, Emigrants will find every thing necessary for their outfits at as reasonable rates as can be procured in the Western country.

SARPY, MARTIN & GINGRY.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

From the Washington Union.

Important Invention.

Messrs. Editors: I am authorised to announce the discovery and practical test of the most important scientific invention ever yet produced or brought to light since the world has been inhabited by man—an invention which must eventually, and almost immediately, produce an immense revolution in the commercial intercourse and business in general throughout the world; and, although it will break down and ruin many of the most important branches of business and avenues of wealth, with hundreds of wealthy corporations and business establishments, yet it will build up thousands of others, and contribute hundreds of millions to the benefit of mankind, especially to the American community.

The first and main feature and foundation of this invention, and which at once opens a field for hundreds of other inventions, is the discovery by Henry M. Paine, Esq., of a ready and almost expenseless mode of decomposing water and reducing it to a gaseous state. By the simple operation of a very small machine, without galvanic batteries, or the consumation of metals or acids and only the application of less than one-three-hundredth (1-300) part of one horse power, Mr. Paine produces 200 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and 100 feet of oxygen gas per hour. This quantity of these gases (the actual cost of which is less than one cent) will furnish as much heat by combustion as 2,000 feet of the ordinary coal gas, and sufficient to supply light equal to three hundred common lamps for ten hours; or to warm an ordinary dwelling house twelve hours, including the requisite heat for one horse-power of steam. This invention has been tested by six months operation, applied to the lightning of houses, and recently the applicability of these gases to the warming of houses has also been tested with perfectly satisfactory results. A steam engine furnace and a parlor stove, both adapted to the burning of these gases, have been invented, and measures taken, for securing patents therefor.

Mr. Paine has one of his machines, new and elegant, now in full operation, and publicly exhibited, and many expected to exhibit the same in this city within twenty days. The only actual expense of warming houses by this apparatus is that of winding up a weight (like the winding-up of a clock) once a day; and the heat produced may be as easily graduated and regulated as the flame of a common gas-burner. No smoke whatever is produced, but a very small quantity of steam, sufficient to supply the requisite moister to the atmosphere. In its application to the production of steam power, it will reduce the expense therefore to the mere wear of machinery, and will immediately produce an immense demand for steam engines, and induce the establishment of thousands of manufacturing mills, reduce the expense of traveling, and increase the demand for agricultural produce while it ruins the coal and gas business, and such manufacturing establishments as depend on monopoly and high prices. This invention, moreover, removes completely the only obstacles which have hitherto existed to aërial navigation—the difficulty of procuring hydrogen gas, and carrying a supply of fuel; and it may now be considered a matter of tolerable certainty that man will be seen swiftly and safely soaring in various directions before the first of May next. These facts being of immense importance, should not be longer withheld; and I would therefore avail myself of your widely circulating journal to present them to the public. Yours, &c.,

R. PORTER.

Washington, December 22, 1849.

Condition of Rome.—The New York Courier contains the following extracts from a letter from Rome:

Rome, November 14th, 1849.

The late re-organization of the French Cabinet has upset the recent arrangements, and, at the last conclave of the Cardinals, it was decided that the return of Pius IX. should be indefinitely postponed. Some few of the Cardinals have found their way back to Rome, and have installed themselves in their old palaces, the return of the whole college will probably precede that of the Pope by several weeks. Several regiments of Spanish cavalry have just arrived, and a more ill-visaged, ungainly set I have not seen this many a day. The French troops have not left, and the time of their departure is altogether uncertain.

The people, on account of the grievous stagnation of all business, are impatient for the re-establishment of a regular government, and deputations have been sent to Portici by the Municipal Board and Chamber of Commerce, praying Pius IX. to resume his authority; they receive assurances of sympathy and good will but no definite promise. Truly the state of things here is a little odd. The Sovereign refuses to exercise his sovereignty; the people render their allegiance because they can't help it, and a third party noxious to both, rules in spite of its own inclinations. How long this anomalous condition is to continue nobody can divine.

The President's Message.—The copy of the President's Message sent forward by the Telegraph, as well as many of the first copies printed for the Eastern presses, contained the following erroneous sentence.

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind."

In the official publication since received, the passage reads thus:

"We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them."

California to be Admitted Free.—A letter from Washington says, "there is at least a majority of two in the Senate for the admission of California without any alteration of her present constitution. In the House there is a majority of at least sixty. There is a good prospect of the whole question, being settled as to California, before the first of March next."

Mail Communication with California.—It seems that Mr. Collamer, the Postmaster General, has been consulted concerning the delays that frequently occur in the transmission of the California mails. These delays are very annoying to the tens of thousands of persons on the Atlantic, who have relatives and friends in California, as well as highly injurious to the interests of the vast commerce which has sprung up, as it were in a day, with that distant region. In reply, however, Mr. Collamer says that he has no power, by law, to remedy the evil complained of; and that, if the present arrangement does not give satisfaction, the only manner in which redress can be obtained, is through an application to Congress.

We have had occasion before to speak on this subject; but the difficulty we have experienced in not being able to put our finger on the weak part of the new California system of mail transportations, prevented us from suggesting the appropriate remedy. Now, however, that the leak has been found, and that we have learned that none but the regular mail steamers can take the mail to or from Chagres, we trust that Congress will make further provision to enable the Post Office Department to provide against any future failures or delays. Our mail system, in connection with California, ought to be as perfect and comprehensive as possible, not only for the accommodation of thousands of the adventurous spirits who have emigrated thither, in search of the golden ore of which that extraordinary country appears to abound, but to promote the interests of that great commerce which, within the short period of eighteen months, has sprung into such magnitude, as to employ more steamships in its service and requirements than there are in our commerce with Europe. We hope Congress will give this subject their attention, at an early day, and apply the remedy referred to.

Phenomena of the Brain.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads from it to the injured part be divided it becomes instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still; the brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the corpus calosum, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all its functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but no longer has a mind; it cannot think or feed; it requires that food should be pushed into his stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain, the convolusions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason.

The Mother's Responsibilities.

"She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny, for their physical constitution and growth, their exercise and proper sustenance in early life. A child left to grow up deformed or meagre is an object of material negligence. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping and general propriety of behavior. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of material disregard—because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control children in these matters.

She is responsible for their deportment. She can make them modest or impertinent, ingenious or deceitful, mean or manly, clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can repress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fire side shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence, and morality, or those of a contrary character—vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness. These will be found to be of the most natural growth, but on her is devolved the daily, hourly task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose, and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, emblem of truth."

A Gentleman.

Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age, who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms, show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stand in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantle on her cheek, show me the man who no more looks rudely at the poor girl in the village than the elegant and well dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family, show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns the traducer of his mother's sex, who scorns as he would a coward the ridiculer of woman's foibles or the exposer of womanly reputation, show me the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class, and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian.

A Steam Man.—A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a colossal statute, the feet of which are planned upon wheels upon a railroad, and as he goes thundering over the course, the steam comes puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan as pictured in Revelations.

Postage.—A powerful, but silent, movement is going on in New York city, to induce Congress to reduce the rate of postage, to even below the rate recommended by Mr. Collamer. The New Yorkers want it uniform at two cents for letters, and one cent for newspapers, irrespective of distance.

Congressional.

Washington, Jan. 15.

Senate.—Joint resolution for suspending for a limited time, the act respecting the revenue, was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for information relative to the removal of officers, and the causes of the same, &c., came up and gave rise to an animated discussion.

The Hungarian exiles appeared on the floor of the Senate. The Senate confirmed the following appointments:—Charles Noble, Surveyor General of Ohio and Indiana.

Land Registers—Allen Long, of St. Louis, Missouri, and John C. Allen, Augusta, Mississippi.

Receivers—Samuel C. Major, of Fayette, Mo., Ralph Guild, Jackson, Miss., R. B. Sarvant, of Kaskaskia, Ill.

House.—Four additional ballottings were had for Sergeant-at-arms—on the last ballot, Glossenher, of Pa., received 107 votes, Giddings 102. Glossenher was declared duly elected.

During the votings, the Hungarians entered the Hall, and a general rush was made by the members, to shake hands with them. The proposition to appoint a door-keeper, and post-master, was ruled out of order, when the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 19.

House.—Mr. Clingman moved to postpone the election of door-keeper, and post-master until March, 1851; decided in the affirmative by two majority. Mr. Ashman moved a re-consideration of the vote, and to lay the motion on the table. He raised the point that the Constitution required the House to appoint its officers, and denied that the door-keeper of the last House was the door-keeper of this. The Speaker decided, that according to usage, the old officers continued until their successors were appointed; it was for the House to settle the question.

Shortly afterwards, a rough craggy looking man took his stand at the Clerk's desk, and in a stentorian voice, (urged on by the members) began making a terrific speech, saying, for five long weeks he had been waiting for Congress to do something for him, and he came to do something for his people. He was one of the B'hoys, and suffered every thing but death. Members urging him on—he spread himself for a big speech. I want Canada annexed, Victoria off the throne, and all creation in the Union.

Boisterous laughter and cheering followed this, amid which he was led out by Mr. Holmes. When he reached the door, he said his name was Harmerson, the lion of the West.

Washington, Jan. 22.

Senate.—Mr. Webster submitted a resolution which lies over. Senate resumed the special order of the day.

Mr. Cass having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks on the Wilmot Proviso. "I believe the Union will survive all the dangers with which it may be placed. But to maintain this proud position, this integrity of political existence, on which, for us and the world so much depends, we must carefully avoid those sectional questions so much and so forcibly deprecated by the Father of his country, and cultivate a spirit of mutual regard. Adding to the consideration of interests which hold us together.

Sad will be the day when the first drop of blood is shed in favor of the preservation of the Union. That day will never come if the same spirit of compromise of each to the feelings of all which animated our Fathers, continue to animate us and our children. But if power offensive to our portion of the country and of doubtful obligations to say the least of it are to be exercised by another, and that under circumstances of a peculiar excitement, the Confederation may be rent in twain, leaving another example of that judicial blindness which God in his providence sometimes visits the sins of nations.

Now, sir, as a more practical question is the legislative adoption of this Proviso worthy the huzard by which alone it can be secured.

In view of the obstacles and dangers to which I have briefly alluded, there should be great advantages inestimable indeed to be gained before such a measure is forced upon the country. Does any man believe that they correspond at all with the magnitude of the evils which must follow in their train? For myself, I do not believe the slightest good will result or would result under the most favorable circumstances from this Congressional interference with the rights of the people of the Territories.

The object avowed is to prevent the introduction of Slavery. Can it go there, even if left without this prohibition? I believe it cannot, and I believe there are very few here or elsewhere that think it can. The Wilmot Proviso is urged, upon the ground of its expediency; it is opposed upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Now is the contest worth the cost to place this barren and I believe unconstitutional proviso on the statute book. I will engage in no such crusade against the South from whatever motives it may originate. I will endeavor to discharge my duty as an American Senator to the country. And when I cannot do this I shall cease to have any duty to perform. My sentiments upon this Wilmot Proviso are now before the Senate. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them I have been instructed by the Legislature of Michigan to vote in favor of this measure. I believe in the right of instruction when fairly exercised under proper circumstances. I acknowledge the obligations of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition to my own conviction of the true meaning of the Constitution. When the time comes and I am required to vote upon this measure as a practical one in a bill providing for a territorial Government, I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the Legislature with my duty to myself by surrendering the trust I cannot longer fulfill.

Cass concluded and Butler took the floor for to-morrow.

Gen. Wilson.—A San Francisco correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing on the 20th Nov. says:

The various expeditions which were despatched for the relief of the emigrants, have, I am informed, all returned; one party recently lost seventy mules in a snow storm in the mountains. There is a report here that Gen. Wilson or Williams, the Indian Agent, and family, have been lost in the mountains. The party with which they started separated from them, the escort coming by the Southern pass and the General insisting upon taking the upper. The escort has been in some time, but no intelligence has been received of the General. Many parties have been missing longer than his and have yet turned up.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Feb. 20th, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations.

For particulars we refer to the following quotations:

Flour ₱ hundred,	$2 25@$2 50
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N.O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	2@5c.
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$1 50
Green " ₱ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	30@40c.
Corn, "	20@25c.
Wheat, "	55@65c.
Oats, "	30c
Flaxseed, "	35c
Onions, ₱ bush.,	50c
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c
Butter, "	10c
Cheese, "	8c
Beeswax, "	16½c
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	6c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. I. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

That have Bounty Land, Back Pay, Three Months' Extra Pay, Pension and Mileage due them, can procure the amount due on making application at this office. E. EASTON,

Pension and Bounty Land Agent, Walnut street, one door below 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1850.

STRAYED

From Joseph Griffith, Ferryville, sometime in July last two young steers about three years old. One was white with black head and neck and his tail cut short. The other brindled with white back. Whoever will give information where they can be obtained shall be rewarded for their trouble. JOSEPH GRIFFITH.

Ferryville, Feb. 6, 1850—2t*

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that I may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandize, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

By the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered she best in the county, with every facility for erecting a grist and saw mill and other machinery, there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is a plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the above, together with a pair of mill-stones for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Clocks—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Sarsaparilla—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

Mr. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)

KANESVILLE, IOWA,

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1," sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

St. Francis, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t*

GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn corn cribs, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a former comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves. CHARLES BIRD.

Council Point, Jan. 9. 1850.

WANTED.

Thirty good young men to start to the Salt Lake Valley as teamsters, by the 1st day of April next. Also a company of from fifteen to twenty-five men to go through in haste, on horseback, and pack their luggage. No charge for piloting them, though the undersigned is well acquainted with crossing the plains—is acquainted with the Indians and with Indian character—with the mountains and with mountain life, and will be able to render any assistance that may be required in the Salt Lake City. Mutual protection is the object of this company. Teamsters will be boarded and a reasonable quantity of baggage hauled for their services through. Mr. Williams will give all necessary instructions how to rig out a pack animal, and will agree to take them through as quick as any white or red man can expect to go.

Apply to Mr. David Candland of this town.

T. S. WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850—2t*

FOR SALE.

A span of young horses are offered at a reasonable rate, for sale, or to exchange for work oxen by O. CRAW, at Carterville. Call soon.

Carterville, Feb. 6, 1850—1t*

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware

Kanesville, Iowa.

Sheetings—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

Prints—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

Alapacas and delains—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Shawls! shawls! shawls!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Ginghams—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Broadcloths, sattinets and cassimeres—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

Drills—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Shirtings—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Flannels and linseys—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Hats and caps—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Boots and shoes—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

School books and stationary—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Hardware and cutlery—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Axes—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Glass and queensware—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Coffee, sugar and rice—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Teas—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Saleratus—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Dried apples and peaches—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.'

Soap and starch—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

Candles—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Vinegar—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Molasses—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Stoves—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

Powder, lead and caps—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Leather—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Candies and almonds—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Umbrellas—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Wines and liquors—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Tubs and buckets—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

Spades and shovels—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Brooms, brooms—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

Castings—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

Flour—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

Iron—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

Saleratus—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Apples—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Dried peaches—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Raisins—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Almonds and candy—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Spice and pepper—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Sugar—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Hardware and cutlery—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Drillings—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Shirtings—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Teas—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Shawls—Broshu, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Molasses—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Spades and shovels—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Flour and meal—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Flannels—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Alapacas and delaines—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Ginghams—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Sheetings—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Hats and caps—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Axes—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Sardines—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Cigars & tobacco—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Stove pipe—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Stoves—A good assortment of sieves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Prints—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Brandy and gin—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Brooms—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Coffee and rice—Pr quality, for sale by jan22 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Clothis—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

Boots & shoes—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Queensware and glassware—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Let me go to the Valley.

Let me go to the Valley, for there I have been,
Where the Sun's ever clear, and the sky's never dim,
And the streams from the mountains in grandeur do flow,
'Tis the home of the Mormon! Oh, there let me go.

Let me go to the Valley that lies in the West,
In the far distant mountains that I now love the best,
For the Saints will be there, and the Twelve they will go,
While the outcasts of Israel together will flow.

Let me go to the Valley in which I delight,
With my brethren and sisters again to unite,
Where the glory of Zion in her beauty shall glow,
Beneath our own fig tree! oh there let me go.

Farewell all ye mobbers, we bid you adieu,
The Saints you have driven, our brethren you slew,
And the blood of the prophets to heaven doth cry;
The widow and orphan you've caused to sigh.

Let me go to the Valley, where the Salt Lake doth flow,
At the foot of the mountains that's covered with snow,
Where no gallies with oars are seen on her streams,
Where no gallant ships are there to be seen.

From the Literary American.

On the Death of a Child.

Is is well with the child?
Look up from his clay,
See! angels have soared
With his spirit away,
To a land where disease
And Death cannot come;
It is well with the child,
With Jesus at home!

Is it well with the child?
Weeping mother, behold
On his brow saints have placed
A crown of pure gold;
The inscription is Love,
Christ's own undefiled;
Look upward, believe
It is well with the child!

Signs of Prosperity.

FROM THE CHINESE.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law-court-yards weedy, silent, and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well-governed state.

MISCELLANY.

Love in a Stage Coach.

BY A BACHELOR.

How it poured! Rattle, rattle against the casement; splash, splash on the ground underneath, all night; and now, when I awoke here, it was raining away harder than ever, as if a second deluge were at hand. Confound the breakfast bell! I do wish there was no such thing as a breakfast on a rainy morning; for then one might lie abed all day, or until the storm cleared off. Philosophers tell us that rain is necessary for the economy of nature; it may be true, though I never trouble myself about such things; but if so, men ought to be made like dormice—to sleep in unconsciousness until the rain sees fit to cease. Nature never intended us to be out in a shower, or we would have been born with patent oilcloth or India rubber skins.

Down it poured! What on earth was I to do? The day before had been the brightest one of the bright month of May; and as I had a passion for walking in the country—more food for it!—I had trudged away off here, eight miles and more from town, to see a country wedding, "after the order used among friends." I must say that the thing was very handsomely done, and that I was much edified—so much so, that one of these days I shall tell how the parties deported themselves—how many new hats there were in the wedding company, who drove the finest horses, and all other matters of gossip, so interesting to young misses and old bachelors like myself. The day passed off, with a bright blue sky until toward dusk, when a thunder shower came up that lasted till bed time; but I retired fully resolved that the morning would see a clear sky over my head. But morning had come; and here it was, pouring down in the dark, splashy, continuous stream, for all the world like an old maid's objurgations when her tongue gets wagging.

Down I hurried to the breakfast table. I had just buttered my bread, and was swallowing the first mouthful of coffee, when the horn of the coach to town was heard, and looking out of the window, I saw the vehicle, with its four smoking horses, dashing down the turnpike. It was my only chance to reach the city that day. I bolted my bread, gulped down the coffee till my throat was scalded, jammed my hat on my head, and made a dive through the door. The driver did not see me; but cracked his whip with a flourish and went on. I shouted: still the old villian would not notice me, but with another flourish of his whip, set his four-in-hand in a brisker trot, and rattled down the hill. Desperate with the fear of being left, I pitched after him, scattering the mud around at every step, and shouting at the top of my lungs; but I might have shouted on till doomsday, had not a passenger seen me and stopped the deaf old sinner. Out of breath, wet to the skin, covered with mud from head to foot, and not in the best humor from the loss of my breakfast, I mounted into the coach: but the instant I placed my foot inside the vehicle, all my sulkiness vanished, for one of the loveliest angels that ever blessed an old rickety coach, or warmed the soul of a sour, breakfastless bachelor with her presence, sat upon the back seat.

Did you ever fall in love? Of course. And the lady was the loveliest of her sex? To be sure. Then this stage-coach beauty was twice as handsome as your sweetheart; and if, after this, you don't think my fellow passenger a cherub, then I give up all hope of making you appreciate her. Such eyes, such teeth, and then lips—egad! it almost makes me crazy, to think of them. I put myself down for the luckiest dog in the world. She was dressed in a plain straw cottage bonnet, with a green veil—"just such a costume," said I, "as a real lady wears when traveling"—and then she gave me such a sweet, but half roguish smile, as I tumbled into the coach in the plight I have described, that I knew her at once to be a paragon in the way of education, taste, fortune, and all that; and I resolved—what knowing one wouldn't!—to make the agreeable off-hand, for there is nothing like meeting an heiress in a stage-coach, where she thinks she is unknown, and dreams that every attention is paid to her springs from true love—ahem—on your part.

I was in clover. What cared I for rain? Splash, splash, splash, aye! rain away there, like blazes—who cares? One doesn't get a tete-a-tete with a pretty girl every day of the week—so I determined to make the best of it.

And, faith, what with a few sly compliments, and my extraordinary good looks, I soon got as cosy with my unknown beauty, and she with me, as if we had been acquainted since the days of Noah. We talked of the wedding, for she too had been there—of the scenery—of the rain—and of whatever came uppermost; and there was such a charming frankness in all she said, that I really thought her the most winning little witch that I had ever seen; and I verily believe if the floor had been softer, and I had known the accurate number of houses of which I would be tenant, in courtesy, I should have gone down on my knees to her at once. I hate showing one's learning off in public, so I avoided any thing like literature, though I saw by the intelligent eyes of the charmer, that she had a soul alive to all the finer sensibility of nature. At length we got on the subject of house-keeping. Now, if there is anything I hate, it is a woman that can't keep house, and I trembled at every word, lest my angel should confess her ignorance of these matters. Shade of Apicius! how my heart leaped when she told me that hardly a day passed in which she did not make bread, or pies, or sponge cake, or some other of those shimshaws that delight the heart of man: and in expatiating on such delicacies, she rose to a pitch of eloquence that I never heard surpassed. I couldn't resist my feelings, but snatched her hand to my lips and kissed it.

Yes! I felt that she was destined to be mine, for if there is anything that a wife ought to know it is this. I come of a race of caterers. My grandfather lunched on half a dozen rabbits, and died at last of a surfeit produced by eating two young pigs. My father can break his fast on a brace of capons, or devour a pair of turkeys without having to pick his teeth; and a brother of mine can tuck in a hundred of pickled oysters and dishes of chicken salad, which does credit to the family. My own exploits in this line, my modesty forbids me to mention. No wonder I loved this rosy little beauty who could get up such a choice fry, and bake such delicious cakes. Ah! what a life of domestic happiness rose before my vision, when I pictured myself returning home from court at night, to meet a beefsteak ready broiled, or a bowl of the richest turtle soup, served up by the fair hand of the angel at my side. I resolved, if there was virtue in a pair of whiskers, in an eloquent tongue, or in my new blue coat, to win this seraph of pie-bakers.

There is no place like a stage coach for making love. It comes natural! You do it, egad, in a sort of easy, don't-care-for-any-thing style, that you can't for the life of you assume in any other place. What betwixt sitting on the same seat to talk more conveniently, and putting your arm around her waist to keep her from jolting off, you soon get to be wonderful cozy, and, ten to one, if you don't catch yourself squeezing her hand, or varying the entertainments in some other way, before you're aware of it.

For my part, as I have said. I was ready to surrender at discretion, and I already fancied myself lightening the dear creature beside me of the troubleseme duty of collecting the rents of her various fine houses. It was charming to think of the progress I had made in her affections. What a delicately rosy cheek it was that I just then slily kissed—she blushed the deeper at my warmth. And then her saucy, pouting lips; and then her figure, just the size for a man who hated your thin weasel-shaped young misses as he hated epidemics. Ah, what a wife she would make! How I thanked my stars that I had hitherto set my face like a flint against every temptation to marry—for now my firmness was to be rewarded by this beauty and heiress dropping into my mouth. And then I preached to myself a mental homily on the shortsightedness of man, as I ventured to steal another kiss from the conscious and blushing little angel at my side. I was just about to pop the question itself, when the coach stopped, and the driver descended and opened the door. My charmer rose. I was taken all aback.

"Do you get out here?" said I, in surprise.

"Yes!" said she, "I see Mr. Powell is waiting for me."

"Mr. Powell," said I, for that was the name of a friend of mine who lived up this very lane, not half a mile from the turnpike—"do you then live with him? Perhaps you're a relative?" "Strange," I muttered to myself, "I never heard him speak of this charming creature."

Before I could answer, Powell approached, and while he hailed me, my fellow passenger sprang to the ground as if by magic, and the next minute was in my friends vehicle.

"For heaven's sake," said I, half mad that the hearty gripe of Powell prevented me from hastening to his ward's assistance, "who is that angel? Is she a relative, a ward, or what? I'm dying for love of her!"

Powell burst into a laugh, and laughed on, till tears came in his eyes. Confound the fellow what did he mean? I began to look angry.

"Come my dear boy," he said, don't get into a passion, but consider how odd it is that you, of all men, should fall in love with my cook."

I never make acquaintance in a stage coach now until I have exchanged cards.

Satire is a glass in which the beholder sees everybody's face but his own.

ALWAYS PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER.—The most remarkable case of remorse within our experience, which has been somewhat large, has occurred lately. William R. V. X——, having defrauded all his creditors, absquatulated suddenly to Alabammy. He left the premises entirely unbeknown to them; and while they were inspecting their ledyards to see what he owed them, casting up the debit and the credit side of ackeount, he was safely swimmin' his horse-t over the creek at Wetumpky. The next day he sot up a segar store in that town. But remorse wouldn't let him rest while he was twisting up his tobacky. He stood it a good while like a sodger, but at last he was obliged to cry out "Oh! oh!" and tumbling down onto his cot, he cried like a child. He writes us word that he stood every thing like a man; stood the debt he owed Mr. Arkelarus for bread; stood Mr. Pepperell's bill for groceries; stood the pangs of conscience because he owed black Timmins for hirin' his little poney;—but when he come to think that he had read the Bunkum Flag-Staff, and come off without settlin', his heart was bust. He rolled onto the floor a time or two, then goin' in to his office, gin up. He enclosed us the money, which we have received this day, and hereby acknowledge. Our advice to you, dear friend, is to keep your hands from pickin' and stealin', take the Flag-Staff; but to keep yourself from temptashing, pay in adwance. Can you do any thing for us in Wetumpky? Certingly. Cirkelate! cirkelate!!—[Knickerbocker.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Strong resolutions have been introduced into the Maryland Legislature on the Slavery question, by Mr. MERRICK. They declare that Maryland ceded to the United States that part of the District of Columbia originally embraced within her limits in good faith, relying upon a compliance with the terms of cession by the Gen. Government. That Maryland never designed, nor did the General Government at the time contemplate the using of sovereignty over the district to the detriment of the local institutions of that State. That Maryland is, in feeling, position and all the features of her constitution, and in her laws, essentially, fully and unequivocally, a slaveholding and a Southern State. That any interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the terms of the cession, and that, in such case, the sovereignty over the District ought legally and of right to revert to the State of Maryland. That the State loves and values the Union, and that they will not believe the Congress of the nation contemplates the exercise of its powers for the purpose of oppressing, or trampling upon the rights and interests of any of the States. Finally, they say: "That the extreme alternative to which the State of Maryland, in common with her sister States of the South, with whom she is indissolubly allied by institutions, interests and sympathies, would be driven, in the event of a disturbance of the great compromises of the constitution, or of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is too painful for contemplation, but it is one from which, if presented, she will not for an instant shrink, but meet with the same spirit of firmness which characterized her, when she fought through the common dangers of the whole country to the consummation of this great Union."

State of the Market.

Honor.—Dear and scarce. The old stock nearly exhausted, and the new crop rather unpromising.

Virtue.—Few importations, and that of native growth degenerating.

Honesty.—None in Market.

Patriotism, first quantity.—No demand.

Patriotism, second quantity.—Principully bought up on speculation, at par.

Prudence.—All held by old stockholders.

Pride.—Market glutted.

Politeness.—Very cheap, but the owners appear indifferent about the disposal of it.

Scandal.—None offered at wholesale; the article altogether engrossed by hawkers and pedlars.

Religion.—When brought into market it is generally adulterated. Sales nominal.

Love.—None offered, except for real estate.

Talent.—A scarce article. No credit allowed.

Sincerety.—Out of season.

What I have Never Known.

I never knew a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair, when there was a rich man to compete with him.

I have never known a naturally dishonest man, to become morally honest by becoming a church member.

I never have known a really poor man elevated to any important office, let his intellect and qualification be ever so brilliant.

I have never known a minister of the gospel to be called (by God) from a high to a low salary.

I never have known a poor man respected because he was poor.

I never have known a rich man, but what was respected for his riches.

I never have known a merchant to continue his conversation with a poor man when a rich man entered his store.

I never have known a white-headed, hairy faced office-seeker, to be very conversant with a poor man after election.

I have never known a fashion to ridiculous to be followed.

I have never known any system of religion too absurd to find followers.

I never have known a politicel abolitionist that would put a negro into his best bed.

I never have known the order of Nature reversed to punish or to please any man.

I never have known a minister of the gospel, that hated the women.

I never have known a man to be better than he should be.

"Early marriages make us *immortal*. It is the soul and chief of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the whole world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.—[Facitus.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH**, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.**, ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE, of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with St. Louis prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch. DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—tf

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c, and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Herdware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous to mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.

Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849—6t

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!!

Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Persons in from the country can pay for their meals in produce.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 31. 1849.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take hom with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel **Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 11, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for store. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y

President Willard Richards

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 3.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

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One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PASTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY [illegible]
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
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THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

From the Millennial Star.

Reply to the Objections of the Rev. Mr. Osborne, Minister of Darlington Street Chapel, Wolverhampton; made in the Saints Hall—St. James's Square, by J. Bell, an Elder of our Church.

1 THESSALONIANS v. 21.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters,—Most of you are already aware, from some hints which were thrown out this morning, that I propose replying to the objections which were raised against our views of baptism by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, in his sermon of this morning to the congregation of Queen Street. My discourse, will, therefore, be rather controversial; notwithstanding, I trust that the spirit in which I shall reply to his objections, will be that of truth, humility, and love, and that my remarks may savor of that charity which hopeth and believeth all things. I am inclined to believe, and would therefore sincerely hope, for his own veracity's sake, and for that only, that the rev. gentleman's objections are the offspring of a candid and impartial mind: nevertheless, when I reflect upon the old adage, which says, "even good men may be deceived," and daily see its truth developed, I am induced to believe that sincerity and infallibility are not so inseparably connected as might be desired.

The scripture which I have chosen for a text will be found in 1 Thessalonians v. 21, "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." And here I would observe, before proceeding further, that text-taking is neither a divine institution nor an apostolic custom, but was introduced in the third century by Origen; he too it was who introduced the vile system of spiritualizing the scriptures, so that a mystical meaning, or fanciful interpretation, was perferred before the obvious meaning of words and phrases: (Stromata, book x) and it is only to comply with a popular custom, where I can conscientiously do so, lest by the neglect of it I should unwillingly offend my hearers, that I now take a text.

In the words of our text we have the apostle's injunction to the Saints of his day, to investigate carefully all that they heard, and to avoid relying too much upon the mere authority of the speaker. I would therefore earnestly impress upon your minds the necessity of giving heed to the apostle's advice, which, though especially addressed to the church at Thessalonica, is equally applicable to all people in any age of the world, inasmuch as it conveys a general principle, which if observed cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial and lasting results; and I would say, both to saints and balances put away all prejudice, and let the sinners, of your minds be duly adjusted, that your judgments may be decided by the ponderance of truth.

I shall first call your attention to Mr. Osborne's text, which you will find in the 16th Acts, 33d verse, where the account is given of the baptism of the Philippian jailor. From the occurrence of the words "*all his*" and "*all his house*" in this account, Mr. Osborne drew the unwarrantable conclusion, and in plain terms declared, "here then, is infant baptism;" but it will be seen from a perusal of the 32d and 34th verses, that there were no infants in the jailor's household, for the word was *preached to all*, and *all believed*, which would not be true if infants are included in the signification of word "all." To preach to infants would be absurd, and for infants to understand or believe would be impossible. Neither can Mr. Osborne support the idea of infant baptism by quoting the words "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," &c., 19th Matthew, 14th verse, for there is not in these words the most distant allusion to baptism of any kind; on the contraty, the purpose for which they were brought to Jesus is plainly stated, namely, "*that he should put his hands on them, and pray*," and not (as Mr. Osborne would have us understand) *to be baptized*.

A few verses were quoted by Mr. Osborne from 17th Genesis, beginning at the 4th verse. His application of these verses was on this wise—that as the law of circumcision was enforced upon its subjects in their infancy as the most proper period, so should the ordinance of baptism in the gospel scheme. This I utterly deny for the following reasons:—

1. There is not a single passage which, when properly applied, at all favors the idea.

2. If infant baptism was substituted in the place of infant circumcision, there is then *a change only*, without any advantage resulting therefrom; for if the law of circumcision was unprofitable because not of faith, infant baptism must be so for the same reason. Infants are equally unable to believe in or understand the latter covenant as they are the former.

3. The purpose of each was diverse from the other. Circumcision was the *seal* of a covenant or promise then made, to be fulfilled at a *future* period, which becomes of no use when the promise has been fulfilled: whereas baptism is for the express purpose of *conveying* unto us, in the *present* act of its administration, the remission of our sins. (Mark [illegible]; Acts xxii. 16; Peter iii. 21.)

4. Circumcision was of one sex only, baptism is of both. (Genesis xvii. 12; Acts viii 12.)

5. Baptism is administered in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; which was not the case with circumcision. (Matthew xxviii. 19.)

6. In baptism no age is fixed upon by Jesus or the Apostles as the most proper period; whereas, the eight day after birth was expressly commanded for circumcision.

7. We read that the ancient Jews "were baptized unto Moses, in the cloud, and in the sea." Here, therefore, was baptism observed in the same time that circumcision was in force, which is inconsistent with the idea of the one superceding the other. It may be asked "why were both ordinances observed during the Mosaic dispensation, and only that of baptism in the Christian?" I reply that the gospel was preached unto the people of that day, as well as unto those of the apostolic age, "but the word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it," therefore "*the law was added because of transgression*." Hence the law and the gospel were in force at the same time, and the ordinance of circumcision being incorporated with the law, was performed upon infants eight days old, who on arriving at the age of accountability could then be baptized for the remission of their sins; but when the seed (Jesus Christ) came, to whom the promise was made, then the seal of that promise (circumcision) was no longer necessary. The observance of both ordinances during the same dispensation still further proves that the nature and purpose of each differed from the nature and purpose of the other, for if they had been similar in these respects there would have been no need for both at the same time. From these and other reasons it is plain that there is no analogy between the two ordinances, and therefore no argument can be drawn from the former to substantiate infant baptism.

The next passage which Mr. Osborne adduced in support of the absurd theory is the 39th verse of 2d Acts, but this also fails to prove the point, for children are not necessarily infants, any more than a woman is a man, because she is of the same species, or a great a guinea, because it is coin; you and I, and all the world are children of some parents, nevertheless we are not all infants.

Our objector continues his argument (if it may be called one,) by asking a question, in which he supposes, though without any reason, that if infants are not baptized, they are necessarily cut off from any participating the benefits of the atonement; why he should think so I cannot tell, but I will attribute it to the "sadly deficient view" which he has taken "of the love of God with respect to the infants," as it is more charitable than the supposition that he had intended to cast upon us the odium of an opinion most erroneous in itself, and not in the least degree countenanced by us. His words were, "if infants were cut off, why were they cut off? it must have been either in mercy or judgment; in mercy it could not be." This is quite true; but why suppose that they were cut off at all? the scriptures do not teach it, neither do the Latter-day Saints; on the contrary, the scriptures bear record, and we believe, that as much as was lost by Adam's transgression, so much we regain by the atonement of Christ; or in other words, "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Hence, neither infants nor adults have need of baptism until they themselves become actual transgressors; but when this is the case, and we have been awakened to a sense of our sad condition, we can then joyfully avail ourselves of the ordinances of the house of God, and by being born of water and the spirit, become new creatures in Christ Jesus, inasmuch as we believe the gospel, and do heartily renounce our sins. Mr. Osborne next cited the authority of one of the (so called) fathers of the church. His words are as follows:—"Irenæus, who was acquainted with Polycarp, and he with St. John, tells us that it (infant baptism) was practised in the early ages from the days of the apostles." This may be true, for many errors besides this were taught and practised very early; in fact, the "mystery of iniquity" commenced its operations as early as the days of St. Paul, and it is probable that the Apostle made use of the words of our text in view of these very heresies. The antiquity of errors is no proof of their truth, and if Irenæus is the best authority on this point, then bad is the best, for the very same Irenæus gravely informs us of a false case, in stating, that when the Harlot Rahab concealed the three spies, she concealed the *Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*. Many other absurd ideas were entertained by these ancient writers, and as for unanimity there is none to be expected from them. Origen is frequently quoted in support of infant baptism, but I think his testimony will have very little weight with any one who is acquainted with his inconsistent ideas on other subjects; for instance, he says that "the Holy Spirit was *created* by the Son, by the word." Another of these notable characters (St. Chrysostom, I believe,) says that in a certain country where he had been, he there saw people with only *one eye*, which was in the *centre* of their foreheads, and moreover, that they carried their heads *under their arms!* So much for the ancient fathers.

Mr. Osborne continued by making an assertion of the correctness of which he himself seemed to be doubtful. Said he, "not until the sixth, if not the tenth century, were there any dissents from this opinion." Now if Mr. Osborne is no more certain upon this particular than to be doubtful whether it was in the sixth or tenth century that dissents concerning this doctrine took place, it would have been better [illegible] to have avoided making the assertion at all; however he seems to have quite overlooked the fact that infant baptism was disputed as early as the third century.

Our divine endeavored to draw a comparison between infant baptism, and the oath of allegiance, but in this comparison he failed most signally; he said, "the oath of allegiance, does it not bind the children also? if the parents take the oath, do they not take it for the children as well?" And again, "it would be absurd to suppose that the children, when arrived at manhood, should take a fresh oath." Here, observe, the first parallel would exempt children from baptism when young or in infancy, because their parents' baptism served for them, as did the parental oath; and the second would exclude them from it when of a riper age, because, as Mr. O. would have it, such a thing would be absurd. When, then, are they to be baptized? According to Mr. Osborne's comparison they never would, and so far from supporting infant baptism, this comparison actually confutes it.

The next objection raised by our divine was, that "no advocate of adult baptism can find any prohibition of *infant baptism*." I reply neither is there any prohibition of *infant communion*, nor of the absurd practice of *baptizing bells*, (a custom formerly observed in those countries where Popery prevailed.) If the absence of a direct and definite prohibition of infant baptism be a sufficient warranty for its observance, then we shall have equally good reasons for *infant communion*. It is clear that Mr. Osborne,s argument proves either too much or nothing at all.

Our rev. objector's next argument was as follows:—"They say, 'he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;' now this argument would carry them to this, if they cannot believe they cannot be saved." Here Mr. Osborne not only seems to have forgotten that there were the words of Jesus, merely quoted by us, but he also assumes that we believe in infants *having faith* and *being baptized*, which is not the case. He endeavors also to make it appear that his conclusion is deducible from our own views of baptism; but let me, once for all, state that a full, free, and sufficient atonement was made for original sin, so infants are not under condemnation on that account; and having committed no sins themselves, they have no need of baptism for the remission of any. The error consists in applying the words in question to the case of infants.

Mr. Osborne next says, that "immersion cannot be the order of God, because it will not meet the case of every one." How, says he, "can any one be immersed in a desert, where there is little or no water!" How, indeed! say I, not at all; but as there are no inhabitants except travelers in such deserts, and these never stay long on this very account, they would soon travel on their camels and dromedaries to a place where there was sufficient water; indeed we have the account of St. John doing so for this very reason. As to the impossibility of baptizing in the Polar regions, I would state that those parts of the Polar regions which are inhabited are not destitute of a sufficiency of unrozen water wherein they could baptize; even if they were, the inhabitants, traveling as they do with great swiftness upon the ice, sometimes by means of skates and at others with sledges, would soon arrive at water at such a temperature as would admit of baptism being administered with even a considerable degree of comfort. Mr. Osborne says, that "Immersion is a dangerous mode," but it is proved by the experience of millions, that it is not more pregnant with danger than benefit. In fact, a few minutes or seconds immersion in cold water in any season of the year is highly beneficial, and is strongly recommended by the faculty. As for the possibility of accidents, this would be the result of carelessness, and not of the mode of baptism.

The following passages were next quoted in favor of sprinkling:—"I will pour out my spirit upon him that is thirsty;" "the Holy Ghost fell upon them;" "I will sprinkle clean water upon you." With regard to the two first passages I will simply observe that they have no reference whatever to baptism, but to the Holy Spirit alone; neither has the latter any allusion to this ordinance, which will the plainer appear upon a perusal of the context, from which we gather,—first that the event is still future, inasmuch as the houses of Israel are not yet gathered to their own land, for in the 25th verse we are informed that *then* is the time when this sprinkling will take place. It is evident therefore, that if it referred to baptism we are all baptizing considerably *before* the time specified: secondly, from the gramatical construction of the passage, we learn that whenever it is fulfilled, *God himself* will be the agent. From these resons it is plain that the sprinkling here spoken of does not refer to baptism. If it did, then the example of Jesus, and the practice of the apostles, would be utterly at variance with the passage in question, inasmuch as they baptized by immersion (a fact which can be proved both by the scriptures and history,) whereas the passage in Ezekiel's propheey speaks of sprinkling.

Mr. Osborne next observed that "the Greek word—*baptizo*, has twenty-three different significations, such as *dip, plunge*, or *immerse*." But how does this support the idea of sprinkling? Not at all; any one in his senses will perceive that it is fatal to it, and instead of being an argument against us, it is one in our favor. He further said, "then great stress is laid upon four Greek prepositions; 1,411 times those prepositions are used in such a manner as to favor sprinkling." This I shall meet by observing that it is a gross error; the result of a most tortuous perversion and misapplication of scripture langunge, strained to support a point which has no foundation in Holy Writ. Mr. Osborne continued by observing, that "if these Greek prepositions must mean *two and in*, in one case, they must in another, and then we must believe in the absurdity that Jesus actually went *into* the mountain, instead of *on to* it. It will be perceived from this, that his intention was to set aside those words, so that they should not favor immersion; but I will now act upon his suggestion, and apply the rule the other way, and we shall then see that his argument in this case is equally as futile as the preceding ones.

According to Mr. Osborne, if these prepositions must have a certain meaning in one case, they must have the same meaning in all other cases; if, therefore, *on to* and *on* be the proper meanings of these prepositions in one case, they must be so in another; then we must understand that Joseph was laid *on* a pit, and there was no water *on* the pit; instead of Uzziah going *into* the temple, we must understand that he went *on to* it; we must also read that Noah went *on to* the ark, instead of *into* it; our father who art *on* heaven, instead of *in* heaven. Some may say, "how then, when reading the scriptures, are we to know which interpretation is right, since the Greek word is capable of both?" I answer, the nature of the case will always decide; for the nature of a mountain is such that no one in taking a walk need go *into* or right under the soil to do so; whereas the nature of baptism is an *immersion* of the body in water.

The next objection was that the 3,000 could not have been *immersed* in one day. But let us bring facts to bear upon the case:—Elder John Clinton, president of the Birmingham conference, on one occasion baptized thirty-nine in forty minutes; at this rate, the Twelve Apostles alone could have baptized them all in four hours seventeen minutes, and as they commenced early in the morning, (soon after nine o'clock,) they could have had intervals of rest, so as not to experience any inconvenience from continuing in the water long at a time; moreover the apostles, being fishermen and other like occupations, were no doubt inured to hardships, and especially exposed to the elements, and were therefore prepared for such occasions as the one in question. But we have good reason to conclude that the twelve apostles were not the only administrators in this great baptism; for in Acts ii. 1, we are informed that they were *all in one place*, the number being 120. Acts i. 15. Of this number no doubt the seventy whom Jesus had commissioned formed a part, and it is very unlikely that they would remain as idle spectators; therefore, taking these into the number of administrators, the 3,000 could have been baptized in half an hour.

Mr. Osborne next said that "the 3d, 4th, and 5th verses of the 6th of Romans have a reference to something altogether spiritual, because there is no similarity or point of comparison between the *baptism* of a believer and the *death* of Christ." This is quite true; surely Mr. Osborne must have known better than to think that we endeavor to draw a compurison between a baptism and a death; but this is one among the many absurd things that men will say and endeavor to apply to us, in order to make their own case appear good. However, let me tell Mr. Osborne, that the comparison lies in the *burial* and *baptism* both of these implying, in their very nature, a complete *overwhelming* or *covering* of the body; and St. Paul, in these very verses, makes an allusion to the mode of baptism by comparing it to the burial of Christ, as it is written, we are *buried with him by baptism into death*, that like as he was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so should we also walk in newness of life." And again, "if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death we shall be also in the likeness of his ressurrection." Among those who have written upon this subject, and have understood these verses to have allusion to the mode of baptism, I may mention Grotius, Hall, Whitby, Schudder, Saurin, Newton, Davenant, Luther, Calvin, and many others, so that *we* are not alone in our view of the meaning of these verses.

The next objection was that "baptism by water is the sign of baptism of the spirit;" but for this there is not the least shadow of evidence, and on that account Mr. Osborne did not adduce any. If it were true, and I were to draw the analogy correctly, I should say, in Mr. Osborne's own words, "if we are no longer under the influence of the Spirit, then we are under the influence of the water, it is a very poor affair indeed, and of very little assistance towards our salvation."

Mr. Osborne then related an anecdote of a Baptist who told him that he believed some of his (the Baptist's) children were lost, and others were saved. In commenting upon which, our reverend objector said, "If baptism gives a man such super-horrible views of the destiny of his own family, God deliver me from such." Here Mr. Osborne falls into the vulgar practice of substituting claptrap for argument, and of attaching to others the ill consequences of a belief they do not hold. Here, observe, the Baptist could have had no allusion to baptism, when saying the words which Mr. Osborne repeated, because he of course did not believe in infant baptism: therefore the cause of his doubts must be found elsewhere, and that will be in the doctrine of *predestination*, which is held very strictly by many of the Baptists.

Our divine next quoted the words "neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth anything, but a new creature," just as if baptism was meant. Any one will perceive that it is circumcision, and not baptism that is here spoken of, unless he be blind or unable to read.

"If you break the law, your baptism is of no use," said Mr. Osborne, but I suspect that even some of those whom Mr Osborne himself has baptized are not quite infallible; in fact this we can gather from their own words, even in their most pious moments, when they will acknowledge that they are "miserable sinners." Hence their baptism is of no use, any more than any one's else, according to Mr. Osborne's own words. But is it not written that "if we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness!" And, again, are we not enjoined to pray that God will us forgive our tresspasses! It is possible that persons who have been baptized, and have entered into covenant with God, may sin and be overtaken in faults, but still their baptism *has been*, and still is of use, as an initiatory ordinance, and as an ordinance for the remission of sins that are past; and being by this ordinance made the adopted sons and daughters of God, they are entitled to greater favor, and more free forgiveness, inasmuch as they repent and do not wilfully persevere in sin. We have an High Priest who ever liveth to make intercession for us.

Having tried all Mr. Osborne's objections by right reason, and found them wanting in power to overturn the truth, let us hold fast the conclusion that adult baptism by immersion for the remission of sins is still unshaken, and is firmly founded on the word of God. Being a principal of truth, it is therefore mighty, and truth being mighty it must prevail.

I would therefore exhort all within the hearing of my voice to make no delay, but "*arise and be baptized, and wash away your sins, calling on the name of the Lord*," so shall you have the witness of the Spirit, by which you shall also come in possession of principles and power so as to overcome and prevail, and be enabled to endure unto the end, which principles and power I beseech my Heavenly Father to bestow more abundantly upon his Saints, and though they be a little lower than the angels, to crown them with loving kindness and everlasting joy, and may the peace of God for ever dwell in your bosoms for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

From the Millennial Star.

Are the Father and the Son two Distinct Persons!

(*Concluded.*)

When the Spirit of God descended upon Jesus after his baptism, a voice was heard from heaven, "Saying, this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—(Matthew iii., 17.) Here then is a separate distinct person uttering his voice out of heaven at the same time that his son was on the earth. Again, when Jesus was crucified "he said, Father into thy hands I commend my Spirit." Here is proof, the most positive, that there was a person called the Father existing independently, not only of the flesh, but of the spirit of Jesus that dwelt in the flesh. How could Jesus commend his spirit into the hands of the Father, unless the spirit of Jesus was one person and the Father another? Again, after the ascension of Christ, the martyr Stephen "being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God; and said, behold I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God." Stephen saw two persons, and one standing on the right hand of the other.

When Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon had the heavens opened to them on the 16th of February, 1832, they bore testimony as follows: "The Lord touched the eyes of our understanding, and they were opened, and the glory of the Lord shone round about; and we beheld the glory of the Son on the right hand of the Father, and received of his fulness; and saw the holy angles and they who are sanctified before his throne, worshipping God and the Lamb, who worship him forever and ever. And now, after the many testimonies which have been given of him, this is the testimony, last of all, which we give of him, that he lives; for we saw him, even on the right hand of God, and we heard the voice bearing record that he is the only begotten of the Father," &c.

In the first vision which Joseph Smith received in the Spring of the year 1820, (he being between fourteen and fifteen years of age,) both the Father and the Son, while he was praying, appeared unto him. He says: "When the light rested upon me, I saw two personages, whose brightness and glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name, and said—(*pointing to the other.*) This is my beloved Son, hear him. Thus we find that the visions both of the ancient and modern prophets agree, and clearly demonstrate the existence of two distinct persons—the Father and Son.

But, says the objector, Jesus is frequently called God, not only in the Scriptures of the New Testament, but in the Book of Mormon, and if he is God, how can he have a Father who is also called God, unless there are more Gods than one? We answer, that so far as *persons* and *substance* are concerned, there are more Gods than one; but when we speak of their perfections, attributes, or nature, they are one. Jesus and the Father are two persons—two substances, but one in wisdom, one in power, one in glory. Jesus prayed that his disciples might be made one, as he and the Father are one. Now, if Jesus and the Father are one person, then if his prayer be answered, all his discipless will become one person, losing their individual identities. This would be a monstrous absurdity. Therefore, if his disciples retain their separate distinct identities, and yet are made perfect in one, even as the Father and Son are one, then it follows that the Father and Son are distinct persons as well as his disciples. If the oneness of the disciples consists, not in person, but in the nature of their power, and glory, and other perfections, then it must be in this sense alone, that the Father and Son are one; hence, there is one God, and only one, when we speak of the perfections and attributes, but there is a plurality of Gods, when we speak in reference to persons and substance.

Jesus says, they were called "*Gods unto whom the word of God came*;" and as there were a plurality of persons to "whom the word of God came," there must have been a plurality of Gods. Yet, all these inspired men or Gods, when they are exalted into the presence of God the Father and God the Son, will be one with them, not in person, but in glory and in concert of action, in the fulfilment of the great purposes of Jehovah. If according to the words of Jesus, inspired men, are Gods, there will be a great company of Gods redeemed from this creation, to say nothing of the countless myriads who have been redeemed from the infinity of worlds which have existed in the regions of endless space.

Both the Scriptures and the Book of Mormon represent Christ to be both the Father and Son. How, enquires the objector, can there be another person called the Father when Jesus is called Father! We reply, that Jesus is nowhere called *his own* Father, but he is called—"The Father,"—"The Eternal Father"—"The Everlasting Father"—The very eternal Father of heaven and of earth." There is no mystery in all these expressions, any more than there would be in calling Adam or any other man with a family, both *Father* and *Son*. Adam is truly the *father* of the fleshy bodies of all the human race, and he is also just as truly a son of God by creation; indeed Matthew calls Adam a "son of God." Therefore, Adam like every other man with a family, is both *father* and *son*. Because Adam was the father of the human family, this did not hinder him from being the son of another separate distinct personage called God: so likewise, because the spirit of Jesus, before he dwelt in the flesh, was the Father of the heaven and earth, by being its author and creator, this did not hinder him from having a Father of his own who was a distinct person from himself, as much so as every father and son.

The prophet Abinadi has beautifully illustrated this in a prediction relating to the first coming of Christ: he says. "God himself shall come down among the children of men, and shall redeem his people; and because he dwelleth in flesh, he shall be called the Son of God: and having subjected the flesh to the will of the Father, being the Father and the Son; the Father because he was conceived by the power of God; and the Son because of the flesh; thus becoming the Father and Son: and they are one God, yea, the very eternal Father of heaven and of earth; and thus the flesh becoming subject to the spirit, or the Son to the Father, being one God, suffereth temptations," &c. Here we have the reasons given why he was called the Father: it was "because he was conceived by the power of God" Among the great family of spirits, Jesus was "the first born of every creature." His spirit, being "conceived by the power of God" before the worlds were made, became the Father of the present heaven and earth, and afterwards came and dwelt in flesh, and became the Son. He subjected the flesh to the will of the spirit, or in other words, he subjected his own body of flesh, wherein he became the Son, to the will of the spirit that dwelt in it, which was called the Father, not the Father of himself, but the Father of Heaven and earth, by being its Author, Creator and Redeemer. The Father of this creation, in subjecting his own tabernacle of flesh to his own will, was at the same time subjecting both his body and spirit to the will of *his* Father who sent him. Thus, Jesus became both Father and Son, and at the same time, there was another being distinct from himself who was *his* Father, by whom he was conceived, and with whom he dwelt before the present order of creation existed.

He is called the "*Everlasting*" or "*Eternal* Father" because he will throughout all ages of eternity remain the Father of his own creations: hence the relationship of Father must be "*everlasting*" or "*eternal*." Though this relationship may have had a beginning—it can have no end. Many have supposed that the terms "*everlasting*" and "*eternal*" when applied to the Father, must be without *beginning* as well as without *end*, but this is not necessarily true; for our bodies of flesh and bones after the resurrection will endure forever, that is, they are everlasting and eternal bodies, yet they had a beginning; so with the New Heavens and the New Earth; they will have a beginning, but will have no end; they will be everlasting and eternal: so likewise, there was a time when the spirit of Jesus was begotten, and when he began to be the Father of this heaven and this earth, but there will never be an end to this rela-

tionship; hence it will be everlasting and eternal, having a beginning, but having no end.

Much more might be said, concerning the Father and Son, and the relation which they sustained to each other before the present worlds were made, and the relation which has since existed, and will continue to exist throughout all ages to come, but enough has been said to demonstrate beyond all successful controversy, that the Father and Son are two personages; no true believer in divine revelation, can very easily deny, these plain and pointed testimonies. With these remarks we close this brief article, praying that the word and Spirit of truth may enlighten every honest heart, that they may grow up in "the knowledge of things as they were, as they are, and as they are to come," until they are perfected and shall receive a fulness of the glory of the Father and the Son.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 6, 1850.

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☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

The package of St. Louis papers, No. 21, Vol. 1, of the Guardian was sent from St. Joseph, Mo., on the Steamer "*Highland Mary.*"

Never failing signs of Apostacy in this Church.

There are divers spirits abroad in the world, and it is our duty to try them by our own experience, by the word of God, and by the spirit of truth.

Among no other people will Satan appear in so many different shapes and forms to deceive as among our own. The reason is obvious. He dreads our power more than that of any other people, from the fact that his kingdom stands the most in danger from the united efforts of the Saints. He, therefore, ever has and ever will seek to divide us, that he may destroy his most potent enemy.

If he can succeed so far as to make a man believe that he has a priesthood so high and dignified that he cannot be called to an account for his course and conduct, know ye that he has gained a victory over that man that will force him to feel the weight of the Savior's words: "He that exalteth himself shall be abased." Whoever does not gather with the body and with the council, scatter abroad. It matters not how high their standing, or how responsible their calling. When you see a man that claims to have received great appointments and callings through men that are dead, and shun the instructions of the living who are duly authorized of Heaven and Earth to instruct, you see a sectarian who believes in the authority of dead apostles, but rejects the authority of living ones. When you see a man in high authority in the church that claims he is one with the Council, and does not meet with them, except when forced or constrained to do it, you may know that that man is a hypocrite, and speaks not the truth, neither the honest sentiments of his heart. When you see a man that has something wonderful to tell you, but wishes to conceal it from time to time, that he may learn more and more, and seems fearful to have his name known, know ye that that man lacks the independence of a Saint, and feels no permanent foundation within himself. Good Lord and good Devil, he knows not who will prevail, or into whose hands he may fall.

If a man has no compromise with that which is in the dark, let him shine in the full light of truth, in the councils of the Saints. If you know your neighbor's house to be on fire, will you suppress that knowledge till you get more light? Or will you raise the cry of fire at once, that the smallest spark may be extinguished before it is blown into a flame, and flies beyond your control.

The foregoing are symptoms of apostacy, and should be a warning to every honest heart to avoid all such influences.

We have men here who have been foiled, not in their attempts to do good, but in their attempts to exert an improper influence;—an influence injurious to the prosperity of the Church. These men may go to the Valley, and may think to exert an influence there that will create a rod for our back; when under other circumstance they never would have gone at all. Well, we are willing to take a few lashes for the sake of sending such persons where they can be kept within proper bounds.

There are some who would like to direct Br Hyde's pen when he writes: and they seem to feel wonderful, even if the feather of his quill happens to fan their brow. But Br. Hyde means no harm if he does say, that while he is an Editor, he will write about as his conscience directs him; with all due respect, however, for the wisdom of the wise. But when some of these very precise folks get to the Valley and lay in their complaints against Bro. Hyde, they will forget to tell what they themselves have done that caused Bro. Hyde to throw a shot ahead of them now and then, unless we remind them in season, not only to tell the truth, "but the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." But there are many true men that are going to the Valley who will tell the whole truth and that is all we ask. The person who will reap the benefits and blessings of this kingdom, will listen to and respect the advice and counsel of the authorities of the church here, and also in the Valley, without murmuring a great deal. They will do all they can to gather up and emigrate to the Salt Lake this spring and summer, and will spare no reasonable pains to consolidate the energies of the people and rally them round the lawful standard. They will not only set their faces towards Zion, but travel onward towards the city. But those whose faces and words are with the church and council, professedly, yet, like the crab, retreating backwards all the time, will soon drop into a muddy, watery hole; and will be out of sight.

The Mill-Dam Again.

Mr. Meeks feels much wronged by the loss of his mill-dam, &c. Last year there was some talk of pulling it down, and Mr. M. came to our Conference in April and wished to know the mind of the people concerning his mill and dam. He was then told that his mill-dam was not a matter that came under the jurisdiction of our conference; but so far as we were concerned as citizens, we should be pleased to have a mill there: but we could not take the responsibility of saying that he was at liberty to put one up in that section. The people residing in the immediate vicinity were the proper tribunal for him to appeal to. We were not likely to be injured by the flowing of a great quantity of land. Mr. Meeks, though not a member of our church, is a friendly and well disposed citizen and we are sure that it was out of no ill feelings towards him that his dam was torn down. The leaders and master spirits that concocted the job and executed it, were not Mormons, and we could not control their action.

However much we deplore what may be termed a mob, we cannot say that any people should suffer what they verily believe to be a cause of sickness and death in their midst, when there is no legal steps that they can take to remove the nuisance.

Our conscience will not allow us to bind such burdens upon men's shoulders that we should be unwilling to bear. If there are other causes that led to the deed, the people are less justifiable.

We heared that nothing would be done until Mr. Meeks was notified to be present. Mr. M. says that he was not notified; and that if he had been notified of their positive intention, he would have proposed some compromise.

We are sorry to see Mr. Meeks' property destroyed; for we believe him to be a worthy and good citizen. We know, at least, nothing to the contrary of him. [illegible] into our head that a mill-dam was the cause of sickness and death in our family and among our friends, we would either remove ourselves, or contrive some way to remove the dam. The people there may have been in favor of erecting the mill and dam, and even turned out, as good neighbors should do, and assisted in the work. But on experiencing the prejudicial influences that it had upon their health, they might have had just grounds and good cause to change their minds. But Mr Meeks ought to have been notified and pressed to be present before the work of destruction began, if he were not; and his terms of compromise heard.

Do You want to Sell Your Farm!

Yes! is the reply that is made by nearly all. Put it in good order then; have the fences permanent and strong, and make every thing about the premises look pleasing and prosperous. Spring is now about opening, much is depending, whether or not you sell your place on its being in good condition and nicely ornamented with growing crops of all kinds needed for man and beast. The holydays are over, and now the jolly lads may sing their song at the plow handles, and the merry maids may begin to make their butter and cheese—plant their flower gardens—perform the general duties of the domestic circle; and may take daily lessons on the old fashioned piano, too much despised in these *genteel and fashionable* times: We mean the spinning wheel. Animation, industry and reasonable perseverance in laudable and honorable pursuits tend to promote our health, prolong our days and to sweeten the cup of our earthly bliss. We may create the comforts of life around us, and be able to dispense a favor, now and then, to the worthy and honest poor, who, in turn, will bless our name and memory, and stamp success upon our future exertions. Nature seldom fails to reward those who lend a hand to aid her in her enterprises. Her productions exhale an odor which proves to be the essence of life and health to those who delight in her employment.

Tithing.

We wish it distinctly understood that we have been appointed agent by the Church in the Valley to collect and receive tithing; and we also have our instructions how to lay it out. It is not unfrequently the case that men are prevailed upon to lend their money, or to part with it on some principle to unauthorized persons. Your money is your own, and of course you are at liberty to dispose of it as you will: but if you wish to benefit the Church by tithing or by a donation, keep your money in your own hands till you come to this place and see the books and the documents for yourselves. It is expected that every man who emigrates to this place, and all that are here, who have hearts and purses that will allow them, to pay their tithing and to make their donations to the agent that is duly authorized to act in the premises.

The reason of our being thus particular is, because there are men running about borrowing and begging money here and there under the pretence of helping the poor and relieving the Church: when the truth is, they wish often to vest it in some wild and foolish or fanciful speculation that will do no good to themselves nor to any one else. We had sufficient experience in these matters, in the dissolution of the "English and American Joint Stock Company." That system made gluttons of the few and skeletons of the many; yet it was for the blessed poo:——to support the idle in luxury and extravagance.

Don't count the chickens too soon. Eggs may be hatched; but to count the chickens before they are hatched, is rather an ill omen, and portends disappointment and chagrin, according to the position of the stars in our horoscope. Never mind, it is a satisfaction to some men to learn that fire will burn their fingers if they only handle it; and to tax the industrous to support the idle is the way of the world. If men are too penurious to sacrifice to God, the devil then comes along with a scheme of speculation completely coated over with butter and honey, and the greedy and simple swallow it down at sight; but soon after complain of pain in the stomach. Look out for a "pig to be shaved" next, or somebody else equally wise.

Humbuggery, gullibility, and deception are so much the order of the day, that it is almost enough to make an honest man run crazy—a wise man to become a hermit, a philanthropist a misanthrope; and to create in the heart, of a true christian a desire to go hence. If men would wait until they get counsel from the *proper source*, they might often have less cause to complain of being minus in their financial resources.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, by a Mr. Jones, "to strenghten the military arm of the State, and to enable the Governor to provide for the defence of the people," &c. It authorizes the appropriation of $200,000 to the arming and equipping of 30,000 soldiers, and directs the Governor to ascertain what means are in the possession of the State for casting cannon, making muskets, swords, &c.

Valley Coin.

The following from the St. Louis Intelligencer we copy for the benefit of all concerned. The St. Louis folks should have done as we have here. We have taken that coin at no definite value; but have agreed to allow for it whatever it was worth at the mint. We are satisfied, from our own observation, that the twenty dollar pieces are worth more than $17; but if that is all that is given at the mint; it will tend to establish their value throughout the country. We believe that these twenty dollar pieces contain more pure gold than two ten dollar pieces of United States' coin. Yet we do not profess to be overwise in the knowledge of the value of metals; but we will venture to say that Iron is of more real value than gold. The Intelligencer says the Mormons are a fast people." They are! Mobocracy would never let them be slow. Moreover it requires a fast people to keep up with these electrical times. Perhaps it may be said again in a time to come by some that are not so fast as the Mormons, that they are a "fast people," when they are nicely entered the celestial port, and the gate closed against the more tardy: but we trust that the Intelligencer man will not be among those who come afterwards and say open to us—while the Mormons inside, put their thumb to their nose and significantly say, "*you can't come it.*"

SALT LAKE GOLD COIN.—We were shown a telegraphic dispatch received by Messrs. E. W. Clark & Bros., from Philadelphia, which states that this coin has recently been tested at the mint, and that it is worth only $17, and not $20, as it imports on the face. We understand that a large amount of this coin has recently been brought to this city, and in receiving it, our citizens had better take care that they do not [illegible] This coin is gotten up by the Mormons at the Great Salt Lake, and as we said the other day, they are a "fast" people.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

Cows and Work Oxen.

There will evidently be a scarcity of the above kind of stock in this section to meet the demand this coming Spring for the emigration. We would advise every one to bring all the good work steers, milch cows and young stock that he can. Mules are dear and not so profitable to go to the Salt Lake as five and six year old steers. Mules would be best to cross the Plains and Mountains, provided the emigrant goes to the Mines or to the Pacific Coast. Ponies, good horses and indifferent ones will sell here for what they are worth.

Prime work oxen are worth from	-	$50 to $70
do. cows do	do -	$12 to $15
do horses, do	do -	$65, $80 and $100
Common horses do	do -	$40 to $55

Young Cattle are as good property as can be brought here, or as can be taken to the mountains. The above kinds of stock are perfectly good here to buy farms and improvements. We presume that every claim in Pottawatamie county might be bought with cows, oxen, horses, and young cattle, only bring enough of them.

Washington.

By private letters from Washington, we learn that the slavery question is likely to trammel and fetter Congress so completely that it will not be able to do any business that may touch, directly or remotely, this exciting subject. New States and Territories will stand but a poor chance to gain admission into the Union before the Union itself may be dissolved.

We could hope for better things; but the leading politicians in the North and in the South appear to have taken a firm stand. The South is full of fire and smoke and the North full of firmness and decision upon this subject; and both parties possess the elements of separation. Is there not a master spirit that will volunteer his influence to pull up the stakes of both parties by modifying and tempering things down to a proper medium and consistency? But the frequency of this question only seems to excite ridicule and contempt. So we will content ourself with the faith that it will be right, turn which way it will. What we cannot prevent, we must say will work for good.

Agency at this Office for the Sale of Land Claims.

Emigrants from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to

D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Devil.

For the information of some enquiring minds, we would say that "our devil" is a printer's errand boy. But as to Cain's wife, we cannot trace her pedigree; but if the Methodist minister said she was an Ourang Outang, we should believe him, if we have that "*charity that believeth all things.*". There was probably a town in the land of Nod, inhabited by ourang outangs: and perhaps Cain paid his addresses to one of the fair who in turn rewarded him with her *paw*. If we may judge from appearances in the world, their union has had a singular influence upon the human race.

Citizens of Fremont County.

Agents for emigrating companies are already arriving in this town. Horses, Mules, Cows and Oxen will be wanted here. Also, Bacon and Flour, and many other articles that you may have, and likewise, wish to sell. This town will be the Emigrants' Rendezvous. Now suppose you advertise your property in the Guardian, at least, such as you know emigrants will want, that we may all know exactly where it can be had. It will cost you but little in comparison to the benefits that may accrue to you; and while you may throw some few five dollars in our way, we may throw some few five hundred dollars in your way.

A Veto on the reported Arrest of Gen. Wilson by the Citizens of Salt Lake.

The following letter from the Hon. Truman Smith, Senator from Connecticut, our native State, addressed to Doctor John M. Bernhisel, agent at Washington City, from Deseret, and published in the WASHINGTON GLOBE, fully confirms our opinion of the great cry about the arrest of Gen. Wilson and Mr. Pomeroy by the citizens of the Valley.

We trust that it will be the pride and ambition of the citizens of Salt Lake to Honor and support the good name under all circumstances, which Gen. Wilson has given them. We feel confident in assuring our friends in the the Valley that the spirit of old '76 is still at head quarters in Washington, though the spirit of a Nero and of a Caligula may have predominated in portions of Missouri and Illinois. Let the past slide into the ocean of eternity and there come in contact with elements powerful enough to cut asunder and dissolve in liquid fire every unholy combination against us from whose murderous hands the earth has drank the blood of our best and dearest friends.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In conformity with the wish expressed in your late note, I subjoin an extract from a letter which I have recently received from General John Wilson, of Missouri, dated at the City of the Great Salt Lake, September 6, 1849; he being on his way to California, in the public service, if I mistake not, as Indian agent, or sub-agent. General Wilson is a gentleman of mature years and of the first respectability. Implicite reliance can therefore be placed in the accuracy of his statements. I will add that it gives me much satisfaction to [illegible] you this means of repelling injurious statements recently put afloat, and also to learn, as I do, from a source so trustworthy, the good conduct, order, and happiness of your people in the Great Salt Lake country. And as they are in the interior of this continent, separated by vast deserts and mountains from the scenes of disorder and confusion, in which they were so long involved in Missouri and Illinois, it is my desire that they should become a great, prosperous and truly Christian community. With sentiments of true respect, I am faithfully yours.

TRUMAN SMITH.

For Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, Agent at Washington from the Salt Lake country. Extract from the letter referred to in the above note:

"A more orderly, earnest, industrious, and civil people I have never been among than these, (meaning the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City) and it is incredible how much they have done in the wilderness in so short a time. In this city, which contains now, as I believe, about from four to five thousand inhabitants, I have not met in a citizen a single idler, or any person who looks like a loafer. Their prospects for crops are fair, and there is a spirit and energy in all that you see that cannot be equalled in any city of any size that I have ever been in, and I will add, not even in "Old Connecticut."

Olive Oil.

We have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Speculation.

By recent accounts, half the men of Upper Missouri are going to the Gold Mines; and we hear they are selling off their stock, young cattle, &c. There is a chance for making money by buying their young stock and giving it a chance to grow. We say to every body in this country, raise all the stock you can, for it is always in good demand here.

The Cuba Expedition Started Again—Rendezvousing out of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

News has been received here, for some days past, by the administration, that the Cuba revolutionists are again at work—that they have raised large sums of money—that their expedition is again pretty well under way—that they have plenty of arms, munitions of war &c., &c., but that now they will act according to law—that they will not concentrate their forces here, in the United State—nor rendezvous here—nor organize here—but assemble altogether at a fixed time, say at the Isthmus of Darien, or it may be in Yucatan, or it may be on some island, the *pocus in quo*, if agreed upon, not yet being known.

The head-quarters of these revolutionists is at one of the hotels in this city, from whence they are carrying on operations upon a grand scale. One of the largest theatres of their operation is in New York city.

In the Senate, on the 31st ult., Mr. Felch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting additional compensation to certain Land Officers for locating Military Land Warrants.

Mr. Douglass offered the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, on the usual emigrant line from the Missouri River to the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, a sufficient military movable force to protect all emigrants to Oregon and California.

Mr. Mason presented a bill, drawn by an eminent lawyer, relative to the recapture and surrender of fugitive slaves, which was supposed to be a more acceptable one than that reported to the Judiciary Committee. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Cheap Postage.

The "Cheap Postage Association" of New York, are doing all they can to effect a postal reform, and as all parties seem to fall in with their recommendation, to have all prepaid letters of half an ounce reduced to a uniform payment of two cents, we cannot see any obstacle in the way of accomplishing so desirable a reform. Such a reform would quadruple the number of letter writers in the U. States. That, and the abrogation of all charge on newspapers within fifty miles of their place of publication, together with the annihilation of the franking privilege, would mark their consummation as an era worthy of a government whose mission evidently is to sow the seeds of intelligence and the true science of self government broadcast throughout our own and other lands.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mill Dam.

Whereas, an article has appeared in the Guardian of the 6th of February, from a responsible person residing on Musquito creek, in the vicinity of Mr. Meek's mill, which states that he (Meek,) had no encouragement to build the dam. This is, therefore, to certify that any such statement is utterly false, which I am able to prove to a demonstration by many witnesses. It is well known that encouragement was given by the citizens offering to assist in building the dam free of cost, also by a general turn out to raise the mill. It is believed that the deed was perpetrated through an unlawful, selfish, wicked malice which was manifested by cutting away the forebay and headgates, several rods from the creek.

It is well known that sickness prevailed to greater extent above and below, than in the vicinity of the mill; and it is believed by scientific men, that the dam had no tendency to create disease, because ponds of dead water are interspersed all along the Missouri Bottoms.

NATHAN MEEK.

Musquito Creek, Feb. 25, 1850.

From the Hawk Eye.

The Iowa Contested Seat.

The Gazette of yesterday discourses pretty largely on an article which it extracts from the Missouri Republican, in reference to Dan. F. Miller's claims to a seat in Congress. That article states that "Mr. Miller claims that he received 6,591 votes and Mr. [illegible]son 6,471 votes; and that he has a majority of 120 votes." Mr. Thompson endeavors to neutralise this majority and thus retain his seat, by declaring the vote of Kanesville illegal, and asks for longer time to procure evidence. Mr. Miller, to avoid such delay, proposes that the committee lay all the papers before the House, accompanied by a resolution that the election be referred back to the people.

This plea for delay on the part of Mr. Thompson, comes in too late, in our opinion, notwithstanding we know that the Committee on Elections has granted his request. He knew more than a year ago, that Mr. Miller would contest the seat, and he was fully apprised of the grounds on which that contest would be sustained by Mr. Miller. He has had ample time to collect all the information he now proposes to collect, and in taking this course he cannot drive the idea out of the people's minds, that all he now wants is to retain his seat just as long as he possibly can, and that he has taken this method to accomplish his object.

We are surprised that the Gazette—claiming as it does the largest kind of liberty, and a most wondrous love for the dear people—should go against submitting the dicision of this question to that same people. Hear what the editors says on the subject:

"The proposition of Mr. Miller, to refer the election back to the people, is just what was anticipated of him. He knows very well that an investigation of the facts of the committee on elections will show that Mr. Thompson is entitled to the seat, and he is desirous of avoiding the issue. Despairing of making out such a case as will convince Congress of the justness of his claim, his next best chance, he concludes, is to bring the contest again before the people."

When the editor penned the above, he was not aware of the fact, probably, that the committee on elections had UNANIMOUSLY declared Mr. Miller to be entitled to the seat. This, however, is the fact, and now what becomes of the Gazette's argument! A *fair* Congress would have, immediately on *such* a report, awarded the seat to Mr. Miller; but no,—they permit Thompson to keep the seat warm for himself, for ninety days more, to go through a *farce* which was performed more than a year ago. But we must hasten to give the news as we find it in the correspondence of the Missouri Republican of last Saturday. Here it is:—

Iowa Election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850.

The Committee on Elections in the House to-day, decided, that D. F. Miller, Esq., of Iowa, who contests Wm. Thompson's seat (the first Congressional District,) was, from the evidence before them, entitled to his seat, having a majority of 120 votes. They were unanimous.

What action the House will take, remains to be seen. Thompson has put in a plea that the majority of the votes were illegal, and those of aliens and minors. The Locofocos having the majority, may send them back, Miller proffered to have it sent back to-day, but Thompson still says no.

The House will, of course, give him his seat, or send them both back. Don't his constituents (Thompson's,) think themselves complimented in being called foreigners and illegal voters? But so goes Locofocoism.

[Later intelligence advises us, that the House has allowed further time—ninety days—to take testimony in Iowa, in relation to the election. Meanwhile, Thompson will by this means keep his seat.]

We wonder what the Gazette thinks of its former chucklings and asseveration, in relation to this case. It has heretofore *sneered* at the idea of the *possibility* of Mr. Miller's being awarded the seat; but now a committee of five loco focos and four whigs, *unanimously* declare Mr. Miller entitled to the seat! What does Mrs. Grundy say to this?

A Letter dated Salt Lake City, Oct. 18, say:

The Mormons from California brought in much gold. All kinds of merchandize high. Only two small store in the Valley, which contains fifteen thousand persons. There was snow on the mountains and all around the Valley, and at the south pass it was four feet deep.

There was a rumor prevailing that the Missouri emigrants had killed some squaws of Snake Indians, and the tribe were consequently hostile. A battle was fought between the emigrants and Indians.

Livingston and Kinkade, traders at Salt Lake, have cleared $20,000 in two months, have sold out their entire stock in that short time. Another trader by the name of Reese, from New York, has sold four thousand dollars worth in four days.

The grain crop was good and the country prosperous.—[Keokuk Whig & Register.

Who will not take goods there this spring, and buy up the immense quantities of gold brought in from the mines last fall? There are about five thousand more emigrants going to the Valley this spring; and they also will want many goods. Fine chance for speculation this!!

We have received some valuable public documents from Hon. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Washington city. He will please accept our thanks for this favor.

List of Monies received since February 20th, 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

Z. S. Cole, Owensville, $3 00; Joel Hawkins, Monmouth, Ill., $2 00; W. G. Rule, Spencerburgh, Mo., $4 00; Wm. H. Bishop, Ft. Desmoine, Iowa, 50 cents; Sophia Hubbel, Huntington, Conn., $1 00; C. Carbry, St. Joseph, Mo., $3 50; E. M. Kimball, do. do., $1 00; James Pace, do. do., 50c.; Benj. Vancleven, Linden, Mo., $1 00.

MARRIED,

By the Editor, at the Indian Mill Branch, on Thursday, 7th ult. Mr. Danford Atwood, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Garner, both of this County.

On the 24 inst., by the Editor, Mr. Oliver G. Workman, to Miss Susan A. Brown, both of this town.

DIED,

At Musquito Creek, on Sunday 24th ult., of dropsy, JOHN WILLIAM MELVILLE, infant son of Alexander and Jane Melville, (from Scotland,) aged 8 months.

At North Pigeon, Jan. 29th, WILLIAM SELBY, son of Wm. K. and Margaret Parker, aged 3 years and 6 months.

☞ Keokuk Register will please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINE.

A very good article of Malegn or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

AUCTION AGAIN!

ON THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, next will be a chance to buy goods at Auction, at your own prices, at Kelting & Co's. "Ensign of the West."

F. HALL, Auct.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.—1t

CASH WANTED ON GOOD SECURITY.

THE undersigned wish to inform the public, that they intend to go through to the Eastern part of this State; and also to the State of Missouri to purchase cattle, to meet the wants of the emigration at this place. Having every facility, with the exception of a sufficient amount of money, they take this course to let the public have a chance of investing their surplus capital to a good advantage.

Any person, or persons advancing funds towards this enterprise, can have good security for the amount invested, and interest for the use of the capital, or suitable cattle furnished at a fair rate.

For further information enquire of Mr. James Sloan at the Music Hall in this town.

JOHN G. WILKINS,
THOMAS G. WILSON.

Kanesville, March 6th, 1850.—1t*

WORK CATTLE.

TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

I HAVE on hand and for sale 30 yoke of cattle from four to six years old; also, one thousand bushels of wheat which will be converted into flour if timely notice is given. I will likewise purchase a few Land Warrants for which cash or either of the above articles will be paid.

JACOB McKISSICK.

McKissick Grove, Fremont Co., Iowa, March 5, 1850. 3t

ECCE! HOCAGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk; who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

STRAY BULL.

A YOUNG BULL two years old this spring, red and white, no ear marks, came about my premises in August last, and has remained there ever since. The owner can have him by proving property, paying charges, and taking him away.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Upper Crossing on Keg Creek,
March, 6, 1850—3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BENOIST & SAPPINGTON, was dissolved on the 12th day of Febuary, 1850 by mutual consent. P. Sappington, having purchased the entire interest of T. S. Benoist, who retires, wishing to change his business.

H. BENOIST,
P. SAPPINGTON.

P. S. All those having claims against the late firm of Benoist & Sappington, will please present them to Mr. P. Sappington of the late firm, and they will be paid: and it is hoped that all persons indebted to the said firm will promptly pay up.

BENOIST & SAPPINGTON.

St. Francis, March 6, 1850.—2t

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

LOOK! LOOK!!

EEPLOYMENT will be given to a good Cabinet Maker. Also a person acquainted with the Baking Business. Apply soon at J. E. Johnson's Store.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe,** North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the **Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.**

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS,

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would call their attention to their present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c.' which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

having constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon hows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

Steamer St. Joseph Destroyed.

The St. Joseph left New Orleans on Saturday, the 19th instant, with a fair freight and number of passengers. On Wednesday, the 23d, at half past six A. M., when just above Choctaw Island and about 40 miles below the Arkansas, and while in company with the steamer South America—both boats being under full headway and nearly side by side—the larboard boiler of the St. Joseph exploded, killing several persons instantly, and scalding and otherwise injuring between 25 and 30 others. The explosion caused a portion of the upper deck to come in contact with the heated boilers and furnaces below, and in a very few moments the boat was on fire.

In this condition she floated a short distance, and struck against the shore. The South America, which was alongside at the moment of the explosion, was rounded to, and the officers and crew went immediately to the assistance of the burning boat. At one time the flames were nearly subdued, but from the confusion which prevailed, and for want of buckets and hose, they broke out again, in order to save as much of the cargo as possible, it was deemed advisable to scuttle the boat, which, after considerable difficulty and risk, was done. She finally burnt to the water's edge.

Our informant was on the lower deck, and near the boilers at the time, and was thrown to a considerable distance in the river, and after floating four or five miles was rescued by a yawl. He received a severe contusion in the head, and was slightly scalded, but with a comforter thrown from the boat he managed to fasten himself to a piece of timber, and in this manner saved himself until picked up. He was insensible, or nearly so for several hours, and does not know what occurred during the burning of the boat, nor does he know the exact number, or the names, of those lost or injured.

When he returned to the vicinity of the wreck, the boat had sunk, and every thing was comparatively quiet. The books and papers were burnt, and the clerk (Mr. Scott,) was unable to state who or how many persons were lost; but from his recollection he made the total number 18 or 20. Six or seven were instantly killed, among whom were three cabin passengers—(names not recollected by our informant.) A fireman, John Burns; the second cook; pantry boy; and Samuel Staley, third engineer, or striker.

One person was killed by the falling of the iron safe, and the second clerk narrowly escaped, having fallen from the boiler deck with it. The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, was severely scalded, but it is thought will recover. The greatest loss of life was among the deck passengers, some twenty or thirty of whom jumped overboard, and it is supposed that eight or ten were drowned. A number were slightly scalded and bruised. Mr. Baker estimates the whole number of killed and missing at twenty, and the wounded—only two or three of whom are severely so—at thirty.

Nothing of consequence was saved from the wreck, and the officers, passengers and crew lost all their clothes, baggage, &c. The iron safe belonging to the boat, with about $1,700 of the boat's money, and between two and three hundred deposited by passengers, was gotten out, and the money saved. St. Louis Republican.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4th.

A letter dated Cape Haytien, Jan. 16th says a new Tariff has been declared, removing the monopoly in Copper, giving purchasers the privilege to buy whatever they please, at whatever price they can at Port au Prince.

An explosion occurred in Taylor's machine Shop and Printing Press Manufactory on Hager st., near Pearl. It took place early this morning. The engine was in the cellar. St. John, Burr & Co., Hat manufacturers occupied the first floor. The second and third floor was occupied by Taylors. Six heavy power presses and other heavy articles were in the fourth story. Altogether about 150 persons employed in the building. It is supposed that no less than 100 were killed. Instantaneously with the explosion the whole building was raised six feet from the foundation and fell with a terrible crash. Thirty dead bodies were taken from the ruins up to noon. Sixty or seventy bodies are still buried. Various opinions are expressed as to the cause. The general impression seems to be that the boiler was imperfect. A man rescued from the ruins said it was an old steamboat boiler patched up. The proprietors say it was a new one and that the explosion was owing to the frost last night. Great numbers have been drowned, as floods of water have been poured into the building since 8 o'clock this morning. Had the explosion occurred one hour later, the loss of life would have been greater.

DEFICIENCY IN THE COFFEE CROP.— A letter dated Rio, Nov. 24, says:

The favorable advices from Europe, and large arrivals of vessels in ballast from Europe and the United States, for coffee, caused larged purchases to be made from the 1st to the 5th instant, at advancing rates, reducing the stock in first hands to 25,000 bags; since then the chief purchases have been made for Europe, (about 10,000 bags) at 4.550 a 4.650 for good first qualities, or 9 1-2 cents per pound on board. Superiors are held from 4$809 to 5$.

The holders are very firm, seeing so many American vessels in port, and the arrivals of coffee from the interior every day diminishing. Many are of opinion that after the 1st of January very little will remain to come forward.

After estimating the deficiency in the crops of 1848-'7, at 725,000 bags, or 116,000,000 barrels, the writer adds:

We cannot, therefore, look for any decline in prices, although still much above European or American quotations, but rather anticipate higher ones, as the deficiency is more apparent, especially as there are many unlimited orders, and an unusually large number of American and European vessels, expressly for coffee, that must be loaded, and many others will have to leave in ballast only.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 6 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of Slavery. He is now speaking. He proposes to admit California, reduce the boundaries of Texas, and establish a territorial government over all the Territories.

Mr. Clay hoped the resolutions which he had offered would be adopted. He had reflected with great care upon the subject, and knew that they had been conceived in the spirit of harmony and concession.

First, he thought that California with suitable boundaries had a right to be admitted into the Union, as the State of California had more reason for the course she has pursued than Michigan, for what she has done. There had been irregularities but they should be overlooked.

Second. That as slavery does not exist in California, or is not likely to be introduced there, it is inexpedient for Congress to impose slavery restrictions.

Mr. Clay said, I must say from all I have heard or read, from all the witnesses that I have seen, and conversed with, from all that has transpired and is transpiring, I do believe that not on one foot of the territory acquired from Mexico, will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be done by force and the power of public authority.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it being desirable for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States to settle and adjust, amicably, all questions of controversy between them, arising, out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable and just basis therefore,

Resolved—That California, with suitable boundaries, upon her application should be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restrictions in respect to the exclusion or the introduction of slavery within these boundaries.

Resolved—That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territories acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into or its exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of said territories not assigned as boundaries of the proposed State, or California, without abolition of any restriction or condition of subjection of slavery.

Resolved—That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing on a marine League from its mouth, and ending with that river at the southern line of New Mexico, and thence with that line eastwardly and so continuing on the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain.

Resolved—That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of legitimate and bona fide public debts of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States and for which duties of foreign imports were pledged by said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of—— dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after said annexation, but having henceforward become payable to the U. S., and upon the condition also that said States shall by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Resolved—That it is expedient to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, or without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to owners of the slaves within the District.

Resolved—That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the Slave trade in Slaves brought into it from the States or places beyond its limits to be sold therein as merchandize or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

Resolved—That more effectual provision ought to be made by law or resolution for the delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory of the Union.

Resolved—That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade of slaves between slaveholding States; and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular law.

These resolutions, said Mr Clay, involve no sacrifice of any principle. They were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession, not of principle but of matters of feeling merely. He concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, and mutual forbearance for the sake of the Union.

HOUSE—Nothing of interest. Whole day taken up in discussing the mileage question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Baily's revenue bill is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than any other scheme; it gives all the security asked and two thousand dollars over.

Ex-Governor N. S. Brown, of Tennessee, has not been re-nominated for Russia.

Col. Benton has not been in the Senate for three days.

The Treasury Department has issued orders for the discharge of sixteen more clerks in the Department of the Custom House. Orders to the same effect have been transmitted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

It is stated that orders were in concoction for the dismissal of all the officers of the revenue marine, and the future abandonment of the service.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglass presented a petition in favor of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In the House, Mr. Wood announced the death of Mr. R. Dickenson, when the usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—5 P. M.

SENATE—The Compromise Resolutions were called up. Mr. Clay proceeded to remark that he did not propose this measure with any expectation that it would be adopted precisely as he introduced it. If it was susceptable of amendment or modification so as to make it more acceptable, he hoped the change would be made.

His object would be secured if by any means the great question might be settled, and the integrity of the Union preserved. This question must be discussed in a spirit of conciliation, and settled in the spirit of compromise. His object had been to present a measure which would afford a platform upon which both sections might unite.

The question of slavery in his opinion presented two entirely distinct grounds—Slavery within the States.

Congress has no right to interfere with slavery within the States, and if the time should arrive when Congress attempted to so interfere with the institution, then his voice would be for war, then he would feel that the South was bound to resist so unconstitutional and aggressive a measure with all the means which God and nature had placed in her hands. He then pictured the evils of the result of war arising from such a state of things.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9th.

In the Senate the Vice President stated that the first business in order was the petition from Maryland and Delaware, asking the peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Chase spoke in favor of the right of petition, declared that the Senate was bound to receive every petition, no matter what its character; Congress should express its disapprobation by subsequent action; he had no objection to whatever action was taken on this and similar petitions.

Mr. Dayton acknowledged the right of petition, but would vote against this, because it was disrespectful and treasonable in its nature.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11, 3 P. M.

Mr. Holmes' motion, made a few days ago, to lay on the table a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking the establishment of a peace Congress, was decided in the negative 64 to 100; objection arising the question goes over—the House went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the bill limiting the expenses for collecting the revenue; the subject is now being discussed.

Second Despatch

WASHINGTON,—5, P. M.

Various amendments to the revenue bill were offered, after a long discussion, the House adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

In the Senate, after a further discussion on the Maryland and Delaware petitions, in which Messrs, Cass, Webster, Seward and others participated, the question was taken on receiving the petition—yeas 3, nays 50. Messrs. Hale, Chase, Seward and others voted affirmatively.

Mr. Berrien made a speech on the slavery question, contending that the north was wrong and south right—that a crisis was at hand which should be met in a spirit of conciliation. At 3 o'clock Mr Berrien gave way, and the further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, 11th Feb.

Russia and Turkey.

It is said that a complete reconciliation had taken place between Russia and Turkey, the latter having consented that all the subjects of Russia, who were concerned in the Hungarian Movement, shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey.

The Russian list of persons proscribed, contains the names of Bem and twelve others. That of Austria begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names.

It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant.

The English Consul at Vienna, has discovered a diabolical attempt, instigated by the Austrian Government, to murder Kossuth.

The Russians have resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte. It is expected that Austria will not be slow to follow.

Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions of her provinces.

Prussia.

The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet has been prevented by some compromise. The King is now disposed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

The Erfurth Parliament appears to be an imperious political necessity for Prussia.

In Wirtemburg there appears to be a change of opinion favorable to Russian Influence. The Hanoverian Chamber refuses to acknowledge the Central Commission of Austria and Prussia. A constitution is recommended for Germany.

Rome.

It is said that want of money prevents the Pope from returning to the Capital. France, it is reported, has offered funds to his Holiness.

Sardinia.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of peace concluded at Milan between the Piedmontese and Austrians. It is supposed that the Senate will also approve it. At Berlin, negociations for a treaty of peace with Denmark have been resumed.

NEW YORK, FEB., 11.

The Ohio, from Chagres, via New Orleans arrived on Saturday afternoon; she brings $500,000 in gold.

The Falcon from Chagres, arrived at Havana 1st inst., with $1,000,00.

The Detroit Daily Commercial Bulletin, that was discontined some time ago, has reappeared with the Benton flag flying from its masthead. It advocates the election, by the Democracy, of Senator Benton to the Presidency in 1852.

Wanted at this office in exchange for the Guardian: Flour, meal, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, chickens, turkeys, bacon, potatoes, pork, beef, corn, oats,

THE MORMON BATTALION.—A petition to Congress is in progress, praying that Body to grant the Mormon Battalion their traveling expenses. We hope, that those interested will be on hand to sign the petition without delay. Call on Robert Cambell, of this town, or on Abel Sargent.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:

Flour—Country brands $5; City $5 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from 85c. @ $1 05 ₱ bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 4@4½c.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 22c.
Rio Coffee—Held at 15 @ 16c.
Salt—G. A., dull sale, at $1 20 @ $1 25 ₱ sk.
T. I., 80c. ₱ sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store $1 75. Peaches are held at $2 25 @ $2 50.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations. For particulars we refer to the following quotations:

Flour ₱ hundred,	$2 50@$3 00
Beef "	$2 50@$3 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	20c
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	60@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$1 50
Green " ₱ bbl.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	1 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2¼c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	40@50c.
Corn, "	35@40c.
Wheat, "	65@75c.
Oats, "	30c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16@25c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850,—3m.

Nearest, Best and Healthiest route to the Salt Lake and California.

THE

OLD ORIGINAL MORMON CROSSING AT KANESVILLE,

Council Bluffs, Missouri River,

Twenty-five miles above the Mouth of the PLATTE RIVER.

It has been proven beyond question that the NORTHERN ROUTE, crossing the Missouri river at Kanesville, 25 miles above the mouth of the Platte river, is the

NEAREST, BEST, & HEALTHIEST ROAD TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA.

The difficulties of crossing the Horn and Loup Fork of the Platte, have been entirely removed by the subscribers placing upon each of those streams large and substantial flat boats.

Heretofore emigrants have had to lose several days in constructing rafts which at last made it rather a hazardous undertaking. Besides these considerations it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of persons who went up on the South side of the Platte fell victims to the dreadful pestilence while nearly all those who took the north side escaped unharmed. This is the Mormon trail and it is a subject of remark that so few of those people have suffered from disease while on the route. Another thing the emigrant must have in view, and that is their feed and camping places; the routes from Independence, Kansas, Weston, St. Joseph, and all other places below the Platte before going one hundred and fifty miles emerge into one road consequently when there is such an immense amount of travel, grass and wood become scarce. This too is the very end of the road where it is most needed, because emigrants expect to leave early and it is necessary that both "man and beast" should fare well in the beginning. The above is a very important advantage to those who take the north side and is a consideration compared with which all others sink into insignificance for grass is the only subsistence for stock on the plains.

In addition to these facts emigrants will avoid crossing the dangerous streams of the Saline, the South Fork of the Great Platte, and the Great Platte itself.

To sum up the whole in a very few words, the subscribers would respectfully say to the public generally, and all those who contemplate taking this route, particularly, that at the Kanesville Ferry on the Missouri river, they will find two good boats, each capable of crossing one wagon and team.

At the Ferry on the Horn they have one large and substantial boat capable of crossing a wagon and team every five minutes.

At the Ferry on the Loup Fork of the Platte we will have one excellent boat, which, with *the men* we will have in charge will ensure to all a safe and speedy crossing.

Emigrants who wish plenty of grass for their stock, and camping places for themselves, besides the best chance of escaping all epidemics will find this route far preferable over all others.

Our boats with competent hands will be at their places on the 1st of April; and all may rest assured that what we have said may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

In the Kanesville Market, Emigrants will find every thing necessary for their outfits at as reasonable rates as can be procured in the Western country

SARPY, MARTIN & GINGRY.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Pluids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case,) Cider Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres, sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the best opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandize, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
55	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Millennial Star.

The Millennial Morn.

BY H. L. BIRCH.

Softly beams the sacred dawning,
Of the great Millennial morn,
And to Saints gives welcome warning,
That the day is hasting on.

Splendid rising o'er the mountains,
Glowing with celestial cheer,
Streaming from eternal fountains,
Rays of living light appear.

Swiftly flee the clouds of darkness,
Speedily the mists retire;
Nature's universal blackness,
Is consum'd by heavenly fire.

Yes the fair Sabattic era,
When the world will be at rest,
Rapidly is drawing nearer,
Then all Israel will be blest.

Odors sweet, the air perfuming,
Verdure of the purest green;
In primeval beauty blooming,
Will our native earth be seen.

At the resurrection morning,
We shall all appear as one;
O! what robes of bright adorning
Will the righteous then put on.

Eyes not seen the untold treasures,
Which the Father hath in store,
Teeming with surpassing pleasures,
Even life for evermore.

Mourn no longer, Saints beloved,
Brave the dangers, no retreat;
Neither let your hearts be moved,
Scorn the trials you may meet.

Kossuth.

BY GEORGE LUNT.

Kossuth! the world's great soul
Has kindled at thy name;
Once more her blazoned scroll
Unfolds Eternal Fame,—
Points to her starry hand,
The few and quickly told,
And stamps with a perpetual hand,
Thine mid the names of old.

What though the field be lost,
Where bleeding Freedom lies,
And cowards deem the *cost*
But sanctioned by the *prize*;
Thy nobler heart can feel,
(Its manly duty done,)
Alike the wreath, the reel, the steel,—
From battles lost or won.

Enough, that once again
Goes forth the rallying word,
And in man's heart and brain
The stagnant pool is stirred;
From out his soul divine
Has shot a newer gleam,
The paling despot sees it shine,
The serf beholds the beam.

No! Freedom dead shall rise!
By heaven and earth, and main,
By the lone dungeon's cries,
By scourge, and rack, and chain;
By the bright kindred souls—
By them, the dead, the free,
Once more the voice of Ages rolls
Kossuth! and calls for thee!

MISCELLANY.

The Escape.

A LEGEND OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The breaking out of the war of 1812, found me on the island of St. Christopher, or as it is more familiarly called St. Kitts, ill with a fever, the effects of which kept me confined to my room for many months. Upon my recovery, the difficulty of getting away from the multitude of English cruisers, induced me to enter into business there which detained me until the war had ceased. While residing there, the scene related below, occurred, which if you deem worthy a place, is at your service. It has little to recommend it but the truth. At the time of its occurrence it made a deep impression upon my mind, and even now the whole scene is before me, fresh in all its particulars as the day it happened, but the pen of man would fail to do it justice.

The Island, you will recollect, is one of the group to which the general name of West Indies is attached, and is owned and governed by the French. The principal harbor defended by a strong battery, is in the form of a huge bowl, with two outlets to the ocean, the one broad and deep the other narrow, intricate and shallow.

It was during the time that a hollow truce was patched up between France and England, that an American privateer appeared off the harbor, which played the very deuce with the English merchantmen which frequented St. Kitts. She was a long, narrow Baltimore built clipper, and one of the fastest sailors I ever saw. She seemed when in pursuit to fly before the wind, and for the luckless merchantmen in sight, there seemed to safety, except in running into the harbor, or getting under the guns of an occasional man-of-war. So great an annoyance did this little privateer prove, that on complaint being made to the English Admiralty, a fine frigate, and one of the fastest sailors, was despatched to St. Kitts, to cruise off the harbor, with orders at all hazards to capture the privateer.

A week or two before the time of which I speak, the inhabitants of the town were awakened by the sound of cannon at sea, and as day broke the privateer with every sail set, was dashing in towards the harbor, in sail of a fine large English merchant vessel. Just as the latter entered the channel, leading into the harbor, the privateer was by her side, and the cry of her captain "*boarders away!*" sent a crowd of gallant spirits into the English vessel, and after a short, but fierce and desperate struggle, the vessel was a prize, and immediately left the harbor in company with her captor.

The vessel was taken within the harbor—within a port owned by a neutral power, which should have offered protection, and the British Consul made formal complaint to the Governor, of this breach of the laws of nations. The Governor excused himself as best he could. The scene of the struggle was beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, and besides there was no French vessels of war in the harbor at the time, to prevent capture. With this explanation the Consul was forced to be satisfied.

The British frigate in the meantime arrived, and for several days nought was seen of the saucy little privateer, though every vessel that cam into port, spoke of being overhauled by her to see if the French flag which they bore did not cover an English vessel. Reports too, reached us of rich prizes being taken, and the Americans at St. Kitts taunted the English citizens with the abortive efforts to capture what we called the "Flying American," in imitation of the "Flying Dutchman," whose powers of ubiquity the privateer seemed to possess.

One morning, a bright cloudless Sunday morning in May, which had brought the entire population of the city to the hill side overlooking the town and harbor—another distant firing was heard at sea, and those who had glasses saw two vessels, with crowded canvass, making towards the mouth of the harbor. The hindmost vessel would occasionally yaw round for the purpose of pouring in a broadside, while the other with her stern guns kept up an occasional cannonade on the pursuing vessel. Nearer they approached, and soon were perceptible to the naked eye, and the words passed from man to man, "it is the English frigate and the American privateer." They entered the harbor, the privateer near a mile in advance of the frigate, and both anchored side by side under the guns of the fort.

The frigate finding every effort to take the privateer abortive, had, while in port, so disguised her appearance as to pass for a large merchantman. The morning of which I speak, a sail was seen, and soon the privateer was making headway towards her. To carry on the deception the frigate attempted to escape, but a sail which had been drawn under her so impeded her progress, that the privateer made two knots to the frigate's one, and off St. Kitts, she overhauled her, and found she was about catching a tartar, just in time to prevent boarding. Finding the privateer making off, the captain of the frigate opened a fire upon the little vessel, now crowding sail for St. Kitts. Fortunately her rigging remained uninjured, and the vessels as I before said, came into the harbor, the frigate closely pursuing the privateer, and both anchored under the walls of the fort.

In a few moments a boat was seen leaving the shore with the British Consul on board. The boat soon returned with both the Captain of the frigate and the Consul, and the two proceeded to the residence of the Governor, where they remained for an hour. When they left the Governor's house, both seemed delighted, and on arriving at the water's edge, the British captain remarked, that he would send the privateer to England next day, with despatches.

Soon the news was hinted about that the Governor had ordered the privateer to leave the port within twelve hours, or its neutrality should be no protection, and this decision was based upon its violation by the captain of the privateer, in invading its neutrality, by capturing a merchantman within the harbor, some weeks previous. The excitement among the American residents upon the reception of the news was intense, and even the French citizens, whose feelings were ever against the English, whom they regard as their natural enemy, and in favor of the Americans, whom they regard as natural allies against England, the feeling of indignation was freely expressed, while the English residents were loud in their exultation.

All eyes were turned to the doomed vessel. Her captain had been duly notified of the determination of the Governor, but no movement was seen by which her course of conduct could be foreshadowed.

At length the order was given to weigh anchor, and the same moment the same order was given on board the frigate, and both vessels, side by side, steered for the mouth of the harbor, the privateer with but sufficient canvass to carry her out, the frigate with sails so set as to move neither faster nor slower than did her anticipated prize. The Americans on shore were loud in their indignation. If the privateer was to be taken, they preferred that she should be boarded and captured under the guns of the fort, that the question of right of the Governor, to refuse protection, might be made a national affair.

Slowly the vessels sailed towards the mouth of the harbor. In the commencement of this description I said the harbor had two outlets; the one broad and deep, the other shallow, narrow, and dangerous. The latter was used by fishermen in going to sea, for it cut off near one mile in getting to the ocean; the other was used as an outlet, and the only one, for vessels of war and merchantmen.

As the two vessels were nearing the lesser outlet, the privateer was at once, as if by magic, covered with sail—every stitch of canvass that she could bear being placed upon her. At once she dashed into the narrow outlet and a cry of horror rose from the old fishermen on shore, for none supposed that she could pass through it, but must founder on the rocks with which it abounded. With the speed of an arrow shot from a cross bow the gallant vessel sped on, as obedient to the pilot as though possessed of human reason. The frigate, too, crowded all sail for the deeper channel. On shore the excitement was intense—scarce a sound was heard, so deep and absorbing was the race, that men seemed almost afraid to breathe. On swept the glorious privateer, and on went the frigate, each strained to the utmost, like two gallant horses contending for the prize. The one was flying from captivity—the other for the honor and for the emolument of the capture. The privateer had gained two-thirds of the distance, but the most dangerous passage lay before her, yet still did her taper masts bend beneath the weight of canvass—still her keel was untouched by rock or bar, and on she sped. Soon the crooked windings of the channel were all passed, the last sunken rock was left behind, while the frigate was within the distance of half a mile, had near two miles to run ere she could gain the open sea. The deep "thank God!" of those on shore, told that all danger was passed, and as the keel of the privateer touched the ocean, a ball was seen for a moment suspended at her masthead, which soon unwinding itself, that little piece of bunting—"the Star Spangled Banner"—which had before been hoisted, opened to view, as the saucy little privateer, in defiance, opened a fire on the frigate, which being still within the harbor could not return it. The shout which then rose from the shore—from Americans, Frenchmen and from the men of all nations, save the English, seemed to shake the very heavens, so loud and deafening was it, and the cheers were resumed again and again, as when the frigate dashed out of the harbor it was seen that the privateer, then running before her best wind, was already hull down at sea, and was soon lost to the eye in the rotundity of the ocean.

The frigate after pursuing the chase for a short distance, gave it up, and returned that night to the harbor.

She remained not long in the station, for the very boys in the streets would talk of the chase, when the officers of the frigate were passing, for the purpose of taunting them, and the affair getting wind, the people of the other islands took it up, and the captain was soon glad to leave for another cruising ground.

Though half the time allotted to man has passed since from the hill side of St. Kitts I viewed that chase, yet are its incidents deeply graven on my memory. They have never yet found their way into the papers, and to give your readers a sketch of a scene, even the recollection of which excites a thrill of pleasure, I have in my rude way transcribed it.

A Pleasant Surprize.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student' friend, such was his kindness to the young man whom it was his duty to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see him perplexed when he cannot find them."

"My friend, "answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of is shis shoes; but feeling something hard he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around and looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

He who gives for the sake of thanks knows not the pleasure of giving.

Does any one despise thee, let him; be thine the care to do nothing worthy of despite. Does any one hate thee, what is that to thee, thou needs't not hate in return; but free from reproach, and, like Phocion, with unaffected patience, point out his error. Let it be seen, as before God, that thou art one whom nothing frets, nothing annoys. Receive what Providence awards, thou who art framed to common weal.—[N. Y. Spirit of the Age.

The Love of Gold.

The following remarks upon the California emigration are from the London times. The hope that the world will become wiser, to any practical effect, from experience in California, we believe is likely to be disappointed, though it is to be feared many unfortunate emigrants are destined to endure much suffering when it is too late to derive benefit from their experiment:

"Our age is steadily advancing towards good in much, but in one thing it shamefully goes astray. In its humanity, it is grand; in its lust of gold, most pitiful, most mean. With us the great social sin is poverty, the great incentive to crime the possession of wealth. As a stimulus to this modern vice the discovery of California threatens to be disastrous to the higher morality of society; and it is with much the same sorrow as we feel in reading the statistics of pestilence that we hear of tens of thousands flocking out to dig for gold rather than gain their bread in manlier and nobler ways. For there is much yet to be done in the world. There are vast regions of untrodden waste, which, with industry, could be made fruitful fields; and this conquest of man over nature, instead of perplexing the world with fears for the "currency" and misgivings about the "depreciation of the circulating medium," would give food to the famishing and labor to the unemployed. When such extravagant prices are given for the most ordinary necessaries at San Francisco, we cannot but think how much better it would have been if all the money that has been taken out to California to amass more, had been applied to useful purposes at home. As it is, we see but little promise of general advantage in this California fascination; and we only hope that men may bring more wisdom thence than they carry thither, and that others may learn from experience that gold is not the one Good Thing."

C. VOORHIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware
Kanesville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.
PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.
ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS'.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.
DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.
SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.
FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Hanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.
COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS'.
TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.
DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.'
SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.
CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.
MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.
STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.
POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.
WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.
CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.
FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.
IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.
GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.
Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.
Admittance Free—Children half price.
The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of GOODS
Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.
Also a splendid assortment of
Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.
Salt Lake and California Emigrants,
Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.
In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the
ENSIGN OF THE WEST.
Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,
JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFEY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.
No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.
Gentleman may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.
ERASTUS H. DERBY.
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

1850.
DESERET HOUSE.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.
Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SHAWLS—Brosha, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
ALAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
PRINTS—1000 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
COFFEE AND RICE—Prime quality, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23
CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.
For further particulars, enquire at this office
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

E. T. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.
HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.
N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Emporium of the West Forever!!
WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.
Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

UNION HOTEL.
Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.
Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.
CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.
Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

OH YES!
The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!
MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,
Imported Direct from Liverpool,
to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and
Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares
in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of
Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,
In the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.
We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be
"Small Profits and Quick Returns."
The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with
BROWN & MILLER.
N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.
Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.
NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.
(Successors to Smith & Stutsman,)
KANESVILLE, IOWA,
Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand
A No. 1, Sign.
Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.
Our stock consists in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium,) Castings, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted.)
The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
Remember the "A No. 1," sign.
DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.
N. B. Furs, Pelties, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m*

BOSTON STORE,
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236,
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo,
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.
The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Web Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.
If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.
DAVID CROCK.
St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.
BY the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered the best in the county, with every facility for erecting a grist and saw mill and other machinery, there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is a plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the above, together with a pair of mill-stones for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.
ELIJAH ALLEN.
Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned have obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatamie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. the 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.
PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.
St. Francis, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t*

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
WILLIAM F. CARTER,
OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.
He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.
Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.
N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 4.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monhly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, travelling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine, street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HEISE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.
THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

From the Millennial Star.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Osborne, Minister of Darlington Street Chapel, Wolverhampton.

BY JAMES BELL.

An Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

WOLVERHAMPTON, June, 1849.

Reverend Sir.—It is from the purest of motives, and with the greatest respect, that I take in hand to address to you a few lines, which I trust will be received in the same spirit as that by which they are penned. Think not that I do so from any captious spirit of dictation, or from blind bigotry, but give me credit for a kindlier motive while you read my epistle, and while you candidly consider the interrogatives I shall finally propose.

I was induced to write to you from the fact of my having heard you lift up your voice in reprehension of the principles and doctrines of the Latter-day Saints, and too hastily join in the popular cry of "delusion," "false prophets," "heresy," and so forth. My determination was the more fully matured by a consideration of your popular character as a practical Christian, and my own impressions of your personal piety, aided by a remembrance of the old proverb, "Good men may be mistaken." I was truly sorry that you should so readily trust in flying rumors, newspaper reports, and that uncertain rule, popular opinion; when you must be aware of the fact that malice may conceive, the press bring forth, and popular opinion exaggerate the lie, which, by their joint agency, is thus palmed upon the public.

I am, alas! too sensible of the fact that there have been, and still may be, some among us who are a disgrace to any people; but remember, the conduct, or rather misconduct of Judas, Ananias, or Saphira, was not the result of the system they had embraced, but of their own cupidity and carnal minds: as it was then, so it is now; evil men will creep in, and stay with us until their deeds are manifest, and excommunication becomes absolutely necessary. Be it known, we neither protect nor patronise crime; on the contrary, if, after due warning, the offence is not removed, the offender himself is cut off from our society. In conclusion of my epistle, I would just observe, that the conduct of an individual is not always the characteristic of the community. I would also be bold enough to affirm that the Latter-day Saints generally are a people who can be advantageously compared with any or all religious bodies extant, for consistency of faith and conduct.

I will now propose a series of questions, arranged in such order as shall give you some idea of the constitution, &c., of our Church.

1.—Did Jesus and the apostles teach the true gospel? and have we a sufficiently correct account of the same in the New Testament?

2.—Is the true gospel a *perfect* law of liberty?

3.—Is a godlike and perfect law capable of any human improvement?

4.—Is the church or kingdom of God *unchangeable* in its *priesthood, powers, doctrines* and *blessings?*

5.—If so, where is the *apostleship* now? with its *Prophets, Elders, Priests,* &c., and where is the *power* to *bind and loose,* to *cast out devils* and *heal the sick?* and how many of the multitudinous *doctrines* now extant are the pure, unadulterated principles of truth? and what has become of the Savior's promise of *divine gifts?*

6.—Did Jesus set these *officers, powers,* and *gifts* in the church, for the *work of the ministry,* for the *perfecting of the saints,* and for *the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all come in the unity of the faith!* &c.?

7.—Has the work of the ministry *come to an end!* are we all *perfected?* have we all come in the *unity of the faith?*

8.—If not, what is the reason that these officers and powers *have ceased,* and other forms of godliness devoid of power substituted in their stead?

9.—Is it not the result of *apostacy* on the one hand, and *persecution* on the other, both of which began while the church was yet in its infancy, and continued until it was driven into the wilderness, and the priesthood was caught up unto God who gave it, there to remain until the time of restitution, when righteousness should look down from heaven, and truth should spring out of the earth?

10.—In other words, did the Gentile church continue in the goodness of God? or did it eventually fall away and become corrupt, until at last it was united to the state, and thus became the great "Whore of Babylon," because it had committed fornication with the Kings of the Earth?

11.—If the latter be the case, is not any *human improvement or reformation* like putting "new cloth on an old garment," or new wine into old bottles?

12.—If it took divine power, and immediate revelation to institute the gospel in the first instance, are they not needed to perpetuate the same?

13.—If the *Everlasting Covenant* has *been broken,* and the "prophets and seers covered," until darkness and doubt, dissent and heresy, and all other kinds of abominations have overspread the earth "and all has become as the words of a sealed book," *can it be renewed without an express revelation from God?* or will it be maintained that *human agency* alone will suffice to reform the errors of the age, to combat the impetuosity of crime, or stay the principle of moral evil?

14.—Are we living in a day rife with the consequences of this great apostacy, such as is foretold in the 24th and 59th Isaiah, and 24th Matthew?

15.—If so, may we not expect that "other labourers" would be sent into the vineyard at this the eleventh hour, just before the day of God's wrath upon Babylon, and the pouring out of the latter-day judgments, announcing that the kingdom of Heaven is again at hand, and crying with a mighty voice,—"Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him!" And will they not be informed of his near approach by an holy angel, who shall restore the gospel in these last days; and will not the dispensation thus committed be the dispensation of the fulness of times, and the kingdom thus announced, the one spoken of by Daniel?

16.—Has any one a right to teach, preach, or administer in the ordinances of the gospel without *divine authority;* or will the administrations of unauthorized persons be considered legal in the sight of God?

17.—In what manner was divine authority given and communicated in any age of the world when God had a church upon the earth?

18.—Was it by one person *assuming* the authority given to another who had preceded him through reading an account of the commission given to this his predecessor, as is done in these days with the commission given to the apostles?

19.—Or was it by being either called of God in a *direct* manner, as in the cases of Moses and Samuel, or *indirectly* through the medium of one who already holds the priesthood and authority of God, as in the cases of Joshua, Timothy, and others? and when so called is not *the laying on of authorized hands* the scriptural mode of communicating the *power* and *priesthood* unto the person called?

20.—Is not assumed authority illegal? and will not those who assume it be punished, sooner or later?

21.—Is not an active, living faith, the only true faith?

22.—Are not the *Godhead, their attributes,* and the *gospel* the objects on which our faith should be fixed?

23.—If there be but one true and genuine faith, will it not always be characterized by these *objects,* and sealed and certified by the *effects* flowing from it; namely, such as are promised by the Savior and such as are enumerated by St. Paul? Did not the ancients by faith obtain promises, work righteousness, turn to flight the armies of the aliens, and stop the mouths of lions? Did not Moses by faith divide the sea, and smite the flinty rock? And shall we now say that the *nature, objects,* and *power* of faith have in any way changed or ceased? May we not rather say,—that men have *ceased* to worship the *true God,* in the right way, and have thus lost the spirit which is the source of these blessings?

24.—Is not this the ancient faith? And are we not bound to "contend for that faith which was once delivered unto the Saints?

25.—Is not sincere repentance a principle of the gospel?

26.—Is not *baptism by immersion* a principle of the gospel?

27.—Is it not "*for the remission of sins?*"

28.—Is it not mockery in the sight of God to baptize infants, seeing they have never sinned?

29.—Are they not saved by reason of the atonement, and is not this atonement efficacious?

30.—Instead of baptising them, should we not "take them in our arms and bless them?

31.—Is not baptism for those only who have become actual transgressors?

32.—Is there a single command, precept, or example of infant baptism?

33.—Is there a single command, precept, or example of sprinkling as a baptism?

34.—Is not the *laying on of authorized hands* the *scriptural mode* of coming in possession of the *gift of the Holy Ghost?*

35.—After obeying these first principles, are we not required to go on unto perfection, so that our path may be as that of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day; and to observe all things whatsoever he hath commanded us, such as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper?

36.—If we be sick, and nigh unto death, should we not send for the elders to annoint us, and to pray that the Lord may raise us up? And if we have sinned, can we not be forgiven, inasmuch as we are penitent?

37.—Since there is so great a resemblance between our church and that of former days, are not the honest among men bound to join us?

The Jews, Judea, and Christianity.

BY JUDGE NOAH.

Within the last twenty-five years great revolutions have occurred in the east, affecting in a peculiar manner the future destiny of the followers of Mohammed, and distinctly marking the gradual advancement of the christian power. Turkey has been deprived of Greece, after a fearful and sanguinary struggle, and the land of warriors and sages has become sovereign and independent. Egypt conquered and occupied Syria, and her fierce Pacha had thrown off allegiance to the Sultan. Menaced, however, by the superior power of the Ottoman Porte, Mehemet Ali was compelled to submit to the commander of the faithful, reconveying Syria to Turkey, and was content to accept the hereditary possession of Egypt.

Russia has assailed the wandering hordes of Caucasus. England has had various contests with the native princes of India, and has waged war with China. The issue of these contests in Asia has been marked with singular success, and evidently indicate the progressive power of the Christian governments in that interesting quarter of the globe. France has carried its victorious arms through the north of Africa. Russia, with a steady glance and firm step, approaches Turkey in Europe, and when her railroads are completed to the Black Sea, will pour in her Cossacks from the Don and the Vistula, and Constantinople will be occupied by the descendants of the Tartar dynasty, and all Turkey in Europe, united to Greece, will constitute either an independent empire, or be occupied by Russia, who, with one arm on the Mediterranean, and the other on the North Sea, will nearly embrace all Europe. The counterbalance of this gigantic power will be a firm and liberal union of Austria with all Italy and the Roman States, down to the borders of Gaul: but the revolution will not end here. England must possess Egypt, as affording the only secure route to her possessions in India through the Red Sea; then Palestine, thus placed between the Russian possessions and Egypt, reverts to its legitimate proprietors, and for the safety of the surrounding nations, a powerful, wealthy, independent, and enterprising people are placed there, by and with the consent of the Christian powers, and with their aid and agency the land of Israel passes once more into the possession of the descendants of Abraham. The ports of the Mediterranean will be again open to the busy hum of commerce; the fields will again bear the fruitful harvest; and Christian and Jew will together on Mount Zion raise their voices in praise of Him whose covenant with Abraham was to endure forever, and in whose seed all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. This is our destiny. Every attempt to colonise the Jews in other countries has failed; their eye has steadily rested on their own beloved Jerusalem, and they have said, "The time will come, the promise will be fulfilled."

The Jews are in a most favorable position to repossess themselves of the promised land, and organise a free and liberal government; they are at this time zealously and strenuously engaged in advancing the cause of education. In Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, on the Rhine and Danube, and wherever the liberality of the governments have not interposed obstacles, they are practical farmers. Agriculture was once their only natural employment; the land is now desolate, according to the prediction of the prophets, but it is full of hope and promise. The soil is rich, loamy, and everywhere indicates fruitfulness, and the magnificent cedars of Lebanon shew the strength of the soil on the highest elevations; the climate is mild and salubrious, and double crops in the lowlands may be annually anticipated. Everything is produced in the greatest variety. Wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, and the cotton plant in great abundance. The sugar-cane is cultivated with success; tobacco grows plentifully on the mountains; indigo is produced in abuudance on the banks of the Jordan; olives and olive-oil are everywhere found; the mulberry almost grows wild, out of which the most beautiful silk is made; grapes of the largest kind flourish everywhere; cochineal is produced in abundance on the coast, and can be most profitably cultivated; the coffee-tree grows almost spontaneously; and oranges, figs, dates, pomegranates, peaches, apples, plums, nectarines, pine-apples, and all the tropical fruits known to us flourish everywhere throughout Syria. The several ports in the Mediterranean, which formerly carried on a most valuable commerce, can be advantageously re-occupied. Manufacturers of wool, cotton, and silk, could furnish all the Levant and the islands of the Mediterranean with useful fabrics. In a circumference within twenty days' travel of the holy city, two millions of Jews reside. Of the two and a half tribes which removed east of the trans-Jordanic cities, Judah and Benjamin, and half Manasseh, I compute the number in every part of the world as exceeding six millions. Of the missing nine and a half tribes, part of which are in Turkey, China, Hindoostan, Persia, and on this continent, it is impossible to ascertain their numerical force. Many retain only the strict observance of the Mosaic laws, rejecting the Talmud and Commentaries. Others, in Syria, Egypt, and Turkey, are rigid observers of all the ceremonies. Reforms are in progress which correspond with the enlightened character of the age, without invading any of the cardinal principles of the religion. The whole sect are therefore in a position, as far as intelligence, education, industry, undivided enterprise, variety of pursuits, science, a love of the arts, political economy, and wealth could desire, to adopt the initiatory steps for the organisation of a free government in Syria, as I have before said, by and with the consent and under the protection of the Christian powers. I propose, therefore, for all the Christian societies who take an interest in the fate of Israel, to assist in their restoration by aiding to colonise the Jews in Judea; the progress may be slow, but the result will be certain. The tree must be planted, and it will not want liberal and pious hands to water it, and in time it may flourish and produce fruit of hope and blessing.

From the Millennial Star.

Truth.

BY JANE MASON.

What is thB, with meteor blaze,
Fills the nations with amaze?
As to earth she bends her way,
Turning darkness into day.

'Tis a form, majestic bright,
From the upper realms of light;
Faith and Hope upon her brow,
Rob'd in love as white as snow.

In her joyful hands she brings
Present hopes of future things;
Cheers our long benighted way
With a bright millennial ray.

Hail! thou Heavenly Messenger,
Thee we long have waited for;
Glad our longing, aching eyes,
Turn from earth to Paradise.

Welcome, stranger, come and rest,
Dwell in every honest breast;
These, thy work, have understood,
Hail'd thee from the throne of God.

What! though some may think thee changed,
'Tis themselves who are estrang'd
Far from truth's simplicity,
Wrapt in Babel's mystery.

Come, ye sons of mental night,
Fearlessly behold the light;
Why, so mad, your dross prefer
To the gold she would confer.

Hark! she speaks, ye sects give ear;
You're condemn'd if you forbear:
Let your broken cisterns go,
Come where living waters flow.

See! she stands with open arms;
Calls you, with unequalled charms:
Cast your empty husks to swine,
Come taste her milk and wine!

Gospel truth's this seraph's name;
Still unalter'd she's the same:
When all creeds and systems fail,
Truth eternal will prevail.

Plain Talk.

Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, goes for horse whipping drunkards to reform them, and in answer to those who charge her for the want of the womanly sympathy, quotes the passage, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Of the tippling shops and their victims, she speaks after this fashion:

"If we were a man—if we were a voter—we would vote down the doggeries. As we are a woman, if we had a husband, father or a brother, who was likely to become a victim to the serpent of the still, we would take the disease in time—in the first stages—and warn the dramseller within our reach, not to encroach on our hearth; and if they persisted, we would *burn down* their groceries with as clear a conscience as we would make a fire to burn June-bugs and save our plums.

"This will be called incendiary doctrine; but desperate diseases want desperate remedies: and when our happiness, and the life, and soul, and honor, of one dear to us, are at stake, it would not be well for the man that stood between us and his salvation; if we had concluded salvation; possible. We would never advise any other to such a remedy; for the remedy would be imprisonment for life; but we would consider this a positive blessing compared to loathing the bespotted face of one we had loved. To us, there is no object on earth so loathsome, so hateful, so abominable as a drunkard. We would not live near one, for we should die of a sick stomach. It may be very angelic for a pure-minded, virtuous woman to love and caress a great drunken beast, but for our part, we have not the slightest pretensions to being an angel. And the coil of an anaconda would be quite as pleasant a corsage, as the entwining of a drunkard's arm. From the smell they have on the street, one would imagine that the angel that staid near them long would require to be pretty strongly scented with brimstone. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and people are forbidden to be unequally yoked! We can think of no yoke so unequal as that which would bind a decent woman to a drunkard; and we most firmly believe that so far from its being the duty of a wife to live with a drunken husband, it is a violation of the laws of God, and the dictates of common sense and common decency. A woman who would persist in living with such a man, should be shut up in a lunatic asylum. Grant it that she has a right to dispose of herself as she pleases! Has she any right to furnish the state with paupers and criminals? Has the drunkard any right to hand down his vices and their consequences to posterity!"

The Contented Man.

The contented man is the richest man, and also the happiest man. In earthly things he wishes no more than nature; he can frame his thoughts to his estates, that when he hath heart he cannot want, because he is as free from desire as superfluity. He has seasonably broken the headstrong restiveness of prosperity, and can manage it at pleasure.

WHAT'S A GENTLEMAN!—We are constantly reading cards of thanks to the *gentlemanly* captain, the *gentlemanly* steward, the *gentlemanly* clerk, the *gentlemanly* barkeeper, *et cetera, et cetera,* and we have often asked ourselves what constitutes a gentleman of the present age. In old times it was fortune, living without labor, and with ease and comfort, now it appears to be a title only conferred in return for some favor, and indiscriminately bestowed. Thus, the captain of a ship is termed gentlemanly if he treats his passengers with courtesy; the clerk of a steamboat who hands the printers some newspapers, is gentlemanly; and the steward who pops you some champagne is called gentlemanly. We are the nation of all others for titles, and we confound them all. When we talk with Dr. Francis he always calls us doctor; when the recorder is speaking to us he calls us judge; the lawyer calls us counseller, the general never fails to call us major; the countryman addresses us as "captain," and the downeaster as "stranger." The title least heard among us is *mister.* We were once dining with our consul at Falmouth, Mr. Fox, and were quite startled at a sweet Quaker girl asking us, quaintly and demurely, "Mordecai, what wine wilt thou drink?"—[Noah's Sunday Times.

Sir John Franklin.

The following is the message which the President sent in on Monday in regard to Sir John Franklin:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.:

I herewith submit to you copies of a correspondence with the lady of Sir John Franklin, relative to the well known expedition under his command, to the arctic regions, for the discovery of a northwest passage. On the receipt of her first letter, imploring the aid of the American Government in a search for the missing ships engaged in an enterprise which interested all civilized nations, I anxiously sought the means of affording that assistance, but was prevented from accomplishing the object I had in view in consequence of the want of vessels suitable to encounter the perils of a proper exploration, the lateness of the season, and the want of an appropriation by Congress to enable me to furnish and equip an efficient squadron for that object. All that I could do, in compliance with a request which I was deeply anxious to gratify, was to cause the advertisements of reward, promulgated by the British Government, and the best information I could obtain as to the means of finding the vessels under the command of Sir John Franklin, to be widely circulated among our whalers and sea-faring men, whose spirit of enterprise might lead them to the inhospitable regions where that heroic officer and his brave followers, who periled their lives in the cause of science and for the benefit of the world, were supposed to be imprisoned among the icebergs, or wrecked upon a desert shore.

Congress being now in session, the propriety and expediency of an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to proceed in search of the missing ships, with their officers and crews, is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Washington, January 4, 1850.

Z. TAYLOR.

Gold Bearing Quartz.

MR. WRIGHT, one of the Representatives to Congress from Californin, brings with him a great many specimens of the Quartz found in the mountains of California. This rock is inexhaustible on the western side of the Sierra Nevada, and no one pound of it has yielded less than one dollar's worth of gold. The gold can easily be separated from the rock by quicksilver. By aid of steam power this rock is stamped in Georgia. One machine will stamp about 1000 bushels of quartz rock per day, and if the yield is fifty cents worth of gold to the *bushel* of quartz of 80 pounds, the profit is considered very large. What then must be the profit of the California quartz, which yields, on an average, one dollar's worth of gold to the single pound of quartz. T. Butler King has also been experimenting with this quartz, and has come to the same result. Mr. Wright has by this time placed on the Speaker's table a fragment of this quartz, weighing twelve pounds, from all parts of which the gold protrudes plainly in a state almost pure. That piece contains pure gold to the amount of six hundred dollars. The California State House ought to be built with that rock.

ENERGY.—Energy is omnipotent. The clouds that surround the houseless boy of to-day are dispersed, and is invited to a palace. It is the work of energy. The child of who is a begger this moment, in a few days to come, may stand forth the admiration of angels. Who has not seen the life giving power of energy? It makes the wilderness to bloom as the rose! whitens the ocean; navigates our rivers; levels mountains; paves with iron a highway from State to State, and sends through, with the speed of lightening, from one extremity of the land to the other. Without energy, what is man! A foolish clod.

Discovery of a Northwest Passage.

A letter in the Courier and Enquirer dated Mazatlan, Nov. 23, states that the British frigate Amphytrite, sloop-of-war Hecate, and Royal Thames yatch, club schooner Nancy Dawson, arrived on the 19th inst., from the Northern Ocean. The writer affirms that they have discovered a northwest passage in lat. 73 and lon. about 30½, having gone one degree and a half further north than any vessel had previously been. He also says that they discovered a new continent, but on account of ice could not approach nearer than fifteen miles to land. They did not find Sir John Franklin, and on account of ice were forced to leave.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Good Hit at Fashionable Life.

Mrs. Swisshelm thus hits off the representatives of a class unfortunately too numerous in all genteel society. Listen to her, young ladies and,—in spite of Fashionable Northern Finishing Schools, beware of the rocks which she so skilfully exposes.

"She is some" we assure you. Experience and observation must be the most powerful auxiliaries that aid her in giving to genteel humbugery those nice and finishing strokes.

"There are hundreds of girls in every large city who parade the streets in feathers, flowers, silk and laces, whose hands are as soft and white as uselessness can make them, whose mothers keep boarders to get a living for their idle daughters. These mothers will cook, sweep, wait on the tables carry loads of marketing, do the most menial drudgery, toil late and early, with very little clothing, while their hopeful daughters spend their mornings lounging in bed, reading some silly book, taking lessons in French, fixing finery, and the like. The evenings are devoted to dress making, and displaying their charms and accomplishments to the very best advantage, for the wonderment and admiration of the knights of the yardstick and young aspirants for professional honors—doctors without patients, lawyers without clients—who are as brainless and soulless as themselves. After a while, the piano-pounding simpleton captivates a tape-measuring, law-expounding, or pill-making simpleton. The two ninnies spend every cent that can be raised by hook or crook—get all that can be got on credit in broadcloth, satin, flowers, lace, carriages, attendance, etc.; hang their empty pockets on somebody's chair, lay their empty heads on somebody's pillow, and commence their empty life with no other prospect than living at somebody's expense—with no other purpose than living genteely and spiting their neighbors. This is a synopsis of the lives of thousands of street and ball-room belles, perhaps some of whose shining costumes you have envied from a passing glance. Thousands of women in cities dress elegantly in the streets, who have not a sufficiency of wholsome food, a comfortable bed, or fuel enough to warm their rooms.

"I once boarded in a 'genteel boarding house,' in Louisville; there were two young ladies and a piano in the house—hall and parlor handsomely furnished. The eldest young lady—the belle—wore a summer bonnet at ten dollars—a silk and blond concern that could not last more than three months—silk and satin dresses at two, three or four dollars per yard, and five dollars a piece for making them, and the entire family, women, boys and babies, nine in all, slept in one small room, with two dirty bags of pine shavings, two straw bolsters, and three dirty quilts, for bedding—no sheeting, no slips; and there on the wall hung the pea-green and white satin, the rich silk and lawn dresses. These ladies did not work, but played on the piano, accordeon and cards; and nearly broke their hearts the week we were there, because another, who, I persume, lived just as they did, called on them with a great clumsey gold chain on her neck. None of them had one; and Miss Lablinda, the belle, could eat no supper, and had a fit of the sulks to console her for the want of a chain."

Immortality of Mind.

But while the mind rests with a pleasing satisfaction on these great deductions of philosophy, it yet pants for a fuller and higher revelation. If the man of clay has been honored with such a luxurious table, may not his undying and reasonable soul count upon a spiritual palace and sigh for that intellectual repast at which the master of the feast is to disclose his secrets? In its rapid, continued expansion, the mind, conscious of its capacity for a higher sphere, feel even now that it is advancing to a goal more distant and more cheering than the tomb. Its energies increase and multiply under the incumbrances of age; and even when man's heart is turning into bone, his joints into marble, his mind can soar to its highest flight, and seize with its firmest grasp. Nor do the affections plead less eloquently for a future home. Age is their season of warmth and genial emotion. The objects long and fondly clasped to our bosom, have been removed by Him who gives, and who takes what he gives; and lingering in the valley of bleeding and of broken hearts, we yearn for that break of day which is to usher in the eternal morn—for the house of many mansions which is already prepared for us, and for the promised welcome to the threshold of the blest, where we shall meet again the loved and the lost, and devote the eternity of our being to the advice of its Almighty author.—[North British Review.

If you mean to be happy when old, be temperate when you are young.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

There is great reason to believe that Mr. Clay's proposition of compromise will be favorably considered, and speedily acted upon. It is not a difficult matter, if there is a disposition towards conciliation, to reconcile the extremest claims, which the Southern Senators yesterday made, with Mr. Clay's plan of accommodation. Any one must see that no compromise act is really necessary, for the territorial question will settle itself. All that is necessary is that Congress should simply keep their hand off, and let things take their natural course.

The South will be satisfied with this—or they will take the Missouri line, or the Clayton proposition. The territorial question being settled, other matters involving slavery will give little trouble.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 20, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

Things to be Remembered.

Mormon officers in Pottawatamie County are judged incompotent, by a portion of the Loco Foco representation in Washington from our State, to take the depositions of their witnesses here in the matter of the contested seat of Mr. Thompson, in the House of Representatives. While we have no objection to official men doing what the law and their oath of office require them to do, whether they are citizens of our county or any other in the State, confidence reposed generally meets with a response of the same.

His Honor, Judge Kinney, soon after his arrival here, had the misfortune to lose, in a back stable yard, his gold watch, said to be valued at two hundred dollars. A poor laboring Mormon happened to discover it just as he was going to throw a board or plank upon it, or where it lay. He secured the watch when no other human being saw him, went into the Hotel, and probably *being one of those dishonest voters*, presented it to his Honor. The Judge must confess that if Mormon officials are too dishonest to act in accordance with Loco Foco interests, the unofficials are not dishonest enough to retain his watch, when they might have done it with impunity. It is a crime for men to be dishonest. We are proud that the watch was immediately returned to its owner.

The following is an extract from a copy of the record of Mr Thompson's answer (before the Committee on Elections) to Mr. Miller's memorial:

"The said persons who are represented to have cast their votes at the said poll at Kanesville, were not, at that time citizens of the United States, but aliens who had come from foreign nations, and had never been naturalized. They had not resided in said State six months next preceding the said election, nor within the County in which they claimed to vote twenty days: nor were they twenty-one years of age!!" Fellow citizens of Pottawatamie, what do you think of a representative in Congress that will utter such sayings concerning you? Remember that you are INDISCRIMINATELY called aliens, foreigners, and not twenty-one years of age, not an individual exception! You who fought for your Country in 1812, whose fathers fought under Gen. Washington;—you who have been citizens of Lee County Iowa for twelve years,—who have been acting magistrates in said County, and before whom the very lawyers employed by Thompson to impeach your votes, have plead scores of cases. Are you aliens? are you foreigners? are you not twenty-one years of age? Let us ask you a plain back-woods question: Do you not believe that before Mr. Thompson had fairly shed his *swaddling linen*, some of you who are called aliens, and foreigners, and not twenty-one years of age, had been reared to perfect manhood under the stars and strips that now float over our land? and had not many of you reaped your second harvest in this very County before you voted? Will your grey hairs bless and honor the words of a man who thus falsely accuses and misrepresents you in the Government of the nation? One who, if not an necessary before or after the fact, is the apologist of him who steals and tramples upon your sacred rights! We cannot say that no illegal votes were cast, yet we know of none. But we do know that they were not all foreigners, aliens, and minors.

Let it be remembered also, that if he who steals your property, and after being detected in the theft, or the stolen property found in his possession or upon his person shall confess his fault and promise reformation, he comes within the circle of charity and hope; but if on detection, he attempts to justify the deed or the principle, he gives the strongest proof in his power of a heart abandoned to wickedness, and shuts himself out of the pale of moral and social associations. *It is a* difficult matter for us to see how a man can come honorably by stolen property, and refuse to tell how he came by it. Were he, in no shape, a partner in the crime, neither did cherish a wish to screen the actual thief, why should he object to tell the whole story? If, for instance, the stealing of our poll book were no crime, and nothing wrong in it as some would have us believe why should he in whose possession it was found, refuse to give its past history so far as he knew it.

We will venture here a prediction in our own name, that the Democratic party in this State will suffer greater loss by the way they have treated our votes than they would have done if they had admitted the entire vote without opposition, though we are all reputed foreigners, aliens, minors, and *without any abiding city.*" If Mr. Thompson had said that we were exiles instead of aliens, being forced away from our homes contrary to law by a Democratic State, he would have told the truth as it is. But when he calls us all foreigners, unnaturalized, not citizens of the United States, nor of this State, nor yet twenty-one years of age without exception, he may consider it good democratic truth; but as we are not a democrat, we cannot exactly swallow it. If every vote in Pottawatamie County was illegal, we contend that it did not justify the conduct in relation to their return. If they were illegal, it would have been in time to cast them into the street or among the refuse paper after they had undergone a proper examination, and been legally condemned. But the whole of this affair is accounted for in few words. "*It was your bull that gored my ox.*"

Blessed is the person that will help Br. Stoddard and family to remove to the Valley this Spring. He has labored faithfully and honorably as a missionary. His health is failing, and he wants to go and wash in that warm pool in the Valley that is troubled every now and then—where the first that step in are healed of whatsoever disease they have.

A Suggestion.

The season of emigration is just about to open, and our streets will be thronged with strangers from different quarters, grog shops or doggeries will be the order of the day, and drunkenness and carousing the order of the night, unless the officers of the law are at their posts. Our county organization has been submitted to head quarters in Washington City, and sanctioned by the Government.

We would recommend to our Prosecuting Attorney to keep an eye upon those shops that deal out liquor by the drink, or by the small quantity, and let them contribute to the revenue of the county in a manner that shall stay the flood-gates of intemperance, profanity and confusion.

The *dear emigrant* won't die if he shall not be able to get tipsy whenever he pleases: and we do not think it essential to salvation, either temporal or spiritual, to open a place for intemperance, and for the many disgusting scenes connected therewith. We are willing to futher all the dishonor that the town may gain by not allowing doggeries to be kept in it. And as to the health of the emigrant and his future prosperity, we should be willing to insure his life and health while journeying to the mines for a less per cent. than as though he left this frontier, steeped in arden t spirits.

If, however, doggeries must be kept, the proprietors may probably think it best to attach another branch of business to their establishments, a natural appendage to that department of trade. It is about as honorable, equally lucrative, and but little in advance in preying upon the moral feelings and habits of community; and it is commonly understood, that where one is, the other is not far off. We blush with confusion at the idea of giving it a name; and it really is a house of tremendous fame, where the Sons of Bacchus may revel under the branches of the tree o f Venus until sallow and putrid disease is generated in these votaries of criminal pleasure and indulgence, by which they are hurried to the mansions of the dead; and at the bar of the Supreme Judge, the doggery keeper stands charged with enticing these ruined ones, for the sake of paltry mammon, to take the first step on the road to eternal misery and woe!

If doggery keepers think this last clause an insult upon their *sublime and honorable calling*, they must not blame the citizens of this town, if they generally think the business of doggery keeping an insult upon their feelings.

To sell whisky by the drink for the purpose of getting an out-fit for the Valley upon the principle that others will sell it if you do not, would be like your murdering a man for his money because you know of some one else that will do it if you do not. If others murder, it is no sign that you should covet money stained with human blood.

For liquor to be kept and sold in kegs to emigrants crossing the plains, and have it directly removed out of town, so that our streets shall not echo with the whoops and yells of the inebriate, would not be so very objectionable.

But a doggery is too contemptible for any man who has a soul more elevated than the swine to condescend to. We have never been backward in expressing our views upon this subject: But the County Commissioners will manage this business as they think proper, and we will be content, after having cleared our skirts.

Our Last Extra.

Some complaint, we hear, is made about the issuing of our extra at the particular crisis when it appeared. It is alleged to be a bar to free investigation. But we suppose the suppressing or purloining of our votes was no bar to Mr. Miller's getting his seat when it was justly his.

We speak it plainly,—the sober reflecting people here consider themselves outraged by the course taken with their votes; and an attempt to explain the propriety of throwing them into the street or carrying them off secretly or by stealth, is "adding insult to injury."

If such kind of blarney were offered as an explanation for like conduct to any other American citizens except to Mormons, we are confident that those who offered it would receive what we should be sorry to have them get in Pottawatamie county. What kind of materials can men be made of, who will indulge the expectation that a people thus outraged, will make any particular exertion to favor a cause whose advocates resort to such dishonorable means for its support. Their education must have been alloyed with a liberal share of *brass* through all the progressive stages of their advancement.

We know of no illegality in the conducting of the election, the result of which, made the claim of Mr. Miller to a seat in Congress, valid and good; and if we did, we should be slow to run about to hunt up a political enemy to tell it to; particularly to such as we have good reason to believe were accessories to the taking away of the last and dearest rights of freemen. There are plenty of men in this county who were never Mormons, and Democrats too, over whom our extra could exert no particular influence further than truth and justice might be expected to influence just and honorable men. There are some here, also, who have been expelled from the Church,—who, like Wm. Smith, are disaffected and owe us no allegiance or good will. These might possibly swear to your heart's content; still they are men that can feel and appreciate many wrongs that we have endured. You can have free access to them.

We have been isolated on this frontier so long, and have had but little law or government except that of the church, which has become almost second nature to us, that we hardly know how to shape a proposal to settle difficulties, except on the principle of church government. When a member of our community does wrong, we require him to confess it and promise reformation, or exclude him from our fellowship. Now just confess, frankly, that you or your party stole our poll book without any just cause or provocation; and do it with a spirit of sincere and genuine repentance, (no hypocrasy) and we will forgive you, and admit you to trial for fellowship, and political communion, provided you will covenant that you will never do the like again to us nor to any other people.

We wish it distinctly understood that our remarks in this paper concerning Democrats are not designed to extend in their application further than to that clique connected with this poll book affair. We know of many democrats throughout the country who are honorable and good men. We exchange with many valuable Democratic papers, and we should be sorry to include the whole party in this low and disgraceful affair.

Mr. Thompson's Counsel are here with D. F. Miller Esq., taking depositions concerning the contested seat in Congress before his Honor, Judge Kinney of the Supreme Court of Iowa. D. F. Miller Esq., is quite unwell of a chronic disease of the chest and stomach.

"*Picciola*" has our thanks for her favors, which will appear in our next. We hope to hear from her pen often.

Judge Mason.

Many of our citizens well remember that the above named gentleman, with several others, was out here last fall, running *political* or geographical lines through the country.

He called at our office, subscribed for our paper, and said about as follows: that although he was a Democrat, he did not justify the course of the Legislature in reference to us, and expressed a wish to do something to counteract or nullify the wrong meted out to us by his own party. He observed that the laws of Iowa were about to undergo a revision, and asked if there was any alterations that we wished out here. We thought curiously of the suggestion at the time, believing that it required the action of the legislature to effect the kind of alteration that he spoke of: But we replied that the machinery of law was not in full operation here, and we could not tell till we saw how it worked, whether we wanted it altered or not. We thanked him for the kind feelings that he expressed towards us as a people, and observed that we felt that the Legislature had denied us our just rights, yet we believed that time and patience would bring all these matters about right. He intimated that his object was to find the most valuable locations in this new country, with an eye to speculation.

While the Judge was expressing so many just and liberal feelings towards the Mormons, we were more than half inclined to believe him a sort of merciful independent Democrat; and a humane sensible man. We do not like to be very severe on him any how. But we did not know at that time that he dismissed Mr. Wm. O Clark, and Dr. John Patten from the grand jury of Lee County Court for the crime of being prominent Mormons. We must confess, also, that we did not believe him capable of concealing in his own possession, and upon his own person, our stolen poll book! Yet such appears to be the fact. But it is not improbable that that was the particular favor that he wished to do us to expiate the sin of his own party committed in their vindictive tirade against us, and to comfort us a little after passing under the castigating strokes of a Democratic Legislature whose course in relation to our affairs, he so piously and feelingly regretted.

The Mormons are frequently charged with deception, theft, and a hundred and one other things: But since the Democrats have stolen our votes and concealed our poll book under the guise of friendship, under the sanctity of honor, and in the face of the Goddess of Liberty, we feel it our duty to *give them our hat.*

There is a saying of King Solomon that the Judge probably did not think of at the time he consented to receive the stolen property, knowing it to be such; but he has most likely thought of it, and also, felt it since the discovery. "As dead flies cause the apothecaries ointment to send forth an ill savor, so does a little folly, him that is had in reputation."

Information Wanted.

With all due respect for every body, we ask how many converts to the truth any person has made who cherishes a wish to make money by selling whisky, or other liquor by the drink? Do the sick or afflicted call upon the grocery keepers to visit and to pray for them? Can grocery keepers have the spirit of the Lord to enable them to stand before a congregation and reprove, rebuke and exhort with confidence and with success?

The way to keep a grocery and to "*keep it right,*" is to keep it always about 20 miles off from any place, or serve it up as a learned physician once recommended cucumbers to be served up: "Slice them up very thin, let them stand in cold water for half an hour,—then pour off the water, and add salt, pepper and vinegar to them in suitable quantities, and then throw them to the pigs and they will hurt no one." Some men are very anxious to do us good and to benefit us by selling us liquor. It has such a beneficial influence in preserving the morals of the people, in reclaiming the tippler, in promoting industry and virtuous habits, and in keeping up a healthy and high toned moral influence throughout the county, that the commissioners may not only think best to grant them lisence to do it, but even grant them a premium for their valuable services. Men who do good, ought to have pay for their labor; and if the commissioners will not pay such men, nor the magistrate, nor the prosecuting attorney, probably the mass of the people will circulate a subscription to raise a merited reward.

Beaten at their own Game.

The Commissioners of Monroe County, who organized the Kanesville precinct, we learn, were all Democrats. The clerk of their Court was also a Democrat, and likewise the Sheriff of that County. The whole matter of this precinct organization was a Democratic measure from its alpha to its omega; and a Democratic delegation was here to show a fatherly care over the Election, and to influence, if possible, its course. But lo, and Behold! When the sheep would not run into the fold which the Democrats had so generously made for them, they called us goats,—nay, worse; wolves! "Aliens! Minors, not twenty-one years of age," *and had followed stealing for half a century.* Disappointment and chagrin flew like wild fire through the country! The Sheriff of Monroe County hurried home with adverse tidings, and informed the clerk of that county of the desperate condition of affairs in Pottawatamie which caused him to come to the conclusion to reject the returns or poll book, even before he saw it.

Oh democracy, thou art the father of this precinct organization, and none else. Thou alone didst cause it to be done with the hope of securing the very votes which thou now laborest to prove illegal; because, forsooth, they were cast against thee. Thou art the father of this whole scheme! And now, if thou dost pronounce it an illegitimate child, thou reflectest no great honor or credit upon thy morality or virtue.

The judges and clerks of that election were Democrats, and some of them voted for Thompson if we can believe their own words.

"Necessity, the Mother of Invention."

We believe it will win. Ye legal men, what say you? The thing to be done is, to stop the retailing of ardent spirits in our town in less quantities than one gallon.

Complain before a magistrate, get a fine assessed, and then the defendant will appeal to the Circuit Court, and we have none. It will be remembered that no legal bail can be given here, because there are none that have titles to land, &c. The defendant can be required, in the absence of sufficient legal bail, to make a deposite of cash with the magistrate as security, or be put into prison for want of proper bail. The commissioners should see that the jail is completed with all consistent despatch, we think. It is not for us to direct them however, but we trust their wisdom will suggest to them the propriety of completeing this work.

From our Extra of March 13.

Stealing the Poll Books.

Another Pilgrimage to Pottawatamie!!

We understand that Judge Mason has appointed J. C. Hall, and L. E. Johnson to go to Kanesville. It is supposed that their object is to intimidate the people of that place, or to get some evidence to counteract the odium which now rests upon them in the stolen Poll Book affair. These are pretty men to send on such a mission. If we mistake not, this same Mr. Hall made a strong anti-mormon speech in Lee county, during the mob excitement, four years ago. The Mormons will hardly forget that. And then this same Mr. Johnson, we learn, who accompanies him, was the Major of the militia and called out the troops, to prevent the Mormons landing in Iowa, when driven from Nauvoo, and prevented supplies being sent them during the siege. Johnson was once a Mormon preacher, and afterwards turned renegade. The Mormons won't forget this, either. We understand that Judge Kinney, Supreme Judge and Hall's brother-in-law, accompanies Hall and Johnson, to take testimony.

If this trio can succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of the people, so that they will believe that the stealing these Poll Books was no criminal offence, they will do it. The whole of this transaction, from beginning to end is most infamous; and if the honest men in the loco foco party are prepared to justify their leaders in it, then are they ready to uphold and encourage vice in its worst form. What, connive at an act which strikes the deadliest blow at freedom? An act which destroys the elective franchise, and at one fell swoop nullifies the boasted blessing of the ballot-box.

Whatever may have been our personal respect for some of those who are implicated in this transaction, justice and love for our institutions, compel us to denounce them as traitors to the cause of freedom. If men of high standing in their party can consent to commit such a shameful moral and political robbery, for the sake of keeping that party in the majority—so hostile to all correct notions of free government—they will do no worse, it seem to us, to go a step farther, and rob men of their money as well as of their political rights.

They may set up the plea that these votes were illegal, but that does not mend the matter. They *thought* they were legal and they *acted* as if they thought so. It seems to us too late for them to try to prove these stolen papers to be valueless. The *quo animo*, the intent, must be looked into, and it will be. Mr. Hall, or whoever stole the papers, may have thought a cute yankee trick was being played, but every legal voter whose name is attached to that record has the right to arraign the thief and his accomplices before and after the fact, as robbers of their rights, which to them were considered more valuable than money or any other species of mere property.

The men engaged in thus robbing the ballot-box of its potency deserve to be and should be spurned from their party as deadly foes to liberty and right. If they are not, they will be dead weights to any party who may retain them. Mark that, ye loco focos, who are still inclined to hug Hall, Mason and Co. to your bosoms. Read the letter of our correspondent from Keokuk.

The foregoing is from the Burlington Hawk-Eye of Feb. 28.

As the above named persons said to be coming to Pottawatamie County, on a mission connected with the contested election, are representatives from the party who stole and secreted our votes; we trust that they will meet with that kind of *letting alone* which will prove to them that we have no fellowship with those who will steal our rights, nor with their representatives.

As to the Anti-Mormon speeches, or apostate Mormon renegades, we care but little about them. We should think however, that such men only, would volunteer their services on such an expedition. They will probably find out all they can, and we shall feel it our duty to help them about as much as they helped us to find our stolen poll books, so as to be even in civility and kindness.

In our public speeches, in our letters, and by every means in our power, we endeavored to forestall any illegal voter that might attempt to cast a vote; and we believe that we were successful. At least, we have no knowledge to the contrary.

If our Poll Books had not been stolen, but treated with respect and submitted to an honorable examination, we presume that every citizen here would be willing to afford every facility to this delegation to acquire information possible; but as it now is, they cannot complain if we are not the most communicative people in the world.

Communications from Judge Coleman and J. C. Hall, Esq., are crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

We have received from the Hon. Mr. Seward, Senator from the State of New York, a pamphlet containing some remarks of his, and of other Senators touching the disposal of the public lands. We are in for the Public Lands to be given to actual settlers in suitable and reasonable quantities whether foreign or native born. If they will improve them for a few years, or long enough to give evidence of a bona fide intention of permanent settlement. We are pleased with the idea of the naturalization laws being revised—so as to enable the foreigner to become a citizen in a shorter period of time. Mr. S. has our thanks for this favor.

Back Nos. of the Guardian.

We have on hand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 24 and 26 of Vol. 1. Also 1, 2, and 3, of Vol. 2. Numbers one and two, of Volume one, contain the best arranged argument in favor of the divine origin of our cause that we have ever examined. Persons wishing to send to their friends, proofs of the truth and authenticity of what is called Mormonism, would do well to send these numbers.

New Store.

Our old friend, Mr. Thomas E. Tootle, is back again among us with a heavy stock of goods, and lots and bags more coming on the first boat. His flag is nailed to the mast-head, and we may calculate there is no backing out on his part on account of low prices. His brother, Mr. J. W. Tootle, is associated with him, under the firm of "Tootle & Brother." See their advertisement in another column!

Our merchants that have continued with us, are honorable dealers, we believe; and we know them to be good neighbors and citizens. Mr. Tootle is also known by the greater part of this community as a gentleman and an honorable dealer; and we presume that no new comer would be more welcomly received by our citizens than he; and as he is just opening a new stock, civility would direct us to bid him and his brother welcome; and to say to them as well as to the balance of the gents of the yard stick: "Success to trade."

Mr. Samuel Coldwell, Assistant Wagon Master, from whom Mr. Robert Wilson, claimed to receive his information about the Mormons stealing government cattle at or near, Salt Lake, is we learn, a candidate for the penitentiary, for stealing two mules in Buchannan county, Mo., and selling them in Clay county to Judge Thompson. Mr. Wilson had better not be so familiar with mule or horse thieves as to give publicity to what they may say.

A Growing Evil.

We discover that liquor is being forced into the market, and retailed here to men who will get intoxicated, stab one another, and blaspheme in our streets, till the blood of a modest man will chill at the scene. We will take the responsibility to say that any man who will retail intoxicating liquor to be used as a common article, is a selfish man, an enemy to his race, a dishonor to himself and a curse to community; and at an early date, we recommend a public meeting to be called to adopt some salutary and efficient measures to check this soul and body damning traffic. "If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they should be dealt with in a more severe manner."

Why is a doggery like a putrid carcass?

Ans. Because every unclean and hateful bird croaks around it.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since March 6, 1850.

H. P. Coolidge, Helena, Ark., $1 00; John K. Coolidge, Cinn. O., $1 00; Col. F. G ether, Shelby P. O., Austin, Texas, 1 00; S. W. Chapman, Crete, Ill., $1 00; Jacob Wayne, Pittsburgh, Pa., $1 00; D. F. Miller, Esq., Fort Madison, Iowa, $2 00; Rev. E. McKenney, Bellevue, Indian Territory, $2 00; Erastus H. Derby, Linden, Mo., 50c.; Benjamin Burnley, North East, Pa., $2 00; Geo. Peacock, Weston, Mo, $9 30.

DIED,

In this town on the 7th inst., of Quick Consumption, Mr. WILLIAM SHERRATT, aged 28 years, late from England.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BACON! BACON!

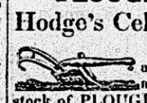
A LARGE lot of superior Bacon and Lard for sale at the OTOE and OMAHA MISSION at Bellevue, on the South side of the Missouri river, eight miles from Kanesville.

E. McKINNEY.

Bellevue, March 20, 1850.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

Hodge's Celebrated Steel Ploughs.



THE Subscriber would call the attention of Emgrants, his friends and the public generally, to his stock of PLOUGHS, which for neatness, durability and formation, cannot be surpassed in any of the States.

He has constantly on hand the best material that cash can purchase, in connection with a thorough knowledge, and long experience in the above line of business; he hopes, by strict attention to the same, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

He is prepared to execute any article that may be required, in any branch of the Blacksmithing department. Emigrants to California, or Great Salt Lake City, will find it to their advantage to give him a call at his Celebrated Plough Manufactory, on Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

A. C. HODGE.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3t

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont county, one red steer, the bush end of his tail white, smooth crop off the left ear, right ear underbit and overbit supposed to be three years old last spring. Appraised at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents. ($11 25.)

Also one steer, supposed to be four years old last spring, with red brindle, head and neck, white spot in the forehead, white body, speckled back, some spots on his body, legs red, from the knees down, with stag horns, crop and slit in the right ear, hole in the left ear apparently torn out. Appraised at sixteen dollars and fifty cents. ($16 50.)

LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb., 5th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Lambert, in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one brindle steer, supposed to be five years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, speckled face, white belly, a lump on his right side, the root of his tail broken, white horns. Appraised at twelve dollars. ($12 00.)

Also, one red steer supposed to be two years old last spring marked with an overbit in the left ear white spot in the face; back, belly, tail and both hind legs white, broad horns. Appraised at eleven dollars. ($11 00.) LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb. 16th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to change his mode of doing business, would inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will sell his present stock of goods at cost prices for cash, until the 30th day of March; at which time he will expose the remainder at Auction to the highest bidder.

His stock consists in part of Calico, Muslins Ginghams, Alpaccas, Laces, Ribbons, Bleached Domestics, Drillings, Satinetts, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Stoneware, Queensware, Castings, Tin-ware, Nails, Spices, Indigo, &c., &c.

A. H. ARGYLE.

N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, either by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward without delay and pay up. And those holding just claims against me, can have them settled on presentation. A. H. A.

Austin, Fremont County, March 20, 1850—1t*

WHEAT, BACON AND LARD.

10,000 pounds of prime bacon, 1,000 pounds of Lard, and 250 bushels of wheat.

A. H. ARGYLE.

Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850—1t*

WINE.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

For the approaching season we shall shortly receive one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods usually found in City or Country stores, which will be purchased for Cash at the best markets, and sold for prices that cannot fail to please the most economical. We will pledge ourselves to

Sell as low as any house in the West.

Persons outfitting for the Mines, or the Salt Lake, or persons desirous of establishing Small Stores will find, at the Elephant, a splendid stock to select from. We are Western Men and our goods are purchased with reference to the trade of this country.

Call and see the Elephant.

The present stock will be increased from time to time, until we can show our Western friends an ELEPHANTINE STOCK.

Give us a call! Learn our prices, we are sure you will purchase.

Remember the Sign.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3m

THRASHING MACHINE.

FOR SALE.—A first rate Trashing Machine suitable for Salt Lake Valley. Good as new. Horse power and thrasher, together, weigh nine hundred and twenty-five (925) pounds; iron tumble shafts, knuckles, clevises, &c., making the whole weight between 1100 and 1200 pounds. Four horses will thrash thirty bushels per hour and do it well. The above machine did the trashing at Plum Hollow, and is now at work three miles north of Austin, where it will remain until the 25th of this month, after that, at my place, four miles north of Old Fort Kearney. The horse power can easily be applied to grinding, sawing, cutting shingles, turning, &c. From one to seven horses can be worked. Any one wishing to obtain such a machine will please call and examine it where it is at work or at my place at Gaston; and also where the shingle cutting can be seen.

Money, Stock, or goods, received in payment.

L. W. PLATT.

Gaston, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—3t

To California and Salt Lake Emigrants.

Argyles Ferry on the Nichtenabotna River.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the traveling community, and especially those emigrating to California, and the Great Salt Lake, by the Northern route, through St. Joseph, Linden, and thence crossing the Missouri at the various ferries above the Narrows of Nichnabotna, that he is prepared with two good boats, and skillful hands to cross all who may find it to their interest and safety to patronise him. He would further state for their information that he crossed at least four-fifths of the emigrants upon this route last spring without loss or damage to the amount of a dime. It was then, as it is likely to be this spring the only practicable point of crossing on the Nichnabotna. Emigrants who design taking the North side of Platte River, and consequently crossing the Missouri above its mouth, will find a good Bluff road directly from this point to the Kanesville and other Ferries above or below the mouth of the Platte. And those who may determine to cross the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney or between that point and the Narrows, may be assured that the road from Argyles Ferry, one-fourth of which is a good Bluff route, is the best and dryest at any season of the year. A. H. ARGYLE.

Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—3t*

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter ourselves cannot be supassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon boxes ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be daily appreciated and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850—3m

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the Black Boot and Shoe, North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1850.

Correspondence of the Burlington Hawk-Eye.

CITY OF KEOKUK, Feb. 22d, 1850.

More of the stolen Poll Books!—The thieving exposed!—The indignation of community aroused.

J. G. EDWARDS, Esq.—SIR: It is now three days since the stolen poll books were discovered, yet the excitement occasioned by it, still continues. Go where you may, into houses of public resort, into private habitations or on the streets, the theme of conversation, is, the stolen poll books and the singular means by which they were brought to light, and it is truly gratifying to hear the sentiments of indignation expressed by the honest man of all parties against the perpetration of the theft.

Most of the citizens here, are not inclined to believe that Judge Mason was concerned in the original "taking," but they insist that as he was found in possession of the stolen property, he must, to clear himself, make an exposure of the whole affair. Judge Mason is one of Thompson's counsel and attorneys, for the purpose of impeaching a portion of Miller's votes, but it is certainly no part of his professional duties to secrete stolen goods. The attorney may defend the horse thief when indicted, without censure, but it is no part of his duties to secrete the stolen horse in his stable.

My own opinion is that Thompson had the stolen books with him at Washington City, and that when he procured one hundred days to take testimony in, he forwarded them through mail to Judge Mason for some purpose connected with his defence.

Hall, whose connection with the "taking," has been alway strongly suspected, left this place the next morning after the discovery, under circumstances of suspicion, which induce many to believe that he fled through fear lest Miller might cause him to be arrested.

The mode of discovery is soon stated. Mason had invited Miller to his office to accept the service of documents relative to the contested election. In his pantaloons pocket, (left side,) were the papers intended for Miller; and in his pantaloons pocket, (right side,) were the stolen books with other private papers. Mason, by the most unaccountable blunder, drew out the contents of the pocket on the right side, and handing the same to Miller, requested him to "acknowledge service." The rest of the story may be best told by Gen. Van Antwerp and Joseph M. Beck, Esq., who witnessed the exposure, and whose depositions Miller has taken and secured in due form of Law, to be laid before Congress.

The testimony was taken before Jesse B. Browne, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, of Keokuk, on the 21st Feb., 1850.

Joseph M. Beck being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

"Towards evening of 19th Feb. inst., I went to the office of Mason, Curtis & Rankin, for the purpose of examining some legal authority. I found there Judge Mason, Gen. Van Antwerp and Mr. Miller in conversation. I had not been there long till the subject of the contested election was spoken of. Judge Mason informed Mr. Miller that he wished him to accept the service of certain notices to take depositions to be used as evidence in the matter of said contested seat. Mr. Miller expressed his willingness to comply with the Judge's request. Judge Mason produced either from his pocket, or his desk, (he was at the time near his desk) a bundle of papers, and handed them to Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller on receiving them, exclaimed—*'Judge Mason! you have made a mistake! You have given me the poll books of the Kanesville precinct, that Hall stole!'* Judge Mason extended his arm as though he desired to take them back. Mr. Miller said something to this effect, 'We will examine them.' Gen. Van Antwerp and myself approached Mr. Miller and the Judge. Mr. Miller declared the papers he held in his hand, to be the poll books of the Kanesville precinct that were stolen; and asked Judge Mason where he had obtained them. The Judge replied, *'I assure you, Mr. Miller, I come by them honestly, but I am not at liberty to tell now, or of whom.'* These are as near as I can recollect his exact words.

Gen. Van Antwerp, Mr. Miller and myself examined the papers. They purported to be the poll books of the Kanesville precinct. *They were signed and attested by the proper officers so far as I observed.* Gen Van Antwerp took them into his hand, and observed something to the effect that they were got up in good style. Mr. Miller pointed out the signatures of the election officers, and called our attention to the names of many voters that appeared on the poll books, with whom he said he was well acquainted. He likewise called our attention to the fact that there purported to be the names of five hundred and twenty-three voters recorded in the Books. I called the attention of the gentleman to the fact that *the books* to me had the appearance of *having been wet.* Mr. Miller asserted several times that the papers he held in his hand were the identical poll books of the Kanesville precinct that had been stolen. *Judge Mason made no denial of the assertion of Mr. Miller,"* &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH M. BECK.

Gen. V. P. Van Antwerp being duly sworn, testified as follows:

"I was accidentally present on day before yesterday in the Law Office of Messrs Mason, Curtis & Rankin. Judge Charles Mason, a member of that firm, being present at the time, together with Daniel F. Miller, Esq. and J. M. Beck, Esq. I had been conversing with those gentlemen, and sat with my back or side towards Messrs. Mason and Miller, who had risen and gone to the back part of the room, near a desk and table, and continued conversing with each other, when I heard Mr. Miller exclaim emphatically, "This is the original poll book of the Kanesville precinct, which was stolen," or words to that effect. The emphasis with which these word were spoken by Mr. Miller attracted my attention, when I turned fully round towards them, and inquired what it was he was saying. He repeated the declaration he had made, when I rose from my seat and approached them. Mr. Miller held in his hand a written document, which he again alledged was the poll book referred to. I examined it and made some remarks to the effect that the signatures and names upon the paper were generally well written, adding that I had heard it stated that many of the persons who had voted at the Kanesville precinct were not entitled legally so to do. Mr. Miller thereupon run his finger over the list of names, pointing out a considerable number as belonging to individuals, who he stated, were personally known to him and formerly citizens of this county, who he knew to be entitled to vote. He stated, also, that he knew perfectly well the signatures of the Judge's of the Election placed upon the first page of the document, and that it was unquestionably the original Kanesville poll books. *Mr. Miller enquired of Judge Mason how he come in possession of the papers?* The reply of Judge Mason was, in substance (the precise language I cannot recollect,) that it came into his hands honorably, or, that there was no impropriety connected with the transaction, but he did not feel himself at liberty to state how it occurred, or *when* or from *whom* he obtained it. Mr. Miller, then handed the document to Judge Mason, accompanied by some remark which I do not recollect."

(Signed) V. P. VAN ANTWERP.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.,

P. S. — *Two hours later.* — Hall has been heard of since he left this place, traveling towards Burlington. He was unnecessarily frightened, as the process which Miller had procured, was not a warrant for his arrest, but simply a subpena to procure his testimony. A friend of Hall's says he will exculpate himself by showing that the books were taken by a prominent democrat of Fairfield. Yours, &c.

From the Keokuk Whig and Register.

A Glimpse of the Stolen Poll Books.

Those conversant with the history of the election for member of Congress for this District in 1848, will recollect the infamous trick of legerdemain resorted to by the Locofoco candidate, Mr. Thompson, to secure to him the election, now contested by Mr. Miller in Congress. The poll books of Kanesville precinct (giving Miller a large majority,) were stolen from the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, to which they had been returned, and by that means Mr. Thompson obtained the certificate of election. These stolen poll books a few days ago came to light. They are found at last, and in the hands of Mr. Thompson's counsel, Judge Mason, who accidently let the secret out in the following way. During an interview between Mr. Miller and Judge Mason in relation to taking depositions in the contested case, the Judge handed out for Mr. Miller's inspection some papers, and through mistake the veritable original poll books. Mr. Miller detected them at once from the signatures of the judges and clerks. He charged the fact home to the Judge, when his late Honor with some embarrassment protested that he had come by them honestly, but that he was not at liberty to state how he got them. The books were examined by several persons who happened to be present to their satisfaction, and returned to Judge Mason's custody. Those present describe the scene to have been one long to be remembered.

And now that the truth has been developed beyond the possibility of contradiction that these poll books were deliberated and feloniously stolen by the Locofoco friends of Mr. Thompson to secure his election, have we not a right to known who perpetrated the infamous deed? They are found in the hands of Mr. Thompson's counsel, and among the papers pertaining to the case of the contested seat. Will the possession be accounted for? The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court knows the law too well to dispute the doctrine that the *possessor of stolen goods must account for his possession*, or rest under an imputation of guilt. Did he get them from his client, Mr. Thompson? And if so, where did he get them? From a certain would-be candidate for governor? Who is the thief that stole the poll books? And at whose instance and request was this outrage perpetrated? We call upon the Judge to exculpate himself from the imputation the known facts raise against him and his client by disclosing the real actor in that disgraceful iran action.

The disclosure of these facts show what abandoned and corrupt principles control the political action of the leaders of the Locofoco party of this State. No means are too base, no fraud are too infamous to be used by them to accomplish their end. If defeated by the votes of the people, the poll books are stolen to avoid the effect of the expressed will of the majority. With such men as leader and managers of a party, what safety have the people for their rights. The *cutterizing* of Harlan out of the office to which he was fairly elected, was such a fraud upon their rights as to stigmatize forever the guilty parties; but when a downright felony is resorted to for the defeat of the Whig candidate, it presents an example of political depravity unparalleled in the history of any country. Will Congress permit Mr. Thompson to hold a seat in Congress, obtained through such criminal conduct on the part of his friends? Though he may not have advised the commission of the theft he is clearly accessory after the fact. His acceptance of the certificate of election, and the tenacity with which he retains the advantage thus unrighteously gained with full knowledge of the facts, show him to be not unwilling to enjoy the fruits of this corrupt proceeding.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1850.

The explanations of Mr. Vinton, have operated favorably upon the House.

The bill for the temporary relief of Secretary Meredith, will probably pass to-morrow.

General Houston expects to speak to-morrow, on his compromise. In the meantime, the Senate Committee on Territories, are waiting an opportunity for their project.

Mr. Clay has got the North alarmed, and that is a great point to start upon.

The plan of Mr. Douglas proposes—First, to admit California with limited boundaries. Second, to legalize the Mormon government of Deseret, as a territorial government, and to extend it over all the Great Basin, till Congress shall otherwise ordain. Third, to legalize the territorial government of the people of New Mexico, on the same terms, including the disputed territory with the consent of Texas—the land to be paid for, and the right of way secured to Texas by a line west to the Paso del Norte, (the only pass in that country, through to California) Fourth, to provide for admitting a new slave State from Texas, as an offset to the free State of California. Fifth, to appoint officers to Deseret and New Mexico, the same as to Minnesota and other territories.

It is thought that the South will agree to this, because it admits a slave State as an equivalent for California; secures to Texas the Paso del Norte, and provides governments for Deseret and New Mexico, on the basis of their own convention—and because Deseret does not exclude slavery.

Mr. Douglas, however, will wait till the temper of the Senate indicates the time for action.

We learn from Richmond, Va., the Legislature of the State have adopted strong slavery resolutions.

WASHINGTON, 25th Feb. 5 P. M.

SENATE.—After some unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Foote, the Senate took up his resolution providing, that it is the duty of Congress to form Territorial Governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico, which after some debate was postponed for the present.

The consideration of the President's California Message was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then took up Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Miller resumed and concluded his speech. He took broad grounds in favor of the admission of California—denied that the President had interfered in the matter—said slavery does not by law exist there, and that the interest of the South had been fully represented in California.

HOUSE.—A number of memorials and petitions were presented, one from Mr. Smith, claiming to be a brother of Joe Smith, remonstrating against the admission of Deseret, charging the people there with treason—laid over.

Mr. Giddings presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania and Delaware, asking for the peaceable dissolution of the Union. Several gentlemen sprang on their feet in a moment, great excitement ensued, and finally the vote was taken on its reception. Yeas 9, nays 162—the Free Soilers voting affirmatively.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The America reached Halifax on Saturday night.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament has met, the Queen's speech delivered, and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of Ministers has been developed.

Both Houses of Parliament were opened by proxy on the 31st ult., when the Lord Chancellor delivered the speech from the throne.

The intelligence from Ireland is still more heart-rending. Cultivation seems stagnant. Traders more depressed than at the first period of her sufferings. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set in, but unfortunately for the people, this means is barely left them now to escape from loyal tyranny and destitution.

France.

Paris, since Monday, has been in a state of siege, in consequence of serious disturbances created by a mob the Rue St. Martin. The police authorities came to cut down some of the Liberty trees planted during the revolution. From facts, which, by the way, are rather conflicting, it would appear, but when the order for the destruction of this last emblem of the liberty of the French people, was issued, a large crowd was gathered around, and the police, acting under orders from the Executive, proceeded to cut them down, they were strenuously resisted by the people, who dispersed them; but a strong party of military arrived at this moment, the mob was put to flight with the loss of several wounded, while the troops were hardly molested. At the latest accounts all was quiet, and no further disturbance anticipated. The Moniteur attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President to concentrate the good of the country in his own person, beyond the means of riot. The French news, in other particulars, is not of much importance.

Rome.

It is now stated that the Pope is about to return to Rome almost immediately, and it was believed that the Spanish garrison would evacuate the city on the arrival of his Holiness.

Russia.

Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians had gained great advantages over the Russians, who had been compelled to retreat with great loss.

Turkey.

The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

Switzerland.

Austria has made demands on Switzerland for extradition of some Poles who had taken refuge there. The Swiss Government has refused to surrender the refugees, except in cases where it is clearly proved that the refugees have intrigued in politics, or otherwise misconducted themselves.

Greece.

Advices from Athens state that a serious rupture has occurred between the English and Greek Governments, and that a total suspension of relations has taken place. An English fleet has blockaded the ports; it is supposed, however, that the difficulty will be shortly and amicably adjusted.

Prussia.

All the articles of the proposed constitution except one—that of making Ministers responsible to the King—have been agreed upon by the Chambers, and the King has taken the solemn oath to observe it. There have been great rejoicings in Berlin in honor of the occasion.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The Council of State was opened by the King in person on the 30th ult. Adverting to the hostilities with the Schleswig Holstein, he says, "the war has not yet terminated; it is only suspended. I hope, however, that the negotiations in progress will lead to the desired end, provided, my misled subjects do not meet with support from greater powers."

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1850.

In our last, we quoted corn at 35 to 40 cents ₱ bushel, but our corn buyers complain, and feel that injustice is done to them as they were selling corn at that time for 25 cents per bushel and sacks returned. It is more than likely that wa were mistaken; yet the spirit of prophecy was upon us and we wrote according to its dictates; but the error lay in our not searching what manner of time the spirit of prophecy in us did signify when it testified beforehand that corn would be worth 35 to 40 cents ₱ bushel. We thought it meant the time then present; but upon strict enquiry and examination we have become satisfied that the true time referred to will be about the 10th of April next. Not understanding father Miller's system of computing time, we fell into this error. We hope to be pardoned for it when we now say that corn is worth 25c. ₱ bushel.

There has been but little change since our last. The market for most articles is very active, and will still be more so as the season advances. We quote

Flour ₱ hundred,	$2 50@$2 75
Beef "	$2 50@$3 50
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	9@9c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ₱ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	4@5c.
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	6c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	6@8c.
Candles, "	15c
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$2 00
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	2 50
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½@6
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	40@50c.
Corn, "	25@30c
Wheat, "	75@$1 00
Oats, "	30c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	5c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nearest, Best and Healthiest route to the Salt Lake and California.

THE

OLD ORIGINAL MORMON CROSSING AT KANESVILLE,

Council Bluffs, Missouri River,

Twenty-five miles above the Mouth of the PLATTE RIVER.

It has been proven beyond question that the NORTHERN ROUTE, crossing the Missouri river at Kanesville, 25 miles above the mouth of the Platte river, is the

NEAREST, BEST, & HEALTHIEST ROAD TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA.

The difficulties of crossing the Horn and Loup Fork of the Platte, have been entirely removed by the subscribers placing upon each of those streams large and substantial flat boats.

Heretofore emigrants have had to lose several days in constructing rafts which at last made it rather a hazardous undertaking. Besides these considerations it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of persons who went up on the South side of the Platte fell victims to the dreadful pestilence while nearly all those who took the north side escaped unharmed. This is the Mormon trail and it is a subject of remark that so few of those people have suffered from disease while on the route. Another thing the emigrant must have in view, and that is their feed and camping places; the routes from Independence, Kansas, Weston, St. Joseph, and all other places below the Platte before going one hundred and fifty miles emerge into one road consequantly when there is such an immense amount of travel, grass and wood become scarce. This too is the very end of the road where it is most needed, because emigrants expect to leave early and it is necessary that both "man and beast" should fare well in the beginning. The above is a very important advantage to those who take the north side and is a consideration compared with which all others sink into insignificance for grass is the only subsistence for stock on the plains.

In addition to these facts emigrants will avoid crossing the dangerous streams of the Saline, the South Fork of the Great Platte, and the Great Platte itself.

To sum up the whole in a very few words, the subscribers would respectfully say to the public generally, and all those who contemplate taking this route, particularly, that at the Kanesville Ferry on the Missouri river, they will find two good boats, each capable of crossing one wagon and team.

At the Ferry on the Horn they have one large and substantial boat capable of crossing a wagon and team every five minutes.

At the Ferry on the Loup Fork of the Platte we will have one excellent boat, which, with *the men* we will have in charge will ensure to all a safe and speedy crossing.

Emigrants who wish plenty of grass for their stock, and camping places for themselves, besides the best chance of escaping all epidemics will find this route far preferable over all others.

Our boats with competent hands will be at their places on the 1st of April; and all may rest assured that what we have said may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

In the Kanesville Market, Emigrants will find every thing necessary for their outfits at as reasonable rates as can be procured in the Western country

SARPY, MARTIN & GINGRY.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.

WORK CATTLE.

TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

I HAVE on hand and for sale 30 yoke of cattle from four to six years old; also, one thousand bushels of wheat which will be converted into flour if timely notice is given. I will likewise purchase a few Land Warrants for which cash or either of the above articles will be paid.

JACOB McKISSICK.

McKissick Grove, Fremont Co., Iowa, March 5, 1850. 3t

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand,

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse, situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,

WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my9 tf

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HATCHAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandize, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it is—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade, and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 "	London Mustard;
70 "	Inks, assorted;
6 "	Negro and Bone Liniment;
6 "	Tooth Wash, assorted;
33 "	Tooth Powders;
3 "	Worm Syrup;
36 "	Vermifuge, assorted;
150 "	Court Plaster;
150 "	Pill Boxes;
6 "	Cough mixtures;
150 "	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 "	Cough Candy;
12 "	Childrens Cordial;
12 "	Cologne, assorted;
3 "	Cayenne in Phials;
12 "	Blacking;
9 "	Sozidia, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream; hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rownes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; balsam of wild cherry; Collins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

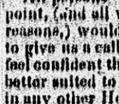
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

STRAY BULL.



A YOUNG BULL, two years old this spring, red and white, no ear marks, came about my premises in August last, and has remained there ever since. The owner can have him by proving property, paying charges, and taking him away. SAMUEL SMITH.

Upper Crossing on Keg Creek.

March, 6, 1850—3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BENOIST & SAPPINGTON, was dissolved on the 19th day of February, 1850 by mutual consent. P. Sappington purchased the entire interest of T. S. Benoist, who retires, wishing to change his business.

T. S. BENOIST,

P. SAPPINGTON.

P. S. All those having claims against the late firm of Benoist & Sappington, will please present them to Mr. P. Sappington of the late firm, and they will be paid: and it is hoped that all persons indebted to the said firm will promptly pay up.

BENOIST & SAPPINGTON.

St. Francis, March 6, 1850.—3t

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

I'm of the Band that till the Land.

I'm of the band that till the land,
And draw ftom the earth her store;
Right happy indeed's the life we lead,
While our day's are passing o'er.
Many there are, in riches far,
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
Whilst other pursuits may yield more fruits
Yet often produce much worse.

We envy not the statesman's lot,
Still clamoring for his class;
Nor his that fights for glory's rights,
At some redoubted pass.
No risk have we on boisterous sea,
Nor fears lest tempests whelm
All we possess, without redress,
While laboring at the helm.

The fruitful field its bounties yield,
A rich regard for toil;
Be ours the trade to ply the spade,
And deeply plough the soil;
We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flow'rets kiss our feet,
Whose odors rise to scent the skies—
A tribute pure and meet.

To all we give the means to live,
As brother shares with brother,
And thus fulfil the holy will
That bids us love each other.
Oh! life secure from guile, and pure,
To thee my life clings ever,
With all its might in fond delight,
To change from thee, no, never.

Lines written on the death of Peter Laycock, who died of Cholera on the Missouri river, May 30, 1849, when returning home to his family.

He's left these scenes of care and strife,
And lives above, a nobler life;
His absence for a time gives pain,
Yet soon we hope to meet again.

Hope did we say? Hope only? No!
How can we hope? We surely know,
That still he lives beyond the veil,
Where death no more can him assail.

Though wife and children mourn the loss,
And friends below should feel the cross,
Yet friends above will bless the hour,
He hailed them with the priesthood's power.

The Gospel's sound to them he bears,
A sound melodious to their ears,
And by their faith they soon will be,
With works of friends below, made free.

Yet soon his mission he'll complete,
And then again we'll with him meet;
And then with those he loved and prized
He'll reign on earth celestialized.

MISCELLANY.

Catching a Whale.

A SEA SKETCH.

We were running down from Albadra Islands with a fine steady breeze. The morning was bright and clear, and the water of that peculiar color which whalemen regard as the favorable resort of whales. I had the forenoon watch below, and was just congratulating myself upon getting through with my "double altitudes," when the loud clear voice of a man at the mast-head came ringing down the forecastle.

"There she blows!" was the thrilling cry.

"That's one," shouted the captain.

"There she blows."

"That's twice, by jingo!"

"There she blows!"

"Three times! Where away, Tabor?"

"Off the weather-bow, sir, two points."

"How far?"

"A mile and a half. There she blows."

"Sperm whale! Call all hands!"

There was a general rush on deck, each man trying to get to the scuttle first. Then came a half dozen loud knocks, and a hoarse voice shouting.

"Larboard watch, ahoy! Turn out, my lads! Sperm whale in sight! Heave out! Lash and carry! Rise and chime! Bear a hand, my hearties!"

Those who had turned in rolled out as soon as possible, and buckled on their ducks, and in less than two minutes were all on deck, ready for orders. The tubs were put in the boat, and the main yard hauled back. We all perched ourselves in the rigging, and kept a sharp lookout on every side for the whale's next rising. Twenty minutes elapsed since the spout was first seen; twenty-five passed, and the captain began to get into a state of nervous anxiety. We strained our eyes in all directions to "make a spout." Half an hour flew by, and no spout was seen. It began to look like a hopeless case, when Tabor, whose visual organ appeared to have the power of ubiquity, sang out—

"There she blows!"

"Where now?" roared the captain.

"Off the weather quarter! Two large sperm whales, sir. Go it, boots!"

"Clear away the boats! Come down from the mast-head all you that don't belong there! Bear a hand! We'll take them this rising," shouted the captain, in a loud voice.

"All ready, sir."

"Lower away, then!"

The waist and larboard boats were instantly down, ready to "bend off." Captain A——, and some of the boat's crew, being too ill to man the other boat, we struck off for the whales without them. I pulled the aft-oar, as usual, and as, by this time, I was as tough and muscular as any of my comrades, the boat danced along the water in fine style. Although the larboard boat was much easier pulled, and had the oldest and stoutest of the whole crew, we contrived, by unusual exertions, to keep ahead of her, till the real "tug of war," came. Then was our mettle put to test! One of the whales was leisurely making to windward, not more than half a mile off.

"Lay back, my lads!" cried P——, pale with excitement. "Keep the larboard boat astern! Never say die! That's our whale! Oh, do spring—do spring! No noise, steady and soft's the word."

We replied to this appeal "piling up the agony" on the oars. Away sprang our boat, trembling and shivering as she darted through the waves. She really seemed to imbibe the general excitement, as she parted the clear blue water, and dashed it foaming from her bows. Onward she flew! The larboard boat was hard upon her stern; the whale rolling lazily in the trough of the sea, a few darts ahead.

"Oh, lay back!" whispered P——, trembling with eagerness not to be outdone by the mate. "Do spring, my boys, if you love life! Now's you time! Now or never! Oh, see him! see him! how quiet he lies! Put the beef on your oars, every mother's son of you! Pile it on! pile it on! That's the way to tell it! Our whale this time!"

"Stand up, Tabor!" cried P——, in a low voice.

Peaking his oar, Tabor sprang to his feet and grasped a harpoon.

"Shall I give him two irons?"

"Yes; he may be wild."

Another stroke or two and we are hard upon him. Tabor, with unerring aim, let fly his irons, and buried them to the sockets in the huge carcase of the whale.

"Stern all!" thundered P——,

"Stern all!" echoed the crew; but it was too late. Our bows were high and dry on the whale's head! Infuriated with the pain produced by the harpoon, and doubtless much astonished to find his head so roughly used, he rolled half over, lashed the sea with his flukes, and in his struggles dashed in two of the upper planks. "Boat stove, boat stove!" was the general cry.

"Silence!" thundered the second mate, as he sprang to the bow, and exchanged places with Tabor. "All safe, my hearties! stern hard! stern! stern! stern! before he gets his flukes to bear upon us."

"Stern all!" shouted we; in a moment more we were out of danger. The whale now "turned flukes," and dashed off to windward with the speed of a locomotive, towing us after him at glorious rate. We occasionally slacked line in order to give him plenty of play.

A stiff breeze had sprung up, causing a rough chopping sea; and we leaked badly at the bow. It fell to my lot to keep the water bailed out and the line clear as the others hauled in; a ticklish jog, the last; for, as the second mate said, a single turn would whip off a shin: as slick as goose-grease."

Notwithstanding the roughness of the sea, we shot ahead with incredible swiftness; and the way we walked past the larboard boat, whose crew was tugging and laboring with all their might, was surprising.

"Hoora for waist boat!" burst from every mouth. Three cheers were given, much to the annoyance of the boat's crew and mate. We exultingly took off our hats and waved them a polite "good bye," requesting them, if they had any news to send it to windward ports, to be quick about it, as it was inconvenient for us to stop just then.

I believe Solomon says it is not good to be vain-glorious. At all events, while we were skimming along so gallantly, the whale suddenly milled, and pitched the boat on her beam ends. Every one who could grasp a thwart hung on to it, and we were all fortunate enough to keep our seats. For as much as the ship's length the boat flew through the water, on her gunwale, foaming and whizzing as she dashed onward. It was rather a matter of doubt as to which side would turn uppermost, until Tabor slacked out the line, when she righted. To have a boat, with all her iron, lances, gear, and oars, piled on one's head in such a sea, was rather a startling prospect to the best swimmer.

Meanwhile the whale came to the surface to spout. The change in his course had enabled the mate's boat to come up, and we lay on our oars that Mr. D—— might lance him. He struck him in the "life" the first dart, was evident from the whale's furious dying struggle; nevertheless, in order to make sure, we hauled up and churned a lance back of his head.

I cannot conceive anything more strikingly awful than the butchery of this tremendous leviathan of the deep. Foaming and leaping and plunging from wave to wave, flinging high in the air torrents of blood and spray.

The sea around was literally a sea of blood. At one moment his head was poised in the air, the next buried in the gory sea, carrying down in his vast wake a whirlpool of foam and slime. But this respite was short. He rose again, rushing furiously on his enemies; but a slight prick of the lance drove him back with mingled fury and terror. Which ever way he turned, the barbed irons goaded him to desperation. Now and again intensity of agony would cause him to lash the water with his huge flukes, till the very ocean appeared to heave and tremble at his power. Tossing, struggling, dashing over in his agony, he spouted up the last of his heart's blood. Half an hour before, he was free as the wave, sporting in all the pride of its gigantic strength and unrivalled power. He now lay a lifeless mass; his head towards the sun, his tremendous body heaving to the swell, and his destroyers proudly cheering over their victory.—[Brown's Whaling Cruise.

Grammatical Smoking.

As smoking is an innocent amusement, and as it is customary with people of all clases to relate the news of the day with cigars in mouths, the following system recommended.

A single puff serves for a comma,
Puff puff, a semicolon;
Puff, puff, puff, a colon:
Six puffs, a period.

A pause with a cigar kept in the mouth represents a dash—a longer or shorter in continuance.

With the under lip raise the cigar almost against the nose for an exclamation! and to express great emotion, even to the shedding of tears, only raise, as before, the cigar, to the end of the nose. For an interrogation? it is only necessary to open the lips and draw the cigar round the corner of the mouth.

Taking the cigar from the mouth and shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclusion of a paragraph.

And throwing it into the fire, is a final and stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half-smoked cigar; for to light another while conversing is a breach of politeness.

A HARD HIT.—The Albany Dutchman perpetrates the following hard hit at tobacco chewers: "A chemist in New York has just invented a substitute for tobacco, which will doubtless soon supersede the weed, as it is just as nasty and a good deal cheaper."

BED BUG SOCIETY.—At the last annual meeting of the Female Society for the Extirpation of Bed Bugs, and for ameliorating the condition of those infested with them," held on the 5th inst., at the sign of the Bugaboo, Mrs. Priscilla Pillow was called to the chair, and Miss Sally Scratch was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The annual report was then read—

When, on motion of Mrs. Sackingbottom, that the Society do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, seconded by Miss Betsy Bedcord, the business was entered upon forthwith; and in counting ballots it appeared that the following officers were duly elected:

President—Mrs. Rachael Ratsbane.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Bridget Bedpost, Miss Susan Sheets.

Recording Secretary—Miss Charity Coverlid.

Managers—Mrs. Priscilla Pillow, Mrs. Corrosive Sublimate, Mrs. Lovely Whiskey, Miss Tracy Turpentine, Miss Susan Soapit, Miss Hannah Brush, Miss Harriet Huntem, Miss Patience Pinchem, Miss Mary Mashem, Miss Prudence Stopem, Miss Ruth Rotem.

On motion of Miss Maid Mite.

Resolved, That on account of the multiplicity of business which the members have on hand, in consequence of belonging to so many useful societies, the monthly and quarterly meetings be dispensed with.

After a very desultory conversation on a very delicate subject, which it would be improper to publish; it was.

Resolved, That in order to keep peace at home, the Treasurer be authorized to offer a premium of 100 cents for the best model of a machane for darning stockings, which may render superintendance of the ladies of the family, with the old and young, unnecessary. To be decided on the next annual meetings.

Resolved, That the Society would highly approved of an Auxilliary Female Juvenile Bed-bug Society; and the President be requested to induce a few children to call a meeting for the purpose, and also to solicit the assistance of the Rev. Henry Humbug, to deliver an address on the occasion.

Resolved, That we approve of the practice of sending children from door to door, to solicit contributions, provided they do not expend more than one half their receipts in confectionary. Adjourned.

Sally Scratch, Rec. Sec.

INSINIVATING.—Will you have a *daily Sun?* said a news-boy to Mrs. Partington.

Will I have a daily son? You little scapegrace, how dare you insinuate against a lone woman? Have you no reference to parents, little boy? Where do people go who have no reference to parents?—to the bad place, of course. Go' way, go' way. Will I have a daily son? No indeed.

And the respectable widow went upon her way in a whirlpool of virtuous indignation.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—"Oh, how cruel to value love as a piece of common merchandise. It is the only thing upon this rounded globe that suffers no purchaser but itself. Love is the equivalent of love; the invaluable jewel that must either be freely given, or, forever unenjoyed, be buried.—*Schiller.*

"Industry must prosper," as the man said when holding the baby, while his wife chopped wood.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be content as long as your mouth is full and body covered—remember the poor—*kiss the pretty girls*—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—*never pick an editor's pocket*, nor entertain the idea that he is going to treat—kick dull care to the duce—black your own boots—sew on your own buttons, and be sure to take a paper, and pay for it.

"Noah," who is one of the b'hoys, speaks as follows of the action of the Democratic General Committee of New York:

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The trouble, danger, and excitement prevailing at Washington in relation to slavery, abolition, and free soil, have at length aroused the feelings and the action of the General Committee. They have expelled the Free Soilers, passed resolution in favor of the Union and against meddling with the question, and tossed Van Buren overboard with a violence which looks as if he would never again reach the deck. This looks like old bucktail times, when men were treated according to their merits, and political traitors found no favor in the wigwam.

☞ Answer to the Enigma in No. 2, Vol. 2, was the "State of Deseret."

For the Frontier Guardian.

Enigma No. 2—Acrostical.

I am composed of 12 letters.

My 1, 11, 4, 11, 8, 12, 9, 5, is a delicious confection.
My 2, 4, 11, 3, 9 8, is a choice beverage.
My 3, 9, 8, 9, 6, 1, 10, is an amphibious reptile.
My 4, 8, 5, 1, 2, 12, is an animal much valued for its fur.
My 5, 4, 8, 5, 9, 2, an interesting creature of fiction.
My 6, 8, 1, 10, 3, 7, 8, a very quiet man, but often uses the *stick*, and makes powerful *impressions*.
My 7, 5, 6, 1, 8, 4, titulary name of several countries.
My 8, 9, 5, 6, 9, 8, 3, part of a tower or fort.
My 9, 7, 8, 1, 11, 9, a celebrated country.
My 10, 5, 11, 3, 9, 1, 2, 12, is a choice fruit,
My 11, 8, 4, 9 5, 3, 9, 8, 3, 9, 8, is a useful drug.
My 12, 11, 9, 8, 3, 7, is a facinating play.
My whole is a modern evil.
Answer next number. AMICUS.

For the Guardian.

Charade No. 1.

My first to the printer and scholar 's quite handy,
The Lawyer without me can't manage a case,
To the parson and lover, I too am the dandy;
I've no arms, legs or wheels, though oft run a race;
I'm used by the beggar, the hermit and king;
And by my fell mandate cause thousands to bleed,
The fame of the statesman and warrior I ring,
And am foremost to execute the darkest of deeds.

My second though harmless if skillfully used,
Is death if with anger or malice I'm drawn,
And to all of much service if I'm not abused,
In blood I delight, and to much carnage am given.

My first is the helm of the church and of state;
My second is kept by each housewife with care,
My whole is oft used to give my first shape,
I am long, short, crooked, straight, homely and fair.
Answer next number. AMICUS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;		" do Cloth buskins;	
" Light do		" do Monroe boots;	
" Black Kid Slippers;		Gentlemen's Calf Boots,	
" Fancy do do;		" pump-sole do;	
" Black Kid Welt Ties;		" gaiter do;	
" do do Buskins;		" Monroe slippers;	
" Phil. Polka Slippers;		Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans	
" do Gaiter Boots;		" do Pumps	
" do Grane do;		" seal do;	
" half Gaiters;		" kip do;	
		Boys' calf Brogans;	
		" kip do	
		" do Slippers;	

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentleman's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Military work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.

ERASTUS H. DERBY.

Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware

Kanesville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS'.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS'.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS'.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.'

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS'.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS'.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS'.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS'.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS'.

CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell renarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23

1850.

DESERET HOUSE

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [j23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Broshn, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Rect quality, for sale by jan22 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST,

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; nails, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bridles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case.) Cider Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 5.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HELSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.
THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

From the New York Tribune.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"I will not dwell on the details of what is going on in France and Europe: they are too distressing. Happily, they cannot be of long duration. The public mind must be prepared for a new state of things. Universal principles and doctrines must be better understood, that a new policy may be applied. We must know *what* we have got to do and *how* we are to do it. I will continue my general observations.

In order to understand the nature and aim of human progress on earth we must have a certain knowledge of the claims of Providence.

What is good and what is evil in Nature? in Scripture? in Humanity? Are good and evil necessary laws of liberty and order in the universe?

These are interesting and important questions. We must be able to answer them before we can understand the nature and aim of human science, industry and moral progress. Good and Evil are words of common use. In the language of common sense and common practice their meaning is obvious: not so in scientific definitions. It is necessary to elevate the usual meaning and the common understanding of these words to a superior level of natural and scriptural philosophy. In the highest sense of Religion there is no evil in God; no evil in his Word; no evil in his Works. Absolutely speaking there is no evil in the universe; all is good in the creation. It is therefore, *relatively* speaking only, that the opposite terms of good and evil are admissible. All the hosts of Fear and Darkness in the soul and in the mind may be dispersed by this little truth. In the providence of God and the development of life evil is a perishable law of accidental or temporary necessity and *inverse* order; good is an imperishable law of everlasting absolute necessity and *direct* harmony.

Necessity, the groundwork of all truth and justice, science and stability; the first and greatest attribute of Providence, without which truth and justice could not be; for chance or hazard might destroy them. Necessity, is of a two-fold nature, absolute and relative, good and evil, eternal and temporary; whence the laws of providence and progress are of dual aspect in their action and reaction. The Word of God is of a two-fold nature, direct and inverse, love and fear and judgment and forgiveness. The Works of God are of a two-fold aspect, peaceful and ferocious animals, nutritive and poisonous plants. Healthy and unhealthy climates diversify the surface of the globe as words of hope and words of fear diversify the pages of Revelation.

In *spirit*, one is God, the other Satan. In *word*, one is truth, the other lies; or rather, one is everlasting and the other temporary truth. In *action*, one is good, the other evil.

This definition will be startling to many timid minds accustomed to the *fear* of superstition; but children love their parents just as well when they no longer dread the ghosts and goblins of the nursery romance as they did when they were under the influence of those fearful stories.

Religious people dare not think the Word of God contains some lies. Their scruples are legitimate. The word *lie* is not a proper one to represent my meaning. It is commonly used in a sense to low to represent so high a meaning. A rattle-snake is not a lie, nor is a tiger an untruth, in the common acceptation of these words. Both are none the less, however, *inverse* truths, at enmity with mild and useful animals. They are perishable incarnations of the spirit of evil, destined to live only for a time, and then to disappear from the habitations of the earth.

The Word of Judgment in the Scriptures is perishable word; the word of Love is everlasting not the less true as it is written. "Till the heavens and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law *till* all be fulfilled." We can easily conceive that not one race of unclean animals will pass from the present laws of necessity until the earth is replenished and subdued; the Word fulfilled. This text of Scripture needs no explanation.

Those divines who preach the Word of Judgment are the priests of Satan; their reign is limited: those who preach the Word of Love are ministering angels; their reign will never end. Read the Scriptures with this light and they explain themselves. The *Parson's* occupation is then gone. Men and women then will be ministering angels to each other universally. When Satan and his kingdom have been thoroughly subdued. All the brethren of Christ on earth will then be kings and priests.

What is the us of Evil in the world? How and when is it to perish! These are eminently religious questions; conclusive answers are required to justify the ways of God to man. Hitherto man has been accused by God without being able to reply. Man accuses now the Deity; heavenly truth and love will clear away the accusation.

Evil is divine as well as human. Where is its divine utility? its relative necessity!

In Nature the ferocious and unclean animals are necessary to supply the hand of man where he is absent. The former prevent over population among peaceful animals, where nature without cultivation would not multiply sufficiently the fruits and herbs required for their nutrition; the latter prevent pestilence from the corruption of dead bodies, where the hand of man is not extended to the care and government of useful animals. When man appears on every part of his domain, the *necessary* unclean and ferocious animals will disappear. Their temporary usefulness will be exhausted and their *forms* abolished.

The noxious weeds and vermin will be totally eradicated by the progress of society, as man replenishes the earth in order to subdue it. What their present use may be I cannot say; my knowledge is too limited; but faith in God assures my conscience of their temporary usefulness and final disappearance.

In Scripture we may easily conceive the use of stern injunctions during the early ages of humanity when man, devoid of understanding, was more accessible to fear than sensitive to love. Nor is the word of law less certain than the word of liberty. The passions of humility and truth and justice must be fruitful and multiply and replenish and subdue the human heart, before the law of judgement can become unnecessary to prevent the evils of a deadly moral world. Salvation is a work of time for individuals as well as for the race; Revelation points the way to heaven, clearly for all generations, urging them to hasten out of darkness into light, out of the realms of mental night into the realms of spiritual day, that laws of relative necessity and judgment may be set aside for liberty, love and peace, the only laws of absolute necessity and everlasting time.

In History or the progression of society the inverse laws of order and authority are necessary to compel mere savages and inert races to learn habits of productive industry, and cleanliness of mind and body. To cull the fruits of natural growth and hunt the animals for food, without intelligence or habits of industrial activity, is a state which cannot last in general society. Men must be taught to study Nature's laws and cultivate the globe, or they could never multiply sufficiently to replenish the earth and subdue it.

We may cavil at the inverse laws of Providence which rule by violent and cunning passions in the first dark ages of society; but Faith and natural humility will teach us to believe these means, not only wise but indispensable for our advantage, though we cannot always see clearly the reason or the relative necessity for such a temporary law of progress. The fact is evident—the reason will become so, if we seek for light and truth with faith and due sincerity.

When science is sufficiently advanced, and habits of industrial activity are general, the time has come, it seems to me, to do away with all subversive institutions and exceptional *authorities*. Liberty will universalize authority and truth and science. Industry will multiply the means of physical existence; the fruits of labor will belong to those who toil for them, and not to idlers who curtail the lives of working men by famine, to increase the numbers of rich drones and unproductive armies.

This is now the vital question of society. The Revolution has no other cause. The instruments of violence and force, monopoly and privilege, believe their reign is not yet over. They dream of its being everlasting on this earth—not temporary.

"They have a right divine to rule and govern." So have the unclean and ferocious animals. Their days are numbered, notwithstanding, and the only question now is one of time.

It would be quite uncharitable to apply these odious comparisons in all their *literal* brutality. Such an application is far from my intention. We are all of us too far removed from absolute perfection to claim any exclusive right to one side of the parallel, and none of us, I hope, are so imperfect, as to merit being placed exclusively on the other. There is, however, such a thing as leaning more to one side than the other; men may certainly be seen with different degrees of leaning, and in opposite directions. The revolution is a *tug* of classes leaning in these opposite directions. The crowd is more or less enveloped by a mental fog; some cry for darkness, some for light. The friends of darkness will succumb, I hope, and those of light will triumph.

God will provide for all his creatures; none will absolutely perish, though they relatively disappear. Lucifer will be transformed into an angel of light; the souls of wicked men will be redeemed, and it is not absurd in my *opinion to suppose* that unclean animals may be transformed by psychogenic influence, into creatures of another nature, and succeed the present race upon our globe, as these have superseded fossil races, now extinct. That is merely a hypothesis. It merits no particuly attention. Suggestion is my object in these letters; not dogmatism. It may be argued speculatively, however, not without utility, that, if animals have souls, as well as man, and there can be no *reasonable* doubt of the fact, the spirits of the unclean animals extinct upon this globe, will not be lost to all existence. They will live as other dumb spirits do, in the invisible worlds, and probably be transformed in nature, to become again incarnate in superior forms, to serve another and higher purpose upon earth as men themselves must be transformed in nature, and be "born again," before they are deemed fit for higher destinies in heaven and in earth. It is evident our business in co-operation with Divine Providence, to replenish the earth and subdue it, and thereby to destroy the unclean animals and vermin of our globe. The rest belongs to God alone.

It is our duty to subdue the evil passions of humanity, and multiply the good.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Come to Zion.

Come to Zion ye Saints of the Lord,
Lo! the banner of truth is unfurl'd
And the watchmen are sounding the warning abroad;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

Soon the nations of earth, one and all,
From dominion and rule shall be hurl'd;
See! the judgements of God are beginning to fall;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

Lest ye share in the plagues and the wars,
Famine, death—all the judgements foretold—
Lest the crown of rejoicing in Zion you loose;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

To the cities of Joseph repair,
On the land of his blessing of old,
Where the children of Zion may safely dwell there;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

The millennial morn dawns amain,
When the Savior his face shall reveal,
With the faithful in power and glory to reign;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

Gather up with your cattle and grain,
And your riches in silver and gold,
While the Lord is restoring his kingdom again;
Come ye Saints gather out from the world.

In the valleys and mountains ere long,
Shall the freedom of Zion be told,
Then with music and dancing we'll sing a new song,
Of deliverance out of the world.

The Burning of Moscow.

BY CHATEAUBRIAND.

A violent east wind drives the sparks and flaming brands upon the roof of the Kremlin; within its walls was contained a powder magazine; a park of artillery had been left beneath the very windows of Bonaparte. Our soldiers are driven from one quarter to another by the effluvia of the volcano. Gorgons and Medusas, with torches in their hands, are to be seen wandering through the livid streets of this earthly hell; others rekindle the expiring flame with lances of wood steeped with pitch. Bonaparte, in the halls of this new Pergamus, hastens to the window, and looking out upon the fearful scene, exclaims—"What an extraordinary resolution!—What men! These are Scythians!" The rumor spreads that the Kremlin is mined; servants are suddenly taken ill; officers resign themselves to their fate. The mouths of the raging furnaces which surround the building on all sides spread wider and wider, and approach one another every hour more closely, until they form one vast blaze. The tower of the Arsenal, like a lofty taper, burns in the midst of a flaming sanctuary. The Kremlin stands forth like some dark island, against which the waves of a fiery sky are breaking furiously. The sky reflecting the illumination, seems as though it were lighted up by the varying brightness of the aurora borealis.

The third night was closing in; the air was so loaded with suffocating vapor that men breathed with difficulty; matches were twice applied to the building which Napoleon occupied. How was he to fly? The concentrated flames blocked up the gates of the citadel. After search on all sides, a little postern was discovered, opening upon the Moskowa. The conqueror, accompanied by his guard, makes his escape through this little wicket of safety. On every side of him the vaulted roofs are falling in with a crash; clock towers, from whence flow forth torrents of liquid metal, bend, totter, and thunder to the ground. Timbers, beams, roofs, crackling, creaking, crumbling, sink down into a Phlegethon; bursting flakes and millions of golden spangles dash onwards. Bonaparte only escapes across the cooling cinders of a quarter already reduced to ashes, and reaches Petrowsky, a villa of the Czars.

Adversity overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trials of valiant spirits.

Little things should not be despised. Many threads will bind an elephant. Many drops may, make a river.

Good counsel is cast away upon the arrogant, the self conceited, or the stupid, who are either too proud to take it, or too heavy to understand it.

A Singular Story.

The Washington correspondent of Mr. Lippard's paper, the "Quaker City," communicates the following curious account of a recent remarkable dream of Mr. Calhoun's. We have not much faith in supernatural appearances, or in Washington correspondents, but if any thing could lead the ghost of the "Father of his Country" to re-visit the realms beneath the moon, it would be the thought that his beloved country was in danger of Disunion, which is but another name for Civil War. We give the story for what it is worth:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, '50.

Mr. Editor—The other morning, at the Breakfast table, our friend, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, seemed very much troubled and out of spirits. You know he is altogether a venerable man, with a hard, stern, Scotch-Irish face, softened in its expression around the mouth by a sort of sad smile, which wins the hearts of all who converse with him. His hair is snow-white. He is tall, thin, and angular. He reminds you very much of Old Hickory. That he is honest, no one doubts; he has sacrificed to his Fatalism the brightest hopes of political advancement—has offered up on the shrine of that iron Necessity which he worships, all that can excite ambition—even the Presidency of the United States.

But to my story. The other morning, at the breakfast table, where I, an unobserved spectator, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand, and brush it with his left, in a nervous and hurried manner. He did this so often that it excited attention. At length one of the persons composing the breakfast party—his name I think is Toombs, and he is a member of Congress from Georgia—took upon himself to ask the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's disquietude.

"Does your hand pain you?" he asked.

To this Calhoun replied in rather a *flurried* manner—"Pshaw! It is nothing! Only a dream, which I had last night, and which makes me see perpetually a large black spot—like an ink blotch—upon the back of my right hand. An optical delusion, I suppose."

Of course, these words excited the curiosity of the company, but no one ventured to beg the details of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quietly—

"What was your dream like? I'm not very superstitious about dreams; but sometimes they have a good deal of truth in them."

"But this was such a peculiarly absurd dream," said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of his right hand—"however, if it does not too much intrude upon the time of our friends, I will relate it."

Of course, the company were profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream. In his singularly sweet voice, Mr. Calhoun related it:

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room, engaged in writing, I was astonished by the entrance of a visitor who entered, and without a word, took a seat opposite me, at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant, that I should on no account be disturbed. The manner in which the intruder, so perfectly self-possessed, taking his seat opposite me, without a word, as though my room, and all within it, belonged to him, excited in me, as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look into his features, over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak, which effectually concealed his face and features from my view. And as I raised my head he spoke—

"'What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?" he said.

I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him involuntarily—

"'I am writing a plan for the Dissolution of the American Union, (you know, gentlemen, that I am expected to produce a plan of Dissolution in the event of *certain* contingencies?)'

"To this the intruder replied, in the coolest manner possible:

"'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your hand, your right hand."

"He rose, the cloak fell, and I beheld his face. Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a thunder clap. It was the face of a dead man, whom extraordinary events have called back to life. The features were those of George Washington, yes gentlemen, the intruder was none other than George Washington. He was dressed in the Revolutionary costume, such as you see preserved in thd Patent Office—"

Here Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently much agitated. His agitation, I need not tell you, was shared by the company. Toombs at length broke the embarrassing pause. "Well, w-e-l-l, what was the issue of this scene?" Mr. Calhoun resumed:

"This intruder I have said, rose and asked to look at my right hand. As though I had not the power to refuse, I extended it. The truth is, I felt a strange chill pervade me at his touch; he grasped it, and held it near the light, thus affording me full time to examine every feature of his face. It was the face of Washington. Gentlemen, I shudder as I beheld the horribly *dead-alive* look of that visage. After holding my hand for a moment, He looked at me steadily, and said in a quiet way—

"'And with his right hand, Senator from Carolina, you would sign your name to a paper, declaring the Union dissolved!'

"I answered in the affirmative. 'Yes!' said I, 'if a *certain* contingency arises I will sign my name to the Declaration of Dissolution.' But at that moment, a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand, an inky blotch, which I seem to see even now. 'What is that!' cried I, alarmed I know not why, at the blotch upon my hand.

"'That,' said He, dropping my hand, 'That is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world.'

"He said no more, gentlemen, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he placed upon the table—placed it upon the very paper on which I was writing. That object, gentlemen, was a skeleton.

"'There,' said He, 'there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung in Charleston by the British. He gave his life, in order to establish the Union. When you put your name to a Declaration of Dissolution, why you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you. He was a South Carolinian, and so are *you!* But there was no blotch upon his right hand—'

"With these words the intruder left the room. I started back from the contact with the dead man's bones and—awoke. Overworn by labor, I had fallen asleep and been dreaming. Was it not a singular dream"?

All the company answered in the affirmative. Toombs muttered, "singular, very singular!" at the same time looking rather curiously at the back of his right hand—and Mr. Calhoun, placing his head between his hands, seemed buried in thought.

Communication from J. C. Hall, Esq.

KANESVILLE, March 15, 1850.

Editor of the Frontier Guardian:

I deem it due to myself and the cause of truth to present the following statement in relation to the Poll Books of the Election in this place of August, 1848.

It is well known that the vote given at that time was under a supposed organization from Munroe County, and the return was made to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners at Albia, in that county, where that return was made, I was present and publicly advised the clerk not to receive the return, but to treat the whole matter as a nullity. Whether the clerk was influenced by that advice I do not know, but he did refuse to receive the return, and totally and emphatically refused to have any official or unofficial connection with the paper returned. When I was informed of this fact, and also that the Clerk would not either consent or dissent from any person taking it, I advised the friends of Mr. Thompson to take it and preserve it, so that it could be had in case of a contest of the Election. This was done, and the Poll Books, (or what purported to be them,) were procured by the friends of Mr. Thompson. Who went and got them I do not know. They came to my possession subsequent to that time and I gave them to Mr. Thompson. During the summer of 1849, I met Mr. Miller, (Thompsons competitor,) and in a conversation with him, I told him that the Poll Books were safe, and if he wanted them he could undoubtedly have them. He replied that he did not want them as he had a sworn copy of the original Poll Books deposited at Kanesville. In September last I had another conversation with Mr. Miller, in which I stated in substance the same thing to him. When the House of Representatives of the United States authorized the taking of evidence, the Poll Books were presented, and they have been brought to this County and fully identified as being "full and complete" as returned, by the evidence of James Sloan, who acted as clerk of the election, and was the returning officer, and were attached to his deposition and will be forwarded to Washington City, as part of the evidence of the case. These are all of the facts of the case. The Clerk refusing to act as a private agent or public officer to keep those Poll Books they necessarily had to be lost or fall into the possession of others. I thought that Mr. Thompson's friends had better take care of them. They have done so. They have been safely and securely preserved, as Mr. Sloan testifies. I believed then, and now, that the vote was illegal, and if counted would illegally deprive Mr. Thompson of his seat in Congress. This is the question which is about to be tried, and for which I am here as Mr. Thompson's counsel, to procure and send to Washington the evidence. With the decision I shall be content. For myself I have no doubt of the result, I believe Congress will decide that it was right not to count that vote, and that public opinion will justify me in causing the Poll Books to be preserved, so that they could be received as evidence in the question of contest. If the truth can be told, and the public advised of the real facts, I shall rest content. I am confident that the candid and truthful portion of community will fully acquit me of wrong. Their opinion I respect and their decision I desire, with others, I care nothing—epithets and supercillious denunciation I do not deal in, coming from others I have nothing but contempt.

Yours, J. C. HALL,
of Burlington, Iowa.

Marriage Customs among various Nations.

IN CHINA.

In the Chinese Empire, the wife is sold at her marriage, and is not permitted to raise her voice in a matter, which to her, of all others, is most important. She is sold by her parents or guardians to the highest bidder, as cattle are sold at action or vendue. The cold-hearted purchaser, often-times, knows as little of her physical and moral qualities, as our western land speculators do of their locations five hundred miles in the wilderness. He buys her as he would a horse, on the recommendation of the seller, with the privilege of annulling the contract if she does not answer the description. After the bargain is concluded, she is packed into a closed carriage and "forwarded on" to the residence of the purchaser or vendue, and the key of the carriage is given to him for the purpose of enabling him to open it, as he would the cage of some wild animal, or a trunk that contained a few articles of clothing. On opening the door, should he fancy that he had cause for dissatisfaction, with his purchase, he can post her back in disgrace to her friends—but, singular indeed, he forfeits the purchase-money.

IN MALABAR.

On the coast of Malabar, in the west of Hindostan, is a class of people who practice the most unnatural and revolting custom of one woman's having a plurality of husbands. They are a martial people, and possess a good deal of the spirit of knight errantry; insomuch, that their tournaments frequently end in blood. Each woman has as many husbands as suits her disposition; they are not exactly tenants in common in regard to her favor; but each enjoys her attentions exclusively at stated periods, or at her pleasure; and no one is allowed to enter her apartment while the arms of a copartner in domestic affairs are over the door.

IN ABYSSINIA.

The Abyssinian nation is one of the most barbarous on earth, and probably places the slightest estimation of any upon the matrimonial relations. The contract is broken by either party at pleasure. Indeed, so utterly destitute are they of any proper notions regarding this institution, that one traveler considers marriage as scarcely existing at all among them, so great is the ease with which the contract may be formed and dissolved. The lover consults only the parents of the bride, and having obtained their favor to the enterprise, forcibly seizes her and carries her home on his shoulders, as a butcher would a shank of mutton. Sometimes, a little more formality is observed; the parties attending church for two or three weeks, and partaking of the sacrament together. One traveler relates that he met a lady of aristocratic rank at Gondar, in company with six men, who had successively been her husbands. Nothing is more common than polygamy in Abyssinia; though a great pre-eminence is allowed to one wife.

IN THE BARBARY STATES.

In Barbary, a man can have four wives, and as many concubines as suits his inclination. He can divorce a wife for various causes, and she enjoys the same privilege, if he does not provide for her, or if he curses her more than twice. Pure affection has but little influence in the formation of their matrimonial engagements. The preliminary negociations are conducted wholly by the parents, and very often the parties do not see each other until they are married. The husband makes a sort of marriage settlement upon the wife, and if she brings property to his use at the time of marriage, he is not at liberty to squander it for his own benefit; a humane and liberal provision, which is sometimes found of consequence among more enlightened nations. Several days, previous to the celebration of the conjugal rites, are devoted by both parties to festivity and mirth, without seeing each other. On the wedding day, the bride is carried to the husband's house attended with music, torches and the firing of musketry. When she enters the door, she exercises extraordinary caution not to touch the threshold. She covers her eyes with her hands: he is now introduced to her and speaks to her, perhaps for the first time in his life. Their friends then indulge for several days in feasts and entertainments, corresponding to their rank and wealth. Many of the females, according to the invariable Mahometan custom, are strictly excluded from general society, and must see none of the male sex except their husbands; they are immured like slaves in the apartments of the harem.

IN DAHOMY.

In the kingdom of Dahomy, where it is said the religion consists of an indescribable mass of superstition, we behold the same melancholy and sickening picture. The female is degraded to a level with the brutes of the field, and performs all or nearly all the manual labor; while her more than brutal husband, whose chief delight should be to protect and defend her, is usually yawning upon "the donwy bed of ease." Here, however, her approbation is usually sought before she is led to the matrimonial altar. She may be divorced at pleasure, but she also enjoys the liberty of leaving her lord at any time and taking another husband. The wife is considered so far beneath her husband, that she must never eat in his august presence! She must kneel whenever she presents him with anything, and rise only with his most sovereign permission. The legal allowance of wives for the king, is somewhere in the neighborhood of three thousand, selected from the fairest damsels in all his dominions. They are mere slaves, and on any capricious disgust, are treated with the most painful cruelty, and are often put to death! All the female sex is considered at his obsolute disposal, and an annual assemblage of all the beautiful of the land take place, from which he makes his selection and distributes the refuse among his grandees, who are bound to receive them with the humblest gratitude. This demon incarnate ornaments the favorite apartments of his palaces and temples, with human skulls—most beautiful trappings with which to amuse a delicate and acusitive young lady! —[Fowler on Marriage.

The Glory of a Good Man is the testimony of a good conscience; have that, and you will have inward peace in the midst of troubles.

There are looking glasses for the face, but none for the mind. That defect then must be supplied by a serious reflection upon one's self.—[Grant.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 3, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

J. C. Hall, Esq.

This gentleman, with several others, recently visited our County, as counsel for Mr. Thompson in procuring evidence relative to the contested election. He is unquestionably a man of talent, possessing much firmness and determination in maintaining any position that he may take. We should consider him the *brond axe* to cut away the knots and rough scorings to make way for the plain and sand paper.

The dust and smoke kicked up about that poll book affair seems to gather so densly around him that it almost obstructs his vision and causes him apparently to choke and hem to the fog. He wishes us to blow it away from him, and to clear up his atmosphere a little. He behaved very gentlemanly while here, and we are free to acknowledge that as a man and fellow, we have none but good feelings towards him: yet we have not quite wind enough to blow away all that poll book dust and smoke that so naturally collect in his immediate atmosphere. He seems to think that his motives and intentions were good and correct in whatever agency he had in advising the said poll book to be *ramequatulated*: But for the correctness or incorrectness of his motives, it is not necessary for us to vouch:—the action is the visible object that commands decision. He appeared so sociable and friendly while here that some of our folks, instead of thinking him such a bitter anti-mormon as was hinted at, suggested the probability of his being on the eve of embracing the faith; because, say they, he can have no expectation of getting our votes here if he should even be a candidate for Governor, from the fact that he has taken the position that our votes are illegal, and therefore it must be our religion and not our politics that makes him thus kind and good.

By his affidavit, it appears that Gen. Dodge, Gov. Clark and others were first and foremost in concocting the plan to supress or reject the returns of the election from this county, and himself only the agent to execute their counsel and advice. (Remember that "*it was according to counsel*" for the poll book to be taken.) Since the explosion, Mr. H. claims that his former friends and advisers are hauling off and leaving him to father the dishonor and screen themselves. This should admonish him never again to become an *instrument* in the hands of such dishonorable men. "Poor tray was caught in bad company," and Mr. Hall should "never again associate with the wretch who in the hour of danger will forsake his friend:"

In our last number we expressed our views concerning this affair, and took our position; the justice and truth of which become more and more established in our own mind. We can make no admissions, for the accommodation of any man, that tend to justify the act of taking from us our just and constitutional rights—none that will have the least tendency or bearing, directly or indirectly, to render powerless our voice in the halls of legislation.

As we have said before, we say again; that if every vote cast here in 1848, were illegal, the way those votes were treated, was ungenerous and dishonorable. The citizens here voted in good faith—the judges and officers of the election were honest men, and did their duty according to their best ability; and their acts, legal or illegal, were entitled to more consideration and respect than they received, because they were done in good faith, and under color of law; and we believe, lawfully done. We cannot, therefore, consent to become the apologist of any agent or adviser who seeks to gag or stifle our voice in the councils of the nation.

Fixin.—We feel confident that Messrs. Hall & Johnson did not find so many "heads and horns" in the conducting and managing of the election here in August '48 as they verily expected. We think that they will do us the justice to say that they found no intentional fraud committed by the citizens here in relation to that election—that they were not foreigners, not minors, not aliens, neither fools; and having reared ten grist mills, and many saw-mills, besides opening numerous large and valuable farms, they cannot look upon us as traveling gipsies, without an abiding place. As well might we object to Messrs. Hall & Thomps on voting in the State of Iowa because they expect to emigrate to heaven, as they can object to our voting because we expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, and they may even leave for their destination before we do for ours, though their present prospects may not be quite so hopeful. We wish them no ill; yet they have put themselves in such an eligible position to receive a "raking fire" that we could hardly summons self government enough to prevent us from applying the match. We feel more like having a little sport at their expense, than we do like cherishing any vindictive feeling towards them. As we feel willing to dismiss this subject, we begin and end this article with *Finis*.

Perpetual Fund System.

This is a wise and generous move of the friends in the Valley to aid the poor to go from this place to the Salt Lake Country. Prest. Young was the originator of it. Let no one be jealous because he cannot be helped now, but be thankful that any one can be helped, and if you do right, perhaps you will be helped next time. Patience and perseverance are bound to draw the prize sooner or later. Whoever can throw in an ox, a cow, a horse, a mule, or a pair of each, can have the gratification and honor of doing so. Cash will not be refused. Bishop Hunter is now here. He is the agent of the fund, and will receive and disburse the same among the poor according to his judgment and discretion.

Obtaining Goods and money by False Pretences.

The above has become a very fashionable operation among such only as are too lazy and dishonest to get a living by honorable industry and perseverance.

Our ears are sometimes saluted with complaints, that men belonging to the Church are guilty of obtaining goods and money upon false pretences. There are some renegades and scape graces, who only profess to be Mormons, that they may be the better able to gull the unsuspecting and innocent. Let it be a standard maxim among you, that when any person asks you for your money upon any terms or conditions, or for your goods or property for any benevolent object wherein the Church is claimed to be in any respect benefitted; ask for the authority of that person, and ascertain whether he has any right, or whether he has been duly appointed by the Council here to collect funds for any purpose. If men are sent to collect funds, we invariably give them credentials to that effect, and we are willing to countersign or endorse any authority that comes from the Valley, if the agent sent remains in the line of his duty.

There is no kind of need or necessity of any being deceived if they will listen to what is told them from the proper source.

There are men who claim the right to make contracts, borrow money and enter into various speculations and say that it is no body's business but their own if they do. As men, it is their right, we grant. But when an advantage is taken by a certain religious influence upon the credulity of the unguarded to effect that which could not be effected on common or ordinary principles, and then a failure to perform according to agreement, in that case the individual is not the only one to suffer the dishonor, but it is the cause at large; and complaints are made to us of dishonesty and fraud, by which we are tormented, and the guilty party is out of sight and out of hearing, leaving honest men to suffer, and men who despise such operations, in the stench of their careless and fraudulent transactions. When men are sent on missions to preach the Gospel, they should live by the Gospel, and not by speculation. If they live by speculation, they will not effect the object for which they were sent; neither will they prosper in any thing long. If men are appointed to travel and preach the Gospel in Pottawatamie County, they will not do well if they run away with a wild notion of speculation in new inventions, forsaking the spirit of their calling, and though they may succeed in borrowing the last hundred dollars a poor man has, to further such wild speculations, and then fail in every effort to redeem. Be it remembered, if these poor men curse you, you will be cursed indeed, and nothing you can do can prosper, and you will wither like a dried reed.

If you sell property to a person who has not seen it, be sure and not represent it any better or any different from what it really is. If you vary at all, let it prove to the buyer a little better than you have represented it, then there is an agreeable feeling left, confidence is inspired and begotten, and this principle will hold society together, and is the great bond of our union. Those who do differently from this are not honest or honorable men in our view. We have now cleared our garments, and we hope that none will come about us and whine that he has been cheated or defraud in any way; for we feel that it is the worst form in which the old cloven footed monster can possibly appear to us; a whining murmuring person. If you will subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it in advance, you will save yourselves from the bite of many a shark that gets into the net. And you may set it down for granted as a general thing, that those are sharks who are passing through the country, and are about among the Saints at home and abroad trying to raise money without authority; honest and good men generally stay at home and work with their hands, unless they are sent away by the Presiding Officer of the Church where they live. The Church has crouched under the burdens which these worthless renegades have imposed upon her long enough. She has allowed her honor and credit to suffer by such characters until forbearance has long since ceased to be a virtue. They have shaken the confidence of good men, damped the zeal of the upright, and prostrated the faith of the unsuspecting, until truth and justice demand that the spell be broken, and the perpetrators of such acts be held up to the scorn and contempt which their works entitle them to receive.

Henceforth, such characters, may expect to see their names conspicuously inserted in the Guardian whenever we know of such transactions, and none need think to be screened who are guilty.

Reported for the Guardian.

When Judge Kinney was at Kanesville, he admitted Mr. Orson Hyde, Editor of the Guardian, as an Attorney and Counsellor at law, to practice in the several courts of Iowa. Hon. D. F. Miller, soon after meeting him said: Elder Hyde, I intend to report you to the Council at the Salt Lake; for the Scriptures say: "Woe unto you lawyers!" To which the Elder replied; "I thought I would join the profession, knowing it to be under divine censure, and raise it, if possible, to an elevation above the woe, and contribute to its numbers that we might be strong and respectable enough to plead successfully our own cause.

Receipts.—We publish in every issue of the Guardian, the receipt of monies forwarded to us on subscription, our reason for adopting this plan, is to avoid the unnecessary trouble, and expense incurred through acknowledging by letter.

Stolen.

A valuable set of harness for two horses, (brass mounted,) was stolen from the yard of Mr. Robert Calwell, near Carterville, on the night of the 27th ult., belonging to Col. Lockwood Smith, from Cedar county in this State, who is on his way to the mines in California. He is satisfied that no resident of this county took it, but believes it to have been taken by an emigrant whose displeasure he had particularly incurred. We should be most horribly mortified if any citizen of this county should be guilty of any such meanness and crime.

If the said harness is safely returned to its owner forth-with, or placed where he will find it, either by day or by night, well and good; but if not, let him who stole it be served as he serves the harness. If he destroys the harness, let destruction come upon him,—if he return the harness unharmed, or place it where the owner can get it, let him proceed on his journey and prosper; or remain here and do the same; but if not, let him prove the strength of a Mormon prophecy: "he shall become blind, and a child shall lead him." Let every man beware how he steals in this quarter, lest confusion speedily come upon him. We say to the thief, return the harness to its owner! We are not trifling with you.

"Straining at a Gnat."

We are unable to discover the object which Mr. Thompson's Counsel had in trying to prove that some who voted in the Kanesville precinct at the August election of 1848, resided north or south of any county lines run *subsequently* to the time of their voting.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1847. The entire country embraced within the limits of what is called Pottawatamie Purchase, on the waters of the Missouri River in this State, was called Pottawatamie County, extending from the Northern line of the State of Missouri, Northward to the "Big Sioux," the northern line of the State of Iowa. The provisions of an act approved Feb. 17, 1843. (four years previous) Sec. 12, had never been carried into effect: and the voters here in 1848, voted in good faith, and under color of law, to say the least of it: and inasmuch as no special county lines were then run, the citizens felt that they were not particularly restricted by any geographical lines, so long as they kept within the limits of the Pottawatamie purchase. They considered, and that justly, in our view that it mattered not in what particular section they voted so long as they were in the Pottawatamie purchase, or any other portion of the first Congressional district most convenient for them.

By another act of the Legislature approved Feb 22, 1847; an act to divide the State into two Congressional districts, all that country lying South of a line from the Northwest corner of Polk County, running west to the Missouri River, is included in the first Congressional district; and what injustice could Mr. Thompson suffer in consequence of the legal voters casting their votes at any election precinct in the said district? If it were a county election only, then it would be right to confine the votes within the limits thereof.

If the Kanesville precinct was organized by the commissioners of Monroe County, by what law could the Clerk of their Court reject the poll book returned from that said precinct? Ans: By the same law that a man refuses to cash his own paper. He chose to sacrifice his honor rather than the interests of his party. But unfortunately, by that act, he sacrificed both.

The Kanesville precinct was understood to lie west of Monroe County at the time of its organization, and believed to be west of it by both whigs and democrats at the time of the election. None then expressed neither entertained any doubts of it. Consequently, all voted in good faith; and we cannot think that Congress is going to split hairs over this question to deprive honest men of their right to the ballot box.

Corn and Hay.

Now is the time for farmers to bring their corn, oats, and spring wheat to market. There is plenty of good prairie hay in the country, and notice should be given here where it is.

California Emigrants are coming in quite freely, and it is hoped that our friends will accommodate them with houses and shelter as far as it may be in their power. Bring on your grain and let them have it at fair and reasonable prices, and go to and raise more next summer, and Heavon will bless your labors. They are strangers among us. Make them as comfortable as you can, and remember that we have been strangers in strange lands.

Wheat is very good to feed to horses, and if corn should be found scarce, wheat in small quantities will sustain horses remarkably well. Give them plenty of hay which is good and cheap.

Ferrying.

From present appearances, there will be three or four Ferries across the Missouri river in the vicinity of this place. One at the Old Mormon crossing, about twelve miles above this place, one at Traders' Point, and one, and possibly two at the mouth of the Great Platte river, some sixteen miles below this place.

The columns of the Guardian are open and free to any proprietor or proprietors of Ferries across the Missouri, who have advertised their business: They shall have the privilege of speaking through the Guardian without charge, provided their communications are not too lengthy.

Now set forth your claims, your conveniences, your advantages, and put your best foot forward. Free trade and sailors' rights on this frontier; "and the longest poll sweeps the perclammons."

We do not wish to have any company say that we have used partiality; but we give all a chance to tell their story in their own way, and let the Emigrants judge for themselves.

Pilot to the Salt Lake.

Mr. Rosewell Stevens, who has been to the Salt Lake and back again,—acquainted with Western life, and with the Indian character—with mountain ranges and defiles, and is a hardy, staunch built man, proposes to pilot a company as far as Salt Lake City for five dollars per man, payable in advance, and the other half at the end of the route, provided a company of one hundred men can be raised. He will furnish his own animals and provisions.

We can say of Mr. Stevens, that he is just the man that can take a company through and no mistake. He is one of that kind of men that can act efficiently in almost any emergency, particularly in any such as would be likely to arise on this trip We can recommend him with confidence—as a suitable and proper person.

Concert of Sacred Music.

On Saturday, the 6th day of April, at 6 o'clock, P. M., a GRAND CONCERT, of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by the Choir and Band at the Music Hall in Kanesville.

Who will not trent himself and family with the pleasure and edification which sacred melody affords, particularly on this frontier, so lately a wilderness, and the home of the red man?

Emigrants who are just arriving from a long journey, and about to embark upon another, suppose you treat yourselves to a musical feast before you launch forth upon the lonely and toilsome plains?

The proceeds of this Concert are to be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Choir while practicing and improving in the science of Music; such as Hall, lights, fuel and tuition.

Tickets may be had at the door on the evening of the Concert, or at the office of the Guardian at any time previous. Price 25 cents.

Secure your tickets beforehand if possible, as a limited number only will be issued, corresponding with the space in the Hall.

Those men who had a mule stolen and hid, should follow up the person from the description given of him. Here is a magistrate, and all the facilities; and though they have recovered the mule, we should like to know if J. T. are the first letters of the thiefs name. Curse the thief, and let a mule kick him to death.

Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Church, will commence on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Valley, a little South of Kanesville, on the new road running between the former place and Cartersville, if the weather permit. A liberal turn out is desired and expected.

Br. Joseph Young is desired to deliver the opening address, followed by Br. Benj. L. Clapp and Thos S. Johnson. The business will be transacted at a time when the greatest number is present, and will continue from day to day until all the business of the Church which properly belongs to the Conference is completed.

Weather.

At the time of going to press, April showers have begun in earnest. It is warm and rainy, and a good prospect for a wet Conference, as usual. Should Saturday next prove to be a wet day, the Conference will only be organized in the Hall, and adjourn until the first fair Saturday after that time, to meet on the ground selected for the same near this place. If it is very wet on Saturday evening, the Concert will be posponed also until further notice. But if not stromy, no postponement.

Who can Bent This!

Dr. Luke Johnson, of this County, has brought us the butter made from one cow during one week. It was ten pounds and ten ounces. The cow had a calf at the same time, and the milk of the cow when skimmed was the calf's support. Whoever can go ahead of this, let him come on with his butter, and we will give him double price for it.

Question.

Who will furnish us a few yoke of oxen and some cows and wagons on tithing, to be forwarded on to the Salt Lake with the poor? It is time now to think seriously about tithing, and prompt attention to the perpetual fund for the removal of the poor. Bring in all your tithes and offerings, and prove yourselves before the Lord, and a blessing will crown your labors. We await the answer.

Corn Planters.

Let every body that remains in Pottawatamie begin to plant corn the latter part of this month, and continue to plant it until the middle of June, and see if there cannot be enough raised for all the gold diggers that may pass this way. Plant corn, plant corn! and then take care of it, not forgetting oats and Spring wheat neither potatoes; and repair the fences.

Politeness.

Mr. Beck, the proprietor of the Bluff House, politely sent a message to the County Court on Monday last, that he would sell all the whisky that he pleased, lisence or no lisence. We had some sympathy for him when he fled here from Trading Point a few weeks ago, and applied to us for a house, saying that he could not stay there for Messrs. Wheeling & Hawes, applied the hickory or their fists to him so violently a short time before, that he had to leave. But his recent impudence too clearly shows that he gave the folks of Trading Point just provocation to apply the hickory.

Keg Creek Mills.

We visited the establishment of Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., the other day on Keg Creek, and to behold such improvements in a new country was most agreeably surprizing. A good grist mill, and excellent saw mill in successful operation, and a healthy country around—plenty of good timber, fine prairie and excellent water, were, to us, sure indications of coming prosperity, consideration and importance to that section. The best location that we have seen on this Frontier.

California Emigrants.

A fine lot of men, hale and robust appearing, have already arrived here bound for the mines. Their teams look remarkably well, and we should judge the majority of the men to rank considerably above the medium. Multitudes more are on their way. Success to them!

Houses and Farms for Sale.

Here are many valuable farms and houses for sale cheap for cash, cattle, goods, wares and merchandize: apply to the agency at this office.

Fire in St. Louis.

We learn from our St. Louis exchanges, that the Planter's Tobacco Warehouse, on Second street has been burned down. There was a large amount of property in the warehouse, belonging to different parties, which is estimated will swell the entire amount of loss to be about $100,000 the greater part of which was probably insured. The fire originated near the steps leading to the counting room of Houseman & Lowry, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it is reported that no person was in the building at the time

We are informed that Oliver Cowdry, Esq., died at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, on the 3d day of March last, of Consumption.

A communication from J. C. Hall, Esq., on the missing Poll Book, will be found on our first page

Cholera.—We learn from some of our exchanges, that this dreadful disease is again making its appearance in New York, and Alabama, and that several cases have lately occurred on the steamboats running from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The Chinese spend annually, £90,000,000 for incence to burn before their idols; or about $435,000,000. Equal to five shillings or one dollar and sixteen cents to every man, woman and child in their whole empire.

Highly Important.

Two or three unsuccessful attempts, we learn, have been recently made to steal horses. No camp of emigrants should go to sleep without leaving a good guard well armed, to take care of their horses and mules. There has been scarcely a case of stealing in our county for the last year. There are men who followed up the Emigrants last year to this place to steal from them on our credit, and we have good reason to believe they are doing so this year. Emigrants must learn to watch as well as pray; for in the crowd, it is hard to tell who is who. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Watch your horses and shoot a thief if necessary.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since March 20, 1850.

J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa, $1 00; Lorenzo Young, Oregon, Mo., $1 00; S. F. Nuckolls, Linden, Mo., $4 00; Dan'l. Cook, do do, $1 00; Wm. Mathews, Carleton, Ill, $1 00; Rebecca Rager, Pittsburgh, Pa., $1 00; Horace Gillet, Jr., Grahamville, N. Y., $1 00; David Sabin, Aviston, Ill., $1 00; Turner Outhouse, do do $1 00; Allen Randell, Mrs Heroine Randell, Lucian B. Richmond, Flat River, Mich., $1 00 each; Fred Kesler, Kansas, Mo., $2 00; John Zimmerman, Princeton, Mo., $2 00; Franklin Chamberlain, Blue Island, Ill. $1; C. R. Dana, Piaga, Iowa, 50 cents; Benj. Despain, Coldbrook, Ill., $1 00; Orange Warner, Austin, Mo., $1 00; Miss Mary A. Stillwell, Wis., $1 00

For the Frontier Guardian.

Kanesville.

BY PICCIOLA.

Not two years old, is Kanesville now,
And yet to her, my muse shall bow;
Her matchless deeds, I will proclaim,
For thus I love, to sing her fame.

A dozen stores, are now her boast—
You startle—'tis not Hamlets Ghost!!!
Dwellings by hundreds now you see—
Streets fill'd with men of industry.

First most important, for good of society,
A Free Press! she has, and books in variety,
Pens, paper, and motto's—ink in the bargain;
These found in the office of the Frontier Guardian!!

And next on the list—Big A, number 1!!
A store with every thing under the sun,
From a hogshead of sugar to a pair of kid gloves;
Log chains—teas—ribbons, and fine cooking stoves.

The north-eastern corner, best goods you'll find,
There's variety, style, and cheapness combined.
Dry goods and hardware, pork, butter and eggs;
Glassware and crockery—rakes, spades and kegs.

The Western Emporium!! Frame building forsooth,
Of magnitude great, although in its youth,
Pills—Sarsaparilla and Eau de Cologne,
Pies, cakes and oil paints, together have shone.

Here too, there's trunks, saddles and bridles so fine—
Here's all kind of fancy goods kept in the line;
And Daguerrian pictures they'll make in a trice,
Toys, posies and trinkets, and every thing nice.

Right opposite there, the bees are to work,
A peep in their hive, gives the spasmodic jerk!!
Such beautiful goods, for ladies so fair,
Shawls, bonnets and slips, you'll find them quite rare.

Look o'er the way a bit further down;
You'll find that the Miller has turn'd to Brown.
The cashmeres and linens, from England you know,
Domestics and prints, to suit high and low.

The Elephant!!! The Elephant of the West!!!
Come see it, a Tootle, from London at best,
For Fashion and style, and goodness depend,
There's none to compare, believe me my friend.

Children and youths, I'd call your attention,
And studious men—of boasted retention;
Books suited to each, and still many more,
In the office of Guardian, refered to before.

Ensign of the West!! for auctions commended;
Goods at your own price, promised forehand'd;
Admittance to see, and children half price,
Free-gratis for nothing—pray take a slice!

Ah, my! do you want a good coffee pot;
Look up in the heav'ns, you can get it, why not.
And underneath, there lives a good tinner;
Opposite friend Gooch's who'll give a good dinner.

There's taverns plenty—bells ring thrice a day,
Tin—gun—and blacksmithing in every way.
Painters and jewelers—watches mended the best;
Boots, shoes and slips, of morocco well dress'd.

O Kanesville! what art you? What be you? do tell!
You're own'd by the Mormons, driven from hell?
So thought wicked men, when out of Nauvoo!
With gun, handspike and ball, they drove them through.

I thank you my muse, you and I, now will part,
For Kanesville I love from the depth of my heart,
The yell of the savage, their cunning and stealth,
Is now changed for industry beauty, and wealth.
Kanesville, March 14, 1850.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Illinois—Dr. James Cameron, C N Notware, Dr John Crim, Samuel Ewing, Reuben E Lemoin, M W Robinson, James H Breese, George W Hodgins, Charles P McNamura, G W Gale, S B Shumway, E H King, J W G Ferris, Samuel Swift, Benj. Despain, Benj. Despain, Jr., W Allingham, D D. Colton, W B Skinner, Sebastin Adams, G W Bell, Thos G Richmond, John L Smith, Harrison Presson.

From Deseret—Robert Pierce.

From Indiana—Valentine Bennett, Samuel M Weed.

From Pennsylvania—Wm W Stillwagon, M. D.

From Ohio—H J B Seymour.

From Iowa—James Blake, Augustus Jones, Jr., H C Ross, S P Woodman.

From Wisconsin—Palu Stillwell.

From Michigan—Lauren F Fox.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 26th ult., by Elder Lyman Stoddard, Mr. THOMAS MENDENHALL, of Rockyford, to Miss CATHERINE BARTON, formerly of Northumberland County, Pa., both of this county.

The *Champagne* was excellent; and our wish is, that this happy couple lately admitted into the union, may richly reap and enjoy the constitutional blessings pertaining to the said State; and that a dissolution of the Union may never be effected.

DIED,

On Musquito Creek, in this County, on Tuesday, March 26th, LYMAN E. CORY, of inflamation of the lungs, aged 41 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby notify and inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that they have taken out letters of administration from the office of the Judge of Probate in Pottawatamie County, to administer on the estate of WILLIAM SHERRATT, deceased, late from England. All persons having just claims against the above estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the administrators within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ORSON HYDE, } Administrators.
THOS. D. BROWN, }

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. GOFF, late of Wisconsin, tenders his services to the citizens of Kanesville in the practice of Dentistry. He will cleanse, fill, extract, insert, and plug the most difficult teeth with the least possible pain. Aching teeth, the nerve destroyed, and pluged without pain by the use of Platina Foil. Warranted to give satisfaction for many years. Rooms at the Kane House. Ladies waited upon at their residence if desired Examination of the teeth with advice—gratis.

Kanesville, April 3d. 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

STOP THE THIEF!
$25 REWAED.

THERE is reason to believe that a thief is lurking in the vicinity of Kanesville, or the settlements above. He stole a horse belonging to J. P. Burnes, from the premises of Mr. Robert Russell, of this county. He was pursued and arrested on the Desmoine, and brought back to this county, and escaped the same day. He was seen making his way towards Kanesville. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the thief to me at Austin, or the constable of this county.

Description—His name is Samuel Martin, aged about 21 years, 6 feet one inch high, light hair and rather swarthy complexion; had on when he escaped a blue blanket coat, dark cassimere pants, coarse shoes, and a glazed cap.

J. P. BURNES.

Austin, Fremont Co., April 3, 1850.—1t*

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISION ESTABLISHMENT.

At Kanesville, Iowa.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency Ware Room at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Buildings, where they will be ready at all times to receive Consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandize Grain and Produce. Also Horses, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sales.

Merchants! Emigrants!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dimes in a hurry either by buying or selling. If so, come on, or send your goods.

J. E. JOHNSON.
CHARLES ALLEN.

References—Thos. Tootle, London, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Prager & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Hu Conn, O. L. E. Johnson, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa. A. W. Babbitt, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill. W. McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo. Kanesville, April 3, 1850.

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawatamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period; they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

J. C. BRALEY.

Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4t*

RATES OF FERRIAGE,

AT the old Old Original Mormon Crossing, near Kanesville, SARPY, MARTIN, & GINGRY, Proprietors.

List of Charges.

Crossing the Missouri river, 1 wagon and 2 horses,			$1 00
do	do	do and 4 horses,	1 25
do	do	1 wagon, 1 yoke of oxen,	1 00
do	do	each additional yoke,	25
Crossing the Horn, 1 wagon, 2 or 4 horses,			2 00
do do do		1 ox wagon, 1 yoke oxen,	1 50
do do do		each additional yoke,	25
Crossing the Loupe Fork of the Platte, 1 wagon 2 or 4 horses,			5 00
do	do	do 1 ox wagon and team,	5 00

N. B. Boats will be in operation by the 8th day of April

Kanesville, April 2, 1850.

STORE AND WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to emigrate to the Valley of the Salt Lake this season, offers for sale at a sacrifice, his large and commodious store, counters and shelving, with warehouse attached the full length of the store, measuring 26 feet by 18, situated 3 doors south of the Printing Office, facing the Public Square. The situation and privileges attached cannot be surpassed in town. Adjoining said store, there is half an acre of good land under fence, which will be sold in connection therewith.

Any party desirous to invest capital to good advantage should not fail to secure the same. For further information apply at the store; or by letter addressed to the proprietor.

JAMES BARHAM.

P. S. All those having claims against the subscriber, will please present them, and they will be paid, and it is hoped that all persons indebted to the aforesaid, will promptly pay up.

JAMES BARHAM.

Kanesville, April 3, 1850.—2t.

FIRST ARRIVAL
AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Savanah,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Outfitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH,

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.
8 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;	
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	50 cans do 1 do.
15 bxs W R cheese;	50 kegs tar;
8 bbls pilot bread;	4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls butter crackers,	10 coils Manilla rope;
5 bbls vinegar;	15 bxs boots and shoes;
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	12 cook stoves;
10 hf bbls do. do;	4 doz camp kettles;
2 bbls mackerel,	600 gals. stoneware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes, purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	9 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1250 yds satinetts & jus;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1850.

For the Frontier Guardian.

WAPELLO, Feb. 12th, 1850.

Rev. O. Hyde—

Dear Sir:—Since I had the gratification to read your polite and courteous answer to the contents of my letter of the 4th of March, 1848, an influx of emigration has been flowing to the Great West, hitherto unexampled in the settlement of any part of the globe. The predictions which I then made in regard to your western settlement in the Valley have been more than realized.

The prosperity which, under your sagacious direction, has followed that bold enterprise, is truly gratifying—presenting, as it does, a spectacle, showing an energy, under adversity without a parallel.

That little band of adventurers, who, comparatively, but as yesterday, were houseless, and homeless, have weathered the storm and are now enjoying the comforts of life, "with their latch strings out," to greet the weary emigrants who are pressing onward in quest of the rich mineral treasures in California.

These people have formed a Constitution, and are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission as a State, but in view of the sparseness of their population, it is possible that a Territorial Government may be substituted, which should not be matter of regret; as it would tend, greatly, to relieve them from the burdens of a heavy taxation incident to a State Government: should this be the result, the present constitution will prove abortive.

In view of the sentiments which you entertain as expressed in a late number of the Guardian, in regard to restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Valley; should a new Constitution be formed at some sub-equent period, with your influence exerted in its behalf, you can have a proviso incorporated prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the State of Deseret. Finding no such precedent in any of the State Constitutions; you may hesitate—let not this defect in the fundamental law of other States deter you, it is a proviso which should have been inserted in them all, one which would conduce, more to the physical and mental energies of the disorderly, for whom laws are most needed, than any other which could be adopted. By presenting this new principle and carrying it out *successfully*, you will acquire for yourself a world wide renown; *good men* of all parties, and of all denominations will sustain you in it.

Were I in your stead, nothing would deter me from making the effort; there is nothing to be feared from controversy upon this new phase—God and nature lies at the foundation of the principle, and will sustain you in defending it. All inferior animals feed upon the grains and fruits of the earth in their primitive state, including the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea; while, by various modes of preparation in the culinary arts, man's appetite for food is gratified, and nature sustained in its full vigor. After undergoing the process of fermentation and distillation, nutrition is destroyed, and the poison which is generated by this process, and extracted, is rejected by every species of animal, man only excepted; *he will drink the final poison, although he knows that death is in the cup*, this fact alone speaks volumes in favor of prohibiting its use. A proviso for restricting African Slavery, has been a hobby for years, and continued to be the great exciting topic of the day; while the slavery to spirituous liquors which bind, in iron fetters, a class, otherwise free, far more numerous, is overlooked. Let the proviso here suggested, be adopted in the new State of Deseret, and she will stand as a proud example of moral grandeur for others to behold, and pattern after in this respect.

I have made the foregoing suggestion in good faith, under a due sense of its importance, and of its *practicability* under your system. The subject is one in which I feel a deep interest, and which I have no doubt, from your editorial remarks has received your attentive consideration. Standing as you do at the head, or at one of the heads of a great and increasing community—as one of the guiding stars to pilot them safely through their pilgrimage here on earth, and to direct them to the haven of rest above, this great and growing evil could not escaped your notice; here is a remedy proposed, which, in my judgment, is worthy of all due consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
JNO. M. COLEMAN.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

SENATE.—The ladies filled every available position on the floor and every avenue was crowded to overflowing.

The Vice President stated that the first business in order, was Mr. Clay's resolutions:

Mr. Walker being entitled to the floor, briefly stated that the vast assembly which filled the Senate Chamber had evidently come to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, and he would cheerfully give way to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster then rose—After expressing his obligations, he proceeded to address the Senate, not, he said, as a Southern man, nor Northern man, but as an American, and he desired to do his duty with fidelity, with the hope that the storm which was now raging in the land, would be lulled; he spoke of the preservation of the Union with an anxious heart, for the restoration of that quiet and harmony so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of our country. These were his objects, and if he would do ever so little to attain these, his end would be accomplished; he proceeded to consider the events which led to the present difficulties, commencing with a review of the war with Mexico, its battles, triumphs, and results. Prior to these negotiations, the people of California, assisted perhaps by officers and the people of the United States, revolted against the government of Mexico and ran up the independent flag, the result was a tide of emigration set towards San Francisco from every country of the world—rich and apparently inexhaustible gold mines in California were subsequently discovered and emigration increased to those far distant shores.

He referred next to the failure of Congress to provide a Territorial Government for the people of this new Territory. He said that in this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local Government; had elected Senators and Representatives, and had sent them here with their constitution to ask for immediate admission into the Union. This constitution there adopted contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the new state, which provision had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or the manner of the war with Mexico, the territory was acquired, but the expectation that it would be a slave Territory was disappointed by the action of the people of the Territory itself. He then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery from the earliest ages to the present time. He alluded, at some length, to the feelings of a large portion of the community, arising from a conscientious belief that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. The question in the early days of the Government was, how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought its days would be shortened by preventing the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation. He alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the N. West Territory. Mr. Calhoun had said that this was the first of a series of measures calculated to awaken the South. He desired to say that the ordinance was passed with the unanimous consent of the South, there being but one vote against it, and that one a representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change of opinion; there had been continually growing opinion in the North against slavery, and a growing opinion in the South in its favor. This state of things resulted from causes which would always produce like effects. The change of opinion in the South had resulted, in a great measure, from the growth and increase of cotton raising. It is well known that the value of the cotton exported from the United States did not exceed $50,000, while now, perhaps, under favorable circumstances, its value was $100,000,000 per annum. Indeed, he was told that when Mr. Jefferson was negotiating the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was raised in this country.

Mr. Webster, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's objection, that the operations of the Government had been against the South, and calculated to weaken her, contended that the contrary was the fact. Referring to the Texas question, he had always been opposed to its annexation, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave Territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly in opposition to the introduction of any new slave state, or to the acquisition of slave territory.

Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments—he had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim, "improve and adorn what you have, and seek no farther." Texas had been admitted with all her territory, and with the institution of slavery. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new states out of Texas when she shall contain a sufficient population.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected an impassable barrier to its introduction there; this he considered a fixed fact. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture of fugitive slaves—he thought the North in the wrong, and the South in the right—it was the cause of great complaint on the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove. Concerning the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he observed that he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for the support of abolition papers, societies and lecturers, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land. Mr. Webster, in conclusion, delivered a most impressive and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the suggestions of Mr. Webster. The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.

SENATE—Mr. Seward ably reviewed the whole question of the admission of California, and gave his reasons at length why she ought to be admitted. The perpetual unity of this empire, he said, appeared to him to hang upon the decision of this day and hour. California was already a complete State, and could never again be less than that; nothing prevents her admission, but want of agreement among ourselves. It was insisted that the admission of California should be attended by a compromise of the slavery question. He was opposed to any such compromise; legislative compromises were all radically wrong. In conclusion, he would vote for the admission of California, directly, without condition, and without qualification or compromise.

HOUSE—After some unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole on the President's California message, Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, having the floor. He contended that the Wilmot proviso was in direct opposition to the Constitution; that citizens have a right to take their slaves to new territories; he would vote for the admission of California, with suitable boundaries, provided a provision be made for the balance of States to be admitted.

Mr. Fowler was in favor of admitting California with her present constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

HOUSE — An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives from California, together with her constitution and memorial asking for admission.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution, that all debate on the California Message should cease on Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of Messrs. Fremont and Gwynn, Senators from California, and a memorial asking admission. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented against the extension of slavery and admitting slave States. An exciting debate ensued, when finally a motion to lay them on the table prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 14

SENATE—Mr. Baldwin accepted Mr. Webster's modification. He thought no practical results could be had from any series of resolutions; he was satisfied that the only proper course would be to keep the question of the admission of California distinct and seperate; he was prepared to vote for her admission just as she came.

Mr. Cass coincided with Mr. Clay's opinion of a select committee, and looked upon it as one more chance for a settlement of the question, although he had but little hope of such a result. He complimented Mr. Foote, and said he had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequalled, when he had disarmed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech. He observed that it was well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass the Senate. He thought the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted, so as to be satisfactory to the majority, and passed. The passage of that bill would do much towards a better feeling on the part of the South.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Cass, and observed that the only way to settle the matter would be to amend the Constitution as he had indicated. He held himself prepared, if the Union should be dissolved, to show that Mr. Cass had a full share in producing that result.

After some further remarks the consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the California message. Mr. Douglas spoke till the adjournment.

From California.

Gen. John Wilson, who was supposed to have been lost in the mountains, has reached San Francisco. He and his lady write to their friends in Glasgow, under date of December 24th, and 31st, and from their letters we make the following extracts. We copy from the Glasgow Times:

Gen. W. writes that the health of his family was much improved by the trip. He says, "that the gold is entirely inexhaustible, is beyond all doubt or cavil; besides all the vast deposites of which you have heard in the soil, and these have not been overrated, the immense quarries of quartz rock that are every where on the slopes of the west side of the Sierra Nevada to be seen, contains particles of gold, to the amount of three and four dollars in value, when pulverized and the metal collected with quick silver. Of the truth of this I have the most creditable assurances. This being so the country can have no parallel for making money." After advising the relative to whom he writes, to come to that country, he says, "To all my friends, however, who are not entirely, and conclusively sure they can, and will, resist all temptation to drink and gamble, I say stay away from this country. To the man who does, and will continue to refuse to touch either of these, will go ahead. There are hundreds of men here, who reached here two months ago, with less than $100 in their pockets, who are now actually worth, and can pocket, in cash, in a month, at from 10 to 50,000!

Gen. W. writes that he believes it would be greatly to the interest of several families, (relatives) to come to that country although the want of society, and the opportunities to educate children are bad; yet the prospect of accumulating wealth, and the certainty of these conveniences being at hand in a few years, he thinks sufficient inducement. He speaks very unfavorably of the climate, from extremes of wet and dry, which prevail. He advises the shipment of houses, bedding, &c., and the overland route for families, as he considers it beneficial to health. Ninety days is sufficient for the trip, if equipped according to his directions, as follows:

"Get a light two horse wagon, heavily ironed, all of the very best materials; put to it six good mules, and 1200 pounds of freight and no more; bring nothing but provisions, a few bed cloths, sending all the rest by ship; and start by the first or fifteenth of May, but not later."

"Mrs. Wilson writes much more at length than the General. She gives a detailed account of their mishaps and sufferings, on the latter part of the route. Three days before reaching the settlements, the Indians stole most of their mules, and the rest died thus forcing them to complete the trip on foot, having left and lost every thing but their clothing and a blanket apiece.

An express was sent to the nearest settlement for mules and having returned with six or seven, reported it impossible for the carriage to proceed further, and it was abandoned. Mrs. W. says:

"So we packed what few clothes we had in the carriage on one of the mules, and on the rest we mounted, on men's saddles, as far as we could; the first day we got out of the snow. Strange to tell, we that day passed over snow three feet deep, on the mountains, and by the time we got down it had disappeared, or had not fallen; but commenced raining and we traveled all day in rain, the animals often mired to the girths in the mud. That night—memorable night!—we sat up all night in our wet clothes, and next morning at day light started. I said if life was spared me I would reach the settlements. We had to walk all that day, as several of the mules had mired and could not be gotten out. So strange is the structure of the earth that we could scarcely keep from miring ourselves. This mirey ground is on high rock mountains, as well as in the valley of the Sacramento. It was amusing to see ladies that said they could never before wet their feet with cold water walking in this mud and mire, with their little children sewed up in blankets, and put across a mule, with their heads out; the mules plunging in mire, and jumping up and down rocks, where the road was just wide enough for a foot path, with precipices on each side, where I was really afraid to walk. We got to the settlements late that night, much fatigued, as you can well imagine."

Mrs. W. does not advise any female to undertake the trip, or settle in that country—as yet. She says, "we have been here three weeks, and have seen the sun shine but two whole days. I have not made the acquaintance of a single lady," and that she "would not take the trip again for all the gold in California."

Boarding! Boarding!!

Good people all, both great and small,
Attend unto this call,
I've just commenced a boarding house
Now open for you all.

I've just commenced a boarding house,
Or something in that line,
Hot coffee, tea and good strong beer
Is ready all the time.

With crackers, cake and good light bread,
My table shall be spread;
With good fat beef and turkey too,
My boarders shall be fed.

Now gentlemen give me a call,
Your bills shall not be heavy;
My name is Mack the Irishman,
I live down on the Levee.

I say to friends pray call and see,
Stop in as you pass by,
And if you do not like my house,
Just call on Mr. Dye.

Now Mr. Types if you will make
This public to the boys,
When politics shall call them out
You'll hear Mc. make a noise.

And if your paper will come out
And advocate my views,
I will subscribe and pay a mite
To circulate the news.

McHOLLAND.

Weston, February 22, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian's Response.

TUNE.—"*Rogue's March.*"

Now Mr. Jim we're just the men
To meet your approbation;
Your views we clearly did set forth
Before your invitation.

But if you're anxious still to know,
Your pedigree, and capture,
Just recollect that *monstrous* "SCREW;"
Before your late adventure.

Dear Sir, we think it now our due;
At least, one year's subscription;
Shell out your "MITE," and you can have,
In turn, the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1850.

Flour ℔ hundred,	$2 50@$3 00
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	18c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N.O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ lb.	02
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$2 00
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	2 50
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	40@50c.
Corn, "	50c
Wheat, "	75@$1 00
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

For the approaching season we shall shortly receive one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods usually found in City or Country stores which will be purchased for Cash at the best markets, and sold for prices that cannot fail to please the most economical. We will pledge ourselves to

Sell as low as any house in the West.

Persons outfitting for the Mines, or the Salt Lake, or persons desirous of establishing Small Stores; will find, at the Elephant, a splendid stock to select from. We are Western Men and our goods are purchased with reference to the trade of this country.

Call and see the Elephant.

The present stock will be increased from time to time, until we can show our Western friends an ELEPHANTINE STOCK.

Give us a call! Learn our prices, we are sure you will purchase.

Remember the Sign.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3m

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe**, North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

THRASHING MACHINE.

FOR SALE.—A first rate Trashing Machine suitable for Salt Lake Valley. Good as new. Horse power and thrasher, together, weigh nine hundred and twenty-five (925) pounds iron tumble shafts, knuckles, clevises, &c., making the whole weight between 1100 and 1200 pounds. Four horses will thrash thirty bushels per hour and do it well. The above machine did the trashing at Plum Hollow, and is now at work three miles north of Austin, where it will remain until the 25th of this month, after that at my place, four miles north of Old Fort Kearney. The horse power can easily be applied to grinding, sawing, cutting shingles, turning, &c. From one to seven horses can be worked. Any one wishing to obtain such a machine will please call and examine it where it is at work or at my place at Gaston; and also where the shingle cutting can be seen.

Money, Stock, or goods, received in payment.

L. W. PLATT.

Gaston, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—2t

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,

at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Co., 14, 1849.

BACON! BACON!

A LARGE lot of superior Bacon and Lard for sale at the OTOE and OMAHA MISSION at Bellevue, on the South side of the Missouri river, eight miles from Kanesville.

E. McKINNEY.

Bellevue, March 20, 1850.

To California and Salt Lake Emigrants.

Argyles Ferry on the Nichtenabotna River.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the traveling community, and especially those emigrating to California, and the Great Salt Lake, by the Northern route, through St. Joseph, Linden, and thence crossing the Missouri at the various ferries above the Narrows of Nichnabotna, that he is prepared with two good boats, and skillful hands to cross all who may find it to their interest and safety to patronise him. He would further state for their information that he crossed at least four-fifths of the emigrants upon this route last spring without loss or damage to the amount of a dime. It was then, as it is likely to be this spring the only practicable point of crossing on the Nichnabotna. Emigrants who design taking the North side of Platte River, and consequently crossing the Missouri above its mouth, will find a good Bluff road directly from this point to the Kanesville and other Ferries above or below the mouth of the Platte. And those who may determine to cross the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney or between that point and the Narrows, may be assured that the road from Argyles Ferry, one-fourth of which is a good Bluff route, is the best and dryest at any season of the year. A. H. ARGYLE.

Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—3t*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont county, one red steer, the bush end of his tail white, smooth crop off the left ear, right ear undebit and overbit supposed to be three years old last spring. Appraised at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents. ($11 25.)

Also one steer, supposed to be four years old last spring, with red brindle, head and neck, white spot in the forehead, white belly, speckled back, some spots on his body, legs red, from the knees down, with stag horns, crop and slit in the right ear, hole in the left ear apparently torn out. Appraised at sixteen dollars and fifty cents. ($16 50.)

LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb. 5th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Lambert, in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one brindle steer, supposed to be five years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, speckled face, white belly, a lump on his right side, the root of his tail broken, white horns. Appraised at twelve dollars. ($12 00.)

Also, one red steer supposed to be two years old last spring marked with an overbit in the left ear white spot in the face; back, belly, tail and both hind legs white, broad horns. Appraised at eleven dollars. ($11 00.) LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb. 18th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa

WINE.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850. c

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

WORK CATTLE.

TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

I HAVE on hand and for sale 30 yoke of cattle from four to six years old; also, one thousand bushels of wheat which will be converted into flour if timely notice is given. I will likewise purchase a few Land Warrants for which cash or either of the above articles will be paid.

JACOB McKISSICK.

McKissick Grove, Fremont Co., Iowa, March 5, 1850. 3t

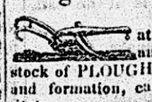
BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

Hodge's Celebrated Steel Ploughs.



THE Subscriber would call the attention of Emgrants, his friends and the public generally, to his stock of PLOUGHS, which for neatness, durability and formation, cannot be surpassed in any of the States.

He has constantly on hand the best material that cash can purchase, in connection with a thorough knowledge, and long experience in the above line of business; he hopes, by strict attention to the same, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

He is prepared to execute any article that may be required, in any branch of the Blacksmithing department. Emigrants to California, or Great Salt Lake City, will find it to their advantage to give him a call at his Celebrated Plough Manufactory, on Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

A. C. HODGE.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3t

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bounets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind: Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

All for the Best.

All's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
Courage forever is happy and wise;
All for the best—if a man would but know it;
Providence wishes us all to be blest;
This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the best.

All for the best! set this on your standard,
Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
Who to the shores of despair may have wandered,
Away, wearied swallows, or heart-striken dove;
All for the best! be a man but confiding,
Providence tenderly governs the rest,
And the frail bark of his creature is guiding,
Wisely and warily—all's for the best.

All for the best—then fling away terrors,
Meet all your fears and your foes in the van,
And in the midst of your dangers or errors
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best—unbiased, undoubted,
Providence reigns from the East to the West,
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and be happy that—all's for the best.

MISCELLANY.

Some one sends the following to the Des Moine Gazette as original. We have seen it going the rounds of the papers six or eight years.—[Iowa Republican.

A Dangerous Fellow to be at Large.

There is a terrible fellow somewhere down east, or somewhere else, who ought not to be allowed to run at large. He threatens to play the very *deuce* break things all in consequence of a faithless *gal*, who has broken her troth with him and married some one else. If he should put his threats into execution, the Lord have mercy on us. Hear him:

"I'll grasp the loud thunder,
And with lightning I'll play,
I'll rend the earth asunder,
And kick it away!"

Now, that's attempting considerable for one man; however, if he is willing to assume the responsibility and pay damages, why, let him smash away, we're not afraid. He next says:

"the rainbow I'll straddle,
And ride to the moon;
On the Ocean I'll paddle,
In the bowl of a spoon."

Well, that won't hurt anybody. Go ahead, old chap: we like to encourage a laudable spirit of adventure.

"I'll set fire to the fountain,
And swallow up the rill,
I'll eat up the mountain,
And be hungry still."

Good gracious! what a destructive and voracious animal he is! Is there no way to appease his wrath and stay his stomach? Must we suffer this, just because his gal gave him the mitten, and took a notion to another? No never!—Down with him, we say, if he continues to conduct himself in this extravagant way.

"The rain shall fall upward,
The smoke shall tumble down,
I'll dye the grass purple,
And paint the sky brown."

Hear that! A pretty world this would be then! We might as well live in an old boot with a dirty sole for the earth beneath, and brown upper leather for the heavens above.

"The sun I'll put out,
With the whirlwind I'll play;
Turn day into night,
And sleep it away."

There is no doubt if he cuts that caper, the sun will feel as much put out about it as we shall. We leave it to the whirlwind to say whether they are to be trifled with or not. And as for his turning day into night and sleeping it away, we would just as soon he would do that as not, that is if he can. But hear him again:

"I'll flog the young earthquake,
The weather I'll physic,
Volcanoes I'll strangle,
Or choke them with phthisic."

Oh, ho! for shame now! He dare not clinch with the old earthquake, and so he threatens to flog a young one, and that of the neuter gender. Oh, you outrageous fellow why don't you take one of your size? And then he says!

"The moon I will smother
With nightmare and woe,
For sport, at each other,
The stars I will throw."

Serves 'em right—they have no business to be out when they might be in bed.

The rocks shall be preachers,
The trees do the singing,
The clouds shall be the teachers,
And the comets go spreeing."

Well, that's all right enough, except getting the comets on a spree—we don't like that pretty much. Our hero concludes as follows:

"I'll tie up the winds
In a bundle together,
And tickle their ribs
With a monstrous feather."

Oh, cracky! now he's done it. We did not think it in the gizzard of any man to do half so much. Really we think that such a desperate fellow ought to be caught and put into jail for a half a week and safely guarded by one flea, two mosquitoes and a great woodlouse.

The Present Age.

The present age has been denominated a "money getting age," an age in which men are more devoted to riches than to reason and philosophy. Hence some moralists pronounce it an age of "Selfishness;" while yet others have called it an age of "Practicality," as distinguished from that age when men worshiped the beautiful and the lovely, to the neglect of the more substantial elements of practical usefulness.

This much is true. The present is an age in which men think and act for themselves. He who flourishes, builds himself—and is the treasurer of the rewards of his toils—his own industry. Hence there is a strong and powerful motive weighing upon every mind endowed with any tolerable share of ambition, to make a forward march in whatever enterprise he may engage. Although the customs, fashions, and stale practicalities of the present age, may be regarded as objectionable in a certain sense, as tending to decoy public attention away from the pursuits of science and philosophy, to offer up its more fervent devotions to the God of wealth; yet we think we can clearly discern in the wonder-working influences of the present generation, powerful and irresistible motives to active diligence and industry in every practical science of the age, and in so much of philosophy as is made practically subservient to the wants and convenience of man in his schemes of invention, and in all the moving spheres of improvement. What shall we say then? Shall we condemn the spirit of the present age? No! But let us improve upon it; let us hold it in check, and if philosophy and science are forgotten or neglected in the race for riches, let us carry them forward, and bring them before the public mind, and claim for them that share of public attention, which shall comport with the lofty bearing and influence which they control over men and manners in the social, civil, and domestic circles of society, notwithstanding the many objectionable features and unfavorable inclinations in the spirit of the present age. Yet it is probable that we can point to no era in the world's history, where the principles of progress, and the spirit of enterprise, and rigid, constant perseverance, harmonized better, or were more beautifully exemplified, than at present. Although we charge upon the present the weighty objection of being the age of practicalities, yet, they are practicalities of a civilized kind, borrowed from philosophy, science and religion—the power and influence of which is spread out on the wings of the wind, and wafted to every land, and over every sea on the face of the earth.—[Princeton Herald.

The Boston Transcript has the following laughable article on the subject of Female Sufferings:

"Imagine a whig husband and a democratic wife, a free-soil uncle and a hunker aunt, a liberty party cousin, a colonizationist nephew, a slaveholding niece, and three blooming daughters, who have gone over, bodies and bustle, to the unterrified democracy, and, for the first time in their lives, will vote in pink muslin frocks at the next election — imagine this group gathered around the same table, at tea and muffins; grace by Mr. Garrison, and Abby looking in at the window! How long would a well built house probably stand, divided thus against itself!

The influence of women will be clearly exhibited in joint committees of both sexes on the subject of the Union. By the influence of our Northern women, some of most violent and rantankerous of the Southern chivalry may be tamed, and taught to travel as pleasantly as a pig in a string. Miss Frizzle said, the other day, that the Hon. ——was a very great man, and nobody denied it; but she *"shouldn't be the leastest mite afraid on him upon a committee on the state of the Union."* Mrs. Ro'locks said she should like, for once in her life, to be in a committee of the whole."

Matrimonial Measure.—Two Polkas make one Flirtation.

Three Flirtations make one squeeze of the Hand.

Four squeezes make one Kiss.

Five Kisses make one Moonlight Meeting.

Two Moonlight Meetings make one Wedding.

Two Weddings make Four Fools.

What do the Four Fools *make?* Don't all speak at once!

The three most difficult things are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of one's leisure.

Good Times for Printers in California.—I find here our friend Jesse H. Giles, formerly of the N. Y. Tribune, is comfortably established as editor and publisher of the Placer Times. This little paper, which you have probably received before this, takes in from $1,000 to $2,000 weekly, in jobs and advertising.—Bayard Taylor.

California Millionaire Printer.—The Sun says: "We learn verbally from a young man who returned in the Lexington, that Mr. Benjamin F. Foster, formerly a compositor in the New York Sun Office, has accumulated about thirty thousand dollars in two years."

Infallible Remedy.—The following "cure for the gout" is taken from an old work:

1. The patient must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who never had a wish to change her condition.
2. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond.
3. He must dry it on the hedge of a parson who was never covetous.
4. He must send it to the shop of a doctor who never killed a patient.
5. He must mark it with the ink of lawyer who never cheated a client.
6. Apply it to the part effected, and a cure will speedily follow.

"Intemperance," was the answer to the Acrostical Enigma in our last number.

Answer to the Charade in our last was *"Penknife."*

For the Frontier Guardian.

Charade.

My 1, 2, 3, you will bear in mind,
Is a numeral adjective of the cardinal kind,
My 3, 4, 5, is a kind of snare,
That Christ with his kingdom did compare.
My first and last together combined,
Is a position or opinion defined.
Five letters in all compose my name;
Which forward and backward still read the same.
Answer next number. CHARLIE.
Kanesville, March 24th, 1850.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Miscellaneous Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of nine letters.
My 1, 5, 8, 8, 9, is a small fish.
My 2, 8, 2, 3, 6, 1, 9, is an art.
My 3, 7, 1, 3, 5, 3, the name of a bird.
My 4, 2, 3, 2, 8, is an Indian cane.
My 5, 7, 8, 5, 2, 8, is the name of a republic.
My 6, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, is the name of an officer of the revolution.
My 7, 8, 5, 7, 8, is a garden vegetable.
My 8, 7, 4, 6, 2, 8, is the name of a certain race of people.
My 9, 2, 1, is a kind of root.
My whole is a desirable State. CHARLIE.
Kanesville, March 22, 1850.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.,

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationary, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

A choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. jan23

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take hom with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 21, 1849—my2 tf

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good to be sold very cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [j23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Brosha, plaid and other varieties, at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by jan22 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, satlinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by jan23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by nov28 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15, 1850

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortmeet of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixtns of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, pluid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

STRAY BULL.

A YOUNG BULL two years old this spring, red and white, no ear marks, come about my premises in August last, and has remained there ever since. The owner can have him by proving property, paying charges, and taking him away. SAMUEL SMITH.

Upper Crossing on Keg Creek,
March, 6, 1850—3t

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand,

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

TO EMIGRANTS.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandize, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the Bluff House. HAMILTON KEARNEY.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

C. VOORHIS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware

Kanesville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

ALAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at jan23 VOORHIS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS.

GINGHAMS—Every variety, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at jan23 VOORHIS.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at jan23 VOORHIS.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at jan23 VOORHIS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [jan23] VOORHIS.

AXES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at jan23 VOORHIS.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low by [jan23] VOORHIS.

COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at jan23 VOORHIS.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [jan23] VOORHIS.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at jan23 VOORHIS.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [jan23] VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [jan23] VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at jan23 VOORHIS.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A large lot, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

UMBRELLAS—A good article at jan23 VOORHIS.

WINES AND LIQUORS—for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [jan23] VOORHIS.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at jan23 VOORHIS.

CASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by jan23 VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by jan23 VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at jan23 VOORHIS.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at this office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m.

WANTED.

TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go through to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 6.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, ... $2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, . 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, ... 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for them. ext year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.

Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.

Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.

Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.

Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.

Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.

Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.

Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati Ohio.

Mr. JOHN BOWES, Montrose, Iowa.

MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

Rev. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

MOSES VISCE, Weston, Mo.

WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

Solemn truth from the Hawk-Eye.

The following from the Burlington Hawk-Eye, of March 14, is worthy to be read by every person on earth, and to be engraved with an iron pen upon every American heart. The nation once split asunder, the halves are more easily split than the whole; and then an open door for every ambitious aspirant, until the demon of division has cut asunder every political cord, and descends, even to the domestic circle.

Where then is security? Whither shall we fly for refuge? May not the invisible Spirit of Jehovah have influenced some persons to timely fly to the Valleys of the mountains for safety, in view of the impending storm? May not the hand of the Almighty have grasped wicked men in Illinois, as of old, and driven the Saints away in time to escape a more desolating scourge? May not the blood of martyrs unavenged, have secretly weakened the cords of union? While we deplore the death of martyrs in the comparative degree, we deplore the sad and gloomy consequences that must inevitably follow in the superlative degree. But all is right. A wise Providence controls the destinies of men, and nations are subject to His will. Heaven strengthen every wise head and every patriotic heart in the Government of our nation, and let Gods people go and worship him in the wilderness, and offer a sacrifice to Him there as they like, and give them a government that they may be protected therein, "and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

The Union—What is it worth!

There are ties connecting man with man, and nation with nation, which cannot be severed without an inevitably fatal result. Their origin may be involved in obscurity, their nature may be undefinable or unknown, but we *feel* that they are interwoven with our very vitality, and, if once destroyed, the life of life will be lost forever. The social fabric may not be absolutely perfect in its proportions, there may be here and there some slight defect in its materials; but he who would destroy it for such seasons would commit a worse than suicidal act. Societies and nations are not, and cannot be, created in a day. They are the slow growth of time, the gradual production of progressing ages. The oak requires centuries to bring it to maturity—but it may be blasted in a moment. Its growth cannot be hastened, but its majestic and beautiful proportions, in an instant, may be converted into deformity. It is thus with societies. From small beginnings, they may ripen into large, powerful, populous and prosperous states. From barbarism, they may gradually emerge into a civilized and enlightened condition, and art and science may lend their bounteous assistance, to multiply the blessings they at first possessed a thousand fold. Peace and plenty may be abundantly enjoyed, and all may be as blissful as Eden in its prime. Yet, how tedious is the progress—how age after age creeps in and out with apparently laggard steps, ere all be accomplished. He who sees the beginning, will never see the end; and he who perceives the full maturity, will almost doubt that there was ever a period when the social fabric was less beautiful, or less enduring than it then seems. Its decay will appear improbable or impossible, even when the foundations are already undermined, and its walls tottering to their fall. It has ever been thus. Men will not learn from the experience of Time. They can perceive the feebleness of others, but never feel their own. They can prophecy the ruin of their neighbors, but they do not believe they are themselves rapidly following in the same path. Though their steps become feeble, and they often stumble by the way, they deem it but a momentary weakness, and not the consequence of constitutional infirmity. They amuse themselves with trifles until they plunge into a gulf of irrevocable ruin, astonished and dismayed, when they imagine they are yet distant from it. As they never perceive the impending danger, so they make no exertion to avoid it, until paralyzed by the certainty that every attempt would be useless and but accelerate their fall.

Will it be thus with us? shall we add one more to the number of nations whose folly, supineness, or temerity, has proved the source of their own destruction? We hope not! the thought is pregnant with horrible forebodings. Yet the times are portentious with evil, and the heart of the patriot sinks within him, as he contemplates the probable future. Already, the sound of discord is heard in our midst. Already the cry of disunion has been sounded, and the echo has penetrated every portion of our wide domain. Anarchy swells the discordant note, and exults that he may once again resume his sceptre.

Have we counted the cost of disunion? have we contemplated the results which *must* follow the dismemberment of our confederacy, and are we prepared to meet them as men should ever encounter whatever is inevitable, with a bold heart and a serene countenance? It is to be presumed that we have not; for the consequences are so appalling, and the inducements so trifling, that the one could never account for the other, unless upon the idea that our citizens are mad with rage, or impotent through folly. Death may be preferable to dishonor—destruction to disgrace; but when both may be avoided with facility, it is insanity to seek them. Until we are assured that the Union can no longer possibly be preserved, the man who advocates or favors a disruption of a people which *must be one or nothing*, is both a traitor and a fool. A traitor, because he would destroy the state—a fool, because, by so doing, he must inevitably destroy himself in the end. However complicated a machine may be, it may be perfectly adapted to its purpose while united in accordance with its design—separate it, and it is worthless.

What, then, is the Union worth? We can only compute its value, by reflecting upon the consequences of a separation of its now harmonious parts. In proportion as this will be disastrous, by so much must the estimate be increased. If without union, we may be as prosperous, as peaceful, and as happy as we now are, as free from danger from without and within, then the Union is valueless, and those who conceived it and perfected it, labored in vain. They were but acts of folly, and deserve reprobation instead of thanks; contempt instead of esteem. But they have borne the character of wise men, and hitherto the people have unanimously joined in the approval of their sagacity, and admiration of their foresseing prudence. The Union is worth something, then—it has *some* value, or the whole world is deceived. We have a foundation to begin upon, unless we may presume that the civilized world has chosen to approve what in reality deserved its censure.

But this is not all. Our experience confirms its opinion. Since the union, our growth, our prosperity, and the measure of our national felicity, have all, not only maintained their former standard, but their increase has been so far beyond all parallel, that other nations have looked on with wonder and astonishment, and we, who at one time only courted their neglect and forgetfulness, now neither fear their anger nor dread their hatred. Then they scorned—but now they envy us. Then we were too weak to require notice—now our strength elicits their respect. Then, we were but as a worm in the dust—now, our flight is toward the sun, and the lion himself trembles, lest we should tear out his eyes, and render him powerless as a lamb. All this has followed the Union, and it has been the direct consequence of the Union. Without it, we should still have been feeble and despised as we were then. Without it, our greatness would have been but a day-dream, our prosperity but the fancy of a school boy. Under the most favorable auspices, no one can imagine that our condition would now have been much better than when the Union was consummated.

But we are now strong, and are able to part without danger, it may be said. We have grown fat upon the fullness of the land, our numbers have greatly increased—we may seperate, and each section will be able to take care of itself! *It is not so.* Better for us, had we never been bound together, than now to attempt to live asunder. There is no hatred like that of those who have once been friends. No nations are such inveterate enemies as those that were at one time subject to the same law and the same government. What wars have ever been so malignant in their results as the Peloponnesian, in Greece; the wars among the successors of Alexander; of the different parts of the Roman Empire with each other; of ancient Gaul and Germany; the innumerable wars in modern Italy; the wars between France and England; and the mutual hatred the people of those latter countries still entertain for each other; and what other reason can be given for the dislike so general in our country, for the Father-land from which we yet boast that we are descended? In every one of these instances—and they might be greatly multiplied—there was at one period an intimate connection; the wars were the result of that connection, and ended only with their complete ruin, or the establishment of despotic power. Of all sanguinary contests, those of a fratricidal nature has ever been the most bloody, cruel and oppressive, during their continuance, and the most terrible in their consequences. It is the nature of man. He can endure the rule of a superior, but not of one who has been his equal. For him who has ever been an enemy, he may entertain some magnanimous feelings. When he meets his brother in mortal combat, it is with the rage of a maniac, and the malignity of a fiend. The very nature of their connection forbids that it should be otherwise. His every feeling must have been outraged—all the sensibilities of the man must have been tortured to their utmost fibre, before he would engage in such a contest. When he does, it is alike terrible to the victor and the vanquished, for remorse is worse than death, and though the one be slain, the other is dead, though he still lives. His better part is destroyed, and drags after it the rest.

We may form several distinct nations, and each of them will be respectable, we are told. It is a most deplorable mistake. When the *present* Union is dissolved, no other that may be established, will continue in existence long enough to be known by name through the world. There will be nothing to bind any two States together. All the sweet memories of the Past—the infant struggle for life in the primeval wilderness; the long contest with the merciless Indian; the wars with the French and the Spaniard; all the thickly thronging recollections of our sufferings, toils, and victories in the Revolutionary struggle, when we stood shoulder to shoulder, and together warred against the power of the oppressor; the glories of the succeeding war with England—all these must be forgotten; these links must be destroyed, for, with the union, all their freshness, beauty, and attractiveness will forever depart. If we remember them, it will be but to acknowledge that they were worthless, that the counsels of the wise, the wealth of the people, and the blood of the brave, were at once united and exhausted to secure what, after all, has been found but a deformed and monstrous abortion. It will be no source of delight, to reflect upon these things, for we must either be ashamed of ourselves, or of our fathers. If they were wise, we would have trampled upon their wisdom; if they were but the instruments of folly, we shall never more respect their memory. In the one case they deserve to be forgotten; in the others, their virtues will only make us the more painfully conscious of the degeneracy of their sons. The Past, then, will supply no link by which our citizens may be bound together. It will be entirely lost to us, or but furnish fuel to feed the flame of Discord and Anarhey which will blaze with a fitful light over the whole country. And can any man estimate the value of the Past to a people? can he tell how much we already owe to it, or what we would have been but for the great truths which have given us life and energy, and whose secret origin is hidden in the remotest antiquity? The form of man will avail us little, unless we be animated by the noble spirit of manhood. If we choose to raze out the written tablets of faith, freedom, and patriotism, which have been handed down to us by our ancestors, all that *they did*, will but serve to embitter the cup from which we shall thereafter drink. We may *live* but our life will be more "tedious than a twice told tale, vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man."

But *interest*—the mutual advantage of the several sections, will be sufficient to unite them! The several great natural divisions will find it necessary to form an indissoluble union, and this necessity will be understood and acted upon! But such ideas are worse than futile; they are most delusive and dangerous, because they are absolutely false. Can such principles be our rule and guide *then*, when they are utterly repudiated *now*, under influences incomparably more powerful. Is it not the interest of every State in the Union, to maintain that Union under all circumstances? Can nature assign us better boundaries? Do we not all speak one language? Have we not the same ancestry, the same education, the same laws, the same form of government? Is there a more intimate connection between New York and Pennsylvania, than between either and Louisiana? Is it not probable that so far as *interest* is concerned, New York and Louisiana, are united with bonds twice as strong as New York and Pennsylvania, though the two latter joined each other, and the former are seperated by almost a continent? If the Union cannot now be preserved, after we have lived under it, and experienced its innumerable benefits, during sixty years, how can we dare to anticipate that *other* confederacies will be established for which no possible motive can be assigned?—Would Iowa unite with Illinois, or with Missouri? or why should she prefer either to Massachusetts or Ohio? Why should she unite with any? Can any man tell? Our citizens are from every State, we have business connextions with every State, and perhaps those may be equally influential. If the Union be dissolved, why should we not maintain a seperate and independent condition? We are too weak, some one may say. By whom are we to be assailed—what foreign foe have we to fear?—Are we to dread our sister States? There are none besides from which to apprehend danger. We are in the middle of the continent, and before any other power could make an assault upon us, it must cross the soil of many of the other States. It could not reach us without the connivance or assistance of those who are now our brothers. The only necessity for another Union would arise out of our mutual fears, jealousies, and animosities. But which out of all the sisterhood are we most likely to find or make a difficulty with, those which border upon us, or those which lie at a distance? The answer is obvious. It would be difficult to disagree with Maine, it would easily happen with Illinois or Wisconsin. We should then be compelled to arm ourselves against each other, or, admitting that new confederacies were established, each would be compelled to prepare to repel all aggressions from foreign powers, as well as the other confederacies. Each would have its seperate laws, its peculiar tariffs, its distinct officers, its army and navy, and a thousand other establishments, at an immense sacrifice of national wealth; and innumerable vexations, now unknown, would naturally result from this novel condition of things.

It is impossible to suppose that there would ever be a moment's peace after this Union is dissolved. It can never be accomplished without war; and when the first drop shall be spilled, it will be the fount from which rivers will unceasingly flow. It will be without parrallel in the world's history. A new page will be written in the annuls of Time, and all its characters will be of blood. The end will be the usurpation of a military chieftain, and the establishment of despotic power. It requires no spirit of prophecy to perceive this. It is a law of necessity, and nature. Men may blindly *hope* otherwise, but, if we have not public virtue enough to perpetuate the Union, we may be sure that we have not enough, without it, to maintain our liberty long. If we have not a little forbearance now, when so little will secure to us such inestimable good, with what consistency can we hope for *more*, when so much will be requisite for our safety? If we have no charity for our brother can we have any for our foe? If we disagree when living under the same roof-tree, shall we be *more* friendly when occupying new positions, and all our interests are adverse?

Other nations have had their rise and fall, their vigorous youth and their premature decay, and it may be possible that we are destined to run the same career. Yet it may truly be said that none has ever fallen, but through its own folly or madness. We have no cause to dread any assaults from without; it is the secret and insidious foe that we must guard against, the viper that that nestles in our bosom, and is warmed into vigor by the breast that is destined to receive from it its fatal wound.

"The young disease that must subdue at length,
Grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength,"

until, when all seems fair and beautiful around us, and no sign of impending danger is perceived, a deadly paralysis seizes upon us, and we sink at once into the grave. The foul shaver of malignant enmity may fall upon, but cannot injure us, unless it mingle with our blood, and pervade the whole system. No one can desire to apply the poison to our country, unless he be an enemy; and, if he be a citizen, he must also be a traitor. He who would destroy the fair fabric which has sheltered him from every storm, and borne the blast of many a tempest, deserves to be tossed into the flames he has kindled, without pity and without remorse. He has the nature of a malignant spirit, though he wear the form of man. And he who fails to devote every energy to the preservation of the State and the Union, cannot be entitled to its protection.

THE UNION IS ABOVE ALL PRICE—It is the PALLADIUM which marks the term of our existence, and the measure of our felicity. It secures to us, *peace*, *plenty prosperity* and *glory*. If it be perpetuated, we shall shine as the Sun among nations; destroy it, and we become a by-word and reproach. If we stand by it and support it, we shall defend what is far more important and essentil to the well-being of ourselves and mankind, than all else besides. If a breach be made, it will prove as a river of water upon the flame which yet lights the world from the altar of American Liberty. Intestine commotion and divided counsels, will soon hurry us into chaotic confusion, and Despotism will again rear its head, and laugh at the calamity it has already predicted. The hopes of men will be forever destroyed, and the last resource of freedom will have been exhausted. Let us not, then, yield the rich jewel we possess, to those who would wrest it from us by the fear of power or the seductions of flattery. It is ours, and it is our duty to preserve it. Let us not be angry with our neighbors, in the North or South, though they chance to differ from us. If it be necessary, we must make a sacrifice to appease the animosty of those who have been aroused into rage without what we think a sufficient cause. But, at all hazards, let us preserve the Union. If blood must be spilled, let it be in defence of the Union, and our cause will then be a righteous one. "LIBERTY AND UNION, ONE AND INSEPARABLE, NOW AND FOREVER," should be our motto, and what we may do in support of it, the World, the Future, and our Consciences will ever approve.

MAGIC OF A WORD.—Mother is a word to which every bosom responds. It finds its way to our hearts in our youth, and retains its hold upon us in our age. If fathers are looked up for precept, principle, and example, mothers are relied on for tenderness and enduring affection. Fathers are strongholds of safety; mothers are sources of love and consolation. The word mother is as a soft, balmy breeze, coming up from the valley, sweet, soothing and grateful; cooling the fevered brow, calming the ruffled spirit, and tranquilizing the agitated heart. What voice was ever like the agitated soft voice of a mother?

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address was sold by auction in Philadelphia. It was started at $500, and run up to $2,200, at which price it was taken by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, who purchased it for a gentleman at a distance.

It is stated that the rents of Col. Fremonts property, at San Francisco, amounts to $40,000 per annum.

For the Frontier Guardian.

These are the Honorable Men of the Earth.

BY PICCIOLA.

Say? Where can you find the great, noble and brave,
The statesman, the scholar, the wise and the grave,
The social man's smile, at his own pleasant hearth?
You'll find them 'mong "Honorable men of the earth."

Oh where? find the Patriot's whole souled fire;
The philanthropists usefulness apart from wild ire;
The heart of compassion in time of great dearth?
Oh yes! with the "Honorable men of the earth."

Ah where! are the lov'd, of my youth's happy days;
Whose magical voice, mental thought could then raise,
Yes, from things here below; of but little worth?
Oh! they were 'mong "Honorable men of the earth."

Where! where! are the friends who would hover around,
To shield me from harm, when on slippery ground;
That protected my years since ere I had birth?
I tell you! the "Honorable men of the earth."

And where are the friends of Saints who have died;
In persecution's hot battle, were found at their side;
When merciless demon's, their fury pour'd forth?
Saints' *friends* are the "Honorable men of the earth."

Ah where? find the man, who'll give each one his due;
No matter his creed, he will deal by him true;
With outstreched hand, and a smile beaming forth?
You'll find him an "Honorable man of the earth.

Oh the Saint's hearts rejoice, when such like they meet;
And him as a brother, they silently greet;
From the heart goes a prayer, in eye there's mirth
For the love! Oh they love! such men of the earth.

In God's blessed word, are they called by this name;
And as such I delight to sing of their fame;
Angels will gather e'er the days of great wrath;
The "Honest,"—the "Honorable men of the earth."

Kanesville, April 15, 1850.

Poverty.

Poverty is, certainly, no disgrace; though the cause which has led to it, may be disgraceful. That it is vastly inconvenient, we suppose there are persons, not a few, can testify.

Poverty enervates the mind. We know, there are instances in which the poor in this world's goods—but rich in intellect—have thrown off beautiful corusecations, completely throwing into the shade minds of lesser light. But those are only "here and there" cases—remarkable phenomena. Poverty, as a general thing, enervates the mind; unfits it for practical application.

But Poverty does more. It oft-times turns the milk of human kindness into gall; jaundices the eye; debases the passions. By its griping hand, the virtuous and the honest, have been changed into the vicious, and the dishonest. It has made him, who lately shuddered at profanity, take the name of God in vain. The hand which, not long before, trembled at the thought of even imitating another's name, has, at the importunities of proverty, forged that very name.

It was said lately by Col. Jame Monroe, a member of the New York Legislature, in a debate on certain resolutions in favor of the public lands, that no man need be poor in this country. We have heard more than one ass make similar remark. How preposterous the proposition is, must be apparent to every mind. You may call it a hyperbolical expression. Indeed, it is superlatively hyperbolical as it is ridiculous.

There are various reasons why some men must be poor. Some have not the ability of talent to cope with others. Some are too conscientious to the subterfuges, and impositions which others practice. Some have not the favorable circumstances of opportunity surrounding them, environ others.

That many are made poor, and kept poor, by their own pride, or vicious habits, we have no disposition to deny. But the proposition that no man need be poor, we hold to be positively false. The independent man is often fool enough to think that others may as well be as indepedent as he, notwithstanding they have not the same ability.

We have seen that poverty—as well as riches—has its temptations; and hence it becomes the duty of every one to place himself, and those dependent upon him for support, above the griping necessities of life. In this view, it is good for all who can, to lay by in store something for a "rainy day." Misfortune, in some one of her manifold guises, frequently paralizes the arm, when all looks bright ahead, and, by taking away the power to labor, starts the sufferer upon the barren road of poverty. Then it is there comes a "rainy day."

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action."

The Domestic Relation.

We conceive of no more Heaven-like circle, than is embraced within the limits of a virtuous and happy family. There is nothing beneath the skies more ennobling to human nature than such a household—where mildness and virtue, go hand in hand together. Where a contented and cheerful spirit chases away the gloom of the world, and religion with her lessons of philosophy, softens and purifies the heart. Where the head of the family is recognised and respected as such—and the greatest happiness within the circle is derived from his approving smile. Where the low sweet voice of Woman is seldom heard but in accents of gentleness and love, and the gentle name of Mother is never uttered unassociated with some endearing epithet. Such a family can only be collected together under the influences of a happy marriage—an union of hearts as well as hands—a tie consecrated by pure and chaste affection—an engagement formed on earth, but sanctioned in Heaven. On such an union, the angels who dwell in the bright abodes of the blest, must downward turn their spiritual eyes, and while they gaze with looks of interest and love, delight in and rejoice over the same.

Watt,

THE INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

A young man, wanting to sell spectacles in London, petitions the Corporation to allow him to open a little shop, without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation refuse him there. He makes acquaintance with some members of the university, who find him very intelligent, and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking asunder and re-making all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanics written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary, and learns those languages to read those books. The university people wonder at him, and are fond of dropping into his little room in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the university collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam-engine is constructed; and the giant mind of Watt stands out before the world—the author of the industrial supremacy of this country, the herald of a new force of civilization. But was Watt educated? Where was he educated? At his own workshop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his business. He learned French and German; but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, as he used laths and levers.—[Sir R. Kane.

A Hoosier Attorney on Capital Punishment.

The following oration was delivered some where in Wisconsin, by one of the profession, who would seem to have quite an aversion to capital punishment:

"May it please your Lordship and Gentlemen of the Jury—The case is as clear as ice and as sharp to the doin' as "no" from your sweetheart. The Scripture saith, "Thou shalt not kill;" now if you hang my client, you transgress the command as slick as grease and as plump as an egg in a loafer's face—Gentlemen, murder is murder—committed by twelve jurymen, on by an humble individual like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client having killed a man, but is that any reason why you should do so? No such thing, Gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in guilty—the hangman may do his duty—but will that exonerate you? No such thing. In that case you will be murderers! who is prepared among you for the brand of Cain to be stamped on his brow to-day? Who freemen, who—in this land of liberty and light?

Gentlemen, I will pledge my word not one of you has a bowie knife or a pistol in his pocket; No, Gentlemen; your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of cigar cases and tobacco; you can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of peaceful conscience! but hang my unfortunate client and the scaly aligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of animal vertebrae and your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair. Gentlemen beware of committing murder! Beware, I say, Remember the man who attempted to steady the ark, and trembled. Gentlemen, I adjure you by the American Eagle, that whipped the game cock of creation, and now sits a roosting on the magnetic telegraph of Time's illustrious transmigation, to do no murder! and lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear longtailed coats—if you ever expect to wear boots made of the free hide of the Rocky Mountain buffalo—and, to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but a set of sneaking, loafing, rascally, cutthroated, braided, smallends of humanity, whittled down to indistinctability, acquit my client and save your country."

The prisoner was acquitted.

The reading of a good and well-conducted newspaper, even for the short space of one quarter of a year, brings more sound instruction, and leaves a deeper impression than would be acquired, probably, at the best school in twelve months. Talk to the members of a family who read the papers, and compare their information and intelligence with those who do not. The difference is beyond comparison.

THE WIFE.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's wife is the representative of his maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her husband. While his wife lives, he will have one friend on earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will sooth him in his sorrow, and speak to him of hopes when he is ready to despair. Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through a vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

He that arms his intent with virtue is invincible.

RIVER IN THE DESERT.—According to Major Emory, it is no fiction of the imagination, but a sober fact, that a river-spring broke out last summer in the desert country, crossing the usual route to California—a river forty feet wide, waist deep, of delicious water, such, it may be, as sprung of old from the rock, to cheer the children of Israel when on the long march to their promised land. Previously to the breaking out of this river, the emigrants suffered dreadfully with thirst. "Whence it comes, or whether it goes," writes Major Emory to the government, "is a matter yet to be determined."

Patience is a power in man, warning him to reign his spirit.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 17, 1850.

William Smith.

This notorious profligate has published the following article over his own signature. He is surrounded by about a dozen men who are ready to manufacture evidence at his bidding to suit any emergency to which he may be driven. The increasing prosperity of our Church, stings him so keenly that he finds it necessary to resort to Evidence of home manufactory to check our progress. It is all right. By the time he publishes a little more against the Saints on the strength of manufactured evidence,—particularly things like the following, which every western man knows to be false, he will open the eyes of every person, and show himself in his true light; a poor degraded, miserable, debauched man. "The wrath of man shall praise the Lord, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain." The Saints shall see and acknowledge that his exertions against Deseret, shall turn to their good, and to his condemnation. Ye wise men at Washington City, mark what we have said; and when it comes to pass, come out to Deseret and see us *if you can*. We will not butcher you, if you will come, but give you our best "dodger," and "smoke the pipe with you." If this should not be convenient for you, remain in Washington City when our words come to pass *if you* can. We are accused of burning the Temple at Nauvoo, by this notorious Bill Smith, the accuser of the brethren, when we were many hundred miles from it at the time. But it is all right We give place to his article:

I am in possession of the evidence that bands of these Salt Lake Mormons, armed, dressed and painted—having the appearance of Indians—are stationed on the way to California and Oregon, for the purpose of robbing the emigrants. Many murders have already been committed by these demons in human shape, which have been published to the world and attributed to the Indians.

The people at the Salt Lake govern their church by a secret lodge of 50 men. It is in this lodge that Brigham Young is crowned as a king, and is there seated upon a throne prepared for him.

WILLIAM SMITH.

This said William Smith is in possession of no such evidence as he claims. We hold ourself in law and in equity bound to pay him five hundred dollars, on his producing good and substantial evidence that the Salt Lake Mormons are robbing, plundering and murdering emigrants in the garb of Indians; and we will do the same also, if he can prove that the Mormons at Salt Lake are governed by a secret lodge of fifty men; or if he can prove that Brigham Young is crowned King in any such lodge, or if he is crowned king at all. The testimony of his crime steeped clan will not be admitted in this case at all; though we challenge him to publish that evidence, let it come from what quarter it may, that the Mormons are robbing emigrants. Bill Smith has followed lying so long, that if a truth should happen to get into his mouth, through mistake, he would let it drop as "quick as a dog would a hot potatoe." It was not the phosphorus that induced him to leave Strang's Church. Phosphorus is just as good Holy Ghost as he wants if, in the light of that, he can only gratify his sordid ambition to gain money and power without the use of honorable means. He will not find everything to his liking, even in Texas, for any great length of time. Something will be out of joint with him there very soon if he goes at all.

The Guardian.

Who among the California Emigrants wish to subscribe for this paper for three, six, nine or twelve months, and send the same back to their families or friends? We shall have expresses running back and forward on your track during the season, and we shall seize with eagerness, all the information of interest we get concerning you, and publish the same at as early a date as possible.

Persons who receive this number sent back to them by a passing friend, may desire to subscribe for it by the year or for six months. They can do so if they wish, by complying with the terms; and we pledge ourselves to give all the important news concerning the luck and fortune of these emigrants on their journey, and after they get to the mines that we can possibly gather; and that too at the earliest period.

Washington Letter Writers.

These men's communications are not always to be relied on. They often write under excitement, believing they have the true knowledge of future legislation; but it more frequently turns out that they were in error. There is nothing definite yet taken place with regard to Deseret and New Mexico. It is the opinion of some correspondents that California will be admitted as a State, and that no Territorial Governments will be established. This may be so. California will doubtless be admitted as a State; but that no Territorial Governments will be established in Deseret and New Mexico, is by no means to be depended upon.

Pilot to the Salt Lake.

Mr. George R. Grant, of this town, offers his services, as pilot, for a company through to the Lake. Having been through to California and back, and having had much experience in the mountains, he feels confident that he can pioneer a company through with speed and safety; being conversant with the Indian character.

It is our belief that Mr. Grant is every way qualified for the trip, and he will go for a reasonable compensation. For his whereabouts, enquire at this office.

The Season.

It is now the 17th of April, and the weather has been very cold, and consequently vegetation very backward. Our country is full of Californians; and corn, hay and oats are extremely scarce and dear. Unless we get warm weather and grass soon, teams and stock in general, must suffer greatly.

We would advise those Californians who have their grain laid in to last them until grass shall grow, to cross the river as early as possible, and and proceed on their journey. They may get as far as Fort Laramie before their grain will be exhausted; and by the time they get that distance, they will be apt to find grass if it is ever coming. Whereas, if they remain here until grass grows, they will have consumed their grain, and be five hundred miles behind the time, and under no better circumstances than they would be at Fort Laramie. Reason would dictate then, that every company that has grain, to push out, while the weather is dry and cold, the roads are good and streams are low; and with a dry and good road, a little grain will enable a team to make better progress, than much grass will when the rainy season sets in—the roads muddy and streams high. Moreover when grass shall fairly start, how many teams will be thronging all our ferries? And what a great number must there be detained contrary to their wishes, waiting for a chance to cross over.

Arise then, Californians, and put out while you have grain; and if you do not find it for the best, then never take our advice again.

If there was plenty of corn and hay to be had in the country, we would not advise you as we have. But you have nearly all the corn in your sacks, and your animals can have just as good a chance to pick roughness to fill themselves with while on the way, as they can have here, after the hay is all done. It is not because we want to get rid of you that we advise you thus; but the regard we have for your own interests, induces us to do it.

Seed Corn, &c.

Our farmers would do well to look in season to their seed corn. Remember last year! Be not deceived, neither sell yourselves too short because it bears a high price. But put the seed corn into the ground. When corn is worth from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel at your door, you have a rich gold mine on every one of your farms. Develope its richness by planting corn and by bringing it to maturity.

Remember too, that the extensive bottoms of the Missouri, and other smaller streams, waiving with the most luxuriant grass in the season thereof, are inexhaustible sources of wealth when the hay is worth five dollars per ton, as it now is. Who need be idle? And who that is well and able to labor, need be without the comforts and luxuries of life, or even without gold in his purse? No one.

Happy, and comparatively independent is he who who developes the riches of the soil of Pottawatamie County in the form of valuable crops to feed both man and beast. He shall never come to want, but abound in every lawful enjoyment. Let the ploughs be started with all the activity possible. Fear not the clouds nor the cold weather, but plant and sow in faith, and you shall reap with joy, and gather with thanksgiving and praise. Say not that you are going to the Valley and therefore have no time to plant or sow. Remember that he cannot be blest and prospered in going to the Valley unless he first sows and plants a liberal crop here this spring if he is in any way circumstanced to do it. Wander not abroad to seek employment to obtain the interest, and leave the principle concealed in the soil of your own homes. We want every body to go to the Valley, but not until they have put in a good crop. If you see not the propriety of this now, you will see it before you leave. Remember that you have never yet caught Br. Hyde in an error touching his counsel and advice in such matters, notwithstanding his impetuosity of which you are sometimes fearful.

Provisions are becoming scarce and dear in this Upper Country, and we would recommend our emigration to bring their supplies of provisions with them; particularly those who come by water.

The Stolen Mule.

J. T. alluded to in our last, has been to us personally and given every satisfaction that man on earth can give, that he is innocent of any crime or knowledge of taking the mule. He turned out and helped to hunt the mule as a good citizen should do, and thinks it very ungenerous to be charged as the thief, as the only reward for helping to find the animal.

If the mule was led or rode through his lot or yard in the night he cannot be responsible for it. He has proven that he could not have been where the mule was taken at the time he was taken; but many miles distant.

We are confident that J. T. has been wrongfully censured. Men should be particularly careful, and know pretty certainly that they are right before they charge another with a crime of this kind. A man's character and reputation are dear to him, and he is entitled to protection when innocent.

Mail for Salt Lake.

Mr. Thomas S. Williams, proposes to start from this town on the 25th inst., with the Mail for the Valley. He goes by express. Through in thirty days. Whoever wishes to write to their friends can do so at a cost of only one dime. All letters and papers destined for the Valley, should be delivered to the Postmaster as early as the evening of the 24th, in this place.

Stars.

Why have we received no stars of Millennial dawn for a long time? Have they passed under a cloud, or under some Postmaster's desk? Or has the Star Maker, Elder Pratt, ceased his work, and his creative genius become dormant? Or has an ill wind on the ocean blown them to a strange coast, or plunged them into the caverns of the deep?

Star of Millennium, shine on our nation,
Bright is thy glory, thou art a sure guide;
High be thy orbit and swift be thy motion,
Cloudless thy track o'er the storm beaten tide.

A Squall.

On thursday last, two California boys, we heard got to scuffling in the street rather carlessly about a canteen of liquor—whether seriously or otherwise we cannot say.

The Sheriff, on seeing it, thought proper to arrest them. They made some resistance, enough, at least, to test their strength and grit, and that also of the Sheriff. None of them seemed lacking for muscular power. After a little energetic exercise, the Sheriff took one man to jail; but a gold watch was given as bail, and the prisoner was liberated; he appeared the next day before the magistrate; "acknowledged the corn," and was fined five dollars and cost. Oh, whisky! Thou wert the cause of all this; and whisky sellers, these are some of the fruits of your soul saving ministrations. Do you not feel proud of your callings on beholding such precious fruits of your doings?

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Amos Jackson, the person said to have invented a self-propelling saw-mill, residing near your town, must be a wicked impostor and deceiver. He is now gone to St. Louis on his saw mill business, and will most likely be arrested there for selling some counterfeit land-warrants in the State of Illinois. There has been a demand made by the Governor of Illinois, on the Governor of Missouri for the said Jackson. The Governor of Missouri has authorized his arrest and delivery to the authorities of Illinois, and a writ is issued, and I saw the men in St. Louis that were waiting for him, and conversed with them concerning this said Jackson. They showed me their papers and documents, which were verily according to the foregoing statements.

This said Jackson accompanied me down to St. Louis in the early part of winter, and he then told me that there was a charge against him in Illinois for some crime, and that he did not care to be seen by any one from Quincy. Yet he said that he was innocent, and had done no crime; but I am now convinced that he is just as great a villain as his abilities will allow him to be.

While in St. Louis he was apparently afraid of his shadow. He dare not step out of his room, only with the greatest caution, and appeared all the time as though he thought some one was after him with a "*sharp stick*."

I consider it due to the community and the public to let these facts be known.

Yours, sincerely,
FRIEND, TO JUSTICE.

The foregoing Statements are from a responsible source, and may be relied on. We are sorry that better men have suffered themselves, despite of the counsel of their friends, to become the tools of a wicked faction, whose acts must recoil with mortification upon their own heads. Will they now learn to be wise, or will they seize hold of the next horn of the beast that may appear. Will they go to and purge out the spirit of disaffection from their own bosoms, and expel it from the neighborhood where it has been cherished to their hurt? Or will they, like the dove, press the wing to the heart, forcing the needle to the very vitals in the hope of extracting the thorn. Time will determine!

Will some men enter a complaint against us in the Valley for not inviting them to preach in Kanesville? Most likely they will. But will they tell the reason? No! We will therefore give one reason in advance of them. It was because they were so zealous and spirited that their breath too plainly indicated the kind of spirit they were inspired with.

We will pay cash for a few hundred rails if brought soon.

"Forget me Not."

We would remind our friends who are somewhat in arrears for the Guardian, that our bills for a year's stock, are now due; and we must *appeal to the people* just at this time, when corn is worth one dollar per bushel, and flour four dollars per hundred, to make a little extra exertion for our special benefit, and hand in a few dimes.

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor:

Having, through many inducements thought it our duty to say something in regard to our travels from our homes to the Bluffs; one reason above all others, has prompted of to speak in terms of the highest praise us the kind and courteous treatment we have received from the Mormons. From the fact of our having, previous to this time, had a most unfavorable opinion of these people, it was our intention, at first, not to go where they were, lest we should get into difficulties that we did not wish to encounter; and suffice it to say: We were afraid lest our property might pay the forfeit. For the benefit of the many whose fears were like ours, and particularly our brother Californians, that we strongly recommend the northern route from Illinois, to Kanesville, or Council Bluffs, a most desirable route in consequence of the high and beautiful road, and the chance of obtaining everything that a Californian may want; and when he arrives at Kanesville, he will there find stores well filled with every thing that is necessary for a fitout across the plains; and that too, as cheap as can be found in any store on the Missouri river, and cheaper than at any in Illinois

Yours, very respectfully,
M. L. CHAPIN, Capt.
G. A. ROBINSON,
M. W. ROBINSON,
WM. H. ROBINSON,
EDMOND WIRRICK.
J. H. BREES,
R. E. LAMOINE,
SAM'L. EWING,
DAVID SMITH.

From Pawpaw Grove, Lee Co., Ill.

Curiosity.

We have a telescope in this town that brings the mines of California so near that a wag said he could pick up gold from them while sitting in his house—he also said that he discovered a fair damsel in the moon by the aid of this wonderful tube, and that it brought her so near that he kissed her. But it is our opinion that the unexagerated truth of this matter is, that the objects which this wonderful telescope has drawn nearest to it, are a grog shop, and a set of drunken loafers.

Letters.

We will not be responsible for any letters left at this office unless addressed to us. We might employ the whole time of a clerk in running to the Post office. The Post office is the place to leave letters, and we cannot be troubled with them. Remember that the Guardian office is not the Post office.

A Suggestion to Emigrants.

Companies that are organized and about to leave this point to cross the Plains, can have their individual names inserted in the Guardian under the following head, and a copy sent to their friends anywhere in the United States.

Departed From Council Bluffs.

The —— company of California Emigrants, commanded by Capt. —— and Lieut.——, ——M. D., Physician, surgeon, (or any other officer as the case may be) composed of the following named gentlemen, viz: David B. Childs, Wisconsin, &c. This company left this point on the——day of ——, 1850, apparently in good condition, good health, good spirits,—and full of hope and zeal to possess themselves of a liberal quantity of the shining ore.

Deseret.

This name it would seem, is objectionable to the Government, because it is a Mormon name, and must therefore, with its government, be discarded. Well, be it so. We settle down under the belief that whatever is, that we cannot, by honorable means, prevent, is right, and will turn for our good.

We say, however, that we know of more than twenty thousand Mormons in the United States that are not opposed to the Mormons at the Salt Lake — Neither have they charged them with taking the oath of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor do they believe they have ever done it. We are confident that those to whom we allude, never have, neither will they.

We will not murmur or complain at this; for if we are refused, we know that there is a wise Providence in it, though we may not now clearly behold it.

If Jehovah will not sustain our doctrine, it would do us no good if the United States should sustain it. But if He does sustain it, it will not materially suffer if the United States' Government "discards" it. If we are displised and rejected of men, it is no more than better persons than we have suffered before us. If we are chosen of God and precious, we have comparatively little cause to complain.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1850.

This was a good day's work. In the Senate, Judge Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories, with the unanimous assent of the committee, brought in two bills, in substance agreeing with what I stated nearly a fortnight ago, to be the plan of compromise likely to succeed during the session. Judge Douglas has given the subject his whole undivided attention, and the two bills reported to-day with trifling amendments, will most unquestionaby pass the Senate, and in my humble opinion, also the House of Representatives.

The first of Mr. Douglass' bills provides for the admission of California with her present limits. It is clear that the north cannot fight on that bill, on the very principle of non-interference with the will of the people, which is embodied in the second bill, which provides for creating two territorial governments from the residue of the territory acquired from Mexico, to wit: The territory of Utah and the territory of New Mexico, which bills are in the usual form of territorial bills without any proviso on the subject of slavery.

The territorial bill also provides for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by a pecuniary consideration. The sum is left in blank, but is understood will be filled up with $10,000,000 or $15,000,000.

The report of Mr. Douglass was, as I have just said, made with the unanimous assent of all the members of the committee, with this exception only that in regard to one or two unimportant points, in regard to which each member is permitted to offer amendments, two members of the committee, who consider themselves under instruction from their respective Legislatures, may ask leave to avail themselves of that privilege.

There was some difficulty in the way of just legalizing the Mormon government of Deseret. *Deseret* is a Mormon word, and there is a strong prejudice against Mormonism in all the North-western States, which would compel many North-western members to vote against it. The Mormons soon after the death of Joe Smith, divided; the Mormons remaining in the States of the Union being violently opposed to the Mormons of Salt Lake and charging the Salt Lake Mormons with having taken an oath of eternal hostility to the government of the United States; pledging themselves to overthrow this government, whenever they shall have the power to do so. There are many patriotic Mormons in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinios, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, who have formed many churches, and who are all firmly believing that the Salt Lake Mormons have taken the oath of hostility to the United States. A vote, therefore, approving the acts of the Mormons on the Salt Lake, by adopting their government and its name, would be deemed an approval of this doctrine; and for this reason the name (Deseret) as well as the government itself, must be discarded.

The Deficiency Bill, with a number of amendments, passed the House. I am, on the whole, glad of it. There is no use in fighting about the Clerk's salaries, while the Union is in danger. If the administration will favor the passage of the compromise bills, now introduced into the Senate, and shortly about to be introduced into the House, I, for one will not grudge a dozen clerks, or more, their pittances.

There was an executive session to-day. Mr. Lawrence was up, but has probably been laid over. He will nevertheless be confirmed in due time. There is a great disposition for peace and harmony in both Houses.

Conference.

In consequence of the badness of the weather, the business of the Annual Conference is not yet finished. Because of other matter at the present time, we have omitted the minutes until the business is completed.

The Stolen Harness Returned.

"*Honor to Whom Honor is due.*"

The harness taken from the premises of Mr. Robert Calwell, mentioned in our last, was safely returned a few nights ago, we hear, and hung upon the fence, where the owner Col. Lockwood Smith, could get it. But instead of our getting the promised *ten dollars*, reward, we got, "thank you Sir." We suppose the fact of the latter being more easily coined than the former, was the reason of a tender of this low priced currency, which will not pay for paper, ink, nor for setting type.

We should have used the same exertion to procure for him his harness, if he had never mentioned dollars; but after he was so emphatic in offering ten dollars if we could devise any means by which he could get his harness, we did "*kind o' think*," that we might finger the X, or at least have the chance to refuse it; But we have not had the opportunity to do either.

Ice.

The ice has been running in the Missouri River for the last three days. The Steamer "St. Ange" was forced from her moorings night before last near this place by the floating ice. The weather is gloomy in the extreme. The River is nearly blocked up.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

This Master spirit and Champion of Southern rights and Southern interests, has it appears departed this life, leaving the contest in which he was engaged to die away and fall asleep like himself; or to be revived by others. The account of his death we have not yet received. We have received only the account of his funeral service. If this be so, while we regret the loss of a great man, we must acknowledge the hand of Providence, timely interposed, no doubt for good.

WASHINGTON, April 2—7 P. M.

The Senate met for the purpose of attending the funeral solemnities of the late John C. Calhoun—the galleries were crowded, while hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. At eleven o'clock the members of the House, preceeded by its officers, entered the chamber. The Supreme Court of the U. S. and President Taylor and Cabinet then entered. The President was conduct to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The diplomatic corps, which was largely represented, occupied seats near the centre of the chamber. Numerous officers of the army and navy and many distinguished stangers occupied the sofas in the lobby, and at twenty minutes past twelve, the remains were brought into the Chamber in charge of the committee of arrangements, followed by the relations of the deceased, the South Carolina Delegates in the House and other friends as mourners. The corpse was placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk.

After the performance of the funeral services of the Episcopal church, and the delivery of a brief but beautifully impressive address by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 9th verse of the 82d Psalm—"But ye shall die like a man, and fall like one of the princes"—then the procession formed in the order previously determined on. Senators Magnum, Clay, Webster, Cass, King and Berrien officiated as pall bearers. The procession having been formed, it proceeded to the Congressional burying-ground, where the remains were deposited to await their removal to South Carolina. The Senate then returned to the Chamber, and adjourned.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.

I learn, by a gentlemen from Boston, that Mr. Webster's views are highly approved by all the moderate and sober minded men in the East, but that the conscience party, led by Palfrey, Sumner, and C. F. Adams, are rapidly opposed to it. These furious fanatics are making an effort to get up a legislative demonstration in opposition to Mr. Webster's views. The Legislature is now in session, and there the battle is to be fought. An opposition will be, of course, made to his re-election, by the Abolitionists and their kindred cliques.

Whatever anxiety has prevailed as to the result of the present difficulties, it may be considered as certainly removed. California will be admitted as a State, and with her assumed boundaries. The fugitive slave bill will pass. No territorial governments will be established; but necessary legislation will be given New Mexico and Deseret. The question on the Texian boundary will either be settled, or an offer will be made to Texas, which will leave a settlement at an early day, and the compact made with her as to the admission of New States, will be respected. There will be no legislation as to slavery or the slave trade in this district at present.

Cholera.—There has been some cases on boats running between New Orleans and St. Louis, but we cannot hear of any cases occurring above St. Louis.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Michigan.—Lauren F Fox, O J Day, R Doan, Benj Cooly, Ira J Saunders.

From Indiana.—Wilkinson De Frees, Thomas Butler, Miller Shembarger.

From Illinois—John A. King, Theodore A Cunningham, Cyrus E Brown, John W Shaffer, Nelson Martin, Dr L. H. Cutler, Geo J Niver, Ira Guiltner, Wm T Smith, Geo M Waters, J C Blandin, J C Brooks, Elwin Brooks, Andrew Davis, John C Chapman, Judson Lamphere, Dr L S Thompson, Joseph R Forward, Alfred H Rockwell, Theodore A Cunningham, Cyrus E Brown, Wesley D. Plummer, Moses Robinson, John W Blackman, Edward Lally, G R Minchell, H B Miller, John E Guild, John C Chapman, M R Patterson, Wm M Glover, Horace F Babbitt, Jacob Wright, James B Rockwell, H W Erskine, F M Justice, Edmund S Cutler, J. Nobles, Lewis Andrews, Isaac Hill, Leicester King: Jr., Joseph Barlow, Silas Roe, Laertes S Smith, E H M Patterson, James Martin, James Hultz, Edwin Monroe, Zacchus Parker, Reuben Brownson, S B Hulse, John H Wynkop, John P Yates, T C Orsborne, J C Merryfield, W S Cothrin, J M Harold, S C Plummer, M. D., Martin L Shook, John Butler, James Plumbner, Henry Shaffer, Wm T Hubbard, Andrew Fletcher, Peter Crayton, A W Campbell, A A Dexter, J A Brock, L Blanchard

From Iowa.—J McMullin, Moses Dillon, Wm. Jones, Jr., James Jones, Thompson Jones, John A McKenney, Jackson Schenck, Geo G G deLorimier, Damas Robert, Geo Foster, Nelson Faucher, Isaac C Hall, M B Mead, Morris Rodgers, Joseph C Patterson, A Stewart Jr., M J Burton, O A Jenks, E Creole, C H Steffey, A E Harger, Joseph P Staats, Joseph C Patterson, Benj Higgings, Alex McDowell, Gary Conger, Harace Conger, Joseph F. Guyer, Joseph P Heart, David Barnes, Reuben Barker, John Barker, Robert T. Eaton, Russell S Reynolds, Daniel Dillion, Matthew J Jinkin, Samuel J Parker D C Cleary, Thomas R Brasher, Robt Brasher, Wm Risk, O W Pence, J M Blanchard.

From Wisconsin.—Garner Aldrich, M R Dodge, Fohanu Frederick Theuring, Stephen Post, R J Lacey, Byron N Lowe, Martin P Owen, Simeon B Sarles, Lyman Gilmore, Josiah Rice, Levison Woodhouse, Amos Blackburn, Marcellus Teetshorn, Edgar Bassett, Zenos Mann, E S. Redington, Wm E Jones, Francis Dodge, O H Conger, J M Stewart, Richard Williams, O F Weed, Benjamin T. D. Is Harton, W. F. Prosser, L. L. Cole.

From New York.—E W King, Orson Burlingame.

From Vermont.—Dr. Vaughan, Marvin Kimball.

From Texas—J W Richards and family.

From Maine.—James A Tibbetts.

From Ohio.—Harrison Wackman, Sherman Bills.

The following persons compose the Union Company from Fairfield, Iowa.

Geo M Wilkinson, Alfred Colvin, C S Shaffear, David P. Ramsay, James M Rea, James M. Slagle.

Fresh Arrival.

The Steamer "St. Ange" arrived here on Monday morning last with freight for this place. Our merchants begin to fly about in right good earnest,—goods are plenty and cheap as a matter of course.

The Steamer, "Robert Campbell," is a few miles below, we hear, in the ice. She has a heavy freight and many passengers destined for this town. She will be up most likely as quick as the ice will let her.

St. Louis Charter Election.

The whigs carried every thing before them; the majorities over all others varying from five to seven hundred. Luther M. Kennett was elected Mayor.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since April 3, 1850.

Samuel Williams, Holt Prairie, Ill., $2 00; Lauren F. Fox, Galesburg, Mich., 50 cents; Mary A. Saunders, Kalamazoo, Mich., 50 cents; Nelson Selby, Magoow, Ill., $1 00; Burr Riggs, Quincy, Ill., 50 cents; Wm. Jenkins, Hollister's Mill, Mo., $1; S. J. Comfort, Oregon, Mo., $1 00 G. W. Readman, Bluff P. O., Mo., 25 cents, Shearman Kennedy Flat River, Mich., $1 00; D. Turner, North Branch, New Jersey, $1 00; Wm. H. Wilson, South St. George, Me, $1; Henry Druce, Fall River Mass., $2 00; Richard Coulters, do. do., $1 00 Willard Fisher, Lodi, Wis., $1 00; Horace Hatch, Fally X Roads, Mass., $1 00; Jas. H. Brees, Pawpaw Grove, Ill., 50 cents; Thos. Kidd, Decator, Wis., $1 00; D. E. Henderson, Ware's Tavern, Mo., $1 00.

MARRIED,

In this town by the Editor, on Thursday the 11th inst., Mr. LYMAN HAWKINS to Miss ABIGAIL HENDERSON, both of this place.

DIED,

In this town, of Winter or Lung Fever, on Tuesday, 9th inst., Mr. PHILLIP M. ALLEN, a California emigrant from Wisconsin, aged 22 years. His effects were taken charge of by his companions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

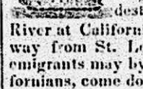
A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

STEAM FERRY.



We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.
Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendant of Indian affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the *Agent* and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day, having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m

HALLOA THERE STRANGER

THE best Blacksmiths have gone to Bethlehem. Call and see horses and cattle shod at the shortest notice. WM. A. BEEBEE,
DENNISON HARRIS.
Bethlehem, April 17, 1850.

WANTED.

A good new milch cow wanted, enquire of Mr. Gooch, at this office. a17

LOOM WITH A FLY SHUTTLE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a loom with shuttle a drop box for two shuttles, 2 *setts* of harness, four reeds, quill wheel, quills and warping mill. The foregoing are an excellent order, and the proprietor states that he can weave with said loom 2 yards 700 ginghams per hour, or any other kind of cloth in proportion. Any person wishing to purchase, may have the necessary information for weaving on the same by applying to HENRY PARKER.
Near the Indian Mill, April 17, 1850.—2t*

ROUTE SOUTH OF THE PLATTE.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, takes this method to apprise his friends and the public that he has traveled on the North and on the South side of the Platte, to and from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake He would decidedly recommend this route as the best, cheapest and safest one. He takes this method to inform the people to avoid the hundred questions that are daily asked him concerning the routes.

He intends to leave on the 23th inst., for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake with the United States' Mail,—will cross the Missouri River at Bethlehem City, and proceed on up the South side of the Platte with all possible speed, intending to reach Salt Lake City by the 25th of May.

THOMAS S. WIMLIAMS.
Kanesville, April 17, 1850.—1t

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1850.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 25—6 P. M.

SENATE—Mr. Webster rose to make an explanation for the purpose of defending his recent speech, from the charge of being inconsistent with his remarks on slavery, made in 1848? He said some person had been edifying the Senate, by sending round a piece of paper, quoting from the two speeches; he would undertake to say now, that if anybody could make these quotations for the purpose of showing any inconsistency, that he either did not understand the subject, or was not candid—there was no inconsistency—he had never voted for any increase of slavery or of slave territory. He would carry out the compact made with Texas; having resisted, unsuccessfully, the making of the compact, he would not now violate it after it was made.

Mr. Hale replied that the compact was made in 1845, and was just as much a reality in 1848 as it was in 1850, and it seemed to him that under the circumstances there was an unwarrantable difference of sentiment, he had, however, in his allusion, designed no censure or disrespect.

Mr. Webster observed, that if he did not intend quoting to show inconsistency, he could not see what his object was.

HOUSE—The bill to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal year, was taken up, and questions on amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment voting $9,000 for a Minister to Prussia, and $4,500 for a Charge to Austria, was concurred in. Yeas 114, Nays 72.

The amendment appropriating $200,000 for subsistence, &c., for the Florida Indians, was concurred in. Yeas 109, Nays 75.

Other amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the California question. Mr. Thurston said, he was the first representative from Oregon on this floor—he came here not as a party man—he had been grieved to hear California slandered, because she had dared to protect herself, and ask for admission—his opinion was that California should be admitted into the Union, without plucking a single hair from the silver locks of her golden constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 25—8 P. M.

SENATE—After some further explanations between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hale, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee of Territories, reported a bill to admit California, and a bill organizing a territorial government for New Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, the motion to refer the President's California message.

Mr. Hunter, having the floor, addressed the Senate at length upon the question of slavery, maintaining the right of the South to take their slaves into the territory, and thus picturing the ends which would result from emancipation. He took a decided Southern ground, and said that the Union could not be preserved by any patched up compromise; but that he was ready himself to do any thing that promised peace, if consistent with the constitutional rights of his State.

Mr. Upham next obtained the floor; the subject was then postponed till Monday next. After going into Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill organizing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico be taken up, for the purpose of making it the special order for an early day.

A most exciting passage between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote ensued. Mr. Benton, as a friend of California, gave notice to those who desired her admission, that they must now stand by her; California was entitled to the consideration of the Senate, and her rights were not to be postponed.

Mr. Foote replied with warmth, indulging in a personal attack upon Mr. Benton's course, impugning the motives of his action, and intimating that his new born friendship for California, was not for the sake of the people, but because of the presence here of her Senator, whose admission to back him up and sustain in the Senate he was looking for with the most feverish anxiety; he also contended that the California question, had of right, no precedence.

Mr. Benton: I believe this is the American Senate. I believe that by the laws of the Senate, and rules of decorum personalities and attacks upon motives are forbidden; the attacks which have been made upon my motives are false and cowardly.

Mr. Foote, after some remarks, replied to the charge of cowardice, and said, I feel bound to say now that when the Senator removes certain stains which cling to his escutcheon, of which I know the history as well as any man in christendom, allusion to which ought to cause his cheeks to be suffused with blushes and shame; or if the Senator remains in his present attitude without the special decredit, with which he knows I am familiar, and which that paleing acknowledges, as well as the terrific fear which he knows I have witnessed. Whenever he comes out frankly and boldly, instead of shielding himself behind his established cowardice; whenever he is prepared to hold himself amenable to the laws which govern gentlemen, I am prepared to meet him on that footing.

Mr. Benton: I pronounce it cowardly to give insults when they cannot be chastised. (Loud cries of order.) Is a Senator to be blackguarded?

Mr. Foote: He is a blackguard!

Mr. Benton: Is language to be used here, which would not be used in any oyster cellar or tavern?

Vice President: The Senate is called to order.

Mr. Benton, continuing, it is time to stop such language here, in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to him.

The Vice President repeated the call of order.

After some futher colloquy, Mr. Foote said he would stand by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton was willing to proceed in the matter, he would meet him.

Mr. Dickerson moved to lay the pending motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Chase, having the floor, spoke upon the general question of slavery, vindicating the course pursued by the great body of slavery agitators—he had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

SENATE—After the receptions of petitions, Mr. Benton rose to a personal explanation. He charged Mr. Foote with incorrectly reporting himself yesterday, and denied the right of any Senator to modify his expressions in a personal manner, as reported. Mr. Foote was represented to have said that Mr. Benton was shielded by his age, and his open disavowal of the obligations of the laws of honor. It was false: let any man offer him (Benton) an insult, where it could be properly chastised, and he would soon learn his age. He would now give notice to the Senate, that if it failed to protect itself from the use of language which would not be used in the veriest brothel, he would henceforth protect himself, cost what it might.

Mr. Foote said he made no unjustifiable alteration and avowed the report as his own. In conclusion, he wanted to know if Mr. Benton considered himself amenable to the laws of honor. If he does not, let him say so.

Mr. Benton made no reply, but indulged in a contemptuous laugh.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 25—6 P. M.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday night. She brings dates from Liverpool up to the 8th inst.

The Niagara's news was delayed by a break in the wires near St. John's, or else it would have reached here yesterday morning.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not satisfactory. The political affairs of England possesses but little special interest. Lord John Russell has given notice that it is in contemplation of the Government to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, together with the Vice Royal Court of Dublin, and to have such affairs managed by the Home Department by a Secretary of Ireland.

The Canadian annexation movements excite but little attention.

Collin's new line of American steamers command a large share of attention and good will.

Lord Palmerston's conduct in continuing the Greek blockade is severely commented upon by all the English Journals. The Russian Government has presented an energetic remonstrance against this proceeding of the English Government, and the public opinion is general that the Czar will extend to the Greeks efficient support.

The London Gazette says: "A Queen's messenger passed through Malta on the 25th ult., with orders to Sir William Parker to cease hostilities against Greece.

France.

The anniversary of the Republic passed off without disturbance.

The Minister of Finance states that the revenue will be adequate for the public service this year.

The Postmaster General opens all letters passing to and from suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to warm debates in the Assembly.

It is said that France and Russia are completely united upon the Greek question.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast.

The result of the elections was not known at Paris on Thursday. The Government has established a censorship on all foreign books.

The menaces of Prussia against the Swiss cantoonments had been renewed, but as France and Austria have interfered, nothing serious was apprehended.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The report gains ground, that the armistice is to be prolonged. It is currently reported, that Denmark has concluded a private treaty with Prussia, by which the latter is to have the Island of Bernholm, should hostilities be renewed with the Schleswig.

Turkey.

The Sultan proposed—that the Hungarian refugees, should be detained in Asia Minor, for a period not exceeding one year.

Kossuth and others are about to be removed accordingly.

Naples.

Fears are entertained that Admiral Parker, will pay his respects to the Napolitans, as soon as he leaves the Greek coast. Like tears are entertained at Madrid.

There is no indication of the speedy return of the Pope of Rome.

Austria and Hungary.

The Vienna journals state that intelligence had been received from Transylvania that the Russians were assemblying a considerable military force in the dirles of Gortz, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow the Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier. General Haynau has called out the National guard of such towns as Presburg, to make up a new levy of 20,000 men. Many of the people have left their homes in consequence, knowing that they would be obliged to serve. A few political prisoners have escaped. All National guards who served in the insurrectionary forces in Hungary, are being incorporated with the Austrian army.

Large numbers of Hungarian refugees are collecting on the frontiers of Bosena, where they are treated with the greatest kindness by the Turkish Vizier. Our latest advices state that all sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons.

Prussia and the German States.

The Prussian Monitor of the 5th inst., publishes the names of the members of the Chamber of State, named by the Government; they are all from the aristocratic class. The Constitutionalists and Democrats will not interfere in the election for the first Chamber, because they consider that the nomination of so many members of the aristocracy is too significant a hint on the part of the Government, to admit of a hope that the liberties of Germany are about to be developed. All who sincerely desire that Germany should attain to a definite constitutional State, are greatly discouraged at this act of the Government. A formal protest has been entered of the Council of Administration against Hanover, for withdrawing from the alliances of the twenty States, of May 25 h.

We learn from Aldenberg, that in consequence of the termination of the armistice with Denmark, the soldiers from the department had been called in. A Danish frigate and barque have been discoverd off the bank, it would appear that they are again collecting.

The Committee of Saxon Chambers on the German question, has agreed to a series of recommendations to the ministry urging the policy of adhering to the Prussian bond, and using its influence with Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to induce them to join also. It is said that the Erfuth parliament will be postponed to admit of the consideration of this recommendation.

England.

Our minister in England has recovered his health—he had attended the Prince Consort's levee.

Several vessels were advertised in Liverpool, for California.

Late and Important News from Venezuela —Threatened Blockade of the Coast by the British Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

The bark Thomas Dallett arrived this afternoon from Caraccas. By this arrival we have received advices to the 20th ult.

The Earl of Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief of the British West India squadron, had sent a vessel of war from Trinidad to Caraccas to demand indemnity for the outrages committed on the British subjects during the revolution.

Mr. Wilson, the British Consul at Caraccas had made known the command, and had given fourteen days notice for the Caraccas authorities to consider the matter. At the expiration of which period, if a satisfactory answer was not given, the coast would be blockaded. The fourteen days were to expire on the 24th ult.

Business was without the least improvement General Paez continued in prison, but he expected his liberation soon, at the instance of the British Admiral.

Latest from California.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Friday week from Chagres, which place she left on the 27th ultimo. She brings the mails from California of January 15 and February 1. She also brought three hundred passengers, and about a million of dollars in gold.

The news from California is interesting. The flood in the Sacramento and its tributaries had abated a little. Real estate in San Francisco is still held at enormous prices, and rents continue as high as ever. Great reductions have been made in the price of lumber, sales having been made as low as seventy dollars a thousand feet. A number of brick buildings are going up, and give to the city a more substantial appearance than it before possessed. Some of these buildings are really very elegant, and compare favorably with the majority of buildings in the Atlantic cities.

Perhaps full one-half of the population of San Francisco live in tents. Board and lodging can be obtained at $25 to $35 per week. The news from the mines continues encouraging. All accounts represent the miners as doing full as well as at any previous time. Indeed, the recent news is of such a character as to induce many people to start for the diggings, notwithstanding the almost incessant rains and the bad condition of the roads. A lump of gold weighing twenty-one pounds has been picked up in the Southern mines, and stories of lumps twice that weight find ready credence with hundreds who are hoping to get a few just such pieces. Within the next two months the emigration from San Francisco to the gold regions will be very extensive. Almost every other man is forming his plans to depart as soon as the weather will permit.

The Union.

The following closing passage of Websters reply to Hayne, will be read with renewed interest at the present time:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shine on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe rased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly; Liberty first and Union afterwards; but, everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Ridicule is a weak weapon, when levelled at a strong mind.

Large Lumps of Gold.

Some astonishing large pieces of gold are reported to have been found at the Stockton mines, in California, within the last two weeks of January. A letter of January 31, to the New York Tribune, says:

One piece weighing *twenty-three pounds* was brought to Stockton; that another piece of incredible size and weight was also reported to have been brought to Stockton on Friday—it was said to weigh *ninty-eight pounds*. I saw a number of persons off board the Stockton boat who had seen the lump weighing twenty-three pounds. The gentleman who carries the express between Stockton and San Francisco, told me *he saw and had in his hands the piece weighing ninty-eight pounds*. If this be true it is the largest piece of gold ever found, excepting one found in the Ural Mountains, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds, troy.

Extract from a private letter to the Editor.

Chances of Disunion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1850.

* * * "It is understood here that thirty-four members from the Slave States have signed an agreement to persevere in staving off all transaction of business in the House until the Slavery question shall be settled to their liking, by calling the yeas and nays, moving adjournments, calls of the House, &c., whenever there shall be an effort to do any thing. The Northern members are cogitating plans to baffle such manœuvers, and one proposition considered is that of adjouring and having a Special Session called, at the beginning of which such new rules may be adopted as are adapted to the new state of things.

H. is alarmed and confident that *blood will be spilt on the floor of the House* before the Session closes. He says he knows many Members who go to the House armed daily, in anticipation of a general fight. W—— is confident that disunion is now inevitable. He knows intimately, nearly all the Southern members, is familiar with their views, and sees the letters that reach them from their constituents. He says the most ultra are well backed up by advices from home. What the end is to be, we cannot imagine."—[N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:

Flour—Country brands $5@$5 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from 85c. @ $1 25 ℔ bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 4@4½c.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 23@24c.
Rio Coffee—Held at 14@14½c.
Salt—G. A., duii sale, at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ sk.
T. I., 80c. ℔ sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store $2 00. Peaches are held at $2 25@$2 50.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 71, 1850.

Flour ℔ hundred,	$3 50@$4 00
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	18c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ sack,	$3 50@$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$3 50
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	3 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2¼c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6¼c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	40@50c.
Corn, "	$1,00.
Wheat, "	1,00@1,50
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16¾c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	8c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanket Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES
Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849

FIRST ARRIVAL
AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH. 10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea; 7 bbls molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do do; 10 bxs herring;
56 sks green Rio coffee; 600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar; 24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;
40 sks. G. A. Salt; 50 cans do. 1 do;
15 bxs W R cheese; 30 kegs tar;
8 bbls pilot bread; 4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls butter crackers, 10 coils Manilla rope;
5 bbls vinegar; 15 bxs boots and shoes;
40 bbls rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves;
10 hf bbls do. do; 4 doz camp kettles;
2 bbls mackerel, 600 gals. stoneware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps,
Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO
Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1849.

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.
Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850,—3m.

STORE AND WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to emigrate to the Valley of the Salt Lake this season, offers for sale at a sacrifice, his large and commodious store, counters and shelving, with warehouse attached the full length of the store, mensuring 36 feet by 18, situated 3 doors south of the Printing Office, facing the Public Square. The situation and privileges attached cannot be surpassed in town. Adjoining said store, there is half an acre of good land under fence, which will be sold in connection therewith.

Any party desirous to invest capital to good advantage should not fail to secure the same. For further information apply at the store; or by letter addressed to the proprietor.

JAMES BARHAM.

P. S. All those having claims against the subscriber, will please present them, and they will be paid, and it is hoped that all persons indebted to the aforesaid, will promptly pay up.

JAMES BARHAM.
Kanesville, April 3, 1850.—3t.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISION ESTABLISHMENT.
At Kanesville, Iowa.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency Ware Room at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Buildings, where they will be ready at all times to receive Consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandize Grain and Produce. Also Horses, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sales.

Merchants! Emigrants!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dimes in a hurry either by buying or selling. If so, come on, or send your goods.

J. E. JOHNSON.
CHARLES ALLEN.

REFERENCES—Thos. Tootle, Linden, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Prager & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Bro. Cinn., O. L. E. Johnson, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa. A. W. Babbitt, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill. W. McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo. Kanesville, April 3, 1850.

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawatamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

J. C. BRALEY.
Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4t*

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby notify and inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that they have taken out letters of administration from the office of the Judge of Probate in Pottawatamie County, to administer on the estate of WILLIAM SHERRATT, deceased, late from England. All persons having just claims against the above estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the administrators within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ORSON HYDE, } Administrators.
THOS. D. BROWN, }

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Woman's Heart.

"Alas! that man should ever win
So sweet a shrine to shame or sin,
As woman's heart."
Say, what is woman's heart?—a thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring;
A harp whose tender cords reply
Unto the touch of harmony;
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought;
A bark, that will still blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of Love.

What is its Love?—a ceaseless stream,
A changeless star, an endless dream;
A smiling flower, that will not die—
"A beauty and a mystery:"
Its storms as light as April showers;
Its calms as sweet as vernal flowers;
Its hopes as bright as summer air,
And dark as winter its despair.

What are its hopes?—rainbows that throw
A radiant light where'er they go—
Smiling when Heaven is o'ercast,
Yet melting into storms at last.
Bright cheats that come with siren words,
Beguiling it like summer birds;
That stay while nature round them blooms,
But flee away when winter comes.

What is its Hate?—a passing frown,
A single weed 'mid blossoms sown,
That cannot flourish 'mong them long—
A harsh note in an angel's song;
A summer cloud that all the while
Is lighted by a sunbeam's smile—
A passion that scarce hath a part
Amidst the gems of woman's heart.

What then is woman's heart?—a thing,
Where all the deeper feelings spring—
A harp, whose tender chords reply
Upon the touch, in harmony—
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought;
A bark that still would blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of Love.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Union.

Irish Wit; or, Lazy Pat Hannagan.

BY A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Patrick Hannagan was an honest, "clever" soul, and a very domestic sort of man; never inclined to go far from home. He never was known to work hard, and seldom *at all* when there was bread in the house. His neighbors, generally, called him "lazy Pat."

Winter was fast approaching, and Pat not having been very industrious during the Summer, could not think of commencing to do so in the winter. But he was very poor, he had a wife and six children to feed, and something must be done. At length Pat set his apology for a brain at work, to contrive some way of getting a living without labor through the winter. Through all his poverty, he had managed to keep a cow, and he always found that when they had no other food, milk was very acceptable. He sat for some time over his old rusty stove, occasionally rubbing his cranium, and, ejaculating short sentences, as though he was in a deep brown study—and at length he said to his gude woman—

"Mag, here; sit down here;" and placing his hand upon her knee and shutting one eye, while he cast a menacing look at her with the other—"Mag—I've got a new thrade in this he'd o' mine."

"Well—'n sure, what may it be?" asked Mag.

"It's nothin'," said he (with a mysterious look and nod) "but that I'll not be sweatin' meself with worrek this cold winther, when we have milk enough from the cow, an' the pratees we can borry of brother Michael! Powers of blessin's on him for his kindness! He niver turned a nady soul from *his* door."

"But it is not the pratees an' milk that'll kape the babies warrum, Pat!" responded Mag.

"Ah—jist wait now. The thrade I've got in me he'd, I'm tillin. I'll sell the cow for tin dollars an' that'll buy corl for the winther! d'ye see, Mag?"

"Pat, ye're a fool! Where'll ye begitted the *milk* wi'dout the *cow*, sure! Ah, bad luck 'll come to ye, for sellin the good ol, craythur, that niver let the babies to bed widout their supper, since she come among us."

"An' its yerself that's a fool, Mag! It's not the milk I'me sellin'—mind ye—but the cow. An' what are we wantin' wid her, to be atin' her hid off this long cowld winther."

"Aye, ye're right, Pat"—said Mag—just beginning to see through his cunning.

Pat's mind once made up, he starts off in search of a customer for his cow. He recollects having seen a fine lot of that species of animal at Squire G———s, and hoping to find a purchaser there he proceeds to the Squire's, and meets him at the door.

"Good marnin,' Squire," says he. "If ye would be getting a fine new milch cow fer half what she is worth, what would ye be givin' for her?"

"Well, I don't know. How much milk does she give per day? enquires the Squire.

"That's nothin' to yerself. It's only the baste I'm sellin'. I'll not trouble ye to milk her."

"Oh, yes, I see. Well, what do you want for the cow, without the milk?"

"Tin dollars; an' that's not half the worth of her."

"Very well, I've seen your animal, I know what she is; and I will give you ten dollars for her," (said the Squire handing him the money,) "but the *cow* is mine, you understand."

"Sure, an' what would I be wantin' of the money an' the baste too? The craythur is yours, intirely."

The animal was duly delivered, and Pat exchanged his ten dollars for two tons of coal, which was also stowed away. He now promised himself an 'asy time, believing that his pratees and milk, and his coal for the winter was sure and safe.

Mag was rather pleased, than otherwise, with the thrade, which she believed was the sharpest one Pat had ever made; but still she prophecied that "bad luck would come of sellin the good auld craythur that niver let the babies to bed widout their supper!"

Pat knew what he was about—he said; his coal was in the cellar, he had borrowed a bushel of pratees of brother Michael, and when supper time came, he takes his pail in hand, marches up to the Squire's—milks his cow, and returns to partake of his evening meal. The next morning he does the same, and the next evening—and he thinks he never lived so well and so "aisily" before.

On the following morning, however, he appears at the Squire's barn as usual, pail in hand; but his favorite "baste" is missing!"

He looks all around, but does not find her; so he takes the stool and goes to milking the first one he meets.

"Hallo, there! what are you milking my cow for, Pat?" bawls the Squire, pretending to happen along just at the moment.

"Ha! Good marnin', Squire," says Pat. "I didn't see me own, so I thought it was jest the same to burry a little milk of anither one."

"*Your* cow! what do you mean? You have got no cow here. Didn't I buy her of you, and pay you ten dollars for her?"

"Sure ye did. But didn't I tell ye I wouldn't sell the milk! Would ye be chating me out of my childrer's bread?"

"I have no idea of cheating you, Pat. It was a fair bargain. You sold me the *cow*, didn't you?"

"Faith, I did—sure."

"Well, I have sold her to the butcher. I did not want to keep so many, and I had a right to sell which I choose, as they were all mine. You can have milk here, if you want it, but you must pay for it."

"Och! 'n' does yer honor think I am going to be chated in this way? not I"—and he threw down pail, milk and all, and made the best of his way to the nearest lawyer's office.

"Look here, maister," says he, rushing into the office like a madman, nearly taking the lawyer out of his slippers—"It's the Squire that's afther chatin' me out of me childer's bread, this cowld winther, an' I shall have ricompinse!'

"Ah," says the lawyer, coolly, "what has the Squire done?"

"Done!" exclaimed Pat in a rage Didn't I sell him a cow *barring* the milk, which was to feed my poor helpless childers this cowld winther? an' didn't he sell the baste, milk an' all, to the butcher, an' chate me out uv my livin'?"

"Ah, I see: you sold him the *cow*, but retained the use of the *milk*."

"Jest so; ye have it exac'ly."

"Have you got any writing of your bargain?"

"Writin'—is it? The de'il a bit uv anything did I git, but tin dollars, which wasn't half the worth uv her."

"Then I am sorry to inform you that you are a little lame. If you sold the animal, and got your pay for her, the Squire had a perfect right to do what he pleased with her."

Pat thrust his hand into his pockets, grated his teeth, and venting all sorts of bad wishes and "bad lucks," on the Squire, was about retreating from the lawyer's office, a wiser man.

"But stop," called the lawyer. "I want a dollar for advice."

"Advice, is it?—a dollar? May ye git the dollar, an' git me sellin' me cow agin, at the same time;" says Pat, (with that ominous nod of the head) as he dodged out of the door!

Little consolation did poor Pat get from Squire or lawyer, and *less* from Mag, when he returned home with his sad tale.

"Aye," said she, and didn't I tell ye, ye was a fool, an' bad luck would come to ye for sellin' the good auld craythur, that niver let the childers to bed widout their supper! Heaven bless the baste!"

Poor lazy Pat saw his mistake—and, after all his contrivances and calculations to live aisy, he had to go to work in cowld weather, to get bread and milk for his hungry childers.

"'Tis the Mecca of the States."—A person who accompanied Gen. Taylor in his late visit to Richmond, gives the following description of the scene as the steamboat passed Mount Vernon:

We were now passing Mount Vernon. The President approached the guards of the boat, and gazed at it very attentively. Some one remarked, "For fifty years no boat or ship has passed this spot, where lie the remains of the illustrious dead, without paying the solemn compliment of tolling their bell while passing. No such honor was ever paid to the memory of any of the great dead."

"'Tis the Mecca of the States," solemnly added the President, without for a moment moving his eyes from the spot.

"Fashion," says Hazlitt, "is gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being overtaken by it. It is a sign the two things are not far asunder."

"*Matrimony*," was the answer to the Miscellaneous Acrostical Enigma in our last number.

Answer to the Charade in our last was "*Tenet*."

For the Frontier Guardian.

Acrostical Enigma No. 3.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 12, 10, 6, 5, is an article very much used.
My 2, 3, 9 10, 7, is a person honest people avoid.
My 3, 12, 15, 4, 9, 7, is a delicious fruit.
My 4, 7, 9, 12, 3, is often a comical fellow.
My 5, 14, 9, 7, 12, is a foreign animal.
My 6, 16, 13, 14, 11, 4, is one of a race of people.
My 7, 13, 6, 5, 3 12, is often a very useful person.
My 8, 10, 6, 16, has spread itself over many a noble city.
My 9, 11, 8, 13, 7, 4, is an interesting and useful spot.
My 10, 4, 6, 3, 16; is a pearl.
My 11, 10, 16, 4, an appellation given to a female.
My 12, 15, 1, 5, floats upon water.
My 13, 15, 9, 9, 7, 12, is used to take life.
My 14, 12, 3, 16, is a metal of great value.
My 15, 13, 13, 7, 2, is a venomous reptile.
My 16, 11, 6, 15, 13, is a sea god.
And my whole is a very neat and interesting production.
AMICUS.
Answer next number.
Kanesville, April 16, 1850.

For the Guardian.

Charade No. 2.

My first in every clime and realm is found,
And help the rich in mirth and wealth to abound.
My second circles round the very earth.
Though nought itself, is sometimes of great worth.
My third in commerce holds a stately mien,
Though used by thousands yet the wise decline:
My whole is dear, though far be cast our lot;
If ever owned 'twill never be forgot.
Answer next number.
AMICUS.
Kanesville, April 16, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; from wor. we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

BACON! BACON!

A LARGE lot of superior Bacon and Lard for sale at the OTOE and OMAHA MISSION at Bellevue, on the South side of the Missouri river, eight miles from Kanesville.

E. McKINNEY.

Bellevue, March 20, 1850.

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles**. Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

To California and Salt Lake Emigrants.

Argyles Ferry on the Nichtenabotna River.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the traveling community, and especially those emigrating to California, and the Great Salt Lake, by the Northern route, through St. Joseph, Linden, and thence crossing the Missouri at the various ferries above the Narrows of Nichnabotna, that he is prepared with two good boats, and skillful hands to cross all who may find it to their interest and safety to patronise him. He would further state for their information that he crossed at least four-fifths of the emigrants upon this route last spring without loss or damage to the amount of a dime. It was then, as it is likely to be this spring the only practicable point of crossing on the Nichnabotna. Emigrants who design taking the North side of Platte River, and consequently crossing the Missouri above its mouth, will find a good Bluff road directly from this point to the Kanesville and other Ferries above or below the mouth of the Platte. And those who may determine to cross the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney or between that point and the Narrows, may be assured that the road from Argyles Ferry, one-fourth of which is a good Bluff route, is the best and dryest at any season of the year. A. H. ARGYLE.

Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—3t*

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont county, one red steer, the bush end of his tail white, smooth crop off the left ear, right ear underbit and overbit supposed to be three years old last spring. Appraised at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents. ($11 25.)

Also one steer, supposed to be four years old last spring, with red brindle, head and neck, white spot in the forehead, white body, speckled back, some spots on his body, legs red, from the knees down, with stag horns, crop and slit in the right ear, hole in the left ear apparently torn out. Appraised at sixteen dollars and fifty cents. ($16 50.)

LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb., 5th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Lambert, in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one brindle steer, supposed to be five years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, speckled face, white belly, a lump on his right side, the root of his tail broken, white horns. Appraised at twelve dollars. ($12 00.)

Also, one red steer supposed to be two years old last spring marked with an overbit in the left ear white spot in the face; buck, belly, tail and both hind legs white, broad horns. Appraised at eleven dollars. ($11 00.) LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb. 18th, 1850.—m20 3t*

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa

WINE.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

Hodge's Celebrated Steel Ploughs.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of Emgrants, his friends and the public generally, to his stock of PLOUGHS, which for neatness, durability and formation, cannot be surpassed in any of the States.

He has constantly on hand the best material that cash can purchase, in connection with a thorough knowledge, and long experience in the above line of business; he hopes, by strict attention to the same, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

He is prepared to execute any article that may be required, in any branch of the Blacksmithing department. Emigrants to California, or Great Salt Lake City, will find it to their advantage to give him a call at his Celebrated Plough Manufactory, on Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

A. C. HODGE.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3t

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

For the approaching season we shall shortly receive one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods usually found in City or Country stores which will be purchased for Cash at the best markets, and sold for prices that cannot fail to please the most economical. We will pledge ourselves to

Sell as low as any house in the West.

Persons outfitting for the Mines, or the Salt Lake, or persons desirous of establishing **Small Stores**; will find, at the Elephant, a splendid stock to select from. We are Western Men and our goods are purchased with reference to the trade of this country.

Call and see the Elephant.

The present stock will be increased from time to time, until we can show our Western friends an ELEPHANTINE STOCK.

Give us a call! Learn our prices, we are sure you will purchase.

Remember the Sign.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.—3m

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe**, North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices; Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and exen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by

JOHN GALLAGHER.

St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

BUILDING LOTS—I have several lots, which I will sell low, if application is made soon at his office. Also two beautiful lots suitable for stores. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1849.

1850.

DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the fine quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, to be sold very cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

SHAWLS—Brosha, plaid and other varieties, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

MOLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

ALAPACAS AND DELAINES—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GINGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

SHEETINGS—1000 yards, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

AXES—Collins, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

SARDINES—A good article can be found at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
nov28

CIGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
nov28

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
jan23

COFFEE AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan22

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, sattinetts and cassimeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
jan23

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
nov28

BOSTON STORE

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grano do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the Independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes at the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15, 1850

A choice lot of tire and bang iron, for sale at this office. jan23

President Willard Richards

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 7.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will notify us before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COULTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.
Elder WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.
Dr. J. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MCADOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.
THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

Reported by E. M. Greene and Robt. Campbell.

Conference Minutes.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, April 6th, 1850.

10 o'clock, A. M.—It having been a cold wet week, making the ground damp and cold, the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, met in the Music Hall, and organized pursuant to adjournment from last October Conference.

Present—Prest. O. Hyde, the High Councillors, Prest. of the Seventies, Joseph Young, Benj. L. Clapp, together with a goodly congregation. The day was fine, but the going extremely bad.

Conference was organized by appointing Orson Hyde, Chairman. Evan M. Greene, Clerk. Robert Campbell, Reporter.

Opening prayer by the Chairman.

Prest. Hyde said he did not intend to bring much business before the Conference until there was a more general representation of the people, but one item he would now present, an item that the High Council had already considered the propriety of sending a good man to St. Joseph, as there are many saints in that place, who were like sheep without a shepherd, to call the brethren together, to organize them, counsel them, visit and administer to them in their distress, and nurse and strengthen them, said that Br. Vernon H. Bruce had been selected for that mission by the High Council.

On motion, the Conference sanctioned the appointment of Br. Bruce, to that mission.

Br. Joseph Young then took the stand and addressed the congregation touching upon various subjects, followed by Prest. Hyde refering to the threatened dissolution of the *Union*.

On motion the Conference adjourned for one hour to meet at the same place.

2 o'clock—Conference convened pursuant to adjournment. Benj. L. Clapp took the floor, and spoke at some length relative to the Zion of God followed by Mr. Thomas S. Johnson upon the gathering to the Valley.

Br O. Hyde followed Br. Johnson relative to the emigration, the sale of claims, &c., said wisdom did not dictate that the Saints should give away their claims, or throw them out of their hands for a trifle, and gave information of the business to be brought before the Conference, and requested the reports of the branches to be handed in early on the following day, wished to know if the brethren, were willing to have all past things droped and hardnesses buried, and have a general jubilee, and the brethren responded yea, yea, yea.

Br. J. C. Wright was appointed marshal of the Conference ground for the succeeding day.

On motion, the Conference adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M., to meet at the stand up the hollow.

SUNDAY, April 7th, 1850.

10 o'clock, A. M.—Conference convened at the stand, a large congregation assembled of the brethren, and many of the California Emigrants.

PRESENT.—Prest. O. Hyde, the High Council, Benj. L. Clapp, and Seth M. Blair upon the stand The band and Choir present

MARSHALS—J. C. Wright, Isaac Allred and Elisha Everett.

Music and singing while the congregation were assembling.

This morning opened with an almost cloudless sky, and soon spreading his genial rays on the large rural amphi-theatre of the Conference ground, situated on the S. E. end of Chadwick street, and which was capable of containing 20,000 souls. At an early hour the carriagies, buggies and wagons began to arrive on the ground and the audience comprised a large number of emigrants, gold diggers and strangers as well as the Saints.

The meeting was called to order by reading and singing "The Savior lives no more to die."

Counsellor Coulson addressed the throne in thankfulness for the favorable weather and for the blessings of health, &c.

The choir then sung "Let every mortal ear attend."

Prest. Hyde said it is with peculiar feelings I rise to address you this morning. It is difficult to speak in the open air, but by the assistance of your faith and prayers, I will endeavor to say some things that may be for your consideration hereafter. I look around through the congregation. I see many strangers that are passing through with expectation of bettering their condition. Many are wealthy and have a competence, but still men that are ambitious will go through any danger to be more powerful and more wealthy. There are many, I may say thousands, that will be swept away in a few years, and leave their places to be filled by others. There has been much said in these times with regard to the communion of spirits. The subject may be somewhat novel; but as the spirit of truth will bring things to my understanding, it may be profitable. Much has been said with regard to spirits. The doctrine is being incorporated among the learned that angel's visits are few and far between, but in former times it was not so. Angels in the latter times we claim have visited our earth. I will here state that my curiosity has been awakened with many others, by accounts in the Eastern Newspapers of visitations of spirits from the unseen world, had been heard—mysterious knockings, and unsatisfactory accounts given about them. I have paid little or no attention till I had seen an account by a private letter. There seems to be mysterious knockings and that cannot be accounted for; some think it is ventriloquism and some one thing and some another. The philosophers and priests are staggared by it, but they have come to the conclusion that it is supernatural agency. I bring forth this for the purpose of presenting things of this nature in their proper light, that we might know what is transpiring among us. Has the Almighty manifested things mysteriously, or has he come out in open daylight to our understanding. Witness the case of Lot and the Angels, in the form of men, and their visits to him—and the hurrying him and his family out of the city—and the city being wrapt in flames of fire. The time when our Savior was born, God sent messengers to the Shepherds that were watching their flocks. What was the intelligent language employed on that memorable occasion. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to man. There was nothing mysterious, all was light and no darkness at all. By and by an angel was sent to Mary: saying, I am Gabriel, &c.; every thing was open, frank and free that emanated from the Almighty. Does anything that emanates from the powers of darkness bring things clear to the understanding—no all is darkness. I will here mention one thing that was written by a hand on the wall in the King's palace "Mene, mene tekel upharsin." The wise men of the nation were struck with terror and astonishment, at the unknown writing upon the wall; but Daniel, the prophet of the Lord declared to the King, "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting, &c." We will come to the Savior who proclaimed salvation to the people, and what did he say! "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that stonest the Prophets and killest those that were sent unto thee," &c.; by and by the Savior was put to death, and strange sights were seen, and these sights and scenes were prophecied of by the people as good omens, and they thought promised protection, when the very symbols were signs of the city's speedy overthrow. Witness also the heifer bringing forth a lamb. "They had eyes but did not see—minds that could not understand, and they were subject to any spirit that might visit the earth. They could see the sights but could not understand them. A man was seen running about the streets of Jerusalem, and continually cried for some days "Woe unto Jerusalem, &c. They would not correspond with the glad tidings brought by the angels, and proclaimed by the Savior—here was something good. We may learn from the past and draw correct conclusions by them of the future. How is it in our days. An angel has come bringing us a message of mercy through Joseph Smith and he who has brought this to us has been murdered in cold blood, in Carthage prison, and perhaps your humble servant may have to share a like fate; but my life is not in my own hands; but the testimony has been reiterated from one end of the Continent to the other and the great mass have cried away with him, they have cried Joe Smith—false prophet—away with him. Where has he gone. He has gone to Heaven and his counsels may have some weight in directing the counsels of Heaven in the affairs of the Church. We have gone preaching the gospel without money and without price, sometimes we have slept in barns and under apple trees; our clothes been worn out, and our feet sore and bleeding. Sometimes we have met with a smile and a happy greeting, and sometimes a favor. We have been called every thing; we have been kicked round the earth till we have become almost case hardened. We owe no ill-will to any, but good will to all mankind. How was it in Jerusalem before its final overthrow, strange sights were seen, and they were divided one against another &c.. There seems something like it in our own country. I am sorry to speak it. Would that it were otherwise. Not only is division in our Halls of Legislation; but the signs are ominous that the States will split against each other. The North against the South. What is the condition. Let the rock be but once split, and the demon of confusion and bloodshed will run universally. When we consider these signs they do not portend good, inasmuch as it is all mystery We are forced to the conclusion of this kind. What are we to do. Why, the Savior has said when these things come to pass, lift up your heads and rejoice, for your redemption draweth nigh. Not to rejoice over their destruction, but rejoice that our names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life, for the time will come when the Savior will say, come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared before the foundation of the world. When God sends a message it is plain, and no mystery or mysterious knockings; it is all peace and good will to men; But the other looks like the witch of Endor raising up Samuel, it does not mean any good.

Prest. Hyde was at the conclusion of the foregoing remarks requested to relate the circumstances of his visiting Jerusalem, as John E. Page had been heard to say that he had never been there. He then related his travels from place to place, and that he was kindly treated there by the Missionaries had eat and drank with them, and they have borne testimony that I have been there and now this man says I have nont been there—I reproach him not—for my feelings pity him. If any man thinks I have not told the truth they may question me.

Music and singing.

Prest. Hyde introduced as business o the Conference, the first Presidency:

Prest. Brigham Young. you know his policy. Some may be discommoded for the present, who have sent off their teams and wagons and they have not been retuned. But what have they done? Have they not sent back means to help off the poor and they have pledged themselves to do so until every soul has been removed. Wait with patience and you turn will come. (Sustained by a general expression of the people)

Prest. Kimball, was unanimosly sustained as First Counsellor to Prest. Young.

Prest. Willard Richards was sustained as Second Counsellor to Prest. Young, and Historian to the Church.

Prest Orson Hyde, said: I want to know if you approve of my course and policy in Pottawatamie, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and I want you to speak your sentiments freely. (Voted unanimously.) I intend to take a course that will deserve your good will, I will pray for you, and want you to pray for me.

P. P. Pratt, was sustained as one of the Twelve Apostles.

Prest. Orson Pratt—I had expected him here to-day. It would do us good to see him. His labors have been as efficient in England as any man that has ever been sent there. He has introduced a system of philosophy that has been a battering ram to the learning and philosophy of the present age. According to a letter from England there has been an increase of 11,000. Though he is a small man, he is made of good stuff, and the best of all is, God is with him. May God bless him. Amen. (Voted unanimously.)

John Taylor has been sent to open the Gospel in France; but the gospel has been opened for him. He will always pass. (Voted unanimously.)

Wilford Woodruff. He has charge of the Eastern Branches. I expected to see him to-day. (Voted unanimously.)

Geo. A. Smith—may the Lord bless his memory. Amen. (Voted unanimously.)

Amasa Lyman, he presides over a company of good boys that have been digging in the gold mines; may he be successful, blest and protected in the land where he is. (Voted unanimously.)

Ezra T. Benson was sustained by a unanimous vote in his Apostleship.

C. C. Rich—sent to take Amasa's place, may he be prospered in his labors where he is. (Voted unanimously.)

Lorenzo Snow, has gone to the Pope's Dominions. It is a hard place for a man to preach—he has gone with his life in his hand, may he have our prayers. (Voted unanimously.)

Erastus Snow has gone to Denmark—may he be successful. (Voted unanimously.)

Franklin D. Richards has gone to England, he is a good man—may he be blest in his labors. (Voted unanimosly.)

The Presidents of the Seventies, viz: Joseph Young, Levi Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsifer, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp and Jedediah M. Grant were each acknowledged and approved in their office.

The High Councillors were then presented in a body, viz: James Alred, Ira Oviatt, Aaron Johnson, Geo. Coulson, Wm. Snow, James McLellan, Geo. W. Harris, Lyman Stoddard, Jacob G. Bigler, Henry W. Miller, Noah S. Bulkley and Jerome M. Benson. These were acknowledged and approved in their office, with the exception of two contrary votes. Br. Jesse Haven voting in the negative—explained saying he had been informed that Br. Coulson had stated publicly that Joseph Young was on the ground of apostacy, and this had given him feelings so that he could not conscientiously vote for him, for he believed that Br. Joseph Young had a good spirit and of the right kind, and he thought that Br. Coulson should say whether he had made these statements or not.

Br. Clapp said he did not vote, not that he had any personal feelings, but from a sense of duty as it was for the whole people, that these votes were cast, and from general dissatisfaction that he found where he had labored this winter towards Jerome M. Benson, in regard to his competency and teachings, and insulting course.

Counsellor Coulson made some explanations concerning his remarks before the branch where he presided relative to the spirit of apostacy, and that that same spirit had in a certain measure manifested itself here among us, and referred to the course that had been taken by Br. Joseph Young and some others, and he protested against it.

On motion, Br. Benson's case was referred to the next sitting of the High Council next Saturday. Br. Benson requested the presiding Elders and teachers of the different branches where he has preached to be present.

Remarks from several.

Br. Clapp said there had been some remarks relative to himself or the saw-mill association, to which he felt to respond.

Prest. Hyde, said he was not personal, he did object to the saw mill combination in toto. He then called upon Br. S. M. Blair, to give the feelings of the Government upon the subject of the saw mill.

Br. Blair said he presumed he knew the situation of this as well as any man, he had done as much for it, and that at his own expense, he had taken the model, and presented it at Washington to the commissioner of Patents, and that his other business led him to leave the city before the patent was to be issued, and was informed by the Clerk that the patent would be issued in eight days, and he telegraphed to that effect, but Capt. Day had since wrote to him that the model was rejected on the ground that the principle would not work.

On motion, Bishop Aaron Johnson and his counsellors, Jacob G. Bigler and Lorenzo Johnson were acknowledged and approved in their office.

On motion, the President of the High Priesthood, Wm. Snow was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the President of the Elders, Joseph S. Clark, was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the Patriarch here, Wm. Draper, Sen., was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the official acts of those in the Valley, so far as we know them, are approved.

Br. Hyde spoke relative to Father Cutlers going to the Valley this season according to the request of the presidency or that he come up here and show that he has a desire to go. He said he verily believed if Father Cutler really wants to go to the Valley and had not the means, that he could be helped so that he could go.

On motion, the Conference voted that if Father Cutler does not go to the Valley, or come up here and show that he has a disposition to go, that he is disfellowshiped by this conference.

Bishop Aaron Johnson spoke relative to tithing and the poor.

Br. Hyde said, as the Lord had made it at article in his Law, he hoped that every person would make it one in their creed to pay their tithing.

Br. Edward Hunter from the Valley spoke relative to the Perpetual Fund and the gathering to the Valley.

Col. C. M. Johnson spoke relative to the organization of the County, and the people paying their taxes, that it should be done without coercion, for the good of the people, and that he had given them all reasonable time, &c.

On motion, the Conference adjourned for one week to meet at this place if the weather is favorable, but if unpleasant, until the first pleasant sabbath thereafter at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After singing and music the congregation was dismissed, having been detained six hours without recess, and were very attentive.

Supposed to have been between two and three thousand persons upon the ground.

Only 22 branches were represented.

ORSON HYDE, Ch'mn.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Interesting from Central America.

The brig Allen King, Capt. Bates, arrived at this port yesterday, from Belize, Honduras, whence she sailed on the 14th ult.

We have received by this arrival, the following letters from our correspondent in Guatemala, and the official paper of San Salvador. We make an extract from the latter in relation to the restoration of Tigre Island, before mentioned in the New York Herald.

Our private advices by the Allen King, inform us that the recent aggressions of the English in that quarter, were the political topic of conversation. The only claim of any consequence that England had against Honduras, amounted to $110,000 only, and even Mr. Chatfield considered this too unreasonable and unjust to collect. Yet he seized Honduras ports. But the movement of the Americans in Central America started the English, and Mr. C. was instructed to press the outrageous claim of a mahogany cutter, who had been driven from Honduras territory as a trespasser:

GREAT MEN.—Great men, like comets, are eccentric in their courses, are formed to do extensive good by modes unintelligible to vulgar minds. Hence, like those erratic orbs in the firmament, it is their fate to be miscomprehended by fools, and misrepresented by knaves; to be abused for all the good they actually do, and to be accused, of ill with which they have nothing to do, either in design or execution.

To expect to be great without having enemies; is to expect trees to shed their fruit without being "pelted." For bringing a man's talents out, there is nothing like a little wholesome abuse.

Man creeps into childhood—bounds into youth—sobers into manhood—softens into age—totters into second childhood—and slumbers into the cradle prepared for him.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Thoughts Suggested on the Death of William Sherratt, who died in this place, March 7, 1850.

BY FICCIOLA.

Not as the wordling thinks of thee!
Or they of pious rage;
The outward actions all may see;
But who the thoughts can gaze?

I think of *thee* as one who could;
Adorn a palace gay,
If naught had marr'd a heart so good,
Or clouded thy sun's ray.

Had'st thou but lived in atmosphere,
Congenial to thy mind;
Thy noble soul would'st then appear,
In nature well refin'd.

As o'er the rural landscape scene,
A hurricane voice hath moan'd,
Or tramp of vict'rys martial din—
Contentment late hath own'd,

The "brier," and the "thistle," here,
With flowers fair entwin'd;
The mother's joy o'erfraught with fear,
Deep in her heart enshrin'd.

William, thy pathway overstrewn,
With pois'nous weeds of earth;
Thou tri'dst to conquer all alone—
They spoiled thy gayest mirth.

Thy soul of music ever shed,
A *halo* round thy friends;
That lov'd voice from earth has fled,
To other clime it wends.

With mission now to spirit world,
Since freed from pain and woe,
The Gospel banner now unfurl'd,
To preach to those below.

Nor had'st thou liv'd thy years in vain,
While here on earth you stayed;
A priesthood's honor thou did'st gain,
For kin' provision made.

We'll meet thee in a better sphere,
Resplendant as the day,
"Your mission ended," "Come ye here."
When "Father," to us say.

Kaneville, March 23, 1850.

Self Reliance.

Whatever it may be the real design that Association shall accomplish, by those who move prominently in it, its ostensible design is to better the social and industrial conditions of mankind.

But, that it cannot. The principle—the force of which is so universally admitted—that "in union there is strength," is not denied in the proposition we have affirmed. Were every one in society to have a due sense of his responsible position; knows full well what is required of him; and have the disposition and the energy, to labor, as though the accomplishment of the end in view depended upon his individual self, then would that society reach its goal; for, every member would mutually benefit another.

But, experience, and a knowledge of human nature, teach that the reverse is true. Individuals thus laboring together are prone, every one, to shift responsibility to another; or, not knowing their precise duty, perform it imperfectly; or again, being too lazy to act their part, put as much of their share of labor as they can, upon the shoulders of others. Hence, there is not that "union" which insures "strength."

Mankind then is not going to be regenerated by associations, and phalanxes. Before this can be accomplished, every member of the human family must live up to the Divine requirement, and do unto his neighbor as he would that neighbor should do unto him.

That spirit in the breast of man, is the spirit of genuine independence. There is a freedom about him who possesses it, which is enobling; which produces a happy satisfaction.

Let an individual *fall back upon himself*, and he will discover—what it is important for him to known—whether he is adapted by talent for the business in life, which he is following; and for the position, which he holds. This knowledge he should, by all means, possess. But it is only when he relies upon himself, alone, that man can learn for what it is he is fitted; and where, among his fellows, he ought to stand.

We would not be understood as advocating the smothering of ambition. No. Pitch *high* the standard, we say. Let every man, in whatsoever business or occupation he may be engaged; in what condition soever in life he may dwell, aspire for more elevating employment; for a more honorable, and happier condition. But, let him remember, that there is "order" in the Universe; and that one man is often found in circumstances, or position, to which another may not hope to reach, because of his entire unfitness, by want of talent and education.

Let the would-be aspirant, then, look within, and satisfy himself whether, from what he discovers, he may hope to perform the duties which would be required of him; and not place himself blindly, with a ridiculous vanity, in that position, where he should be compelled to require of others the performance of what himself ought to do.

Self-reliance is all important; and children cannot be taught it too soon. Would its necessity were more generally considered.

CHARACTER.—Men are to be estimated, as Johnson says, by the mass of character. A block of tin may have a grain of silver, but still it is tin, and a block of silver may have an alloy of tin, but still it is silver. The mass of Elijah's character was excellence, yet he was not without alloy. The mass of Jehu's character was base, yet he had a portion of zeal which was directed to God's great ends. But men are made the same use of as scaffolds; they are employed as means to erect a building, and then are taken down and destroyed.—[Cecil.

NEVER DESPAIR.—But when the sky becomes dark, and the storm breaks upon you, call Hope to the helm, Patience and determination to the oars, and our word for it, you'll ride the storm and come out on the bright side.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Character of the Omahas.

The Omahas were once a great and powerful nation; but the destroying angel long since began his desolating ravages upon its greatness—dividing and subdivlding, and destroying until its ancient pride and glory has faded away. They are now weak, degraded idle and vicious—slaves to appetite, passion, fear and want—a willing prey to the whisky seller, for whose gain he voluntarily sacrifices all the hopes and blessings, which civilization and christianity can hold up to their view They seem to be content in their ignorance and degradation. They show no desire to gain a knowledge of the true God, and to secure the blessings of christianity. They make choice of the service of the devil, and are "Lead captive by him at his will." They wallow in their filth, and polution of soul and body, and "glory in their shame." "They drink in iniquity like water"—and are greedy in the practice of those shameful vices that "drowned men in destruction and perdition." They are inured to violence and blood-shed, pilfering and robbery. They are hard hearted, cruel and blood-thirsty, and look upon the practice of revenge as the highest virtue. Such is the present moral character of the Omaha nation.

Many would suppose that a man's life would be in imminent danger among these blood-thirsty and deceitful men. But I have been with them under all circumstances—in prosperity and adversity, in peace and war, when drunk, and when sober—I have sat in their councils, traveled with them, and hunted with them, and ate at their board, and slept in their wigwam.

I felt just as secure among them as though I had been in the heart of a civilized country, surrounded by the bulwarks of human law. I came among them entirely unarmed, and have never possessed the means of injuring or frightenining them. I have refrained from carrying arms as a matter of principle. I considered it safer to put trust in the christian law, than in an arm of flesh.

Christ had told me to "put up my sword," and I believed that it was safe to obey him; and I have always found it so.

My desire to become better acquainted with the character, habits and language of these people, lead me to join them in their semi-annual pilgrimage to the buffalo country last summer. I went depending upon them for food and shelter, and for assistance in crossing the numerous streams along the way. I felt anxious to impress it upon the hard hearts of these poor blood-stained savages that I relied upon the principles of the christian religion, for that security against injury which they sought in the gun, the tomahawk and the scalping knife. That I was utterly opposed to the practice which they followed of taking vengeance upon my enemies. And that fighting and man-killing were anti-christian practices, and called dawn the judgments of God upon those who were guilty of these crimes.

The principles which I had adopted for the regulation of my intercourse with these poor dark-minded, superstitions, hard hearted savages were drawn from the christian code, the essence of which, is, "love to God and man." Those who heartily adopt our Saviors precepts as an unvarying rule of life, have little to fear, even from the most lawless and desperate savages. Kindness to the poor savage insured, as it always will, kindness in return.

I might speak of the kindness of these dark-minded heathen towards me while with them on their buffalo hunt at great length—but shall only mention a few. Many of their practices were exceedingly annoying to me, and made living with them anything but desirable—but there was nothing ill meant. My rights were in all instances strictly regarded. When I needed assistance it was promptly afforded. On one occasion my horse escaped from me, and as he ran, left my saddle-bags, clothing, blankets and saddle along his trail. A young man perceiving my difficulty, immediately started in pursuit of my horse, which he had the good fortune to capture and return to me. He then with the utmost promptness assisted me in finding things and preparing for a new start.

As I traveled along, women and children and even old men, would pick cherries and plumbs and gather various kinds of eatable roots and put them into my hands, until, in some places I was fairly surfeited with good things. I was invited to a great number of feasts, where the best seat and the choicest food was always reserved for me. My inexperience in crossing streams without bridges, made it necessary for me to make frequent calls for assistance, which was always freely granted. When the stream was too deep for fording, they would make a little skin boat with a string attached to it, and held in their teeth. Not being able to swim, I could not have got along at all without this kindness, which was most cheefully rendered, and seemed to be regarded rather as a favor to them than a burden. When out about 525 miles from home, we had the calamity to be attacked by a band of Sioux and Punca warriors. In the contest which followed I lost my horse, and owing to the number lost by the Indians, I found it impossible to procure a horse to assist me in getting home. The only recourse left me was to go home on foot. I made out to get my saddle, blankets and clothes carried for me. My saddle-bags, containing only a few light articles and a little medicine, I concluded to take on to my back; but such was the kindness of my Omaha friends, that men that were bending and sweating along under a load of at least a hundred pounds would offer to relieve me of my burden, by adding it to *their own*. They finally prevailed on me to have it put on to their horses, and would allow me to

carry nothing but my staff.

Sometimes in crossing small streams and slews, they would almost compel me to get on to their backs, and let them carry me safely over, to save me the trouble of taking off my shoes and wading.

The kindness of my Omaha friends greatly strengthened my attachment to them.—and increased my desire to have them become acquainted with the "friend of sinners," and to have them love him, and choose him for their prophet, priest and king. To apply to him for deliverance from selfishness, sensuality, excess, crime, and every form of sin, delusion, degradation, slavery and wretchedness, and to become the "Lord's freemen." D. E. REED.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

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☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 1, 1850.

Spirits.

Much excitement prevails in Western New York concerning the visitation of spirits from the unseen world, said to communicate freely with many people by means of a mysterious rapping or knocking. Our opinion of this singular affair is sought by some who reside in that section.

We are free to give our opinion and to contribute our mite to the diffusion of correct principles according to the ability which we have. Those manifestations are certainly very singular, and are unquestionably made by spiritual and invisible agents.

In this world there are various grades and qualities of spirits, clothed and concealed in mortal flesh. Some are very good, and some are very bad: between these extremes, the space is occupied by every intermediate grade of spirit or intelligence. There are those among them who will avail themselves of unlawful truths, in an unlawful way: For example; a low degraded spirit may eve-drop at his neighbor's window, avail himself of the secret truths of the family and expose them to the public. Contempt and condemnation fall upon him from public opinion, and shame and mortification are the portion of the betrayed family. Yet nothing but the truth was told, just as it was spoken; and that truth was the just condemnation of him who had dishonorably obtained it. A man may steal a guinea, and none can deny that he has the genuine money, and he tells the truth when he declares that he has the guinea: But the fact of his having it, under existing circumstances, proves that his legal reward is condemnation. Suppose you meet a man and speak to him; and ask him some question, and he should begin to rap on the floor, on a table, or upon a bedstead, or even upon the fence? Would you not think the man was a fool, or that he intended to insult you, or that he possessed not the organs of speech? You must certainly conclude that he was inferior to yourself in some important respects; and hence, not qualified to be your teacher.

There is every grade and quality of spirits in the unseen world. Many of them, by stealth, avail themselves of unlawful truths, and expose them unto men; thus is Satan transformed nigh unto an angel of light. The cours of which these wicked spirits take, increases their guilt and condemnation—The astrologers, sooth-sayers, and necromancers of olden time were aided by these *familiar spirits*. A damsel that followed Paul and declared the truth of his mission, was severely rebuked by that man of God because she was aided by a *familiar spirit*.

Now, therefore, let all the house of Israel know assuredly, that God once spake and said. "Let there be light and there was light." No mysterious rappings or knockings! But when God speaks, light follows. Has he not a mouth, and can he not speak? Are his spiritual or angelic servants without mouths or tongues. How was it in olden time? "Behold we bring you glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." And again: "I am Gabriel that stand in the presence of God, and am sent to show thee these glad tidings! No mysterious rappings or knockings by these true messengers of Heaven. But there was once or more, that a mysterious communication was made upon the wall in the court of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon:—This was ominous of no good. Let all the true children of the covenant know that, when God speaks to man by any agent for good, he speaks in his own language. God will honor the channel of communication which he, himself, hath ordained and made. But when he intends to visit a people with woe and death, he gives evil angels power, and the destroyer rides forth uncontrolled. Strange sights and fearful noises are heard. The dead are disturbed,—signs and wonders appear!

After the Jews had rejected and killed the Savior, Jerusalem was the theatre of wonders. The heavens shed forth their signs, the jews were divided and fought one against another,—the spirits of the departed groaned and could not rest. This meant no good to Jerusalem! Let the people of Western New York remember, that a true angel from God visited their section some twenty-two or three years ago, but they rejected the message, and the agent who received the celestial visitor has been cruelly martyred in cold blood! And tell them now to beware, lest strong delusion be sent them, and they left to believe a lie, and to believe false and lying spirits, though they may steal some truths to deceive mankind with. "They shall deceive, if it were possible the very elect." Our happy country may be divided as were the Jews, and the spiritual powers move at the scene, and the powers of Heaven be shaken. Let men "fear God and keep his commandments for the hour of his judgments is come!"

"Oh Jerusalem! Jerusalem!! How oft would I have gathered thy children as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings! but ye would not! And now, behold your house is left unto you desolate &c."

It is our unqualified opinion that God, our Heavenly Father, owns not the labors or mission of those spirits in Western New York; and that their mission is ominous of no good to the nation or people. If time does not honor our opinion, then know that the truth is not spoken by us.

Now is the Time.

Every man, woman and child that is able, ought to engage in putting seed into the ground. It has been very dry, and the ground is in excellent order for plowing. It is hoped that the spirit of speculation will not rage to an extent that will cause people to neglect or to forget to put in a crop. Now is the time to do it. Remember that corn is worth $2 00 ₱ bushel, and almost every thing else in proportion! Who will be idle and let the Spring pass away without laying the foundation for a harvest? No one, unless he is sick or a drone. If you have no team, spade up your ground. An industrious family may even raise a crop sufficiently large to support themselves without a team in this fruitful soil. Do not waste your time, but take the spade and go to work in the field. This is better than to be idle. Do not think that work is coming to you without your hunting it up. Farmers, suppose you enlarge your calculations a little, and give poor laboring men employment, and feed them? Aid by your advice and counsel, those who seek places; and think that you can devise some ways and means for the poor without casting the entire burthen and responsibility of these things upon Br. Hyde. Do not refer them to him to avoid the responsibility and trouble yourselves altogether.

Gold Seekers.

There are great numbers of very enterprizing men passing the frontier at this point, and destined for the gold mines of California. They are much earlier this year than last But the season is so very backward that hay and corn are high and scarce. The weather begins to soften a little; yet on Saturday morning last snow and rain fell together in limited quantities.

There are some unprincipled men among the emigrants. They will take corn from the cribs in the night, and faith, chickens from their roosts too; money from the shelf of a washerwoman; and a few nights ago Mr. Ezra Parish, living within two miles of this town, had a very valuable horse stolen from his stable, and supposed to be crossed the river in the night, and driven on over the plains, or taken back by some one who had backed out. We do not wish to cast this odium upon the great body of Californians, yet there are some *scaly ones* among them.

We have taken every precaution not to have any emigrant or his property disturbed or molested by the citizens here; and so far, we believe we are spotless in this respect; and we hope that examples of too plain and pointed theft will not be set before the citizens here, lest some wreckless, ungovernable, hair-brained chap, may be induced to break over the rules of honesty, and follow the bad example that are set before him. This would be most mortifying to us. Let the thief go and perish in the mines if he will not reform, and let the sufferers bear with patience their loss and disappointment, knowing that the thief shall not be released from his prison until he has paid the utmost farthing. Justice will not relinquish his demands upon the offender though he leave the world: neither will the sufferer go unrequited, though he die before it happen; and the longer it be delayed, the longer will the amount accumulate interest in favor of the sufferer. Remember this!

Horses and cattle are being daily sold here at auction; the presumption is that they are the "*bona fide*" property of the persons offering them; still we have reason to believe that stolen horses have been sold here. Our citizens would do well to be on their guard; for although they may sell corn at a dollar seventy-five cents per bushel, and buy a stolen horse for fifty dollars, and the owner soon come along and prove property; then you would not make an everlasting fortune by selling corn at these high prices. We have no objection to your buying property here at auction; but be sure that the vender is the legitimate owner of the property.

Tithing.

Why is it that persons who have made from three to eight hundred dollars this season or spring, have no tithing to pay? And why have they concluded to stay here instead of removing to the Valley while they have the means? Stay to get a little better off, and loose what you now have! If you will act in accordance with the faith of this Church, you will pay your tithing, and get ready and remove to the Valley this present season. If you go not when you have the means, you will want to go when you have not the means.

He that neglects plowing and planting a crop this season, if he is able to work, sins against Heaven and Earth, against his brethren and against himself. It is a sin that is almost unpardonable in its character, and must be visited with want, confusion and remorse.

Request.

Will the proprietors of all the ferries across the Missouri River on the western border of Pottawatamie county, keep an account of the number of wagons they cross over during the season, with the average number of men to each wagon as nearly as a close observation will allow them?

Californians.

The number of these adventurers is far greater than the most enthusiastic among us anticipated.—We have ten large stores in the place, and our merchants received pr. last boats, liberal supplies: but they are now out of nearly all the staple articles, and are gone for more. There is one continual stream of emigrants pouring into this county.—They have many fine and valuable horses, oxen and cows without number. The weather is dry and generally very cold for the season, and no grass yet.

What we are all coming to is rather difficult to tell. It is hoped that we may have rain and warm weather soon.

Sir John Franklin.—The New York Tribune says: "The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin will sail from this port in May, and will consist of two schooners suitable for the navigation of the Arctic Seas, of 70 to 90 tons burden. The command of the expedition has been tendered to Lieut DeHaven, who was attached to the Exploring Expedition, who has accepted the trust. Passed Midshipman Griffin will be second in command. A party has gone east to select the vessels for this expedition.

Changing Places of Residence.

To insure attention to your wishes, come to the office yourself and get the direction of your paper changed. Persevere and see that it is done before you leave. What directions you give us, in the street, we often forget before we get into the office Send us directions in writing, or come yourselve and the book keeper will attend to your wishes.

Counsel.

Some time ago we published our counseland advice to the poor abroad not to flock here unless they came with those who would provide for em till they could provide for themselves. We pmised that just so soon as we were in a conditi to receive the poor, set them to work and feed tem, we would let it be known. The teams are onstantly leaving this section of country for the West; and poor people constantly coming here wihout means to buy either bread or teams, find themsves awkwardly situated. People cannot live alwa on the breath of excitement, nor upon the gusts enthusiasm: Natural Philosophy, says they ust have a little "dodger and bacon to help out. We foresaw the condition that the poor would be in, if they indiscriminately flocked here now, wihout securing a provider before they came, and we ave cousel accordingly; and we now ask those who have taken the responsibility of counsellingthe poor to flock here contrary to the best wiom emanating from this place, to repair forth-wa to this point and take the presidency of the poo to provide for them, furnish them homes, laboand food, until they can learn the true state of thgs, and not to run before they are sent.

We have received some speeches of Hon. Messrs. Mann, Seward and others: public document&c. These gentlemen will please accept our thanl for these favors. While we are not disposed to ater the field of public strife upon the subject oSlavery, it is our opinion that the abolitionists o the North can hardly find a more able and powerfuadvocate than they have in the person of Honorble Horace Mann of Massachusetts. Whereunto i the agitation of this Slavery question tending? Popular excitements are to be dreaded like the tornado and the hurricane. They carry ruin and desolation in their course, and it might be wisdom to step aside a little and let them spend their violence alone.

Grievances!

There are some persons who claim to think that the presidency of the church in Pottawatamie county seeks to take away the individual rights of men. The position of the presiding officer in relation to these alleged individual rights, was definitely and fully explained, and also before the General Conference on the 7th day of April last his general position in relation to all church matters. His course was unanimously approved! and so overwhelming was the tide of influence in his favor, and so clearly was the justice and rectitude of his course made manifest, that by loud acclamation he was sustained in his office without a dissenting voice.

We feel no desire to oppress any man, neither to abridge his rights or privileges, unless he claims rights and privileges that are incompatable with the interests and credit of the Church, and with the interests and welfare of its members. If they claim such rights, Bro. Hyde will be very apt to speak, and will not be intimidated by any bluster, neither by threats of carrying matters to the Valley to be settled. Br. Hyde is willing to meet his official acts in the Valley or here. He is willing to meet them on earth or in Heaven. Or in any other place. A conscience void of offence, and a heart set to do right, sweep away every fearful foreboding.

Disfellowshipped.

William B. Marshall, of Savannah, Mo., for idleness, intemperance, and gambling. Let some others take warning by this, lest the same thing happen to them for similar offences. Bros. Comfort, Young and others reported a desperate case from near Oregon, equally worthy of disfellowship; but their letter is mislaid or lost.

From the Assayer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia.

The Mormon Coins

Have just been received, through a gentleman who came overland from Great Salt Lake in eighty-one days. They consist of 20, 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces. In fineness they are about 899 thous., with little variation; and they contain only the native silver alloy. The weights are more irregular, and the values very deficient. The 20 dollar piece weighs from 436 to 453 grains, value $16 90 to $17 53. The 10 dollar, 219 to 224 grains, $8 50 to $870. The 5 dollar, about 111 grains, $4 30. The 2½ dollar, about 58 grains, $2 25.

On one side of the coins is Holiness to the Lord, with a large eye, and something like a mitre; on the other, two hands in friendly grasp, with the date 1849, and a legend containing the alleged value, and the initials G. S. L. C. P. G., meaning Great Salt Lake City, Pure Gold. The ten dollar piece has Pure Gold, in full.

January 10.

From the Evening and Morning Star.

Schools.

Although we have frequently spoke of the necessity of having our children taught in the various things appertaining to their welfare in this world, and that to come, still we feel a great anxiety on the subject, seeing many children among the disciples, are deprived of, or do not enjoy the blessing of a school.

If children are to be brought up in the way they should go, to be good citizens here, and happy hereafter, they must be taught. It is idle to suppose, that children will grow up good, while surrounded with wickedness, without cultivation. It is folly to suppose they become learned without education. And it is vain to think they may be saved in the the kingdon of God, without salvation.

As soon as our father Adam was born of the water and the spirit, he received a commandment to teach his children; and, as soon as the church was called to prepare for the Lord, in these last days, the fathers and mothers in Israel, were commanded to teach their children the plan of salvation; to pray, and to walk uprightly before the Lord.

In order to do this as it should be, it is necessary that children should be taught in the rudiments of common learning out of the best books; and then, as they grow up they can be qualified to search the scriptures, and acquire the knowledge of the Lord, become heirs of the kingdom, and, guided by the Holy Spirit, which is a never failing promise to the saints, they will walk in all the commandments of the Lord blameless, in thanksgiving forever.

Brethren, if you want your children to be useful, industrious, temperate, humane, meek and charitable, teach them so; if you want them to be prayerful, watchful, and godly, teach them so; and if you want them saved in celestial kingdom, teach them faithfully the doctrines of that kingdom, and they will soon come to the day, that they will grow up without sin unto salvation, and walk with God where the wicked will not trouble.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Iowa.—A J Henderson, Vernenis de Lorimier, John P. Quigley, Dr. H A Silsby, J H Jennings, Robert Logan, John Q Myers, Thomas Bandy, Caleb Bucknam, Charles D Davis, Wm Hutton, W J Bucknam, Thomas Cowan, Charles W Bryan, S Chamberlain, Thomas Francis, Geo. Hollis, Jackson McElroy, David Jones, Joel Bailey, Jerome W. Coffin, Augustus Jones, G W Davis, Andrew Huffin, B Ford, T S Cannon, Nathan Bass, G B Hamilton, R Stephenson, Jefferson Garner, Morris Martin, Morris Eggleston, J M Baker, J B Massick, Milton B Gordon, F B Kloecker, E M Downs, John Sloan, Isaac Bullock, John Bandy, Charles L Moss, Edmund Shepherd, Wm J Saunders, Eber L Mansfield, J N Saunders, H C Terrill, Charles Crippen, John B Scott, Noah J Snow, Eli Pennell, Wm A Hawthorn, James Triggs, Alfred B Mecham, H J Mecham, H B Horn & Co, A Vaughn, Wm C Ross.

From Wisconsin—Edward L Johnson, Levi Weldeu, R Y Rundel, Amos Blackburn, Egbert A Wiley, O N Higley, David McCommons, Lewis L Cole, Jerry Parsons, L K Greenleaf, John W Winders, John Clegg, John Woodhouse, Zenos Mann, George Criger, Reuben Ellsworth, Egbert R Hurlbut, Nelly Gray, Wm Crites, Lucy P Crites, John Gorman, Leander Keyes, Henry P Starks, George Lemon, James James, Jr., Wm Vincent, P D Lewis, James H Scofield, Wm G Barrett, Henry Smith, L Tannenwould, Wm Turner, Reuben Clark, Thomas M Clark, Wm D Tourtelett, Paul Lindstam, James B Bocknell, N W Richardson, David Dever, Harrison P Willard, Sylvanus de Lafayette Fe, Levi Reynolds, Henry Himebauch, John Carpeter, James Tosy, Lorenzo Palmer, C N Norton, Gorge A Palmer, W Henry, Clouden Stoughton, Rbert A Wrisley, Ellis Seed, Thomas Eelbeck, CM Putney, Johnson A McEwan, C A Forsyth, Nison V A Cron, J J Gilson, Loren A Noyes, Jmes Noyes, Charles Leonard, Jr., Geo Vincent, Dw Vincent, Geo Colt, Henry Yaw, Dr H Van Veck, Edward Sumner, W E Sumner.

From Illinois—Joel S Barns, Luther Woodward, Gorge H Hall, T W Lackore, Horace Dwelly, Elijah Camp, Edward Fay & Son, N B Bullock, Jun Griffin, Rufus Moore, Joseph Lamb, George DFowler, Abner Gile, Stanton Prentiss, Harlow E Bndy, Bartlett Shaw, Morris S Herrick, L King Jr Horace F. Babbitt, Henry A Goodyear, Almon Fowler, David Mumma, Jerome Holsted, Samuel B Kng, Wm Clark, Jr, Norman Buck, Samuel Buck, Jeob Adams, Samuel R Taylor, Seth Gates, John H Paddock, Lorenzo P Terwilliger, Erastas N Omsby, Wm S Sargent, Lester F Dana, Sylvester Tffany, Charles Beard, Wm W Thomson, Samuel Pinches, Wallis S Buell, George Longworth, Jas CMcBride, Phillip Lepper, Henry S Bloom, Henry Johnson, Calvin Tiffany, Erastus N Ormsby, John Butler J P Thompson, J B Thompson, George Tyse, William Terwilliger, Ziba Dimmick, James M Humphrey, John H Paddock, Edwin W Allen, Marshal H Burr, James F Rice, A A Doxsee, M R Patterson, A H Dawson John Knight, Daniel Lonterback, Joseph L Blansett, James F Knight, Leonard Thomas, Henry Cornegie, S B Farwell, Joseph Keith, S S Bullock, John Patterson, Minor Hammond Edward B Bates, A Bradbury, Miles Shepard, George Ibertson, R E Lemoine, W E Parker, William Jones, A T Thatcher, George W Lamfear, Samuel Hall, James M Humphrey, P H Postlethwaite, Jonathun Heywood, John Stephenson, Stillman Slocumb, Leavitt Balloon, Almon Ticknor, Levi Wheeler, Wm F Davis, Cornelius Knapp, Phelix M Harris, Peter Shelton, Wm Horton, J D Charles Crocker, Robert J Kirk, A D Bishop, Geo W Brimhall, Almonson Metcalf, Columbus Hosley.

From Indiana.—A Freeman, Wm Dougell, Warren Dunning, Daniel Pickrel, Joshua Harlan, Jas Branen, Joseph Plum, James M Rodgers, John C Peebles, Joseph Ramsdell, John Murphy and Son, Lewis F Parker, Peter Keith, Elisha Keith, Christian Maffit, Wm J Denny, Robert Curl, Jacob Haynes, Robinson Ramsbey, Charles Noble.

From Tennessee—Thomas Lawson.

From Ohio.—Jacob Kelley, Isaac Asburry, Jas Hardestry, James Temple.

From Michigan.—David Cronemiller, Adam Henderson, John Hate, Wm Engle, Enos Dutton, J M Wells, James Campbell, S Scribner, Geo Anderson, Franklin L Barnes, Charles A Lawrence Wm. L Lawrence, John G Peak, John A Daniels, B S Eatlow, Wm Rose, Thos W Glass, Casper Reed, Enos Himebauch, Thomas Johnson.

From Missouri—Thos S Dorey.

From Pennsylvania—Frederick Schrader.

From Virginia—George M Asbury.

From Vermont.—Marvin Kimball.

From New York—Darius Smith.

From the Isle of Man—William Christian.

Coldwater Company, From Michigan.

The following persons compose the "Coldwater Company," from Michigan:

Green Arnold, Harris Weaver, Amos Fox.

The Extract Company.

The "Extract Company," from Wakegan, Lake county Illinois, consisting of the following gentlemen:

George Ferguson, Moses, Chatburn, Daniel Adams, John Sherwood, Alexander B Ferguson, Henry Hiers, Henry Porter, Hawley Dickinson, Mr. Southwick, P Cary.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

Desmoine Company No. 1.

The Desmoine Company No. 1, organized on Thursday, April 18th. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Wm. Risk, Captain; Daniel Bowen, Lieut.; Dr. J. Beirce, Sargeant of the Guard: Levi Eckley, Wagon Master; Rev. Presson, Chaplain. We are acting on strictly temperance principles. Mr. Risk, the Captain, crossed the Plains in '47, and returned in '48, and it is presumed is well qualified for the duties of his office. They leave to-morrow with 20 bushels of corn per team in good health and spirits, being the first ox train that leaves the Bluffs:

Hugh M. Leffler, Richard Leffler, Dr. A J Henderson, Dr J Peirce, Wm W Hart, Moses Parker, Hans Garsey, James E Goodrich, Harrisson Presson, Reuben Presson, Butler Presson, Samuel Roods, James Huff, M Colt, M G Standeford, Elias Loshmet, A Loshmet, E Hymer, J B Hymer, Benjamin Colt, Miner Brown, S Robinson, Joseph Miller, Robert Morrison, J H Baxter, H. Hustin, Levi Eckly, Dow Eckly, John Eckley, Robert Harrell, J M Miner, J M Cooper, Onesis Anderson, Aaron Lemmons, N Scott, Wm W Anderson, J L Anderson, James Smith, D L Bowen, George Diony, Charles Benton, Jas Duncan, H L Wholly, Thos Hays, James Frigge, L Hall, Wm Dustan, J T Guinn, J G Dustan, Caleb Sales, L Roods, Wm Risk, Moses Dillon, Samuel Russell, Daniel Dillin, Wm Disneph.

Excelsior Company, No. 1.

The Excelsior Company was organized on the 22d, 1850, by electing G J Shaffer, Captain; J Bennet, Lieut.; J B DeWolf, Sargeant; J H Moore, Wagon Master, Samuel C Plummer, M D., Engineer. They left Winter Quarters, April 24th for the Gold regions.

Members—H Shaffer, A Shaffer, Wm T Reed, John Herron, Wm Brady, H Griffin, Andrew Kyles, John Shellhammer, Aaron Shellhammer, S Macklin, Peter Eby, Daniel Cramer, T A Hitchcock, Alonzo Joy, Hiram Hilton, Joshua Wilder, James Blake, S S Sawell, Eli Derbon, Jacob Frazier, C D Davis, D D LaFollett, W W Aldridge, H Bartlett, James Duncan, Orson Card, J Halstead, H Bundy, H Goodyear, L Inman, H Norris, B McDole, George Paull, P Ely, Thaddeus Morrell, E M Palmer, C Paull, R Parsell, James Plummer, John Butler, J F Guild. L King, Jr., M S Herrick, S V Prentiss, H F Babbit, W S Cothrin, Joshua M Harrald, Peter Crayton, J C Merryfield, C B Jarvis, O Noble, O S Osborne, Phillip Chesshire, Geo Wright, Dr. Worcester, S Hanver, N Crooks, G L Douglass, D Hanver, S Witham, Wm Proctor, F Zander, J Harland, Thos Butler, S Lewis, M Shinaberger, John Roberts, Russell Davis, W Manning, Lewis Quear, John Mitchell, Jos Ramsdell.

Northern Illinois Union Company.

The above company of California Emigrants left this point to cross the Missouri river, to proceed over the Plains, on Thursday 25th ult. They are commanded by Capt. G W Bell, S Shaw, 1st Lieut; William Patten, 2d Lieut. This company is composed of the following named gentlemen, whose camp rules exclude the use of ardent spirits, only as medicine; they prohibit gambling, and also observe the 1st day of the week, as a day of rest—a day on which they will not travel. This is right! prosperity is bound to perch on the banner of those who carry correct morals with them to the land of Gold!

Members—Alex Blair, James Walker, James McGrath, Joseph H McGrath, G H Boynton, Thos. C Thompson, James P Thomson, Thomas H Loehr, Robert J Walker, A H White & Co., Jacob Hotspiller, Andrew Campbell, Charles Doss, Clark W Childs, Augustus Huffman, Frederick Sibeck, Aldric M Rowley, A W Hazard, George Marvin, Warren Morse, Andrew Jackson Duke, James Horrison.

Northern Illinois, Union Company, Stephen Post, Hugh McNeil, Henry Shafer, Robert Cook, Nelson Fuller, Thomas Garratt, J W Martling, George F Vedder, James Robertson Capt., Willian Anderman, John Wesley Webley, Bryon N Lowe.

The Pioneer Company.

The Pioneer Company of California Emigrants, commanded by Capt. R B Clark, F C Patterson 1st Lieut. James M Rae 2d Lieut. and David Ferris 3d Lieut, left on the 22d ult., destined for the gold regions of California. The appearance and decorum, of the above named officers during their stay here, exhibited to us traits in their character worthy of praise, and we hope that they may always retain the character of gentlemen, and be able to succeed in their enterprize to their satisfaction, in connection with their company.

Members.—D Mumma, George Barnes, George Hay, E W Mandell, John Taylor, James Paquin, Philip Wing, Dr. D H Brewer, Leva Pratt, D Kane, O Cooley, J C Williams, L Ferris, James Bertholf, Peter Bertholf, S Dann, L Dow, J Dann, G Criger, F Lewis, H J Lewis, L Hall, George Leland, Hill Whitmore, F C Patterson, E S Ridington, L W Sunborn, Ira Hall, C N Widner.

Union Company Fairfield Iowa.—James M Slagle, Alfred Colvin, George Wilkinson, James M. Rea, David P. Ramsay Cris S Shuffer, O F Weed, John Clark, Faucher Stimson, Harrison Griswold, Richard Williams, Daniel O Rayner, Theodore Kendall, Benj Jackson, L Keyes, L Greenleuf, O N Congar, J W Winders, George Coryell, John Fish, S V Thompson, O R Phelps, Alfred Hickox, Mark Hickox, R D Hickox, George F Hatch, Henry B Hatch, Ezra Hatch, Mathew Moralew, William Daykon, Edward Heard, Griffin Frazier, L L Cole, W F Prosser, S Hayney, A Hasey, M G St. John, J M Stewart, Levi Knowlton, Rufus B Clark Frederick Kessler, Mason Clark, Latimer, S P Stoughton, C B Polkhamus, William Wood, A Rickcord, J Davis, J Burgess, Zacharias Squires, Benjamin Schillinger, Ogden Squires, Selvester Hall, Martin Russell, Oscar Matteson, Morris Willey, Charles Harris, Henry Harper, Reed Ferriss Peter Cook, David Ferriss Henry Telver, Rufus Stebbins, Edward Smith, Peter Johnson, Samuel Pierce, Ezek Pierce Chas Avirl, Joel Bailey, J. W Coffin, Augustus Jones, James Berthoff, Thomas Dow, Peter Berthoff, J S Juce, H Juce, Luther Juce, W H Lamb, H J Lewis, J Hall, F B Lewis.

The Waukegan Banner Company.

The Waukegan Banner Company of Californians organized at this place, is composed of the following named Gentlemen. They exclude the habits of gambling and profane language, and all grossly immoral practices. They will not travel on the sabbath day if it can be avoided, They are bound to be respectful to one another, and to observe good and wholesome regulations in all respects. They left on the 20th inst. Levi L Lathrop was elected Captain. A B Andrews, Secretary.

Members—Benj. F. Porter, Alex Blumy, Wm B Lathrop, J B Porter, James Ferry, A F Parker, Henry Gadden; Samuel Reynolds Horace A Kent, John Duell, C Clingman, Theron Parsons, C B Rose, John Gudley, Geo Gudley, Jas Keiffer, Charles Burish, Chauncy Huffman, Peter Linebeck, Wm J W Johnson, Warren Hough, James Cassidy, Peter Duffy Patrick Denbur, Geo Snyder, Patrick Coyle, L D Dany, S F Dany, Charles Leonard, David M Rollins, John Chitender, Henry Sneesby, James Byrge, Daniel Woodford, Geo. Vandimack, A K Nichols, H Rose, Thos C Foreman, J Hartnett, John Woodhouse, Levison Woodhouse, John Craig, Mark Hadley, Jeptha, Hall, Charles R Woods, Jas B Alger, Abner Alger, Wm Scott, George Evans, C P Thompson, H Wallace.

West Point and Persifer Companies.

The above named companies under the command Major E Creel, left this point on Monday, 29th ult., for California. Capt R W Miles commands the Persifer Division, and Capt. C. H. Steffey the West Point Division, L S Thomson, acting Surgeon. We notice one good feature in the Constitution of said companies, that they are determined to assist each other on the route, and maintain good order and decorum. The following is a list of the names of these companies:

Andrew Fletcher, Charles Hearn, Charles R Lindsay, David White, Anthony W Caldwell, A J Caldwell, Robertson White, Wm McAllister, Lewis McAllister, Wm Bradford, R N Alexander, George McPherrin, John Hearn, Wm Lindsay, L B Hall, (Lieut.,) Elias Thompson, Wm H Tompson, George W Fanning, Clark Pierce, Smith Tutil, Harvey Herrin, Edward Thorp.

West Point Company—G K Minshall, (Lieut.;) John A McKenney, Joseph P Stotts, Alexander Stewart, Wm P Casey, Joseph F Guyer, Joseph P Hart, Reuben Barker, John Barker, David Barnes, Andrew Harger, Isaac Hatfield, Ellis Seed, Bart Shaw, J M Strahan, H B Miller, J Spears, John W Blackman, L Sims Thomson, Joseph C Patterson, S P Woodman, Jackson Schenck, Wm Jones Jr., James Jones, Thompson Jones, S F Dodge, Wesley D Plummer, Isaac Hill, T B Hall, Elias Thompson, A S Ireland, C S Stall, Wm Hastings, J W Moore, Lewis Andrews, Lorin Anger, David Grant.

The Grand Mustang Company, No. 1.

The above Company of California Emigrants, from Ogle County, Ill., left this place on the 30th ult., apparently in good condition, full of hope and zeal to gettin possession of a liberal quantity of the shining treasure. They were commanded by Capt Alfred Mory; Lieut. Rufus Moore and Henry Benn, Surgeon. The company composed the following named Gentlemen:

J H Hunsden, Tilghman Slifer, John Wilson, Esq., Patrick Dally, G H Langdon, T A Cunningham, Hiram Herrick, Henry Moore, John Moore, Andrew Conkly, William Slaughter, C P Bridge, William Welk.

New Orleans, March 29,

A serious fire occurred to-day, destroying two hotels, and nine other buildings, in Triangle Square. Loss, $800,000 — part insured.

New Books.

A good supply of Hymn Books, Books of Mormon, and Books of Doctrine and Covenants, just received from England, and for sale at this office

California Coins.—A volume recently published on the subject of coins, speaking of the recent Mormon and California coins, says the $20 Mormon pieces are worth only from $16 90 to $17 53; the $10, from $8 50 to $8 70; the $5, about $4 30; the $2½, about $2 25. The California $5 pieces range in value from $4 82 up to as high as $4 96. They are therefore both of less value than the coins of the United States.

Trial of the Montesquions.—The trial of these unfortunate brothers was commenced at St. Louis, on Monday last.

The principal defence will be insanity testimony to establish which has been procured from their native country — France, as well as from different places in this state, in which they temporarily resided last summer.

In St. Louis, on the 20th ult., the large boot store of McAllister & Co., was destroyed by fire. Loss over $30,000; partly covered by insurance.

"*Frontier Guardian*," was the answer to the Acrostical Enigma No. 3, in our last number.

Answer to the Charade in our last was "*Cot.*"

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since April 17, 1850.

Eli Harvey Pierce, Deseret, $1,00; Augustus Frisbie, Illinois, 50 cents; Luther Tistill, Illinois, 50 cents; R. J. Coats, Illinois, $1,00; Daniel O. Rayner, Wisconsin, $1,00; Salmon Warner, Iowa, 50 cents; O. Gold, Illinois, 50 cents; Hannah Clegg, Wisconsin, 50 cents; James Woodhouse, do, 50 cents; Mark Hadley, do, 50 cents; James Madison Custer, Iowa, 50 cents; Mrs. S. Whiteside, Illinois, 50 cents; John Garner, do, 50 cents; A. H. Stebbins, do, $1,00; C. C. Bennett, Indiana, 50 cents; David Brinton, Missouri, $1,00; Nathan W. Packer, do, $1,00; Robert Crookston, do, $1,00; William Gheen, do, 50 cents; Benjamin Wiley, New York, $1,00; Samuel K. Clark, Wisconsin, $1,00; Henry Guild, Illinois, 50 cents; D. L. Henry, Missouri, $1,00; Isaac Decker, do, 40 cents; John Gallops, do, $2,00; Leonard Smith, do, $1,00; Mr. Carruthers, do, $1,00; Robert Shimmin, do, $1,00; David Stewart, do, $1,00; James B. Ellis, Illinois, 50 cents; Mr. Hyde, Missouri, $1,00; Margret Woodhouse, Wisconsin, 50 cents; Robert Wiley, Deseret, $2,00; Elizabeth Murphy, Indiana, 50 cents; S. S. Bullock, Illinois, 50 cents; Israel Canfield, New York, $1,00; Charles Canfield, do, $1,00; Oliver K. Hubbard, do, 50 cents; Moses Sheppard, Illinois, $1,00; R. W. Starr Esq., Iowa, $2,00; William Jones, Illinois, 50 cents; A. T. Thatcher, do, 50 cents; Mr. S. G. M. Putney, Wisconsin, 50 cents; Mrs. Charlotte A. Putney, do, 50 cents; J. Thomas Geary, London, 50 cents; Thomas Symes, New York, 50 cents; William E Horner, Missouri, $2,00; Luther Reed, Illinois, $2,00; A. D. Bishop, do, $1,00; R. E. Lemoine, do, $2,00, Dr. W P Lyon, Iowa, $2 00.

MARRIED,

Near this town by the Editor, on Sunday, the 21st ult., Mr SAMUEL HENDERSON to Miss HARRIET HAWKINS, both of this County.

At Poney Creek Branch, by Moses J. Gardner, on Saturday, the 20th ult., Mr. ORON GRAY to Miss CAROLINE MANZER, both of this County.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Ginghams, Lawns, Alpaccas. Fancy Varieties, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHINABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichinabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Wm. H. Gooch—Auctioneer.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens and public in general, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business and will attend to the sale of houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, guns, pistols and all kinds of merchandise. All consignments entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. Mr. Gooch can be found first door east of the Printing office, where consignments can be left. He will sell at either Public or private sale.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on horses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, Watches, Guns, pistols, and any other kind of property. WM. H. GOOCH.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

Now's the time to Buy Cheap Goods.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR

Have just received their

Spring Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a large and well selected lot of Prints, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Lindseys, &c., &c., of the latest Styles, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in any city on the Missouri River. Also a great variety of Fancy Goods, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., and the largest and best lot of BOOTS & SHOES, ever brought into this market. Also a large quantity of Groceries well suited for emigration to Salt

The Frontier Guardian.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 4,—6 P. M.

SENATE.—The Vice President appointed a committee of arrangements for the removal of the remains of John C. Calhoun, and they will proceed to South Carolina and perform the last sad duties to the dead.

The Senate then took up Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions. Mr. Underwood resumed and concluded his remarks. He defended the institution of slavery from the charge of being sinful; he called upon the North to cooperate with the South in a measure which shall seperate the white and black races, the only practicable plan for the extirpation of the objectionable institution; he advocated the neccessity of passing some stringent laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves; he admitted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but denied the moral right so to do. In conclusion, Mr. Underwood said he would speak upon Mr. Clay's resolution at some future day.

Mr. Corwin made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Underwood, defending the statutes of Ohio relating to the penalties for kidnapping. After a few additional remarks by Mr. Hale in reply to Mr. Underwood, Mr. Foote moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, intimating his intention then to press upon the Senate his motion for a select committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 5 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Butler, in some beautiful and eloquent remarks, announced the death of John C. Calhoun. Resolutions of condolence were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop and Venable, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Calhoun. The resolutions passed and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President relative to instructions given the agent employed to visit Hungary during the recent war between that country and Austria.

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, had asked for a prompt and full investigation of his conduct in relation to Caulpin's claim. A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of nine to investigate the matter.

HOUSE.—Mr. McClernand submitted to the House a plan for compromising the existing difficulties, it varies but little from Mr. Bell's in the Senate.

The Speaker appointed a committee of nine, on a letter received from the Secretary of War, asking an investigation of his conduct in settling the Caulpin claims.

The committee on elections reported unfavorably to allow U. N. Smith and A. W. Babbitt, delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, seats in the House. Report referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for the 27th of April.

The House went into committee on the California message. Mr. Greene spoke favorably; he would go for the Missouri compromise line, and admission of California on certain conditions. Mr. Spalding vindicated the Administration. Mr. Wallace obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Fourteen days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, April 3—3 P. M.

The Europa arrived at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. All descriptions of cotton except fair and good, have declined ¼d; fair and upland 6 3-8d; Mobile 6 3-8; Orleans 6 7-8. Sales for the fortnight 56,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7,500, and exported 10,000. Sale of 20,000 bales. Cotton in London is down 6d from the top price a few weeks ago. The corn market is steady; yellow has advanced 6d, white unchanged, but firmer. Flour unchanged.

The money market is firmer and the bullion in the Bank of England has increase. Consuls closed at 95½ for money and account. American securities are said to be firm, but we have no quotations.

Trade in the manufacturing districts, not good.

The latest advices from India are not so encouraging as was expected. From the continent there is little intelligence of moment.

The latest accounts from Havre give remarkably favorable accounts of the cotton market, with much steadiness in prices.

All was tranquil in France, and the elections have passed of quietly.

England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented the budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still, the manner in which that surplus had been disposed of, is anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold their offices by very precarious tenures.

Foreign News per Europa.

The news has been delayed in consequence of a derangement of the eastern wires.

Austria and Hungary.

Five columns of the "Pesth Zeitung" are filled with the sentences passed by the Court Martial upon persons who had been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons, for periods of 12 and 16 years.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn Raab, and the Taaspa districts; 15,000 persons have taken refuge at Raab.

The greatest distraction prevailed in Germany at the opening of the Chamber. The King of Wirtemberg declared that the unitarian state of Germany will be nothing but a chimera, and that if attempted to be carried out, would lead to the separation and dissolution of Germany itself.

It is reported that a Congress of German Sovereigns will be held in April, at Dresden, to hold a council on German matters. The Emperor of Austria, and the Kings of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, will be present.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Advices from Boston state that the Rouche had returned from a mission to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, having failed in his object, and that an understanding is more remote than ever.

Prussia.

From Boston we learn that the negotiations between the courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definitive formation of a constitution for the Central Government of Germany, have entirely failed.

France.

The news from Paris, of Tuesday and Wednesday, was of a more tranquil character than for some days past, and all appearances of an *emeute* are at an end.

More of the Stolen Poll Book—Miller's Election Confirmed.

We have learned the result of the late examination at Kanesville. After being engaged about ten days in a most searching investigation as to the legality of the votes given to Miller, Judge Kinney, J. C. Hall & Co., did not succeed in showing that Miller had received even *one illegal vote* in that county. Their own testimony, on the cross examination, showed the justice of Miller's cause so clearly, that he did not think it worth while to take any rebutting testimony, except that of J. C. Hall. Hall swears that he don't know who took the Poll Books out of the Clerk's office; but that after they were taken they *were placed in his saddle bags*, and that he gave them to Thompson. He implies a certain editor not far from this place in the affair, whose agency will be made apparent, when the deposition is printed by order of Congress. Their own proof showed that there were over 800 legal voters in Pottawatamie, when the election was held, and that the Sheriff of Monroe County, with other prominent leaders of the Locofoco party in Iowa, was present at the Kanesville Polls during the election, harranguing for Thompson and handing out his tickets. It showed, too, that the three Commissioners of Monroe county who created the precinct at Kanesville, were Democrats, and that they, with their Clerk, supported Thomson.

A large amount of evidence was taken, and it is altogether in favor of Miller. The fact that Selman, who was one of the Cass Electors, and Bonney, who was Secretary of State, with other prominent Locofocos made a pilgrimage to Kanesville a few days before the election, and remained there four days electioneering for the Locofoco ticket, and that one of their number—Townsend—had money given him to pay expenses, &c. &c., is most clearly proven by this investigation.

After such proof, brought to light by themselves, every one must see the inconsistency of the Locos in stultifying their own action by attempting to prove that Kanesville was not a legal precinct. It will not win; and when the evidence that has just been taken is presented to the Committee in Congress, they cannot do otherwise than award the seat so long usurped and kept warm by Thompson to Daniel F. Miller.—[Hawk-Eye.

Dr. Webster's Sentence.

BOSTON, Monday, April 1.

It is understood that the jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes, then voted on the question whether the remains were those of Dr. Parkman, there was an unanimous "yes" On the second question, whether Webster murdered him, there were 11 yeas and 1 nay; the nay came from B. Greene who stated two points of doubt; after some discussion, he declared it removed.

Mr. Webster's family was not informed of the verdict the night it was received, the awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning by Mr. Wm. E. Prescott, the scene was most heart-rending. A letter of condolence was presented on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of the principal families in Cambridge, including Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Norton, Judge Fay, &c. Judge Fay confessed that he thought his friend Webster was a guilty man after hearing his own speech on Saturday Webster was brought into Court this morning to receive his solemn sentence, he looked gloomy in the extreme, but collected and calm; the court room was densely crowded. The Court came in at ten o'clock, the Attorney General Clifford, narrated the facts of indictment, trial and verdict, and moved the Court that final sentence be now pronounced.

The prisoner rose, and was asked by the clerk what he had to say why should not be pronounced against him; the prisoner bowed and took his seat in silence. Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him, and in conclusion said, "and now nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted, which sentence is, that you, J. W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence taken at such time as the Executive government of this commonwealth may, by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul.

NEW YORK, April 6—5 P. M.

The Empire City, arrived from Chagres last night, brought about $1,000,000. No material facts stated in the San Francisco papers, by Cherokee, beyond those mentioned in telegraphic dispatches yesterday. The Legislature was still in session, doing little; many complaints are made in consequence of members' resignations. The rivers in California had fell subsided to their ordinary level. In the mining regions everything was quiet; some new diggings are reported. Miners are pouring into the gold region, and there was an abundant supply of provisions. The present population of Upper California is estimated at 100,000. The general health good. In markets there was not much doing, the tightness of the money market checking operations.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.

The Honorable John C. Calhoun died at his residence, on Capitol Hill, at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

BALTIMORE, April 6—P. M.

Saddler & Son's Jewelry store was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of goods worth $6,000, including 100 gold watches.

LOUISVILLE, April 8—6 P. M.

The Baltimore Sun gives an outline of Benton's bill for a railroad from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco with branch roads to New Mexico, Oregon and Salt Lake. It sets apart the proceeds of sales of public lands. The breadth of one mile of public land is appropriated to the central road, and one thousand feet to branch roads; on each line to be constructed a railroad, common road and Telegraph lines; common roads to be free of toll, and railroads to be taxed sufficient to keep them in repair.

Indian titles to be extinguished on the routes to the breadth of 100 miles—military stations to be established—every male settler over 18 years of age, who settles on the line of the road or branches, within one year after the extinguishment of the Indian title, to receive 100 acres, and those who settle afterwards pre-emption rights to the same extent—surveys of the best route to be made—the common road to be completed in one year and the central in seven years after located. The use of the railway to be granted to individuals or companies, for a limited time, who shall contract to transport mails, munitions of war, and all public and private freights, at reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON, April 1,—5 P. M.

The last words uttered by Mr. Calhoun were, "I am resting now very easily." None of his family save one son was present. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, who occupied the next room, was called, and came in. Mr. Calhoun extended his hand; his eyes were very bright, and he was perfectly conscious, but did not speak. Mr. Venable found that he had no pulse, and poured out part of a glass of Madeira wine, he raised his head, drank it, and then sank back upon his pillow. Mr. Orr, and Mr. D. Wallace, of S. C., came in, when the door closed, Mr. Calhoun turned his eyes in that direction and was perfectly conscious of everything that passed, he squeezed his son's hand convulsively, his lips moved and his eyes were very expressive, his voice could not be heard, and when some one leaned over him, as if to listen, he moved his head, as if to say, I cannot speak.

His breathing was very hard until five minutes before his death, one hand rested upon his breast, he raised the other and placed it once or twice upon his head, probably the last rush of blood pained him; when the breath left the body, it was like a long drawn sigh, it was the last and all was over. He died as easy as an infant, and was perfectly conscious until the last spark of life had fled.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday. The body will be placed in a metalic coffin and deposited in a vault in the Congressional burying ground, where two of his children are buried, and remain there until the wishes of Mrs. Calhoun are known.

A committee of the NewYork Assembly, in their report on intemperance in the State, estimate the amount annually expended for drinks, at 7,000 grog-shops existing in the cities of that State, exclusive of villages, at upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars. They have collected statistics from the various city and county prisons, with the exception of twenty-three, whence no returns have been received, which prove that upwards of 36,000 intemperate persons were arrested in 1849, and that from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed had its origin in intemperance.

A CALIFORNIA WIDOW.—A woman named Harriett S. Mott, alias Jackson, was arrested at New York, on Tuesday with a man named John A. Jackson, with whom she had been living since the departure of her husband for California, though he had remitted her money at different times since, once $700, which she had duly received.

MR. WEBSTER'S CHAIN.—We saw, on Saturday, a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. Webster in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of the union of the States. It is, indeed, emblematic of that strong chain, forged by our ancestors, which Mr. Webster has done more than any other man living to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States into one united republic—so solid it is, so strong, so massive. Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensom and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the "Defender of the Constitution." It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a state whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate, with all the weight of his powerful influence.

The chain is of pure gold, of a value exceeding four hundred dollars as it came from the mines. Its workmanship reflects much credit on Californian skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. George W. Eggleston, at San Francisco. It should be called "Mr. Webster's Union Chain." Our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing it for a few days, at Ball, Tompkin's and Black's, corner of Broadway and Murray streets, where it had been sent.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

SINGULAR LUMINOUS APPEARANCE.—Capt. Purkis, arrived this morning from Porto Cabello, reports that on the 12th of February, in latitude 14d 10m and longitude 64d-58m, at eight o'clock P. M., he observed a luminous appearance in the heavens resembling a large ball of fire, about ten feet in diameter. It appeared in the west, moving eastward, rather slowly, and was in sight a little more than a minute. It appeared to travel about ten degrees high, and during its continuance the heavens were illumined with a brightness nearly equal to that of noonday. When disappearing it broke into a thousand pieces.—N. Y. Com. Adv., 15th.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—The Galena Jeffersonian says, among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green's Woollen Factory," Fox River, and two of his sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that, while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw. The tribe, having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and overtook them, and demanded the murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that the would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was surrendered into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father, and the whole company, they *skinned him from his head to his feet*. He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

NEW YORK, April 5—2 P. M.

The Cherokee arrived from Chagres this morning, bringing San Francisco dates to March 1st, and nearly $2,000,000 in gold. Digging has commenced with the dry season, and had give an impulse to busines.

The steamers Oregon and Tennessee had arrived at Panama.

A large fire broke out at Chagres on the night of the 23d of March, which destroyed the greater portion of the town.

The ship Europa and brig J. Pierce, from Philadelphia, and brigs Osprey and Amazon, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

San Francisco Markets.

American flour $10; cattle $20 per head; lumber $170 to 180; pork $26 to 27; mess beef $12 to 15; brandy $8 per case.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

SATURDAY, April 13th—1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:

Flour—Country brands $5 25@$5 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from $1 18@$1 20 ₩ bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 5½@5¾
Molasses—New Orleans, at 21@23
Rio Coffee—Held at 12½@ 13
Salt—O. A., dull sale, at $1 15@$1 20 ₩ sk.
T. I. etc, ₩ sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store $2 00. Peaches are held at $2 25@$2 50.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1850.

The Market has been very unsettled since our last, and prices for most articles have varied according to the demand which has been good for all kinds of produce and groceries, and in some instances commanding almost three prices. The continuing cold weather, and the great number of horses here, depending upon corn and wheat for feed, have made these articles very scarce and high, consequently breadstuff's command very high prices. The following are the present quotations:

Flour ₩ hundred,	$6 00@$6 50
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ₩ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	18c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₩ bush,	$1 25
Tea, (various qualities,) ₩ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	8@9c.
Lard, ₩ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.	$3 00
Dried Peaches, ₩ bush.	4 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,	$1,00.
Corn, "	$2 25
Wheat, "	$1,50@2,00
Oats, "	1 00
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₩ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₩ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	20c.
Beeswax, "	16¾c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen,	10c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blank et Coating; Hats and Caps, and a general assortmeet of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. **Remember the Elk Horn Sign.**
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL.
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville.
Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1849.

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendant of Indian affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the *Agent* and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day, having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m

HALLOA THERE STRANGER!

THE best Blacksmiths have gone to Bethlehem. Call and see horses and cattle shod at the shortest notice. WM. A. BEEBEE,
DENNISON HARRIS.
Bethlehem, April 17, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.
Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.
Kanesville, Oct 11, 1849.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby notify and inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that they have taken out letters of administration from the office of the Judge of Probate in Pottawatamie County, to administer on the estate of WILLIAM SHERRATT, deceased, late from England. All persons having just claims against the above estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the administrators within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ORSON HYDE, } Administrators.
THOS. D. BROWN. }

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.
St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of
Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

LOOM WITH A FLY SHUTTLE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a loom with shuttle a drop box for two shuttles, 2 setts of harness, four reeds, quill wheel, quills and warping mill. The foregoing are an excellent order, and the proprietor states that he can weave with said loom 2 yards 700 ginghams per hour, or any other kind of cloth in proportion. Any person wishing to purchase, may have the necessary information for weaving on the same by applying to

HENRY PARKER.
Near the Indian Mill, April 17, 1850.—2t*

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850.—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds sattinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky;	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE, & CO
Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; suttinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

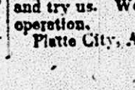
Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.
Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.



We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.
Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Perseverance.

BY C. N. FINE.

Young man, toiling on obscurely,
Struggling 'guinst an obscure tide,
With a high and honest purpose,
Which the mocking crowd deride;
Faint not, fear not, brave the current,
Face the storm, however rude;
Truth will triumph, thou wilt conquer,
God will ne'er forsake the good.

Do the proud deride thy calling,
Mock thy efforts at the start,
With a scolding coldness, galling
To thy proud and honest heart?
PERSEVERE! attain a station
With the gifted and the great,
Those who now scorn thy vocation,
Then will gladly kiss the feet.

Has the 'venomed breath of slander
On thy lowly fame been blown,
From the serpent-soul of envy,
That would keep the worthy down?
PERSEVERE! With manly patience,
Time will heal the pain you feel,
From thy name such taint may vanish,
As thy breath from burnished steel.

For encouraging example,
Scan the names on history's page —
Those who most their race have honored,
Giving glory to their age;—
Names of Newton, and of Franklin,
And a thousand more as bright;
Names that gain increasing glory,
With the world's increasing light.

PERSEVERE! unceasing effort,
Humble, though, and weak it be,
May o'ercome whate'er opposes,
And work miracles for thee;
Be assured reward will follow,—
God will come to him who delves,
Honest industry must prosper;—
"God helps those who help THEMSELVES."

Love that Dieth Not.

BY T. J. OUSELEY.

Love not alone the gay,
The beautiful, the bright;
For youth will fade away,
Like day beams into night.
But love the heart that's pure,
How plain soe'er the face;
Such love will long endure,
Such love cannot debase.

Love not alone on earth
Those transient things of life,
Who like the rainbow's birth
Soon fade midst shadowy strife.
But love the power that made
All that to man is given,
Whose spirit doth pervade
The universal heaven.

Love all things, great and small,
From man to tiny flower;
Created they were all
By an Almighty power.
For "God is Love," we know,
Whate'er may be our lot,
In life, then, let us sow
The Love that dieth not.

MISCELLANY.

Goudbrand of the Mountain.

A NORWEGIAN LEGEND.

There was once a man whose name was Goudbrand. He owned a little farm situated on the declivity of a mountain, which fact gave him the name of Goudbrand of the Mountain. He lived upon such good terms with his wife, they were so happy together, that all that he did, seemed to the tender hearted woman, well done. If at any time he committed some foolish act, dame Goudbrand always managed to find something good in it. These good people owned a little piece of arrable land, three hundred dollars in their strong box, and two cows in their stable.

One fine day, the wife said to the husband, "Goudbrand, I believe we would do better to take one of our cows to the city and sell it, and get a little money. We are so comfortable now, that we ought to have a little spending money like our neighbors. We must not touch the three hundreds dollars in the strong box; but I do not see what we want with more than one cow. Besides, in disposing of one of them, I will gain the advantage of having only one beast to take care of, in place of two."

Goudbrand agreed with his wife; the idea seemed to him excellent and he immediately prepared to set out for the city with the cow. But it happened that when he got there nobody wanted his cow. Well, said Goudbrand, I suppose I must take her back again then. Her stable is ready for her and the way is not longer going than coming." So saying, he quietly consoled himself, and turned towards home. On the road he met a man who had a horse to sell, and was sending it to the city by a little boy.

"Hold," exclaimed Goudbrand; "it would be better to have a horse than a second cow!" and, therefore, he made an exchange with the man.

Going along a little farther, he found himself in company with a man driving a fat pig. Then Goudbrand thought that a fat pig was better than a lame horse, for he had discovered that his new bargain was thus afflicted. He talked a little while to the owner of the pig, and the exchange of the two animals was finally effected.

Pursuing his course very happily, Goudbrand met another man leading a goat. "Certainly," said Goudbrand, "a beautiful graceful goat, it is to be preferred to a stubborn, grunting pig," and the third time he made a change.

Not far from there he saw a man carrying a sheep on his shoulders, and nothing could satisfy our Goudbrand, but a new exchange; for "certainly," said he, "a beautiful sheep is better than a poor goat."

At last he came, face to face, with a man driving before him a goose; and the good Goudbrand changed his sheep which he found a heavy weight upon his shoulders, for the goose, which seemed easier to manage. After this great feat, he walked along some time, until he met with a cock. An exchange was again made, for, said he, "who would not rather have a cock, with a gay plumage, and song like a warrior, than a silly goose, whose cackling grates upon the ear, and which always walks so waddling."

After this he pursued his way until the day began to decline. At this moment he commenced to feel the gnawings of hunger, and having no money in his pocket, he sold his cock, and bought with the proceeds something to eat; for, thought Goudbrand of the mountain, "it is better to satisfy the cravings of my stomach, and go home feeling well, than to get there exhausted, and be the possessor of a cock." Thereupon he proceeded on his way until he reached the farm of his nearest neighbor, where he stopped to rest himself, just at the moment when the farm-boy was driving in the cattle.

"Well," said his friend; "what good luck have you had in the city, Goudbrand?"

"Oh, nothing," replied the latter; "however, I do not complain."

And he related to his neighbor, all that he had done.

"You think you risk nothing, friend," said the farmer; your wife will scold you well, as soon as you get home. *Diable*, if I would like to be in your skin."

"Notwithstanding all," said Goudbrand, "things might have gone worse; but, good or bad, I have an excellent wife, who never reproaches me, no matter what I do."

"It may be true, but I do not believe it."

"Will you bet that my wife will not make me the least reproach," said Goudbrand. "I have a hundred dollars in my strong box. They shall be yours if my wife blames me. Will you bet the same sum?"

"Agreed," said the farmer. "One hundred dollars!"

And as it was now quiet dark, they went towards Goudbrand's farm. The neighbor remained just outside the door where he could hear every thing, and Goudbrand entered the house.

"Good evening wife," said he.

"Good evening, my friend," replied the wife. "God be thanked for your safe return."

Then she asked him if he had made a good bargain in the city.

"So, so," replied Goudbrand. "I cannot boast much of my good fortune. Upon reaching the city I found that nobody would buy my cow, so I exchanged it for a horse."

"Good," exclaimed the wife, "I am glad of that. Persons as easy in their circumstances as we have a right to go to church on horseback like others; and if we have had the sense to get a horse, why cannot we do this? Go along, good man, and bring the horse that I may see him."

"Stop a minute," said Goudbrand; "I hav'nt any horse, for on the way I changed him for a pig."

"Really!" cried the wife, "that is just what I should have done in your place! Thanks, good man! now I can offer a piece of ham to our friends when they come to see us. In fact, what should we have done with a horse? The neighbors would have gossipped about us, saying that we were too grand to go on foot to church as formerly. I will go, good man, and see the pig."

"Not so fast," said Goudbrand, "I have not got any pig, for coming along I exchanged him for a milch goat."

"Bah!" said the wife, "really you are a sensibly man! For when I think of it, what do we want of a pig! The neighbors would have said: "Those people eat their corn before it is ripe. But now that I have a goat, I will have milk and goat's cheese, which is so good. Bring on your goat."

"No," said Goudbrand, "there is no more goat there than on the back of my hand; for I gave it for a beautiful sheep."

"Strange," said the wife, "you anticipate all my wishes. I could not have done better myself. The goat really would have embarrassed me; I should have had to watch it constantly, here and there, climb and run down the hill after it. But on the contrary, with a sheep, I shall have not only wool to spin into cloth for winter, but besides something to eat. Let us see your sheep."

"But I have not any sheep either," said Goudbrand, "for coming along, I exchanged it for a goose!"

"Bravo! better and better," said the wife; "of what use would a sheep have been to me, since I have neither wheel nor distaff, and since I do not care to spin wool for clothes which we can buy as we have always done. At last I shall taste a goose; it is so long since I have eaten such royal food; and the feathers will do to make me a pillow. Come quick and show me the goose."

"Alas! I have no goose," said Goudbrand; "I changed it for a cock!"

"Heaven only knows who inspires thee with such good ideas," said the wife. "You have done just right. Why, a cock is as good as a clock; for he will crow every morning at four o'clock, to tell us it is time to get up. The goose would have been of no use, for I do not know how to cook a goose; and as to the pillow, a straw one is just as good. Go, husband, you have done all well; go, bring me the cock."

"Alas! the cock will also be wanting at the call," replied Goudbrand, "for I had not gone far when I was seized with such hunger that I was forced to sell the cock and buy something to keep me from fainting."

"And you did perfectly right," exclaimed the wife, "you always do just what I like. Besides, what need have we of a cock? We are our own masters, thank God! and we can get up when we please; and since you are returned safe and well to your wife, you who do every thing for her. I have need of neither cock nor goose, nor goat, nor sheep, nor pig, nor horse, nor of two cows."

Upon this, Goudbrand called out from the door, "Have I won the hundred dollars?"

And the neighbor was forced to admit they were won, and well won.

WHO BIDS?—A young lady advertises in the Cleveland Plaindealer for a young gentleman to act as an amanuensis. He must be able to write in ciphers, snd when not thus engaged, he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, and be able to play cribbage and backgammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowladged to be good, there will probably be more kissing than cuffing.—There's a good chance for somebody.

That lady ought to be a grandmother by this time—we first met with her proposal so long ago!

They who weep over errors were not formed for crimes.

Major Noah, who is a Jew, discourses as follows of Ophir, from which the gold was obtained to build the Temple of Solomon:

CALIFORNIA SUPPOSED TO BE OPHIR.—In estimating the amount of gold which was brought from Ophir, I find it stated in Kings 1, chapter ix, verse xxviii, that they came to Ophir and took from thence 420 talents of gold; but Chronicles 2, chapter viii, verse xviii, it is stated that they took 450 talents of gold. How do you account for this discrepancy, and where do you fix Ophir? The talents of Ophir and Jerusalem varied sufficiently to account for difference; or they may have taken 450 talents at Ophir and expended 30 in paying for the service of King Hiram's ships and crews. Archbishop Usher calculates the silver shekel at 2s 6d sterling; and 100,000 talents of silver at that rate amounts to 36,250,000, which being multiplied by twelve, the proportion of silver to gold will give the sum of £435,000,000. The whole expense of building and furnishing the Temple of Solomon, for which this gold was brought from Ophir, £838,477,365 sterling — more than the national debt of Great Britain. If Ophir was a three years voyage from the Red Sea, then it was not in Africa or the Indian Ocean, which was within sixty days journey. In the oldest maps of California, San Francisco is laid down as the "Gold Gates," which is a scripture phrase. We can find no other location but California for Ophir.

HINTS ON CONVERSATION. — Conversation ought to be mental music, in which diversity of thought in the unity of humanity makes the harmony of the soul. Amenity and propriety are the essential conditions. A march would not be music in a church, nor an anthem in a ball-room. But schisms like these are often the bane of conversation.

A man to talk well must believe and be believed. The clould of suspicion is like the valley of the shadow of death. The scowl of a doubt is like the sight of a hawk to the song of a bird. To be just is to be tolerant, and to be tolerant is to be gentle.

A sharp, captious, unscrupulous intellect produces an atmosphere that is poisonous to the natural flow of conversation. The man of such an intellect is a gladiator, steeped to eye in fight, cunning of fence, master of his weapon, and merciless in its use. He wields the sword of a spirit, but not of a holy one, which is sharp to wound and often to pierce the defenceless and unoffending.—[Giles.

HOW TO BE RICH.—Getting rich is usually thought to be a hard, up-hill task—especially in these times. A modern philosopher, however, has shown that nothing is easier, provided one will only take the right steps:

"It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none; to get everything, and save all we get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be the friend of no man, and have no man your friend; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised, for some 20 or 30 years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?"

Jeems, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting?"

"No, I can't say as I ever did."

"You didn't? Then you'd better get a little *gal-an-try*."

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS. — An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world, whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahmism, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetishism, (or pur-idolatry,) from 80,000,000, to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000, Jews are thus distributed: there are some 500,000 in Syria and Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America, and about 200,000 in Europe, viz: 13,000 in England; 1,594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France, 50,000 in the Low Countries, 1,120,000 in Russia, (more than one-fifth of the entire race; 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 172,000 in the German States, and 4,000 in Italy.

Beauty eventually deserts its possessor, but virtue and talents accompany him to the grave.

A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify a romantic love, though thousands inspire that gentle esteem which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from an ignorance of the female world; for if the characters of women were generally understood they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

"In virtue of my office I arrest you," said a constable to a wild chap the other day.

"Virtue! Now Mr. Constable, you don't pretend there is any virtue in your office, surely. I could tell things about you to prove there's no virtue in you."

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Never run away from your parents till you are quite sure that the young man you run with, don't intend to run away from you. A seducer knows no more about consistency, than a weathercock does about crowing.

As you would save the strength and wind of a horse, drive slow up hill; and as you you value your own and the life of the horse, drive slow down hill. But on level ground—if you must drive fast—draw a tight reign and "let him slide."

ANGELS UPON EARTH. — In sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand — no heart like a woman's heart — no eye so untiring — no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1860.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and he Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles— gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER,

OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his sho pand obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had any where. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior **Steel Plated Hoes.** Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville,, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawatamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

J. C. BRALEY.

Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4t*

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe,** North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

GROCEERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19,1849

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigaate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmer of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take hom with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 tf

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all he varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promply attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISION ESTABLISHMENT.

At Kanesville, Iowa.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency Ware Room at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Buildings, where they will be ready at all times to receive Consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandize Grain and Produce. Also Horses, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sales.

Merchants! Emigrants!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dimes in a hurry either by buying or selling. If so, come on, or send your goods. J. E. JOHNSON.
CHARLES ALLEN.

REFERENCES—Thos. Tootle, Linden, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Prager & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Bro. Cinn., O. L. E. Johnson, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa. A. W. Babbitt, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill. W. McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo.

Kanesville, April 3, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Roanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law,

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT

Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for [illegible]

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;		7 bbls molasses;	[illegible]
3 half chests do	do;	10 bxs herring;	
36 sks green Rio coffee;		600 lbs codfish;	
10 bbls crushed sugar;		24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.	
6 hhds. brown,	do;		
40 sks. G. A. Salt;		50 cans do 1	do;
15 bxs W R cheese;		30 kegs tar;	
8 bbls pilot bread;		4 doz tar buckets,	
8 bbls butter crackers,		10 coils Manilla rope;	
5 bbls vinegar;		15 bxs boots and shoes;	
40 bbls rectified whiskey;		12 cook stoves;	
10 hf bbls do.	do;	4 doz camp kettles;	
2 bbls mackerel,		600 gals. stoneware.	

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850,—3m.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 8.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mowen, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

Reuben Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

Elder James McGaw, Grimses county, Texas.

Dr. John M Burnhisel, Traveling Agent.

Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.

Mr. Graham Coultrin, Savannah, Mo.

Mr. Vernon H. Bruce, St. Joseph, Mo.

Elder Nathaniel H. Felt, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Jacob Gibson, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elder Thomas Cartwright, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.

Elder Wilford Woodruff, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.

Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.

Messrs. McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.

Benj. R. Hulse, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

Moses Vince, Weston, Mo.

Wm. Martindale, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

Levi Stewart, Illinois and other States.

Thomas Mackenzie, New Orleans.

From the Millennial Star.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BAPTIST AND AN INFIDEL.

BY J. HYDE.

A Baptist who was intently perusing a newspaper, and who appeared deeply concerned at the havoc made by the cholera in its career of desolation, remarked to a gentleman sitting near him—"The progress of the cholera is alarming—is it not?"

Infidel.—It is truly so.

B.—It ought, I think, to awaken among men people the most lively concern for perishing souls.

I.—I presume, sir, you are a christian?

B.—I am, sir, of the denomination called Baptists. It becomes me, as I said, to be concerned for souls. May I hope that in such fearful times you are duly impressed with the obligations of religion?

I.—I confess at once I am not; and although it may be painful to you to hear, I have to say that I am entirely infidel as to the religion exhibited to the world by the numerous sects.

B.—Oh! sir, I am truly distressed for your soul. I should like to hear your objections to our glorious christianity, culminating as it is in its meridian light. Perhaps I can remove the basis upon which you build your objections

I.—Being so freely and kindly invited, I will do so without further preface. You were speaking of the fearful cholera. I think there is a foolish writer in your Bible named James, who had some concern for bodies as well as souls, and if I recollect right, he says something about sick people sending for elders to anoint with oil?

B.—Yes; St. James, one of the holy apostles of our Lord, does say, "if any are sick let them send for the elders of the church, and let them pray, anointing them with oil, and the prayer of faith shall heal the sick." A glorious epistle is that of James, sir.

I.—Does your minister teach, or do his followers practice this foolish command?

B.—Oh, no, sir. That ordinance of healing and anointing with oil is done away!

I.—By what authority?

B.—I confess, sir, I cannot tell.

I.—I will inform you thereon. Your minister, with all other ministers and pious people, are too wise and infidel, like me, to follow such a foolish teacher as "holy St." James. As your ministers reject one part of the epistle, I reject the whole: thus we are both infidel in kind. I do not practice because I do not believe. You say you believe, but do not practice! Of us two you are the worst infidel, if there is bad and worse in the case!

B.—Sir, I am obliged to confess that your conclusion is startling and resistless. I wish I could overturn it, but, alas! I am unable. I tremble at being an infidel. Proceed, however, with your objections.

I.—I think you stated you were a Baptist?

B.—Yes, sir.

I.—I have a difficulty in regard to baptism upon which I would like to hear your explanation.

B.—You shall have it very freely. I hope, however, it may be more satisfactory than the last.

I.—An old foolish fisherman, Peter, I think he was called, told some silly people to be baptized for remission of sins, and thousands, I think, were fools enough to go and do as he told them!

B.—Just so. Oh! it was a glorious sight!

I.—Does your minister teach people to be baptized for remission of sins?

B.—No, sir.

I.—Have you been baptized for remission?

B.—No, sir. It is done away!

I.—Exactly so. You are all too wise and infidel to obey such a foolish ignorant man as Peter. I conclude as before; here we are infidels again, and you the worst! Bravo, infidelity. All the parsons, preachers, and pious people infidels, rejecting James and Peter.

B.—Sir, you make me feel alarmed for my religion; however, I will, if you please, hear all your objections.

I.—Jesus Christ, I think, somewhere says to his apostles, &c., Go forth without purse and scrip, the servant shall be like his Lord; and Paul says to Timothy, having food and raiment, be content. Infidel as I am, I admire such disinterestedness; but, sir, does your eloquent minister obey these directions?

B.—Alas! no, sir. We have to give him a large salary, or he would leave us and take the first "CALL" that was more golden than ours.

I.—I thought so. Ministers are not such fools as to follow the example or obey the teachings of Jesus or Paul. I conclude as before, and note the progress of infidelity. Not only are James and Peter rejected, but also Jesus and Paul!

B.—The justness of your conclusions confound me. How blind I have been, and yet I talked of living in a gospel blaze. Sir, proceed with your objections, although I am hopeless as to removing them.

I.—I think Jesus said, the gospel was to be preached in all the world, to every creature, and signs shall follow them that believe; they shall cast out devils, and lay hands on the sick, and heal them. Sir, you have known many believers, have you ever seen or heard of "these signs" following any of them?

B.—No, sir; I never have.

I.—I am forced to conclude, therefore, that either Jesus has broken his promise, or that all your believers are not true believers.

B.—Oh! sir, let Jesus be true, and all such believers liars.

I.—Very well, I accept your conclusion; but in what a pretty predicament does it place the christian world with all its prayers and piety—all its missionary crossing of sea and land, to make proselytes! they are the true infidels! Ha, ha, ha!!!

B.—Sir, I am almost speechless; your arguments shatter all my pious hopes and pretensions. I feel poor, and blind, and naked. Perchance God will by some means restore the ancient gospel for the consolation of those in a condition like mine.

I.—It is far from my wish to distress or pain your mind, but if I cannot have the real gospel, I will not allow myself to be imposed upon by a mere sham, spurious, counterfeit gospel. Infidel as I am, I have often admired the church, whose unity, order, laws, officers, and blessings, I read described in the Testament; but as for the rickety, divided thing called christianity, seen in these days, I loath, I despise it from my very soul. I might be disposed to entertain the real gospel!—a counterfeit, never. Shall I state my further objections?

B.—Yes, sir, freely; though their truth thrills my mind with pain!

I.—Jesus says, I think, somewhere that he would send a "spirit to guide his people into all truth, and show them things to come." Have you ever known any one so guided and so shown things to come?

B.—No; all modern divines are guided by the writings and sermons of hoary and time-honored fathers—the commentaries of learned doctors, and the doctrinal decision of synods, assemblies, catechisms, articles, creeds, &c.

I.—So the Spirit-guide is like other unnecessary things, done away! Have you ever known any one that was "shewn things to come" by the spirit Jesus promised?

B.—No, sir. Prophets are done away!

I.—Thus Jesus promised something not now needed! Bravo, modern divinity—infidelity I mean! You are therefore without the spirit-guide, without the spirit "shewer of things to come." What spirit have you got in his stead?

B.—I confess I cannot tell. The spirit of Jesus kept the church one; other spirits of some strange kind have torn it into strifes, schisms, and divisions innumerable! As you say, we are infidels with all our pretence to piety.

I.—An honest conclusion, and as clear as dialectics can deduce it. Shall I proceed with my objections?

B.—What! have you further objections? if so, proceed with them.

I.—Paul, I think, talks about four foundation principles in some of his writings, viz, "repentance, faith, baptism, and laying on of hands." This order of Paul was not wise enough for modern doctors, and therefore they mend it into *sprinkling*, faith, repentance—no laying on of hands for the Holy Ghost—and your sect, out of these four principles rejects baptism for the remission of sin, and laying on of hands for the Holy Ghost. Thus out of Paul's four principles, modern wise doctors reject two. Is this so?

B.—It is as you say. I quite forgot till now of Peter and John laying on hands and giving the spirit to the believing baptized Samaritans. Paul laying on hands to give the spirit to the twelve Ephesian baptized believers. The elders laying on hands—the bestowing a gift to Timothy, and, I wonder——

I.—Wonder at what? Do you think that college-taught doctors would follow the teachings of a wild enthusiast, like Paul—ignorant fishermen like Peter and John! No; baptism for remission, and laying on of hands for the spirit, indeed. Such ancient rubbish may be taught by fishermen-apostles, but by wise and pious modern divines—never!

B.—Oh, sir, your remarks are true as they are pungent and caustic. I rack my brain to invent replies to them, but all my efforts are abortive. Proceed, however, with your objections.

I.—I understand that in the primitive church the followers of Jesus were called by the Spirit and Apostles, "Saints." Was this so?

B.—It was. Oh, happy days! But this name is done away.

I.—Do you really fancy that modern pious people would be called Saints now? Never! They prefer to be Calvinites, Wesleyites, Popeites, Churchites, Baxterites, Peterites, Paulites, any ites rather than Saints. They admit that Paul condemned these "names of blasphemy," and said, who is Paul or Apollos? They might be nothing, but Calvin, Wesley, &c., are persons of paramount importance, Infidel, again, you see. Ha, ha, ha.

B.—I confess this is so; but I never saw this matter so plainly before. We may, I find, learn from an infidel. Proceed, however, with your objections, if any further remain.

I.—In the apostolic church, I think elders were made overseers by the Holy Ghost. Is this so?

B.—Yes; would it were so again.

I.—Vain man. Do you think modern pious people would leave the Holy Ghost to choose weak and foolish things of fishermen again? Never; they have itching ears, and will heap up teachers that can tickle well—the better the tickler the better the pay; and you know that to support these ticklers, merchandise is made of the bodies and souls of men; aye, of the chapels, too! Paul suspected that modern pietists would not have elders of the Holy Ghost's choosing. No, indeed; and to climax this ticklish subject, large colleges and institutions are built, and learned teachers supported to furnish a supply of first-rate ticklers!!! Ha, ha, ha, Paul. Infidelity prevails against you.

B.—Sir, you fill me with the keenest grief. Surely I have been blind and led by the blind. My piety, I perceive, to have been light and evanescent as vanity. Any further objections?

I.—Saints used to have visions, tongues, dreams, prophecy, healings, &c.; modern divines, I am told, reject all these silly whimsies. Is it so?

B.—Yes they do; infidels that they are.

I.—Why, my friend, I have almost converted you to infidelity; of course modern piety would reject such childish things as visions, &c.; they might be necessary for infants, but not needed by full grown modern pious people and divines. The mass is infidel!

B.—It is a marvel to me how I could have overlooked that, which, while you remark, appears so transparent and plain; but truth is potent, even though it comes from the mouth af an infidel. Proceed if you please.

I.—Paul says, I think, covet earnestly spiritual gifts of tongues, prophecy, healings, &c. I think your divines forbid to speak in tongues, and say prophecy is not needed—they are done away. Is this the case?

B.—It is so, although Paul said "we were to know in part and prophesy in part, until the perfect should come," &c.

I.—So modern divines reject prophecy in whole and part, because *perfection* has come, even the most *perfect confusion!* I should like to see a body made up of all the jarring "bodies" of modern sectarians. Methinks it would be an image kicking all manner of ways, and would soon kick itself to pieces again. Ha, ha, ha. Bravo infidelity.

B.—It is with poignant grief I admit the correctness of your rigorous and burning predicates; but, after all, I have one consolation, and it arises from this consideration, that your animadversions, scathing as they are, leave the church of early Saints untouched. Oh, that the ancient church, with its glorious spirit, apostles, unity, laws, and blessings for body and soul were restored.

I.—I feel almost inclined to add, Amen. Do you think it ever will be?

B.—I hardly venture to hope.

I.—I am not surprised at your want of even hope. Shall I tell you why?

B.—Yes, if you please.

I.—Then prepare your mind for remarks more startling than you have heard yet. To all the infidelity previously stated, modern pious divines have capped a climax; they do not even worship the God of Abraham.

B.—Sir, you perfectly astound me! Not worship the God of Abraham! Why, if you can show this you will prove us to be not only infidels but idolaters!

I.—Then listen. The several leading sects, I think, say that "the God they worship has neither body, parts, or passions" Am I correct?

B.—Perfectly so, according to the first article of the Church of England, to which the sects subscribe fully.

I.—Old Moses, who it is said was very intimamate with God, says, I think, in Gen. xviii., that God appeared to Abraham, and that old Abraham provided water to wash his *feet*—feet without a body? Also that Abraham and Sarah provided a feast, and Jehovah and the two angels with him *did eat*—eat without a body?

B.—Sir, Jehovah only appeared in figure.

I.—Oh! indeed; then it was only a figurative Abraham, a figurative calf and cakes, and a figurative Sarah—the whole book of Genesis is only a figure, and a fable; Adam is only a figure, and the fall a fable! Infidelity triumphant!

B.—Oh! no, no; it must have been a real Jehovah—real feet—and real eating; real old Abraham and Sarah; a real Adam; and to our sorrow a real fall.

I.—Then my conclusion is resistless, that modern sects do not worship the Jehovah of Abraham, who has feet and could eat and drink. Old Moses and Abraham might be such fools, but modern divines never will; they are too wise and more infidel than I, for I think I could love a God so kind, so condescending as thus to walk, to talk, to eat and drink with his friends Abraham and Moses.

B.—I am almost struck dumb with astonishment; but it is not said that God is a Spirit. Has a spirit, a body?

I.—Are you a spirit?

B.—Yes; and have a body, too. Oh! now I seem to understand glorious old Moses, when he says man was made in the *image* of God—body and spirit!

I.—Moses also states that he had talked with God face to face (face without a body?) but that he wanted to see the face of God in his unshaded glory.—God says no man could see the face of God (in its glory) and live; but he added I will put thee in this cleft in the rock, and as my glory passes by, I will cover thee (thine eyes) with my hand, and when I pass by thou shalt see my *back parts*. Modern pious people and divine say their God has no parts, thus they worship—nothing! They are atheists—too wise and learned are they to worship the God of Moses!

B.—Sir, my senses seem as if steeped in stupefaction; you utterly bewilder me.

I.—Jesus, I think, says his Father has a voice and shape. Paul says, man is not to worship with his head covered, because he was made in the shape of God. God the Father has a person, and Jesus was the express image of it. The God of Jesus and Paul might have a shape and person, but modern divines are too pious and atheistic to worship such a God!

B.—Your premises, are drawn, I must confess, from the plain word of scripture. I see no way of escape from this scathing conclusion.

I.—The God that modern pious people and divines worship they say has no passions. Is love a passion? then God so loved the world, &c. Is jealousy a passion? then Moses says Jehovah is a jealous God. Is wrath a passion? then God swear in his wrath that the rebel Israelites should not enter Canaan. Am I correct in my quotations?

B.—Perfectly so. Sir, you have in this astounding conversation brought strange things to my ears. I never heard a man quote scripture more correctly, and draw deductions more natural and clear. You must have studied the scriptures closely.

I.—If there is any clearness in my arguments drawn from the scriptures, the credit is entirely due, not to my ingenuity or ability, but to the conversation of an intelligent friend, who has been for some time joined to a strange people, called Latter-day Saints, whose doctrines I have been stating to you. Have you ever heard of them?

B.—Oh! I have heard of a man receiving golden plates from an angel, on which the gospel was graven, but it is too marvellous for me.

I.—Too marvellous! not half so marvellous as God's writing with his finger on the plates of stone, and giving them to Moses.

B.—Well; so it is much more marvellous. I did not think of the plates of stone.

I.—Can you inform me what became of those stone plates?

B.—I suppose, after copies of the law had been multiplied, God took the stone plates to heaven, or caused them to be hid up that they might be preserved.

I.—And so the Latter-day Saints say about the golden Plates—a striking coincidence!

B.—Can you inform me where I can learn further of these Latter-day Saints?

I.—I am sorry I cannot but my intelligent friend will, I know, feel great pleasure in doing so. I will take an opportunity to introduce you to him.

B.—Many thanks to you. How strange our meeting, and still more strange that you, an Infidel, should have so completely demolished all my pious pretensions. I long for the time to come when I shall hear from your friend of these strange Latter-day Saints.

I.—Then it would appear you shall not have long to wait, for here he comes. Allow me to introduce you, Mr. Latter-day Saint, to my friend of the Baptist persuasion, who is anxious to know something of the rise and doctrines of the church of Latter-day Saints.

L. D. S.—I shall feel great pleasure in taking your friend to where he shall receive the fullest information as to the rise and doctrines of the church of L. D. S. Our maxims are "Prove all things" "Search the Scriptures." Sir (*turning to the Baptist,*) you inquire the rise of the Church of Latter-day Saints! It owes it origin, like all true churches, to revelation from God, whose august principles are those held by patriarchs, prophets, and apostles—ancient as eternity, immutable as God; principles worthy of Jehovah, consolatory to man, and conformable to scripture and reason.

B.—I feel already preposed in your favor. The conversation I have just held with your Infidel friend has compelled me to acknowledge that modern christianity, with its multiplied divisions, sects and doctrines, is altogether unlike the primitive church described in the New Testament. In fact, he has obliged me to admit, that modern christianity is atheistic, infidelity disguised—a church without ancient gifts, like a body without members mutilated and disfigured! I must abandon the unnatural carricature, but whether shall I fly; I feel the Bible is true, the seal of the eternal is upon it. I have heard without satisfaction all the sects. Oh, that I knew where I could hear of the God of Abraham and the ancient Gospel of Peter and Paul preached, and see the ancient ordinances administered in their simplicity and power!

L. D. S.—And can you no where on earth find, as you say, the God of Abraham worshipped, the ancient gospel preached, and ancient ordinances administered? Then it is high time that God in his mercy should reveal himself and restore the ancient gospel with its powers, gifts, and blessings.

B.—Yes, it would be indeed merciful and kind. I have often thought how it could be done, If some preacher of talent and influence were to preach the ancient gospel, and administer its ordinances, it would be only raising another sect. All would be in vain, unless some man received authority, commission, and revelation from God to preach and administer like Paul. Oh, that such a man were raised up!

L. D. S.—I have to inform you that just such a man was Joseph Smith, and just such authority, commission, and power did he receive, and just such a gospel as Peter and Paul preached did he preach, and just such ordinances did he administer, and just such signs follow, and just such persecutions and slander, as pursued early Saints, have pursued the church of Latter-day Saints, Joseph, the Prophet of the Lord like other prophets finished his course and kept the faith. Modern preachers cried impostor, delusion, and like dogs of hell panted for and shed his blood! To you, as an honest enquirer, I say as Phillip said to Nathaniel, come and see, faith cometh by hearing; the spirit says come; the bride says come, hear, and obey, and your crushed spirit, your disquieted and distressed heart shall know a peace deep and enduring as the throne of God.

B.—Thank you for your invitation. I will come and hear, for saith Solomon he that judgeth a thing before he heareth it is not wise. Farewell.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Childhood's Recollection.

BY FICCIOLA.

Oh! I would fain recall, some glimpses of the past;
That crowd my mem'ry's page, with bright and sombre cast.
Some shades there are so bright, and pleasant to the view,
They charm the eye from off, the lines of darker hue.
As skilful limners touch, their landscapes in the shade,
With darker strokes to make, more bright the light ones made,
And such are incidents, to us in every sphere,
Our darkening clouds but make, the sunshine still more clear.
Oh childhoods happy hour! who hath not dwelt thereon,
In rapt'rous thought, and wished, again to sing its song?
Who hath not wished to tread, where infant feet hath trod?
To trace the childish haunts on the loved native sod,
Who hath not treasured up, some light and trifling word,
That passed the social hearth, or the parental board?
Some stories quaint with mirth, and o'en misfortune's smart,
Are kept in store to feed, the cravings of fond heart,
I've crossed the ocean's width, yes o'er and o'er again,
And traveled o'er the the land, hill, valley and the plain,
I've read me nature's book, it looked to me divine,
And gazed in heaven's face, and worshipped at her shrine,
I've mingled with the proud, and sought me out the meek,
Esteemed I have the great, compassion gave the weak,
The good I've loved right well, but envied not the rich,
I've sought the poor man's hearth, and ask'd me then, of which,
Most happiness to be found?—the proud, the rich?—Ah, no!
I know them well and prov'd, they have the greater woe,
I've loved me cherished friends, and valued learning's lore,
I've sighed me out my griefs, from disappointments sore,
All these but pass me by, like April's wanton showers,
Beneath the magic touch, of childhood's sunny hours
The pleasant home of youth, where thought and being sprung,
The dear loved voice of *her*, who taught my infant tongue,
Oh! Mem'rys magic wand, when wafted o'er the mind,
Its influences sweet, its balmy springs enshrine,
That softens sterner age, and lightens many woes,
With silent whisperings, to ease our panting throes,
Is there a heart on earth, of impenetrable mould,
That can resist its sway, or be by it controlled?
Ah no! o'en be it made, of iron's hardest cast,
It cannot—No! it never can forget the *early past.*

Kanesville, April, 1850.

California is described by Senator Seward, of New York, as "the youthful Queen of the Pacific, in the robes of freedom, gorgeously inlaid with gold."

A correspondent of a New York paper states that gold in considerable quantities has been discovered in Lower California, and that reports to this effect have induced the natives of that country, who went northward, to return home.

WHERE IS THE WILDERNESS.—At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty-five years afterwards it was Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. Last year it was in Minesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska, and around the Lake of the Woods.

The Union.

The following beautiful passage is from a Fourth of July oration, delivered at Charleston, in 1809, by the late Thomas S. Grimke then a very young man:

The American who can look forward with calmness to the day of seperation, must be more or less than a man. He must be the victim of ambition, or corruption; a deluded enthusiast, or a prophet of good, which the most sanguine dare not hope, and the keen eyed statesman cannot foresee. Thenceforward the American eagle shall drop the olive-branch of peace, and grasp only the arrows of war. The hand which writes the declaration of disunion, shall feel the blood curdle in his veins; and the tongue which reads it to the world, shall stiffen in the act. The mountains that divide us, shall be "the dark mountains of death," and the streams that flow between, like the waters of Egypt, shall be turned into blood.

The good man needs no recommendation but his deeds.

Take the First Step.

If you are ever to be anything you must make a beginning; and you must make it yourself. The world is getting too practical to help drones, and push them along, when there is a busy hive of workers who, if anything, live too fast. You must lift up your own feet, and if you have a pair of clogs on which clatter about your heels, they will soon be worn off and left behind on the dusty path-way. Mark out the line which you prefer; let truth be the object glass—honesty the surveying chain—and eminence the level with which you lay out your field; and thus prepared, with prudence on one arm and perseverance on the other, you need fear no obstacle. Do not be afraid to take the first step. Boldness will beget assurance, and the first step will bring you so much nearer the second. But if your first step break down, try again. It will be surer and safer by the trial. Besides if you never move, you will never know your own power. A man standing still and declaring his inability to walk, without making the effort, would be a general laughing stock; and so morally, is the man in our opinion, who will not test his own moral and intellectual power, and then gravely assures us that he has "no genius," or "no talent," or "no capacity." A man with seeing eyes keeping them shut and complaining that he cannot see! The trumpeter of his own imbecility!

EXCUSE FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH.—Overslept myself. Could not dress in time. Too cold. Too hot. Too windy. Too wet. Too damp. Too cloudy. Don't feel disposed. No other time to myself. Look over my drawers. Put my papers to rights. Letters to write to my friends. Mean to take a walk. Going to ride. Tied to business six days in a week. No fresh air but on Sundays. Can't breathe in church always so full. Feel a little chilly. Feel very, very lazy. Expect company to dinner. Got a headache. New bonnet not come home. Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs. Got a new novel, must be returned Monday morning. Wasn't shaved in time. Don't like a liturgy, always praying for the same thing. Doesn't like extempore prayer—doesn't know what's coming. Don't like singing without music, makes me nervous. Can't sit in a draft of air—windows or doors opened in summer. Stove so hot in winter always got a headache. Can't bear an extempore sermon, too frothy. Dislike a written sermon, too prosing. Nobody to-day but our minister, can't always listen to the same preacher. Don't like strangers. Can't keep awake when at church. Fell asleep last time I was there, shan't risk it again. Mean to inquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as church. Will publish the result.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—God hath sent some angels into the world, whose office is to refresh the sorrow of the poor, and to strengthen the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have, than that we should bring joy to our brother? that the tongue should be turned with heavenly accents, and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as comfort and joy, to begin to break out from the prison of his sorrows at the door of sighs and tears, and by little melt into showers and refreshments this is glory to thy voice and employment fit for the brightest angel.

So have I seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up with the images of death, and the colder breath of the north, and then the waters break from their enclosures, and melt with joy, and run in useful channels; and the flies do rise from their little graves in walls, and dance awhile in the air, to tell their joy is within, and that the great mother of creatures will open the stock of their new refreshment, become useful to mankind, and sing praises to her Redeemer; so is the heart of a sorrowful man, under the discourses of a wise comforter; he breaks from the despair of the grave, and fetters and chains of sorrow; he blesses God, and He blesses thee, and he feels his life returning; for to be miserable is death, but nothing is life but the comforter. God is pleased with no music below so much as in the thanksgiving songs of relieved widows, of supported orphans, of rejoicing, comforted and thankful persons.

Benefit your Friends that they may love you more dearly; benefit your enemies, that they at last may also become your friends.

FASAIONABLE MANNERS.—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who though versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or of cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture; and gracefulness in every position; not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is very fine; but what I want is the heat and gaiety of social intercourse---the frankness that spreads animation around it---the eye that speaks effability to all that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text, "Be courteous," and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wirebound system of misery and constraint. ---[Dr. Chalmers.

Some think that if nature had designed a man to be a drunkard, he would have been constructed like a churn, so that the more he drank, the firmer he would stand.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY, 15, 1850.

Is there Good or Evil about to Come on the Land!

The Children of Israel were fed on Manna from Heaven while they journeyed in the wilderness; but they soon became cloyed with it and wanted flesh; when Lo! and behold, Quails came in clouds and in flocks into the Camp of Israel—were caught and eaten by the people; and while the flesh was yet in their mouths, the Lord cursed it, and as the reward of their murmurings thousands fell in the wilderness, as it were in a day.

Has not God blessed our land and country with rain, sunshine, and fruitful seasons ever since we were a nation? The people of America have had plenty to eat, and the very best things that Heaven and Earth could give. But they wanted Gold, and have murmured because they could not have all they desired of it. At length, the temple of the God of this world is opened to admit his worshipers that they may pay their devotions to him in his golden paradise. Thousands upon thousands turn their backs upon the common gifts of Providence, despise the products of the soil when compared with the products of the mines. The true God has heard the murmurings of the people—saw that they lightly esteemed h is common favors, though like water, the more needed, and has determined to give them the desire of their hearts, even gold to the full, and with-hold those comforts, and necessary gifts that have been so lightly esteemed: such as plenty of wheat, corn, beef, pork and the great variety of fruits and vegetables which are so necessary to life and happiness.

We do not desire to prophecy evil; but these are some of our reflections. Many are going after gold who already have an abundance of the good things of life, if we may judge from their appearance. With a competency, then, at home; yea! an abundance: why will you leave that wife and those little children, an aged father and mother, and those sisters and force your way through famine, through a savage wilderness country where the pistol and the bowie-knife are the supreme law of the land in many cases? Has a strange fatality inspired you with moral strength sufficient to break all these ties, brodst all these obstacles to find perhaps a *golden grave* in the temple of the God of this world? The mysterious rapping of departed spirits, the contention and threatened dissolution of the political ties that have bound the country together—fire and plague, murder and crime increasing in the land—the golden treasures opened, frost and cold so severe about the middle of May that the heaviest winter clothing is needed—The forest trees as bare as in December—corn worth three dollars a bushel, and little or none at that price—and cries of the blood of martyrs going up on high, bespeak, in our opinion, no particular good upon the land! Yet while one plank of the old ship floats, we will cling to it.

Counsel.

It is our advice to our friends abroad, whose circumstances, will permit it, to come to this place and winter here, provided they have the means to do it, if they cannot come sooner, and then they may be ready to go early to the valley in the spring. If they are not able to go to the valley, they can remain here and cultivate the richest soil in the world, the products of which will command as high a price as the same will bring in any part of the Union. Take the Guardian and pay for it, and you will get all the information from this point and also from the Salt Lake, that will be of interest to you. Those who stop here, should have teams and farming utensils suitable for farming.

Keg Creek Mills.

About 18 miles South of Kanesville, Messrs, Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., keep constantly on hand meal, flour, chopped feed for horses, and also bran. These mills are certainly a valuable acquisition to the facilities of this county for the outfitting of emigrants to the west, and the county in the immediate vicinity of said mills is a beautiful and healthy one, being of the richest soil, and having as good timber and water as any other portion of country on this frontier. If any man wishes to invest capital in the most valuable property in this frontier County, he can purchase said mills, (as we hear they are for sale,) or he may purchase claims of the most valuable farming land in all the Pottawatamie purchase. There are many valuable claims for sale in various parts of the county; and whoever wishes to secure valuable gold mines without going to California, had better secure these claims, and go to raising corn, wheat, potatoes, oats and hay, all of which bring the highest prices at your own doors. Enquire at this office for the most valuable property.

Conference.

The adjourned Conference will meet and conclude its business on Sunday next 10 o'clock A. M., on the same ground where it was on Sunday, the 7th ult.

Elders Orson Pratt from Liverpool, and Wilford Woodruff from Boston, Mass., with many other elders from the East, are expected to be present.

Bow of Promise.

Mr. Joseph Smith, when alive, said that none need fear a general famine while they could see the rain-bow in the clouds. That was a sure indication of seed time and harvest; but, continued he, when the bow disappears, or when it is not seen, look for famine and distress. Who has seen the bow in 1850? We have not; yet we should be pleased to see it. But let no farmer slacken his hand in putting in seed, though clouds, frost, cold and dry weather cast a present gloom over your prospects. Do your duty, and trust to a wise and merciful Providence to bless your labors.

We are requested to say that Wm. O. Clark and company arrived here on Friday last in good health.

Signs of the Weather and of the Times.

It is now the tenth day of May, and there is little or no grass yet. The season has been very dry and cold; and our hopes and anticipations of an early Spring are blasted. From ten to fifteen thousand California Emigrants have been quartered here from a month to six weeks, with nearly twice the number of horses, mules, oxen and cows; and the consequences are, that our hay and grain, of every kind, sort, and description have been called out by very extravagant prices, and consumed by the great and unexpected rush of emigration. Our County is almost as bare of provisions as were the fields of Egypt of vegetation after the swarms of locusts had passed through. Gold is very good, but gold without bread is of little use.

What means all this rush and this commotion? Is it like the rustling of the leaves, like the waving of the forests, like the moving of the waters by an invisible power (the wind) just before the storm breaks with full fury upon us? Is it possible that the ship "UNION" whose flag has proudly floated on every sea and shed its brilliancy on the crest of the passing billow,—that has inspired admiration at home and commanded respect abroad, is it possible that the officers on board are about to mutinize, and to run this proud craft directly upon the black reefs of slavery? God save the vessel! "Dont give up the ship."

A storm, with thunder and lightning, may purify the atmosphere; but when it increases to a tempest or hurricane, then beware of devastation and woe!

Indians.

We should think that our citizens would learn, after they lose a few more horses, wagon covers, and tools out of their shops, that it was not good policy to keep them about here, to shake hands with them and give them countenance and encouragement to come on this side. Whenever they do come, there is almost invariably something stolen; and none have spirit enough to clear them out unless bro. Hyde will personally lead out. We have told you your duty, which was, if you have any thing to give them, send it to them upon their own side, suffer them not to lurk about among you. If you do this you will do your duty to yourselves and to community. Yet if you are not disposed to do it, but harbor them about you, and shake hands with them, do not whine about us or complain if they steal the shirt off your back. Do your duty and you will soon be clear of them.

If our friends at home and abroad who know themselves to be in arrears for the Guardian, will have the goodness to pay or remit to us the money, they will confer a special favor upon us, as we wish to raise all the money we can before the last trains leave for the Valley. We have no particular cause of complaint; but we have cause to return our grateful thanks to the majority of our subscribers, for their punctuality in paying up their liabilities to this office, and thus proving their good wishes towards us, and showing their anxiety for our success in the enterprize which we have undertaken.

Suffering on the Plains.

It is more than one month since the first companies of Californians started out upon the plains from this point. They, as well as we, judged that there would be plenty of grass by this time on the entire route, but the season has been so unusually backward, that there is no grass yet, and the grain of the Emigrants on the plains, particularly that of the first companies, must be exhausted. Great suffering and sacrifice of teams will be unavoidable. Indeed! unless there is grass very soon, none will be able to go to the mines by the overland route this year, in our opinion. All calculations concerning grass, based upon the experience of former years, are completely frustrated. We are, therefore, forced into silence about making any further calculations as to the propriety of starting out on the plains, at any given time

W. McClennan, Esq.

This gentleman was at this place, from Nauvoo, Ills., during the latter part of this last winter in pursuit of a horse and buggy that he claimed was stolen, or in some way taken without leave. He found the buggy and the person who took it, or the one who was supposed to have taken it. He took the buggy into his possession and sold or traded it to Mr. Kelting, and might have taken the person who had it, if he had been disposed. The reason of our publishing this is, that we were informed that Esq. L. stated in Nauvoo, on his return, that he did not get the buggy, but that we could tell all about it. We do not know that that gentleman made any such statements; but if he did, he well knows the opposite to be true. The buggy was the property of a German Doctor in Nauvoo. Esq. L. said he had a writ for the person who took it away. We have never been written to upon the subject, neither have we received any money to find it. The buggy was found and sold to Mr. Kelting for Fifty Dollars by Esq. McLennan. We have just spoken to Mr. K. about it, and he says it is exactly so.

Decision.

How many are there that are indifferent about putting in a crop this spring, because they indulge the hope that some body will help them to go to the Valley; or that circumstances may turn so favorably that they can go, and therefore are not anxious about planting and sowing.

If men are disposed to let the spring pass without putting in a crop, whether they go to the Valley or not, if they are in any way situated to do it, they cannot expect to prosper if they go, or if they stay. Such persons must not calculate to be helped by the Bishop.

Though the season is cold and dry, let no hand faulter, neither be distrustful. Plant and sow in faith, and ask for rain to refresh the earth.

The decision of the high council is, for those who have claims to sell, to put them at a fair honorable price; not sell them at a sacrifice unless it is to a poor brother; and let this determine who ought to emigrate from this place, even those who can sell at a fair price. If all sell that can, at any price, and go to the Valley, they will take nearly all the teams there are in the county, and leave the multitude with only about one yoke of oxen to seven or eight families.

Singular.

Why will men cleave to a dishonest and wicked person, a person who is believed to be guilty of fraudulent transactions. One who has expressed his fears of being arrested? A man who is willing to practice fraud for the sake of gain? Why will men cleave to such a character? Because their thirst for gain benumbs their sense of honesty and uprightness, and they prove that birds of a feather flock together; and that they are willing to glory in their shame. Now let these men renounce all allegiance with such dishonest and fraudulent characters; or be justly branded with the same odium, and go down until they feel that it is hard to "kick against the pricks."

Indians on the Plains.

The Emigrants hear very strange accounts frequently about the Indians robbing and killing some parties of Californians in advance on the plains: but we are confident that no such occurrences have taken place. The Indians will commit no depredations upon any company that attend to their own business, keep a watchful eye upon their horses and mules at night, and who observe a proper decorum and discipline during the day on their march. If Emigrants have any thing that they can spare, and are disposed to give the Indians something they can do so, but do not admit them into your camps by day or by night. Your gifts and benefits to them should be all voluntary, and you need pay no attention, further than you like, to any paper they may present you. Diligence and fidelity in your guards at night, firmness and decision in your intercourse with them by day, coupled with a dignified generosity extended to them without your camps, will insure your safety from their depredations while you pass through their country.

Elder Jacob Gibson and his Company from Philadelphia, arrived here, all well, a few days ago. Many Emigrants are flocking here from all quarters. Some to remain here and some for Salk Lake.

Information Wanted.

A little girl now some seven or eight years old whose name if Keeler, is with some person in Pottawatamie County. Her father is at the Salt Lake Valley John Herret, deceased, was her mother's brother. The mother died in Nauvoo Illinois. Any person who can give information of the present residence of the little girl will receive the gratitude of enquiring friends—who wish to benefit the child.

Warning.

We again warn our citizens against buying horses at auction, and against buying them of strangers. There are two or three stolen horses that have been traded off in this town, and the real owners have come after them. A word to the wise is sufficient, but the simple must learn by the things they suffer.

The Saint Louis Republican of May 3d, in copying from the St. Joseph Gazette concerning the high prices of produce here, tells the truth. At the beginning of the Emigration this spring, Corn sold at from 25 to 30 cents per bushel—Flour from $2.50 to $3.00 per hundred and other things in like proportion. The continued increase and influx of Emigrants gradually raised the price of Corn to $3.00 per bushel—Flour from 6 to 7 dollars per hundred and every other eatable for man and beast in like proportion. This is decidedly the most eligible geographical point for the Emigration to make to on this frontier. It is far up in the "*healthy north*; and St. Joseph should not complain, though we have had, still have, and will have, in all, more than three thousand teams, perhaps four thousand, and fifteen or twenty thousand men quartered here for six weeks. If these swell the prices of produce, the tendency of money is down stream, and Saint Joseph has the first hand in the purse as it passes along. The experience of this season, will give to the farming interest an impetus that it has never had before. Next year, if we are favored with a fruitful season, we will try to sell every thing as cheap as they will in Saint Joseph. Farmers, do your duty, and you will probably reap a sure reward. There is little or no grass yet. Vegetation is certainly one month later than it was ever known to be before since the country was settled by white people. This we cannot be responsible for. If grass had grown at the usual time, we should have had grain plenty for all that came and for ourselves also, and that too at a moderate price. If the people below think that we are extorting, let them just ship up here a lot of flour, corn, oats, bacon, and every thing else that they think we sell too high, and in so doing take the speculation off our hands, reduce the price of produce, and mercifully relieve that class of our citizens who get their bread by their daily labor. It will administer that kind of rebuke to us that will not awaken our indignation, but our gratitude.

Caution.

Those men who have gone abroad on missions, and have borrowed money and given references for payment where they had no right, and have thereby involved good and upright people in distress, and have left their friends to bear the dishonor of their loose and heedless transactions, had better return forthwith: for they will do no good whither they go. Their way will be hedged up,—the spirit of their mission and calling will depart from them, and if they cease not such operations, they will be forced to return in disgrace, dishonor, and with the cordial displeasure of good men upon their heads.

Men who are sent to preach the Gospel should live by the gospel, and that servant whose eye is single in the discharge of his high and holy duties, will not lack for what is needful.

We say to every such character who thus mistakes his errand, your mission will prove your snare. He that is not faithful in the unrighteous mammon, or in temporal things, cannot, with safety, be entrusted with spiritual things. Let no man feel hurt at this, or think that it means him if he knows he is clear. The experience of this Church for the last twenty years, proves our statements true.

The Montesquion Case.

The Union says: On the opening of the Court, the jury in the Montesquion Case announced through their foreman that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They also asked, as we are informed, for further instruction. Judge Colt is represented to have said, that if they had arrived at, or should arrive at a verdict with regard to one of the accused, and be in doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the other, they could deliver the verdict found.

When the court again opened at three o'clock, the jury did not come forward, one of the members being seriously ill. It is understood, however, that no verdict has been found. We learn from good authority that they stand seven for acquittal, and five for conviction, in reference to both of the accused.

AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—One hundred and thirty-six of the most prominent firms in New York have addressed a memorial to the United States Senate, praying that Congress will grant permission to thirty seamen to volunteer as the crew for Mr. Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The heart of a generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage, and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, and burieth them in her bosom and produceth nothing.

From the Plains.

The news received from Fort Kearney and those emigrants who started early in April, taking with them forage to last their stock from ten to twenty days, are very discouraging; many have returned to the States to wait for grass and recruit teams; others, who have continued on their journey, have to keep their stock alive by giving them flour and meal, which was intended for the men. All the teams must be very much reduced, and many will be broken down and give out before they travel many hundred miles. Of those who left early, we expect to hear will meet with great hardships and suffering. The grass is not yet grown.—[Adventure.

FROM FORT KEARNEY.—A small detachment arrived at St. Joseph on Monday week, having left Ft. Kearney on the 22d ult. They report that the first trains of emigrants passed that post three weeks since, and that they met a great number on the road. When they left the Fort there was not any grass. They bring no news, other than the following notice from Major Chilton, commanding at Ft. Kearney, which he forwarded for the benefit of emigrants, with a request that it be published:

"As mis-apprehension may generally prevail respecting the possibility of obtaining supplies at Forts Kearney and Laramie, emigrants are informed that no supplies can be obtained at those posts—there being an insufficiency for the troops in consequence of non arrival of stores intended for their use.

R. H. CHILTON,
Bt. Maj. U. S. A. Com'd'g.
Ft. Kearney, O. R., April 22, 1850.

North Wind!

A cold North wind has blown for the last month, almost incessantly; and it is now (May 10th.) almost like a keen March wind—dry and cold.

We have received the speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois on the territorial question, also the speech of Hon. J. P. Walker of Wisconsin, on the "Compromise Resolutions;" also the speech of Hon. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, "on the state of the Union. &c." These gentlemen have our thanks for such favors.

For the Guardian.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, MAY 9, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—

Dear Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to announce to a large circle of friends my safe arrival at this place, and also that of my company. This, in my humble opinion, is a much better starting point than St. Joseph or Independence.—Most of the emigrants start from this point. Our health is extremely good, perhaps never better. We have been in fine spirits ever since we left home; for all before us is bright with the sunshine of hope. May it ever be so. We shall leave this place for the plains in a few days; not alone, but with a large company of iron hearted, undaunted spirits, whose unyielding wills are calculated to lead them on until they are brought to participate to some extent in their golden dreams. I do not wish to be understood that all possess these characteristics; for we are aware that there are many of the reverse. These will undoubtedly return, as many have done already. The weather is most delightful.—Vegetation begins to show itself in all its virgin beauty and loveliness. The gentle zephyrs of spring that glide so gracefully o'er the earth, are refreshing both to man and beast. All nature seems to rejoice again at the prospect of being clothed in her best attire. The feathered songsters warble their harmonious notes in unison with nature's choicest lyre, while the propitious smiles of Providence are calculated to enable us to look to him as the grand source of all these blessings. We Californians, do therefore rejoice in view of the glittering prospect before us, while at the same time we do most heartily tender our sincere thanks to those who have assisted us in this great enterprise. Adieu.

Yours most Respectfully,
W. J. LUSK

REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE — PLAN OF AGREEMENT. — The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the Compromise Committee have agreed upon the following propositions, submitted by Mr. Clay:

1st. California to be admitted as a State with her present boundaries.

2d. New Mexico and Utah are to have territorial governments, without any reference to slavery whatever.

3d. The right of Texas to be divided into four additional States, with or without slavery, as the people within them may desire, whenever there is a sufficient population, is to be fully recognised.

4th. The boundary between Texas and New Mexico is to be adjusted agreeably to the line and plan laid down in Mr. Clay's resolutions.

5th. The right of the south to have their fugitive slaves delivered up, is to be strongly and emphatically declared.

6th. The slave trade in the District of Columbia is to be abolished.

Some difficulty was experienced with regard to Mr. Webster and Phelps, but it is said they finally agreed to support a report based upon these principles.

☞ The Chickisaw Indians who boast that they have never imbrued their hands with the blood of white men; and express the highest reverence for the memory of the Father of his country, have contributed $200 towards the erection of the National Washington Monument. Truly, "the poor Indian, whose untutored mind, sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind," has a nature susceptible of the finest feeling of humanity and a heart open to kindness when kindly treated, but revengeful to the last degree when injured or oppressed.

Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, died in Washington City, on the Morning of the 13th ult., after an illness of two days. Campbell was a Whig in politics, and a citizen of Virginia.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Iowa.—Truman B Tripp, G E Cole, Leander V Loomis, Green Yarnell, J D Walworth, A J Loomis, B R Skinner, Morgan Hart J C Smith, John Fern, Chandler W Ellsworth, A P Henderson, Alfred C Loveridge, James Crippen, Moses Greeno, Wm W Hollenbec, Benjamin Caffee, Wm Gillman, Abraham Agnew, H G Creary, H C Terrell, H K Terrell, John Newton, Anderson Pike, Washington Williams, Wm P Wells, Jerome Dutton, L D Dutton, Wm H Rockafellar, John Gilliland, Sam'l McWilliams, James Widener, Francis Moxley.

From Illinois—James Hillman, T H Underwood, W P Teats, M D, Columbus S Marshall, A S Whitaker, J T Nelson, John M Mescroll, Theodore Tuley, Edwin Ray, Daniel Pike, Homer Lewis, Nathan R Rosseter, Wm C Barnes, Joseph Stites, Asahel Hays, Jr., Wm L Abbitt, Wm L Stewart, B P Greenwood, Jeremiah Mabie, John Murphy, Thomas Gregory, Hollis Newton, Jr., Simon Emmet, D G Shottenkirk, Wm A J Pierce, Hugh B Taylor, John Rose, Daniel Brown, Joseph R Strickler, Joseph Ganson, Francis Trail, Evan Rea, Benjamin W Reynolds, William Callahan, Jacob Troxell, Merriman Gaston Samuel Gillam, George W Yager, C Sackeider, Phineas Sherman, Columbus Hosley, John Phalen, Howard Houghton, Theodore Jones, Jesse Kingsbury, Wm Kingsbury, E D Butler, E A Shirley, J C Chapman, Edwin Harvey Lord, Sam'l McMullen, Henry Parris, Hezekiah Bruce, G W Hutchison, S H Herryford, Ezekiel Spicer, Isaac H Mason, Wm Day, Albert Thomas, Isem Atkison, John B Baker, Theodore Graham, James Matson, Charles Graham, Charles Jewitt, J J Whitney, Nathan Ellis, James A King, S Pinkham, S W Boynton, Joseph B Tuttle, Jeudidiah Hubbard, J W Lakue & Co., Walter Johnson & Co., Amos Lyon, John Rahn, Hiram Blackman, John Hart, Bryon W McKinstry.

From Indiana.—W Magary, James Irwin, John Oliver, Asa Haynes, A D Follett, F Flanders, A P Tibbetts, Newton Nye, David C Lewis, Hiram Mendenhall, Amos Mendenhall.

From Wisconsin—Dow C Barry, Wm Bloxham, Isaac Allcock, Samuel Howard, Wm F Davis, Dr S L Grow, George Jones, B C Baker, W D Trnax, Dr John Louse, C M Washburn, Charles T Ross, Edwin D Robbins, George Biglow, Jacob J Brower, Frank Luck, Wm O'Moore, Wm McPherson, Wm Howe, Jeremiah Sanborn, Nathan B Ellis, David Miller, J Hollenbeck, John Hay, P McDonnell, Joseph Stone, Charles Orvis, Lossell Streeter, Chas L Durban, Augustus Barnet, L H Thompson, G D Jenks, L O Whitman, Wm Chroviston, B M Soule, Joseph M Simmons, Henry Saunders, James L Reynolds, Oscar S Higbee, James Ashworth.

From Michigan.—Hiram Hamilton, A Rodenbough, James P Hanna, Caleb P Wray, J J Hardy, Jonathan Engle, J M Wells, Wm Engle, John Barker, Ira Goodrich, George Hossler, Isaac D Giddings, Wm H Millard, Moray T Speer, S W Denton, Wm A Gibbs, Frederick Plummer, W K Conger, Wm H Millard, J C Morley, L C Taylor, Orlando Freeland.

From Ohio.—Cyrus Delano, Robert McGavren, James Vance, Abraham Agnew. Samuel Kirtland.

From Virginia.—John Stephenson.

From New York—Alonzo L Niblack, L F Thompson, M D Abbott.

From Pennsylvania—J H Krause, Jonathan Chatburn.

From Massachusetts.—Marshall Curtis.

From Maryland.—Stephun Muhony.

Chicago Excelsior Company.

H Emmons, J C Frisbie, J Parker, P Reinhart, P H Newton.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

Birmingham Emigrating Company.

This company commanded by Captain C L Mors; Hiram Barns, 1st Lieut.; Clement Wood, 2d Lieut; Andrew Loomis, 3d Lieut.; E D Skinner, Secretary; David Lowry, Chaplain, and Joseph C Specs, Wagon Master, left this point Monday the 6th inst., for the Gold Mines. The following is a list of Members, comprising the company:

Hiram Barns, E D Skinner, Charles D Skinner, William L Plaskett, J S Culbertson, Rosetta Culbertson, Barnet Barnes, Jonas Speelman, Seaton L Harness, Jacob Griffith, D H Lowry, Amelia Lowry, Abel Butt, Frederick Peckham, Samuel Perrine, Clement Wood, Reason Barns, Abner Loomis, Jefferson Baird, Joseph C Specs, Joseph W Gale, Joseph Huey, Catharine Huey, Zenos Carter, J J Caldwell, B F Sandford, Samuel Martin, Jonathan Sage, J Bickford, Wm Bennett, Barnet Barnes, E B Winner,

The Extract Company.

The above named company from Waukegan Lake, County Illinois, commanded by Captain Geo Ferguson, left this place on the 6th inst., to cross the Plains, in good health and spirits. The following persons are members:

Pownell Munson, Sec'y.; W R Defrase, Henry F Porter, J W Ellis, Pat Cary, M J Southwick, Moses Chatbourn, O F Noble, Daniel Adams, Henry Nellis, Edward Gorman, Wm McLean, Wm Shuhan, L G Farnham, R Willard, Delosi Campbell, Alex B Ferguson, B H Dickinson, V S Andrews, H P Hires, John W Sherwood.

Mutual Protection Company, No. 1.

This company under the command of Capt. E M Downs, left this point to cross the Missouri river, on Monday the 6th inst., for the Great Eldorado of the West. The following is a list of members:

E M Downs, Joseph Prentiss, Sec'y.; F B Kloecher, Wm Kaser, Robert T Lawton, John Hall, R Hencock, R Ostrander, R West, John Griudell, John Sloan, Abraham, Ratan, Stephen Graham, Jno M Knott, Jas E Sheffield, Sam'l Sloan, C M Bovard, Wm Wickham, Thos Calderwood, Wm H Shattuck, G G Blanchard.

Union Packing Company.

The above named company from Michigan and Iowa, crossed the Missouri river on the 8th inst. The following gentlemen are members:

Leroy Gurther, Capt.; George Allen, Lieut.; W H Spencer, Clerk,; Isaiah Bradford, David Kendall, Otis C Thompson, Leonard Thompson, C E Johnson, P S Derbyshire, J J Hummer, H S Sperry, A Rodenbough, Erie Potter, A Matoon, Faulkner Gurthrie, F H Hughs.

Quincy Company.

This company was organised at Kanesville 13th inst., under the Supervision of Joel Emery, Chairman. William Masters was elected Captain; James G. Orr, 1st. Lieut; Jas Evans 2d. They intend leaving this point to cross the river at date.

MEMBERS—Wm Billings, Wm Masters, T W Goodwyn, Sen., T W Goodwyn, Jr., F S P Catherwood, Joel Emery, J B Hicks, Nelson Strickland, Jas Evans, Jas A King, J J Whitney, Chancy Hosier, Thos Cross, Joseph Watty, George Knight, F G Johnston, Job Valentine, Walter Emery, V Blakeslee, Jas G Orr, Henry Miller, T S Emery.

California Banner Company.

The above named company left this point to cross the Missouri river on Thursday, 9th inst., for California, in good healt and spirits, and commanded by the following gentlemen: Joseph L. Derbin, Louisa County, Iowa, Captain; W H R Thomas, do do, Lieut.; Marvel Wheelock, do do, Inspector of teams and Wagon Master; Wm. Colton, do do., Secretary; Eli Fite, Leonard Cobinson, John Parris, Jas Lamb, H. C Marvel, Committee of Arrangements.

MEMBERS—Jas B Milligan, Mark Carson, John Schelleg, John Donahoe, David Gregory, Sam'l Stephens, Harris Howey, Robt Marshall, Geo Anson, Henry May, James Warnstaff, A D Hurley, John Hunt, Wm Egan, J Homer, Stephen Barr Michael Wion, P M Bird, Francis Gulling, Sohn Stoddard, Philander Barton, James Ray, Albert Paschal, Gustavus Jones, Robt Nixon, Henry Haight.

Social Band of Liberty.

The above Company is mostly from Lewis and Clarke co., Missouri, left on Tuesday last to cross the River and the Plains, all well.

OFFICERS.—Captain John Devilbiss, Patrick McDermott Wagon Master, Andrew Devilbiss Secretary.

COMMITTEE.—Lewis Dufriead, John McCann, Carles Hobbs, Robert Bennett, Samuel Cellers.

MEMBERS.—Nathan Cellars, Virgil Quiry, Bernard Brogan, Mansel Burton, Harmon Little, Michael McCan, J. W. Maddox, James P. Jones, Thomas K. White, Richard Gaines, Edward Rooke, George Browning, Henry Bennet, Patrick Daily, William Findley, Waller Easley, J. H. Williams, Elias A. Johnson, W. A. McPherson.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Cutler Company.

We the undersigned officers and members of said Company crossed the Missouri River at Bethelem; on Monday April 22d, moved to Council Grove about 8 miles to camp, excellent wood and water. We found it about 20 miles from Bethelem to the Government Road, excellent road and well supplied with wood and water for Camping; Capt. R. C. Petty pilotted us, and we made our road and traveled about 25 miles the first day. We would say to California Emigrants to cross where they please, but if we were to cross again we should cross at Bethelehem.

L. K. Cutler Captain, D. Smith 1st Lieutenant, E. Chapman 2d Lieutenant, John W. Shapper Secretary; Edwin Grieve, Wm. Jolly, M. L. Shook, Timothy Milarhy, Ira Giltner, F. H. Dodge, Miles B. Dodge, David Jolly; Charles Leeland, Jacob Rase, Wm. Johnston, Geo. H Hall, Miles Tyrel, Albert Pickering, B. Dodge, John Baker, Geo J. Nives, Richard Barney, Wm. H. Baker, Saml. T. Baker, Richard Robinson, Lemuel Huston, Henry Kelner, Samuel Parker, Wm. Scovill, L. C. Dow, Wm. Chaddock, Oliver Camp, Elijah Camp, Wm. Camp, Dr. Samuel Houston, Owen Ruble, Nathaniel Brown, Wm. White, John Giler, Jas. J. Fairbanks, Joseph P. Webster, A. Dewel, Orin Gray, Charles D. Wickox, Martin Millet, Harrison Brown, Moses Dane, Christopher Bennett, John Metts, Sidney Sutherland, Silus Sutherland, Mason Sutherland, Wm. Scovill, James P. Webster, Chas. D. Hicker, Philip Carnon, Wm. Chaddock.

JOHN W. SHAPPER, Sec.

April 22d, 1850.

MOB AT MILWAUKIE.—There was another riot at Milwaukie, on the 3d. A number of the Germans tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail, a fellow countryman, for mal-treating his wife.

FIREMEN'S RIOTS.—Three firemen's riots came off at Baltimore on 1st. inst. Several persons were seriously injured, and a hose carriage was thrown into the dock.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since May 1, 1850.

W H L Wallace, Ottawa, Ill., 50 cents; Hon. Francis Springer, Wapello, Iowa, $2 00; F M VanLeuven, Linden, Mo., $2 00; Thomas Caster. Millersburg, Ohio, 50 cents; Miss Jane Stephenson, Charlestown Va., 50 cents; Calvin Beebe, Nichtenabotna, $1 00; Benjamin Wight, Centreville N. Y. $1 00; Mrs. F W Fenn, Hartland P. O. Wis., 50 cents; Francis M Kenney, Mineral Point Wis., $1 00; Mrs. Mary Moore, Raymod, Wis., $1 00; Adoph Heath, Port Gibson, Miss., $2 00; Nathan Parish, Sockotts Harbor, N. Y., 50 cents; William J Cox, Oregon, Mo., 50 cents; William A. Barton, Hollisters Mill, Mo., $1 00; J T White, Oregon, Mo., $2 00; Henry Rushton, 43 Cherry Street, Mass., $1 00; Nathan Eldridge, West Barwick, do, $4 00; Charles Byard, Boston, do, $2,00; Nathan Staten, Fall River, do, $1 00; Thomas Proctor, Marble Head, do, $2 00; John M Adams, Wilkinsonville, do, $2 00; Anny C Aldrich, Northbridge, do, $1 00; Mary F Bennet, Northbridge, do, $2 00; Abigal Gloyd, Commington, do, $2,00; John Myres, Otumwa, Iowa, $2 00; Solomon Mack, Gilsam, N. Hampshire, $2 00; Thomas Farmer, McKissicks, Iowa, $1 25; James A King, Quincy, Ill., 50 cents; Jeremiah Hunt, Menasha, Wis., $1 00; Cyprian Marsh, Pisga, Iowa, $1 00; Benjamin F Baker, Boston, Mass., $2 00; Thomas Burbank, East Bradford, Mass., $1 00; John Sirrine, New York, $2 00; Walker Lewis, Lowell, Mass., $2 00; Mrs. Caroline C. Lusk, Goodrick, Mich., 50 cents; James W Phippen, Akron, N. Y., 50 cents; Jacob Gibson, Philadelphia, Penn., $11 00; E S Cummings, S. Bristol, Wis., 50 cents.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1850.

The Market for produce and groceries has declined a little since our last quotations, we forbear giving quotations untill the market becomes a little more settled.

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Valley by the editor on Sunday, the 5th, Inst., Mr. LEWIS WHITESIDES to Miss SUSANNAH PERKINS both of this County.

On Saturday evening last in this town by the Editor, Mr. WILLIAM G. HOWARD, formerly of Kentucky, to Mrs. MARY CATHARINE SHERRATT, both of this place.

Youth and beauty never fade,
Where the lamp of virtue shines,
Where affection feels no shade,
There the ivy wreath entwines.

At Pisga on Wednesday 17th ult., by Elder Cyprian Marsh, Mr. LEVI O. A. COLVIN to Miss MARY ANN DAVIS, both of this County.

We wish this newly married couple length of days, and the enjoyments of this world.

In Coonville Precinct, on May 9th, by Elder Joseph W. Coolidge, Mr. HENRY O'NEIL to Miss EUNICE ELLEN THOMAS all of Coonville.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROPE WALK.

MR JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.

Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t*.

$3,00 REWARD.

STRAYED from Kanesville, a Brindle Cow, branded W. S. on the horn, large white bag, white streak on her back bone, the lower end of her tail white, she probably has a calf by her side. Whoever will return her to the subscriber or give information of her whereabouts, will receive the above reward.

ABRAHAM CHADWICK.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.—1t

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds	N O Sugar;	20 sacks	Rio Coffee.
20 bbls	S H Molasses;	50 bushels	White Beans;
20 do	Whisky;	20 half chests	tea;
3 do	Brandy;	2000 lbs	Rope;
2 do	Wine;	12 tons	iron.
200 do	Superfine Flour.		

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

The remains of Mr. Campbell, late Clerk of the House, accompanied by his son, and Hon. J. Anderson, of Tenn., left yesterday for Nashville. His funeral sermon was preached in the House.

J. C. Walker, the present reading Clerk, fills the vacancy temporarily made by the death of Mr. Campbell. Albert Smith of Maine; Forney, the candidate of the caucus at the commencement of the session; Gen. Walbridge, and others, are mentioned as candidates for the vacant Clerkship.

Franklin H. Elmore, formerly a representative in Congress, has accepted the appointment of Senator in the place of Mr. Calhoun.

The Nicaragua treaty has been completed, the stipulations agreed upon, and will be signed this week. It will be immediately communicated to the Senate.

The family of Calhoun have consented to allow his remains to be placed wherever the government of South Carolina shall desire, and they will be interred at Columbia.

The Boston Medical College has been open for inspection; and it is estimated that more than 50,000 persons have passed through Dr. Webster's rooms.

The steamer America, one of the fastest of the Cunard Line, will be due at Halifax tomorrow, with Liverpool intelligence to the 6th.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

Previously to the scene which occurred in the Senate, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Franklin D. Elmore, appointed a Senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, which were received and ordered to be placed on file. Mr Elmore was not present.

WASHINGTON, April 18—6 P. M.

The question was taken on Benton's nine propositions submitted some days since, and all were rejected. The question was then taken upon a proposition by Mr. Hamlin; excepting the admission of California from the reference, rejected yeas 20, nays 25. Mr. Walker moved to amend the original motion of reference by excepting therefrom the subject of arrest of fugitive slaves, rejected—Yeas, 27, Nays 20.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by adding a provision referring to the committee all petitions and remonstrances sent to the Senate this Spring relating to subjects referred to select committee. Mr. Clay hoped the reference would be made—he thought that the committee after reading one or two of them would be satisfied. Mr. King opposed the reference of these petitions from miserable fanatics; it was insulting to propose it.

Mr. Hale in the course of some remarks in reply said, that the SENATOR from Alabama considered it respectful to refer the cogitations of Senate, but when it was purposed to refer the thoughts of the people, he called it insulting. After some further debate, the chair ruled Hale's amendment out of order, upon the ground that the petitions proposed to be referred were not under consideration. The final question being taken upon the motion to refer Messrs. Clay and Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen, without instructions; it was adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 23—3 P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged all day yesterday in discussing the resolution offered by Col. Benton, instructing the committee of 13, to whom was referred Messrs. Clay and Bell's resolutions, to report separately upon each subject involved, and not to unite in one bill or more, incongruous subjects. Mr. Benton's motion was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson's resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into and report on claims allowed by the present Cabinet, formed the principal subject of discussion in the House yesterday—they were eventually adopted.

Mr. Allen, of Maine, is confirmed as Consul to the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Kinney, of the Newark Advertiser, as Consul to Lyons.

The nominations of Messrs. Lawrence, Maxwell and Loomis, were continued until the return of the committee attending the remains of Mr. Calhoun.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 20.

The America arrived at Boston this morning.

England.

A severe hurricane occurred on the coast of England on March 3d. The packet ship Skiddy of New York, and the Howard of New Orleans were wrecked, all hands saved. The steamer Adelaide from Dublin to London was lost near the mouth of the Thames; every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned.

Smith O'Brien and his associates had arrived at Van Dieman's Land; the felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of their engaging, that their liberty should not be the means of effecting their escape from off the island—all, except Smith O'Brien accepted the boon; he had been sent under surveillance to Menai Island. The British Parliament has done little more than transact business of a local and uninteresting character.

France.

An effort has been made in the Assembly to introduce a bill to obtain the vote of the people in relation to the establishment of a monarchical government. The proposal was negatived.

It is said that the President is so deeply in debt that nothing but possession of the Imperial crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiating with Russia for the purpose of getting possession of it.

The government is perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the Assembly sustain it. The bill relative to the press is meeting with the most determined opposition from the editors, which they consider more objectionable than a small stamp duty. The official organ of the President attacks the Democratic press and pointedly hints at the propriety of the President's concentrating all political rights in his person. Eugene Sue was spoken of as a candidate for the National Assembly. The French squadron is now at Naples, in which city political persecutions are rife.

Rome.

A recent number of the Roman Observer says, that the return of the Pope to Rome has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. His speedy return seems to give general satisfaction.

Portugal.

Advices from Lisbon state that Mortinego is concentrating a squadron at the Tagas, in anticipation of a hostile naval force to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

Austria.

The belief is entertained that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable.

Spain.

The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish governments, is confirmed. The state of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish Government.

Turkey.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations are being made to conduct Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees to Cantepon, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined it is said for five years.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 19th of March, from Theisler, states that the insurrection in Russia is extending its rage and increasing in strength.

From the Louisville Journal of the 24th.

Terrible Steamboat Calamity--Great loss of Life.

It is our painful duty this morning, to record one of the most distressing steamboat accidents that has ever occurred on the Ohio river.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the Belle of the West, bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, was discovered to be on fire a little below Warsaw, in this State, about 100 miles above this city. She had a large number of passengers on board, full 100 in the cabin, and an equal number on deck. The fire originated in the hold. When it was discovered, the boat was turned to the Indiana shore, about half a mile below Florence, whilst the Captain proceeded to arouse the passengers from sleep, a few at a time, not wishing to create a consternation, lest a general panic and rush might involve an unnecessary loss of life.

The progress of the fire was tremenduous. Within five minutes after its discovery the entire boat seemed wrapped in flames. A large proportion of the passengers were still on board, and the scene was now terrible beyond description. Men, women, and children were running and shrieking over cabin and deck; some in their confusion mistaking their way and rushed into the midst of the flames, and others plunged into the river on the side of the boat farthest from the shore and perished in the waters. To add to the horrors of the occasion, the steam pipe burst, or one of the flues collapsed in the midst of the raging fire, and three or four passengers were dangerously scalded.

The sights and sounds upon the shore were indeed awful. The multitude were rushing in all directions in search of husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children, and the shriek of doubt and anxiety, the wild scream of apprehensions realized, and the cry of joy at the meeting of relatives and friends filled the air.

We have heard some thrilling incidents attending this great calamity. A fine, brave boy, 12 years old, leaped into the river, and, whilst swimming toward the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburthened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water he beckoned to her to throw one of the children to him and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved. Many other families were far less fortunate. Of the family of a man named Amon Waggoner, of Virginia, consisting of himself, his wife, and eight children, three children were lost, a daughter of 17, another of 13, and a little son of 4. They were on their way to Iowa and lost everything they had. About fifty German Moravians from near Lancaster, Pa., were on board and many of these lost children and relatives.

We have heard some painful rumors in regard to the possible cause of the fire. A family was put on shore at Cincinnati on account of having the small-pox. Some of the relatives of the family on board were very indignant, and one of them, it is said, expressed his belief that the boat would never reach Louisville. Another, according to the statement of a woman who professes to have heard the remark, said that the boat *should* not reach Louisville. The hatches were down when the boat left Cincinnati, but, at the breaking out of the fire, they were missing, and could not even be found, and two or three persons at least lost their lives by falling through the hatchways into the burning hold. During the conflagration a trunk belonging to one of the passengers, a young man, was taken a considerable distance from the shore and rifled of $600.

The number of persons who lost their lives is variously estimated—some say thirty, some forty, and some fifty. Among the survivors not more than four or five are supposed to have been dangerously wounded by the fire and steam. Some of the survivors made their way to Florence, where they were kindly and hospitably entertained, especially by Judge Joseph Melin, and others got upon a boat about daybreak and proceeded to Cincinnati. Early in the morning the citizens of Warsaw appointed a committee to go over and tender to the survivers all necessary aid and hospitality.

Early in the afternoon the mail-boat Ben Franklin, Capt. Summons, arrived at the scene of the calamity, and, a large number of the survivors still remaining upon the shore, Capt. S. landed his boat to offer them relief. He took on board all such as chose to come to this city, not less than forty or fifty in number, making no charge against them, and giving them the best his sumptuous table afforded.

The passengers of the Franklin made up a purse of seventy-eight dollars for the sufferers, and appointed a committee, as will be seen from their published proceedings, to wait upon the citizens of Louisville and solicit contributions. We earnestly hope that our fellow-citizens will contribute generously. Many of the poor sufferers are now in our midst, far from their homes and far from their places of destination without a dollar in money, or a dollar's worth of property. The committee will of course proceed this morning to a vigorous discharge of its duties.

Great Conflagration in the City of Mexico! Very Late and Important!

The N. Orleans Picayune of last Saturday evening brings us the following:

The British steamship Medway arrived at Mobile Point on Friday, the 19th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. The Medway brought over 110 passengers, and $500,000 in specie.

Capt. Rodovich, late of the brig Titi, was one of the passengers on the Medway. He informs us that the Titi was sold at auction and brought over $900, and the cargo was sold for $600. When the Titi went ashore, there were $33,000 in specie on board, which was saved. Three other vessels were lost in the same gale which wrecked the Titi; the French bark Jenny from Bordeaux; the Mexican schooner Juniato. The American bark Eugenia was to have sailed from Vera Cruz to New York.

By the arrival of the Medway we have papers from Vera Cruz to the 12th instant, and from the city of Mexico to the 10th.

The city of Mexico was, on the 29th ult., visited by a double calamity In the first place, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, a southwest wind commenced blowing with great violence, and shortly became a perfect hurricane, such as had never been experienced in Mexico in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." From mid-day till 5 o'clock in the evening the hurricane raged with inconceivable fury; walls were overturned, signs carried off, and twelve large trees in the Alameda were blown down. The streets were filled with *debris*, and were rendered for a time impassable. At Puebla the effects of the hurricane were less severely felt than at the capital.

At the moment when this tempest was at its height the toesin sounded from all the churches in the city, and the cry of fire resounded through the streets, which but a moment before almost deserted, soon were filled with an affrighted crowd. The cause of the alarm was a fire which had broken out in the carriage shop of Wilson & Hope, Sapo street, just in that part of the city where the hurricane raged most fearfully. In less than an hour that establishment and many adjacent houses were destroyed.

The violence of the wind not only rendered useless all efforts to extinguish the flames, but carried the burning embers to a great distance. In this manner the city was set on fire in two other places—at the carriage shop of Mr. Patricio Desmond, New Mexico street, and at a point near the Alameda. The pumps failed, water was scarce, the fire department was badly organized, and the wind continued to blow with the same fury, so that it was believed, not without reason, that these three fires, at distant points, would lead to a general conflagration. Happily, however, the general solidity which characterizes the structure of Mexican houses stopped the progress of the flames about five o'clock in the evening. About a hundred families were deprived of their homes by this lamentable catastrophe. The damage is estimated at $500,000. During the fire the French Foreign Legion, under the order of M. Le Vapeur, the French Minister, did good service, and one of its members was severely wounded. A young sculptor named Jose Maria Miranda was nearly killed. The Minister of Relations had appointed a committee of four to collect and receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers, and the President had headed the list with a donation of $100.

On the 30th ult. an officer of the National Guard had a quarrel with the proprietor of a pulqueria, on the corner of Vanegas and Chavarria streets, in which the latter received a mortal wound. Another man was assassinated on the same night.

On the 22d of March a terrible conflagration broke out in the town of Cormen, which destroyed thirty-two houses.

The constant stream of emigration from the western States to California, is beginning to be sensibly felt. More than six thousand persons have already left Michigan, each of whom took in money or outfit at least $500, transferring from that State the sum of $3,000,000. From Iowa, it is said, 3,000 persons will depart this season—estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to $350, it appears that the emigration to California this year, will cause an abstraction from Iowa of $1,000,000. It is estimated that at least 17,500 emigrants will leave Missouri for California during the current year, and that each will have an outfit worth $350. The State will thus be drained of over $6,000,000. Thus from three States of the Union, we find an aggregate outlay of more than $10,000,000—caused by the emigration to California. Speaking of the effect of this large emigration from the States, the New York Express says:—

The emigration to California, especially from the western States, is likely to be immense; and the result is, in many quarters a depreciation in the value of property, particularly in land, Iowa, in some parts, we remark, is threatened with a sort of depopulation.

Thus all is not gold that glitters, in the old States of the Union. What is the gain of one is the loss of another. Texas has been settled at the expense of the south-western slave States, and by the stoppage of their growth. The Mexican war requisitions, to say nothing of the blood and treasure they have cost, are now settled to the sad detriment of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

The demand for money in the interior, to fit out emigration for California is, in some considerable degree, felt even in this city; that money which would naturally come here now from the west, to buy goods for consumption there, is now being used in investments for horses, mules, cattle, teams, &c., for the Eldorado.

The "western fever," it may be said, rages now with as much intensity in the Northwest, as the "Ohio fever," raged in New England after the peace of 1816, or as the Wisconsin and Michigan fever has raged for some time past in New York and Northern Ohio, and parts of New England. The western fever is only now more intense, in as much as the field of operation is much larger.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1850.

The correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington states that the Nicaragua treaty is concluded and signed. It speaks of it as highly favorable to the United States, and says that it liberates every part of Central America from British bondage. It re-establishes the Monroe doctrine, and ensures the construction of the ship canal—it admits all nations to use the canal—it secures the protection of Great Britain over all other routes to the Pacific. It was sent to the Senate yesterday, reported and referred.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult., state, that in the interior the cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent, and in the city of Mexico, that the natives were carried off after being attacked. The Congress was still in session. Mr. Coude, commissioner for settling the boundary between the United States and Mexico, had returned to the city of Mexico, and would finish his labors in November next. The "Monitor" nominated Gen. Mariano Arista as a candidate for the next Presidency. Assassinations at the capital of Queretaro are frequent. Among those killed are Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Quenodo, deputy to Congress, who was stabbed in thirty places while lying in bed.

The annual production of the manufactories of the shoes known as brogans, in Massachusetts, is stated to be in value $20,000,000.

A lump of gold was received in New York city, by the steamer Georgia, which is said to be worth $2,600.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber on the 13th inst., one mare described as follows: age about six years—color bright bay—one hind foot white—a dark stripe from the shoulder to the tail—main and tail black—very heavy made—and paces very fast under the saddle—about 14 hands high.

Also at the same time, one horse about the same age of the mare—main and tail black—black legs and feet—carries his head high—paces very fast under the saddle—about an inch and a half higher than the mare—the mare trots some times when loose or in the harness. The above reward will be paid for the above described horses delivered to him in St. Francis, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

F. J. WHEELING.

St. Francis, Council Bluffs, May 15, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to inform the public, that a gang of horse thieves have been in the vicinity of the Bluffs, for the purpose of following their nefarious trade; nay to steal on the credit of those *dreadful creatures* called MORMONS, but detected too soon to suit their purposes.

Their names are Brodey and Carsner—more can be named if necessary.

T. J. WHEELING.

St. Francis, Council Bluffs, May 14th, '50—1t.

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Ginghams, Lawns, Alpaccas. Fancy Varieties, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Wm. H. Gooch—Auctioneer.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens and public in general, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business and will attend to the sale of houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, guns, pistols and all kinds of meachandise. All consignments entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. Mr. Gooch can be found first door east of the Printing office, where consignments can be left. He will sell at either Public or private sale.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, Watches, Guns, pistols, and any other kind of property.

WM. H. GOOCH.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

HALLOA THERE STRANGER!

THE best Blacksmiths have gone to Bethlehem. Call and see horses and cattle shod at the shortest notice.

WM. A. BEEBEE,

DENNISON HARRIS.

Bethlehem, April 17, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmidful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

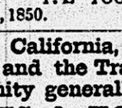
Now's the time to Buy Cheap Goods.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR



Have just received their

Spring Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a large and well selected lot of Prints, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Linseys, &c., &c, of the latest Styles, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in any city on the Missouri River. Also a great variety of Fancy Goods, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., and the largest and best lot of BOOTS & SHOES, ever brought into this market. Also a large quantity of Groceries well suited for emigration to Salt Lake and California. Please give us a call, and we are sure our goods will recommend themselves.

Remember the

BEE HIVE.

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Carters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" " Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'p'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDD ETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

LOOM WITH A FLY SHUTTLE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a loom with shuttle a drop box for two shuttles, 2 setts of harness, four reeds, quill wheel, quills and warping mill. The foregoing are an excellent order, and the proprietor states that he can weave with said loom 2 yards 700 ginghams per hour, or any other kind of cloth in proportion. Any person wishing to purchase, may have the necessary information for weaving on the same by applying to

HENRY PARKER.

Near the Indian Mill, April 17, 1850.—2t*

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to.

D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.

We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation.

ANDREW J. STEWART.

Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHINABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not.

CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, by or the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

What is Noble!

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

What is noble? to inherit
Wealth, estate and proud degree?
There must be some other merit,
Higher yet than these for me!—
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and centre
True nobility in man!

What is noble! 'tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart;
Linked to something still diviner,
Than mere language can impart;
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow being—
And, like man, to feel for man.

What is noble? is the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?
There is a dignity in labor
Truer than e'er Pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the Mind's improvement
Aids the world—in aiding mind!—
Every great commanding movement
Serve not one—but all mankind.

O'er the Forge's heat and ashes—
O'er the Engine's iron head—
Where the rapid shuttle flashes,
And the spindle whirls its thread,
There is Labor lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer,
Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by Fashion's creatures
Work and workers may be blamed;
Commerce need not hide its features!
Industry is not ashamed!

What is noble? that which places
Truth in its enfranchised will!
Leaving steps—like angel-traces—
That mankind may follow still!
E'en though Scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He is the noble—who advances
Freedom, and the Cause of Man!

MISCELLANY.

Johnny Beedle's Courtship.

BY JOHN SEAL.

After my sleigh ride last winter, and the slippery trick I was served by Patty Bean, nobody would suspect me of hankering after the women again in a hurry. To hear me curse and swear and rail against the whole feminine gender, you would have taken it for granted that I should never so much as look at one again to all eternity. Oh, but I was wicked. "Darn and blast their eyes!" says I; "blame their skins, torment their hearts, and darn them to darnation." Finally, I took an oath and swore that if I ever meddled or had any dealings with them again, (in the sparking line, I mean,) I wish I might be hung and choked.

But swearing off from women and then going into a meeting house chock full of gals all shining and glittening in their Sunday clothes and clean faces, is like swearing off from liquor and going into a grog shop. It's all smoke.

I held out and kept firm to my oath for three whole Sundays—forenoons, afternoons and intermissions complete. On the fourth there were strong symtoms of a change in the weather. A chap about my size was seen on the way to the meeting house, with a new patent *hot* on; his head hung by the ears on a shirt collar; his cravat had a pudding in it, and branched out in front in a double bow-knot. He carried a straight back and a stiff neck, as a man ought to when he has all his best clothes on; and every time he spat he sprang his body forward like a jack-knife, in order to shoot clear of the ruffles.

Squire Jones's pew is next but two to mine, and when I stand up to prayers and take my coat tail under my arm, and turn my back to the minister, I naturally look right straight at Sally Jones. Now Sally had got a face not to be grinned at in a *fog*. Indeed, as regards beauty, some folks think she can pull an equal yoke with Patty Bean. For my part, I think there is not much boot between the two. Any how they are so nigh matched that they have hated and despised each other like rank poison ever since they were school gals.

Squire Jones had got his evening fire on, and sat himself down to reading the great Bible when he heard a rap at the door.

"Walk in. Well, John, how der do? Git out, Pompey."

"Pretty well I thank you, Squire, how do you do?"

"Why so as to be crawling;—ye ugly beast will ye hold yer yop;—haul up a chair and sit ye down, John."

"How do you do, Mrs. Jones?"

"Oh, middlin', how's yer marn?—don't forget the mat, Mr. Beedle!"

This put me in mind that I had been off soundings several times in the long muddy lane, and my boots were in a sweet pickle.

It was old Captain Jones's turn: the grandfather being roused from a doze by the bustle and racket, he opened both his eyes at first with wonder and astonishment. At last he began to hollow so loud that you might hear him a mile, for he takes it for granted that every body is just as deaf as he is.

"Who is it? I say who in the world is it?"

Mrs. Jones going close to his ear screamed out:

"It's Johnny Beedle."

"Ho—Johnny Beedle. I remember he was one summer at the siege of Boston."

"No, no, father; bless your heart that was his grandfather, that's been dead and gone this twenty years."

"Ho—but where does he come from?"

"Down town."

"Ho—and what does he follow for a living?"

And he did not stop asking questions after this sort till all the particulars of the Beedle family were published and proclaimed in Mrs. Jones' last speech. He then sunk back into his doze again.

The dog stretched himself before one andiron, and the cat squat down before the other. Silence came on by degrees like a calm snow storm, till nothing was heard but a cricket under the hearth, keeping time with a sappy birch forestick. Sally sat up as prim as if she was pinned to the chairback, her hands crossed genteely upon her lap, and her eyes looking straight into the fire. Mammy Jones tried to straighten herself too, and laid her hands across her lap. But they would not lay still. It was full twenty-four hours since they had done any work, and they were now out of all patience with keeping Sunday. Do what she would to keep them quiet, they would bounce up now and then, and go through the motions in spite of the fourth commandment. For my part, I sat looking very much like a fool; the more I tried to say something; the more my tongue stuck fast. I put my right leg over the left, and said "Hem." Then I changed, and put my left leg over the right. It was no use; the silence kept coming on thicker and faster. The drops of sweat began to crawl over me. I got my eyes on my hat hanging on a peg on my road to the door. At that moment the captain all at once sung out, 'Johnny Beedle!' It sounded like a clap of thunner, and I started at once right up on end.

"Johnny Beedle, you'll never handle such a drumstick as your father did, if yer would live to the age of Methusaler. He would toss up his drumstick, and while it was whirling, take off a gill er rum, then kitch it as it came down, without losing a stroke in the tune. What d'ye think of that, ha?—But scull your chair around close along side er me so yer can hear. Now what have yer come a'ter?"

"I a'ter? Oh, jist takin' a walk."

"Pleasant walkin', I guess."

I mean just to see the folks—how they all do."

"Ha! That's another lie you've come a courtin', Johnny Beedie, you're arter our Sal. Say now, d'ye want to marry, or only to court?"

That was what I call a choker. Poor Sally made but one jump, and landed in the middle of the kitchen, and then she skulked in the dark corner, till the old man, after laughing himself into a whooping-cough, was put to bed.

Then came apples and cider; and the ice being broken, plenty of conversation with Mammy Jones about the minister and sermon followed. I agreed with her to a nicety upon all the points of doctrine, but I had forgot the text, and all the heads of discourse but six. Then she teased and tormented me to tell who I thought the best singer in the gallery that day. But mum—there was no getting that out of me. "Praise to the face is often disgrace," says I, throwing a squint at Sally.

At last Mrs. Jones lighted another candle, and after charging Sally to look well to the fire, she led the way to bed, and the Squire gathered up his shoes and stockings and followed.

Sally and I were left sitting a good yard apart, honest measure. For fear of getting tongue-tied again, I set right in with a steady stream of talk. I told her all the particulars of the weather that had passed, and also made some pretty cute guesses as to what it was likely to be in future. At first I gave a hitch up with my chair at every full stop, then, growing saucy, I repeated it at every comma, and semi-colon, and at last it was hitch, hitch, hitch, and I planted myself by her side.

"I swow Sally, you looked so plagey handsome to-day, that I wanted to eat you up."

"Oh, Pshaw! get along you," says she.

My hand had somehow, crept along on its fingers, and began to scrape acquaintance with hers. She sent it home again with a desperate jerk.

"Try it again. No better luck. Why, Miss Jones, you're getting obstropulous—old maidish, I guess.

"Hands off is fair play, you know, Mr. Beedle."

It's a good sign to find a girl sulky. I knew where the shoe pinched. It was that Patty Bean business. So I went to work to persuade her that I had never any notion after Patty, and to prove it, I fell to running her down at a great rate. Sally could not help joining me, and I raythor guess Miss Patty suffered a few. I now not only got hold of her hand without opposition, but managed to slip an arm around her waist. But there was no satisfying me, so I must go poking out my lips after a buss. I guess I rued it. She fetched me a slap in the face that made me see stars and my ears rung like a brass kettle for a quarter of an hour. I was forced to laugh at the joke, though it was out of the wrong side of my mouth, which gave my face something the appearance of a gridiron. The battle began in the usual way.

"Ah, Sally, give me a kiss and ha' done with it."

"I wont, so there now."

"I'll take it, whether or no."

"Do it, if you dare."

And at it we went rough and tumble.

An odd destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was squat up in half a shake. At the next bout smash went shirt collar, and at the same time some of the head fastenings gave way, and down come Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half a dozen combs. One dig of Sally's elbow, and my blooming ruffles wilted down to a dish-cloth. But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck tackling began to shiver. It parted at the throat, and whorahl came a string of white beads scampering and running races every way you could think of about the floor.

By the hokey! if Sally Jones isn't rale grit there's no snakes. She fought fair, however I must admit, and neither tried to bite nor scratch: and when she could fight no longer for want of breath she yielded handsomely. Her arms fell down by her side—her hair back over the chair, her eyes closed, and there lay a little plump mouth all to the air. Lord! did you ever see a hawk pounce on a young robin? or a bumble-bee upon a clover top? I say nothing.

Constarnit, how a buss will crack on a still frosty night. Mrs. Jones was about half-way between a sleep and a wake.

"There goes my yeast bottle," said she to herself, "burst into twenty pieces, and my bread is all dough again."

The upshot of the matter is, I fell in love with Sally Jones head over ears. Every Sunday night, rain or shine, finds me rapping at Squire Jones' door, and twenty times have I been within a hair's breadth of popping the question. But now I have made a final resolve, that if I live till next Sunday night, and I don't choke in the trial, Sally Jones will hear thunder.

Advice to Ladies whose husbands are digging Gold in California.

As a large number of our fellow-citizens have left their wives behind them in their search for hidden treasures, we trust that it will not seem disrespectful nor impertinent, it we offer a few words of advice to these temporarily widowed ladies.

As it is quite enough for one of the family to be enduring hardship and privation, it is incumbent upon the ladies to make themselves as easy and as comfortable as circumstances will admit. The most reasonable occupation will be the planning of new dresses, dashing equipages, and fine parties for the future. To save time, it will be well to look over the dry goods stores, milliners and dress-maker's, jewellers, and furniture ware-houses, so as to know exactly what to buy when the gold arrives. It may be well also, to take time by the forelock, and order such sumptuous articles as are not kept on hand. If merchants will trust, so much the better; you can have your things without waiting on tardy remittances.

When the first invoice of the gold comes, your friends will probably tell you about savings banks, city stock investments, or stupidity of that sort. Of course, you won't think of such a thing. You will now buy your dresses and jewelry. Some would say, pay your debts, but those who trusted you can surely wait for the next remittance. There must be plenty more where this came from.

It will be time now, especially if you have received a second remittance, to cut all your former acquaintance. It will be very lonesome for a time, after you have cut the old, and before you have found the new. This is what the farmers call "between hay and grass," but the thoughts of future triumph will sustain you.

Now, while your time is little occupied with acquaintances, you cannot do better than prepare yourself for your new sphere in life. Read very carefully a dozen or two of fashionable novels. They are rather dull reading to be sure, but their lessons in the manners of genteel and aristocratic society will be invaluable.

You want a French teacher, a dancing master, and, if you can learn a little music, all the better; but be sure you have the most fashionable masters. You also want an accomplished serving maid, who has been turned out of a few of our first rate families. Her gossip will be of great use to you. Lose no opportunity to become acquainted with fashionable young men. They are great scamps it is very true, but then they may be of service to you, and the end justifies the means.

You will now be prepared to launch in the vortex of fashionable dissipation, if the gold only comes in reasonable quantities. While you are flaunting in your new finery, your husband is working in the water, lying on the ground, and eating pork. What does that matter? Put your pleasure against his privations, and there will be still quite a pretty average of enjoyment between you. Besides, riches take to themselves wings. You may never have another chance to see life; and if one of these days, instead of a remittance of gold, you hear that your husband has died of a fever, or that his luck as a gold-digger has failed him, you will have spent some happy moments, and at the worst you can go back to your sewing. Meantime we hope our advice will be taken kindly as it is meant.

MRS. PARTINGTON ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Thirty thousand dollars worth of specific railroad stock taken! Well, I wonder what kind of stock they are going to use to expel the railroad, as it flies on its course as if on the minions of a pledged singster over the great desert country, which consists of vast forges, immense cannons, great taverns, big basins, and other characteristics of a galvanic legend, whether they are horses, oxen or mules. I do not believe that the new spangled notion of steam injuns and volcanic batters isn't to despair with the old ways of movin' thro' the world, specially in sinner's movin' down that broad road to destruction; where as the parson said, last Sunday, there was whipping and whaling and knocking out teeth.

TWENTY-ONE young women from the State of Maine sailed last week from New York city for California. They understand what is most wanted in California. They deserve success—short courtships and good husbands.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION ON LAKE ERIE—*Twenty persons killed and wounded.*—The Cincinnati Gazette has intelligence that the steam boat Troy burst a boiler on the 24th inst., on Lake Erie, just at the mouth of the Niagara river, by which twenty persons were killed and wounded. The Gazette gives a list of them, but none were from this region. Among the list of passengers saved we notice the names of Mr. Pragoff and son, of Louisville.

LARGE REWARD.—Officer Smith, of the New York special police, was paid on Monday, the reward of $4,000 for arresting the thieves who stole $10,000 worth of gold dust some time since, and recovering the property.

BOSTON, April 8—P. M.

Dr. Parkman's family on Saturday paid Littlefield the $3,000 reward offered for the recovery of Parkman.

Prentice says that "Locofoco" papers are like the month of March, "they come in like lions, and go out like lambs." He always reminds us of May, the month the feathered songsters carol on a rail.

A young lady who married a rich man under the pretence of being beautiful, is discovered to have painted, worn bustles, and otherwise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband means to sue her for obtaining money under false pretences.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Miesouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT,

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT

Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the atrention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;		7 bbls molasses, S. H.	
3 half chests do do;		10 bxs herring;	
36 sks green Rio coffee;		600 lbs codfish;	
10 bbls crushed sugar;		24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs	
6 hhds. brown, do;		each.	
40 sks. G. A. Salt;		50 cans do 1 do;	
15 bxs W R cheese;		30 kegs tar;	
8 bbls pilot bread;		4 doz tar buckets,	
8 bbls butter crackers,		10 coils Manilla rope;	
5 bbls vinegar;		15 bxs boots and shoes;	
40 bbls rectified whiskey;		12 cook stoves;	
10 hf bbls do.	do;	4 doz camp kettles;	
2 bbls mackerel,		600 gals. stoneware.	

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
25	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beattles Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

WANTED.

A good new milch cow wanted, enquire of Mr. Gooch, at this office. a17

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.: Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

THERE can be had at the Sign of the Black Boot and Shoe, North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.

Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

KING CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850—3m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectully inform the Farmer of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my2 0

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and Date

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendent of Indian affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the *Agent* and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day, having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—3m

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawatamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

J. C. BRALEY.

Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4t*

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furnitures according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 23, 1850.—3m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 9.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian:

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mower, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
Parton Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGaw, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. John M Bernhisel, Travelling Agent.
Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.
Mr. Graham Coultrin, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Vernon H. Bruce, St. Joseph, Mo.
Elder Nathaniel H. Felt, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.
Benj. R. Hulse, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
Moses Vince, Weston, Mo.
Wm. Martindale, traveling agent, throughout the United States.
Levi Stewart, Illinois and other States.
Thomas Mackenzie, New Orleans.

A Glance at the World.

Our native planet has completed another revolution. The days, hours, and moments of another year have fled to mingle with those before the flood. Events of varied and deep importance have transpired, and stamped their impress upon the historic page of 1849. Numbers who entered upon the fleeting moments of the year past, filled with life and buoyant with hope and bright expectation, now sleep in death, whilst thousands of eager intelligences have taken up their abode in the flesh, and commenced their earthly education. During the last twelve months, the destroyer has laid many low. Many who would not have God to reign over them, nor accept his salvation, have fallen victims to the overflowing sickness. The Saints have hardly escaped. The Lord has begun to thrash the nations. His consuming judgments are abroad in the earth. He strikes terror to the hearts of kings. The high and mighty have fallen. The proud are confounded. The poor and humble rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

One idea presents itself above all others. By the unerring force of the law of gravitation, precisely as one scale of the balance rises the other proportionably falls. Just so it is in respect of the two principles or powers that are striving for mastery in the world. The light of the living principle of divine revelation is piercing the dark places, and making war with all unrighteousness; and measurably as it is established and prevails in the earth, does the darkness, disunion, and confusion of the abetters of "no revelation" become manifest. The union, success, and prosperity of the Saints guage the rottenness and instability of all systems which are the offsprings of the wisdom of men.

Hundreds of honest hearts, anxiously waiting for the consolation of Israel, have wandered from sect to sect, and from party to party in search of truth, but have been unable to find it. All human institutions are like destitute of divine authority. All exhibit unmistakable symptoms of general decay. In all are found the seeds of decay and elements of corruption; none being right of God. One man's opinion, or system, is as good as another's. None reach within the veil. Their duration and influence are bounded by natural life and death. Built for this life, none for eternity. Their priesthood is of man, and perishes with him. Their authority vanishes at the grave, consequently it will never be recognized beyond it. Man invests man with a little brief authority and station here, but all measures and proceedings are executed in view and fear of death. The most powerful preachers are those who can preach death the most effectually and awfully—who can array and present the king of terrors in robes of dreadful majesty. To convert men, they "shake them over hell," which is the second death. Well might one of old say, "Life and immortality are brought to light by the gospel." The servant of God, a priest of the royal order of Melchisedec, does not preach death. To him death is swallowed up in victory. He is come that they might have life, and have it more abundantly." Such a priesthood exists not for a day, but is the "power of endless life." The great differences between true and false priesthoods appears to a point of duration. The true and right-ful priesthood is "without beginning of days or end of life," consequently, its only message is life, life, eternal life. It acts for eternity. Its power extends "beyond this visible diurnal sphere." Its authority is acknowledged and received in the councils of heaven. "Whatsoever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." A false power knows no death, and therefore makes no provision for any. Death is the non-acceptance of eternal life, the absence of the vital principle. A false priesthood does not and dare not assert its immortality, because it has none; and it cannot promisingly hold forth eternal life to its votaries, for it is mutable itself. All its acts, laws, and ordinances die at its death, and are known no more for ever. Repentance to such a priesthood is a repentance to be repented of. Proselytes to such a system, are twofold more the children of hell than they were before.

Turn which way we will, all uninspired systems are very unsatisfactory. Catholicism cramps and trammels the mind of man beyond endurance. Multitudes are disgusted with episcopacy, in consequence of the pride, greediness, and overbearing of the clergy, and the obvious anomalies of its constitution and working. The remaining numberless sects shine little brighter. The Scottish poet drew his bow at a good venture:—

"This gow'd makes sogers fight the fiercer,
Without it, preaching would be scarcer."

Methodistic sanctity, with all the assistance of black coats, white cravats, gracious heaven-ward looks, and countenances screwed to the extreme point of hypocrisy, veils not the "black corruption of a putrid heart." A fierce, hot, and bitter contention has been carried on of late amongst the followers of John Wesley. An agitation involving one or all parties in guilt. The case appears to be like this:—Some of considerable talent and standing in that society, having entertained divers misgivings in respect of the infallibility of its governing officers or conference, imagining not that they loved the flock less, but the fleece more, take upon them to criticise the proceedings of that venerable body. The conference gets into a "pretty considerable fix," from which it endeavors to extricate itself by disfellowshipping the obnoxious parties. The agitators meet with such sympathy from the common people, who contribute, but spend not, whilst conference has a difficult task to convince a mistrustful public, that it has confounded ecclesistical jurisprudence with individual liberty.

Honest hearts are not altogether content to sit down by the cant and hypocrisy of the priesthood. When they are bitten by one sect, they fly to another, "out of the frying pan into the fire" often. We hear them exclaim, "I was brought up a Methodist, my parents were Methodists, and I had hoped to bring my children up to that persuasion; but how can I recommend a religion to them, whose councils display such scenes of confusion as characterised the last Wesleyan conference." "I had always thought conference a body of godly men, assembled in the fear of the Lord, to make decisions in righteousness, but we may judge of their spirit by their shouting 'old clothes,' 'mackerel,' &c., to one another, when some attempted to address the assembly." We are not surprised to see in the public journals like the following, "We are informed on good authority, that many Wesleyan ministers, dissatisfied with their system of church government, and not the least so with the recent proceedings, are meditating a resignation of their charges, and a course of study preparatory to offering themselves for ordination in the established church." Then again, there are many seceding from the church, impelled more or less by the views of the many cases that have preceded them.

Wisdom crieth in the streets—When will the people give ear—when will they learn that conferences, synods, assemblies, bible, missionary, and peace societies, are vain things for safety or unity. For behold, they bluster up, say something must be done, get up a monster peace meeting, or one in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance, and then vauntingly cry, "Look at our unity; we are all one, though divided amongst ourselves in so many different sects, each one going to heaven his own particular way, and singing his own particular song;, yet we can meet together, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterian, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Baptists, Ranters, and heaven knows what else; give one another the right hand of fellowship, and centre all our sympathies, talents, and energies in one common focus for the Redeemer's cause, the glory of God, or the salvation of immortal souls."

Presently, let the love drawn out cool a little, the great swelling words resolve themselves; then look at the lions in their undress, and we hear of one parson damning unsprinkled little infants; another *conscientiously* refusing to marry unsprinkled adults; a third denying *christian* burial to unsprinkled old and young. And this is unity!

"Just like prize fighters in a fair,
Who first shake hands before they box.
Then give each other plaguy knocks,
With all the love and kindness of a brother."

Many people are beginning to believe in a day of power. Hoary-headed sectarians, grown grey in the unprofitable traditions of their forefathers, now fish up tit bits from favorite commentators, in support of the idea that it is possible for man to be the agent of supernatural power. Says one, "I know one of our preachers who lay at death's door, but recovered therefrom by the faithful prayers of his congregation." Says another, "There is a man in our church who has healed several by laying on his hands in the name of the Lord." Mesmerism, too, is revealing intelligence from the unseen worlds. Some contend that mesmerism is simply a natural agent. I am more inclined to think it a spiritual power, for a natural agent can receive no spiritual intelligence. Mesmerism, considered as a spiritual power, is of doubtful tendency, it declares not its authority, neither makes known its origin. Can it be of God? Judging from analogy it is not. All heavenly supernatural agency that has appeared from the foundation of the world, has always unhesitatingly avowed its divine commission. Mesmerism has not done this. Its advocates deny its pretension to so high a mission. And yet it converses with the dead, and reveals things that have been and are to be.

Those who love righteousness have abundant cause for thankfulness to the father of lights, for the restoration of the Melchisedec priesthood, with its keys, powers, and authorities, by which men may detect false spirits, powers and influences, though they should assume the garb of angels of light. The powers of darkness appear to be preparing their forces for a decisive contest. May all Israel, as children of the day, know and escape the wiles of the arch deceiver, so that the glorious appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ may be to their joy and rejoicing, and not to their dismay and consternation.—[Star January 1, 1850. Harvey L. Birch.

A Journeying Song for the Camp of Israel.

Dedicated to Prest. Brigham Young and Lady,

BY MISS. E. R. SNOW.

Tune—"*Auld Lang Syne.*"

The time of winter now is o'er,
There's verdure on the plains:
We leave our shelt'ring roofs once more
And to our tents again.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel onward move,
Oh, Jacob! rise and sing—
Ye Saints! the worlds salvation prove—
All hail! to Zion's King.

We go to choice and goodly lands,
With rich and fertile soil;
That with the labor of our hands,
Will yield us wine and oil.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We go beside the mountain cliffs,
Where purest waters flow—
Where nature will her precious gifts
Abundantly bestow.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We'll find a climate pure and free,
Producing life and health:
Where steady care and industry,
Will be a source of wealth.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

And there again we will surround
In peace, the luscious board;
And share the products of the ground
With skill and prudence stor'd.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We leave the mobbing gentile race
Who thirst to shed our blood;
To rest in Jacob's hiding place
Where Nephite Temples stood.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We seek a land where truth will reign
And innocence be free—
Where lawful rights will be maintained,
A land of Liberty.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We seek a land of holiness,
Where justice to the line
And to the plummet, righteousness
Will every work define.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We go where virtue will be known,
And merit meet its due;
For Zions' pathway will be strown
With light and glory too;

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We go where hypocrites will fear
And tremble at the word
Of him! who is appointed here
To wield the two-edged sword.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We'll find the land the prophet saw
In vision, when he said
There, there, will the celestial law
Be given and obeyed.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We go where nations yet will come,
In ships, from climes abroad
To seek protection and a home
And worship Israel's God.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.

We'll build in peace and safety there,
A city to to the Lord:
And shout amid our toils to share
A Latter-days reward.

Chorus—Thou Camp of Israel! onward move,
Oh, Jacob! rise and sing—
Ye Saints! the worlds salvation prove—
All hail to Zions King.

Young Men.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that, though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is no virtue; but he resists and conquers, he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is a trait of virtue, but heals with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin; the Atheist who says, not only in his heart, but with his lips, "there is no God!" controls him not: he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving council; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced power. Happy he seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth—raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness.

If God has given thee intellectual powers, awake in that cause; never let it be said of thee "he helped to swell the river of sin by pouring his influence in its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then. Let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—[Miss Caroline Gilman.

It is said that the change which Mr. Calhoun intended to propose to the Constitution was the creation of two Executives; one from the north and one from the South.

Dr. Franklin, speaking of Education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

From the Evening and Morning Star, of Sept., '39.

Writing Letters.

BY JOSEPH SMITH.

The art of writing is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy. To cultivate it is our duty, and to use it is our privilege. By those means the thoughts of the heart can act without the body, and the mind can speak without the head, while thousands of miles apart, and for ages after the flesh has mouldered back to its mother dust. Beloved reader, have you ever reflected on this simple, this useful, this heavenly blessing? It is one of the best gifts of God to man, and it is the privilege of man to enjoy it. By writing, the word of the Lord has been handed to the inhabitants of the earth, from generation to generation. By writing, the inventions and knowledge of men have been received, age after age, for the benefit of the world. By writing, the transactions of life, like the skies over the ocean, are spread out upon the current of time, for the eyes of the rising multitudes to look upon. And while we are thus summing up some of the blessings and enjoyments which result from this noble art, let us not forget to view a few of the curses and mischiefs which follow an abuse of this high privilege. While we behold what a great matter a little fire kindles, let us not stand mute. Let us not forget to set a better example, when we see the slanderer dip his raven's quill in gall, to blot the fair fame of some innocent person. Let us weep, for so will the heavens do, when the great men of the earth write their glory in the tears of the fatherless and the widow. Let us mourn while this world's vanity is written for deception, in letters of gold. But enough, for the wicked are writing their own death warrant, and the hail of the Lord shall sweep away the refuge of lies. We, as the disciples of the blessed Jesus, are bound by every consideration that makes religion a blessing to the inhabitants of the earth, while we see this exalted privilege abused, to set a more noble example: To do our business in a more sacred way, and, as servants of the Lord, that would be approved in all things, hide no fault of our own, nor cover any imperfections in others; neither offend, lest we bring a reproach upon the great cause of our holy Father.

It is pleasing to God to see men use the blessings which he gave them, and not abuse them. For this reason, if the saints abide in the faith wherewith they have been called, the earth shall yield her increase, and the blessings of heaven shall attend them, and the Lord will turn to them a pure language, and the glory of God will again be among the righteous on earth. All things are for men, not men for all things. Beloved brethren, before we can teach the world how to do right, we must be able to do so ourselves: Therefore, in the love of him who is altogether lovely, whose yoke is easy and whose burden is light, who spake as man never spake, let us offer a few ideas on this subject, for the consideration of such as mean to love their neighbors as themselves, for the sake of righteousness and eternal life.

1. Never write a to letter to a friend or foe, unless you have business which cannot be done as well in some other way; or, unless you have news to communicate, that is worth time and money. In this way you will increase confidence and save postage.

2. Never write any thing to a friend or foe that you are afraid to read to friend or foe, for letters from a distance, especially one or two thousand miles, are sought for with great anxiety; and, as no one is a judge of men and things, you are liable to misrepresent yourself, your country, your friends and your enemies, and put in the mouth of the honest, as well as the dishonest, a lie, which truth, in her gradual but virtuous way, may not contradict till your head is under the silent clods of the valley.

3. Never write anything but truth, for truth is heavenly, and like the sun, is always bright, and proves itself without logic, without reasons, without witnesses, and never fails. Truth is of the Lord and will prevail.

4. Never reprove a friend or foe for faults in a letter, except by revelation; for in the first place, your private intentions, be they ever so good, are liable to become public, because all letters may be broken open, and your opinion only on one side of the question, can be scattered to the four winds; and he to whom you meant good, receives evil; and you are not benefitted. Again, we can hardly find language, written or spoken on earth, at this time, that will convey the true meaning of the heart to the understanding of another; and you are liable to be misunderstood, and to give unpleasant feelings; and you merely, to use a simile, bleed an old sore, by probing it for proud flesh, when it only wanted a little oil from the hand of the good Samaritan, in person to heal it. No matter how pure your intentions may be; no matter how high your standing is, you cannot touch man's heart when absent as when present. Truly, you do not cast your pearls before swine, but you throw your gold before man, and he robs you for your folly. Instead of reproof give good advice; and when face to face, rebuke a wise man and he will love you; or do so to your friend, that, should he become your enemy, he cannot reproach you: thus you may live, not only unspotted, but unsuspected.

5. Never write what you would be ashamed to have printed; or what might offend the chastest ear, or hurt the softest heart. If you write what you are ashamed to have printed, you are partial: If you write what would offend virtue, you have not the spirit of the Lord; and if you write what would wound the weak hearted, you are not feeding the Lord's lambs, and thus you may know that you are not doing to others what you would expect others to do to you. The only rule we would give to regulate writing letters is this: Write what you are willing should be published in this world, and in the world to come: And would to God, that not only the disciples of Christ, but the whole world, were willing to follow this rule: Then the commandments would be kept and no one would write a word against the Lord his God. No one would write a word against his father or mother. No one would write a word against his neighbor. No one would write a word against the creatures of God. No one would need write a word against anything but sin; and then the world would be worth living in, for there could be none to offend.

Novel Reading.

Why do you read novels? "To gain *a knowledge of history*, because many novels are founded on it" replies one. Suppose a naturalist should form of clay the figure of a new and unheard-of animal, and then deck a part of it with the wool of the sheep, another with the fur of the beaver, another with the feathers of an ostrich, and another with the quills of a porcupine, and thus by culling parts from certain *real* animals, should at length finish his *ideal* animal, would you make this uncouth combination of parts a subject of study in order to gain a knowledge of natural history? How does this new animal differ from a novel? The former is but an impersonation of the latter. The writer of a fiction produces a new and unheard-of book. He culls scraps of veritable history from here and there, and skilfully entwines them to suit his fancy. Examine carefully the historical novels of that prince of writers, Scott, and you will find, in comparing them with veritable history, that he has used facts only to give an air of truth to his works: in many cases, he has awfully distorted even these, in order to adopt them. It is the province of the historian to tell the truth; of the novel writer, to tell what he pleases. The one gives you a transcript of real-events, the other daguerrotypes the floating images of his excited fancy; and yet you go to the novel-writer to gain a knowledge of history!

Why do you read novels? "To gain *a knowledge of human nature*," replies another. Alas! for poor, erring humanity, if novel writers are its expositors. Our fallen nature is yet groaning under the curse of Eden. There is enough in the actual affairs of life to make a good man exclaim, "My whole head is sick, and my whole heart is faint;" but the real condition has far more symmetry, harmony and order, than these ideal caricatures of novel-writers. The very nature of their vocation impels them to go beyond the boundaries of truth, and to present to their readers not what is *true*, but what is *new*. Examine cautiously any of their works, and you will find that, with comparatively few exceptions, the characters with which you are so much delighted have not their likeness in heaven, on the earth, or under the earth. They are chimeras in the brain of your author, and yet you study these in order to gain a knowledge of human nature.

Why do you read novels? "To make myself conversant with *the best styles of writing*," replies another. This is a specious plea, and is often urged. But it is false. The individual who makes this a motive for reading several thousand pages of fiction, is self-deceived. There is nothing but the *artificial interest* that they create, which gives them the preference, and there is hardly a single novel written in a style worthy of being employed in writing a veritable book. One of the silliest objects in the world is an individual melted to tears while reading a novel: weeping over the phantasms which an author has made to flit before the mind. Wherein consists the utility of subjecting our finer feelings to such airy trifles? God never intended them to be exercised thus. But suppose that you could acquire the best style by reading novels, are you ignorant of that well-established fact in mental science, that the mind becomes assimilated to that which it habitually contemplates? Now, although you may be able to speak with the tongue of kings and princes, and lords and knights, and be familiar with tournaments and sceptres and crowns, and understand fully the sickly nomenclature of royal gallantry, what benefit does all this confer on you? * * * * * * The very objects which you ought to be familiar, have no attractions for you now, because your natural relish has been perverted.

You do wrong in reading novels, because you subject your *purity of mind* to a fearful trial. It is hard to discriminate between the good and the evil in novels. The novel appetite being once formed, it craves all. A hellish seduction characterizes this kind of reading. The unhappy being who takes the first steps becomes enamored of the pleasure it affords. All other reading becomes lifeless. Now observe this fact. Only one successful attempt has been made to write a novel in which woman is not a prominent character, and lust one of the main ingredients in the composition of its plot. Authors are well acquainted with human nature. They know that it loves to coast along the borders of infamy and crime. Open vulgarity and obscenity are forbidden by reigning custom; but novel writers, by means of honied words and artful plans, lead the mind just far enough to give it courage in its own imaginative powers, and then leave it in a most dangerous situation. A virtuous impulse would send it back; but, alas! here the enemy puts forth his greatest efforts. Where the novel-writer leaves off, the devil commences, and instils far more polluting thoughts than the literal construction of the word implies.

You do wrong in reading novels, because you destroy your *power of concentration of mind*. It is a fearful truth, that novels require less mental exercise than any other kind of reading. A mind wholly absorbed in fiction becomes dwarfish and unfit for the actual duties of life. The reason is obviously because the imagination is exercised, and the reasoning faculties lie dormant. You may feed the animal frame on chaff, and you will soon compel it to drag out a miserable existence; so you may feed the mind on fancies, and it will become enervated and unworthy the name of intellect. Exercise your reasoning powers. Store your mind with truth—that alone is beautiful; and you will find that thought is productive; each effort better capacitates the mind for the next. You will make a geometrical progression. Wherens in novel-reading your mind resembles the cup of Tantalus—an ever-flowing stream enters, but the water rises not.

From the Republic.

The Mormons.

We notice in the papers of Philadelphia that J. L. Kane, Esq., delivered a lecture on Tuesday last before the Historical Society of that city, on which occasion he reviewed the history of the Mormon people, from the period of their ejection from Nauvoo to the time of their settlement in Deseret. Mr. Kane has himself visited the Mormons in their new home, and therefore, in the descriptive portion of his lecture, speaks from personal observation.

Much has been said for and against this people; and the unprejudiced and well-balanced mind is at times at a loss to determine whether they have been traduced or not. Upon the maxim, however, that communities, as well as an individual, are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, we have hitherto refrained from condemning the Mormon people, and shall continue to do so, except upon strong proof of their criminality. One circumstance which weighs in their favor is, that the charges made against them, when not proceeding from parties directly interested in decrying them, have generally been anonymous. We with more confidence, therefore, take hold of any responsible and disinterested evidence which we find for or against them; and of such a character we judge Mr. Kane's lecture to be. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following synopsis of Mr. Kane's discourse:

"The lecturer, in a journey westward, arrived at their capital the day after the dispersion of its inhabitants, and well described the melancholy aspect of the deserted street—the desolate mansion, the untenanted workshop. He journeyed onwards, and came up with bands of frightened fugitives: he mingled among them—observed their admirable discipline in the conduct of their march—their tenderness to the sick—the devoted care with which, by compass, chain and well-known land-mark, they ascertained and registered for future recognition the burial-place of their dead. The description of the hardships this people have endured, as given by the speaker, was well calculated to win a feeling of sympathy—a sentiment he took care to improve by testifying, in the most unqualified manner, as to the faithfulness, affection and devotion of the Mormon women in their relations of daughters, sisters and wives.

"Mr. Kane's opportunities of observation were, we think, as commented on by him, well calculated to remove in the minds of his hearers the prejudice existing against this people. Their hospitality to California emigrants, and unvarying kindness to all who sought shelter and protection at their hands, were facts of which the prints bore constant proof; and that their enterprise, and sagacity, and industry, were elements which composed their character, and were fast elevating them into the condition of a great and thriving race; and that they had already assumed a position which entitled them to admission into the Union. Some of Mr. Kane's descriptions were very felicitous; we regret we are unable to give them in their very words—a circumstance indispensable to a just appreciation of their merits.

"In conclusion, the lecturer held this language:

"'I have given you, in terms, the opinion my four years' experience has enabled me to form of the Mormons, preferring to force you to deduce it for yourselves from the facts. But I will add, that I have not yet heard the single charge against them in a community—against their habitual purity of life, their willing integrity, their toleration of religious differences of opinion, their regard for the laws, of their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live—that I do not from my own observation, or upon the testimony of others, know to be unfounded.'

"The discourse, throughout, was deeply interesting, and was listened to with the closest attention."

The jealous man poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

Freedom may use her tongue, because speech is both her weapon and her spoils; but despotism is lost from the moment it attempts to vindicate its ways.

Col. Fremont on the Pacific Railroad.—The closing proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention, in Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday. They embrace an admirable letter from Col. Fremont. The Col. is, perhaps, the highest authority in the country upon the subject, having traveled over the whole route again and again. He contends that this continent can be crossed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, *without climbing a mountain*, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte; the Middle, from the head of the Del Norte to the rim of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 29, 1850.

Are You Whig or Democrat!

The above question is frequently asked us, and to avoid a tedious and unnecessary repetition in answering it; we now say, that our politics are Whig. We believe that the administration of the affairs of Government is safer when conducted by Whig policy than when managed by Locofoco zeal. The latter appears to us extravagant; and in many instances, exhibits a recklessness of character, tending to unwarantable extremes that endanger the peace and prosperity of the nation.

A medium course, tempered with caution, guided by a dignified wisdom, and inspiring confidence by a firm stability, we have considered the surest way to make a nation prosperous and happy. The surest way to command respect and veneration at home and abroad, and to make every citizen feel that he sits "under his own vine and fig tree."

Whigs and Democrats both have their good men and their bad ones. Merit makes manifest the former class, and corruption and intrigue the latter. Some men are above price and stand on principle, while others are in market to be knocked off to the highest bidder.

Let men be good or bad, honest or dishonest, true principles will shine in their lustre, at times, on the darkest sons of error. A cloud may obscure the sun for a time, yet it is bound to burst out sooner or later.

The Whigs are like a gentle rain upon the earth, which causes vegetation to revive and spring forth; while the Democrats are like a torrent falling from a broken cloud, which, though it saturates the ground, tears up and washes out by the roots the most precious plants. Quite too rapid!

Conscientiously believing that the greatest embodiment of safe and wise political principles, is with the Whigs, we sincerely honor their position; and at all suitable times, we shall feel it a duty and privilege to throw the small weight of influence which we may possess into their side of the scale. We want no influence except that which we earn and merit: And we consider ourself a lawful steward over the products of our own toil and labor; however some may envy us our hard earned capital, and curse us because we may have some little influence, though we never got it at their expense, nor by their good-will.

We do not deem it in accordance with the design of our paper to raise a political war or strife; but whenever a suitable opportunity presents, and circumstances require it, we shall speak from time to time as we may think the general interests of the people require. Not to hold up the errors, imperfections, corruptions, or crimes of men; but to hold up the true light, and let these other things vanish themselves without our fingers being defiled with them.

Mr. Heywood's Visit to President Taylor.

On the return of Mr. Heywood from Washington City to this place, he told us that he had resolved not to come all the way from Deseret to Washington, and return again without having an interview with President Taylor, the distinguished chieftain who led the American forces to victory and conquest in the sunny climes of Mexico.

After no little exertions, and by dint of perseverance, he succeeded in obtaining the desired opportunity The President was in a very good humor, and received him with much civility, and after some little conversation, said: "Can you raise potatoes in the Valley?" Mr. H. replied in the affirmative

When the interview ended, Mr. Heywood arose, gave the President his hand and said: "By the providence of God, President Taylor, you have been elevated to this dignified and responsible station! Now, I want you to be a father to our people." The President dropped his head for a moment, and then observed: "I will do you all the good I can, and as little harm as possible."

This is a good sentiment, and an index to a good and generous heart; and if the sentiment is faithfully observed (of which we entertain no doubt,) it will, most unquestionably, be satisfactory to our people. We have only sketched a few words of the interview to show the last sayings of the President on parting with Mr. Heywood

Sugar Beet.

Mr. Miles Beach, brother of Mr. Munson Beach, from St. Louis, is about starting from this point to the Salt Lake City with a stock of goods; and in connection with his mercantile operations, he goes out prepared to cultivate, on a pretty extensive scale, the Sugar Beet, and also intends to erect a sugar manufactory and refinery.

We view this as one of the greatest and best schemes that has ever been set on foot for the people of the Western Valleys. It brings one of the greatest comforts, nay, luxuries right to their doors, and puts it in the power of the people there to increase their comforts and to reduce their expenses. We hope and trust that Mr. B. will receive that favor, attention and patronage in the Valley of the Salt Lake which his noble enterprize justly entitles him to. He has a scientific knowledge of the business, and deserves to be encouraged. We wish him abundant success!

School Books and Stationary.

Who will go to the Valley without School Books—without paper, ink, pens, wafers, sealing wax, pencils, slates; and various other articles in the line, too numerous to mention, when they can be had so reasonably as they are now selling at the office of the Frontier Guardian? Remember that you will all want to write back after you get there. Your children will want to be educated, and you will need the books and facilities for these things, that perhaps cannot be obtained so readily in the country whither you journey.

Official.

Rain has come at last, just in time to save the country! Grass is now abundant. The green mantle of Spring begins to throw its extending folds over hill and valley, and nature appears attired in her most beautiful dress.

Friends and Brethren bound to Salt Lake Valley! Now is the time to "roll out" into camp. You have no time to loose. The journey is long, and remember that winter will meet you in the mountains unless you hasten. Let none go short of one hundred pounds of breadstuffs and other eatables in proportion, according to the taste and relish of the parties. Take one hundred and fifty pounds of breadstuffs if you can, and other things in proportion. Roll out, Roll out, you that intend going at all. Tarry not—clear the track; and let the west swarm with animal life while the late rain and warm weather are causing the grass to spring forth with great rapidity, inviting you to march forth upon the plains.

It was decided in our Council last winter, that our emigration pass up on the South side of the Great Platte River: Not that we owe ought to any ferry but good will, neither are we brought under obligation to any ferry; but consistency requires us to honor our own counsel, it being the result of much experience, &c. Companies will rendezvous near Bethlehem City, eighteen miles below this town; at the elm grove, four miles directly west of Kanesville, and Br. Felts' company from the Pochahontas will rendezvous about a half mile west of Kanesville. Any person who may be going to the Mines, or to the Salt Lake even, should now open his eyes, and make every step count one.

Arrivals.

Elders Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff and his company; and Elder N. H. Felt and company arrived here a few days since, all well; and many of them are bound for the Salt Lake Country, and many will settle in Pottawatamie County. The California Emigration has been greater through this place than through any other place on this frontier, according to the best information that we can obtain. At any rate, we shall be able in our next, to give a pretty accurate statement of the number of teams and men that have crossed at this point. We now believe the number of teams that have passed here for the mines will exceed five thousand. Our own emigration is very large from all parts. There have twelve first class steamers arrived here from St. Louis this Spring, laden to the guards. We shall be glad when the rush is over, and our streets once more comparatively clear, and our citizens themselves again. Throng and excitement have given us a peculiar longing for a little tranquility and seclusion.

The Season.

During the months of March, April and the forepart of May, it was exceedingly dry, cold and windy. The prospects of the farmer began to be gloomy in the extreme. The whole surface of the earth was as a moving cloud of dust. Animals and men were almost choked with it. The goggle trade has been a splendid business in this place. On Sunday night, 19th inst., a glorious and plentiful shower of rain fell upon the earth, and on Monday morning, the ground was completely drenched—weather turned exceedingly warm, and grass and all kinds of vegetation now are most luxuriant and prosperous. All nature smiles again. The farmers had an excellent time to put in their seed, and the recent rains bring it forth now with great rapidity. Success to the farmers! When they prosper, every body else prospers. They are the anchor of hope, the bone and sinew of the country, and the salvation of the government, in spite of Clay, Foote, Benton, and all the squaw fights the two latter can raise.

For the Guardian.

Steamer Pocahontas.

This capacious boat, the largest we believe that ever came as high up the Missouri as Council Bluffs, was moored at Kanesville Landing on the eve of the 20th inst., 13 days from St. Louis, bringing 350 passengers besides considerable freight for this section, and the Salt Lake settlements.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of Capt. Moore, Mr. Lee, Clerk, and the other officers for their gentlemanly deportment, kindness, and fair dealing in all the perplexities incident upon a crowded boat and a large amount of baggage.

N. H. FELT.

Heretofore monies from foreign subscribers only have been acknowledged through the Guardian;—hereafter home subscriptions will be acknowledged.

Attend to Your Subscriptions.

There are many of our subscribers removing from the Eastern and Middle States; and in fact, from many other parts, to this place and to Salt Lake. They should be particular to call and arrange their subscriptions immediately on arriving here, lest their papers be continued to their former address, and they pay their money without receiving any benefit. All whom it may concern, are particularly requested to attend to the above at the earliest practicable period.

Legal.

It is requested, by Mr. Sloan, the District Clerk, that all marriage lisences that have been executed, be returned forthwith to him that he may arrange his record in a proper and lawful manner. Those who neglect to do this within the time specified by law, must expect to pay the penalty of their delinquency.

The Clerk is also authorized, by law, to prepare and administer the oath of allegiance, and to grant certificates of application to foreigners to become citizens.

This will be attended with but trifling expense and it places the foreigner on the high road to citizenship in the United States of America. This is the first step of the alien towards the ballot box; and towards an eligibility to an official station in the government of the country.

It should be remembered that if any minister of the gospel shall solemnize a marriage in this county without first having obtained a lisence from the District Clerk to authorize him to marry, is liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and we are told that such will be prosecuted.

How to Prosper on the Plains.

Have good teams, good wagons, plenty of cows, with the best of provisions, and enough of them. Keep watch by day and guard by night, and not hurry too much, "for the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Be merciful to your animals and give them time to eat and rest: and to keep the witches hobgoblins and Indians at a respectful distance from you, be sure and get your clearance from the printer.

Address Us At Kanesville.

Our mails have become so far regulated, and the prospects so favorable, that we will now venture to advise and request our friends and correspondents abroad, to address us at Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and no more at St. Joseph, Upper Missouri

High Council.

This body met on Saturday last, and resolved that one company of emigrants for the Valley of the Salt Lake, be organized at the Elm Grove West of Kanesville, on the banks of the Missouri river. No person or family will be allowed to go with the sanction of the Council unless they have, at least, one hundred pounds of good breadstuffs to the person, old or young; and one hundred and fifty pounds of breadstuffs if it is possibly consistent, and other eatables in a reasonable proportion. Every wagon, its contents, and the team attached to it, will be duly inspected by a judicious and responsible Committee, and ascertain if they are in a suitable and proper condition to cross the Plains. For this service a tax of twenty-five cents will be levied on each wagon thus inspected. Every person should have his teams yoked or hitched up at the time, so as to prevent delay. The weather is now fine and prosperous, and let every one who intends going to the Valley this year, be up and doing. No companies will be organized after the 15th day of June to cross the Plains this year; and all Ferries that we can control or influence, will cross no emigrants after the 20th day of June. The admonitions of our last companies who emigrated last year, and came well nigh perishing in the snows of the mountains, are a sufficient warrant, which should be satisfactory to every one, for stopping emigrants crossing the river after the 20th day of June.

No person should be longer in suspence about going to the Valley. If you do not positively know that you are going, you are guilty if you do not take immediate measures to raise a crop; and if such persons find themselves destitute next fall, they cannot expect to have much sympathy from the church. "God helps those who help themselves."

Counsel.

There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to the word "*Counsel.*" Any article in this paper under that head, is designed to be heeded, and may be considered as having received the highest official sanction of the Church from whence it proceeded. When that counsel is disobeyed it frustrates the general movements of the body, and brings distress upon the Church.

A New Island Discovered.

The North American states that a new Island, entirly unknown to navigators, was made in November last, by Captain William M'Michael, of the ship Montauk, while on a voyage from sydney, New South Wales, to Shanghae, in China. It lies below Loo Choo Islands and Japan, about 130 deg. 06 min. east from Greenwich. Smoke was seen in several places, and at night many lights, as from fishing boats.

Burlington Hawk-Eye.

This is a keen discerning journal—ably edited, and advocates the best political policy in our opinion; but it sometimes makes a discovery of things that do not exist. It should see clearly enough to discover the difference between irony and reality, should consider our *whole* remarks, and not permit an unfounded jealousy to direct its keen penetrating glance at a few detached sentences, and from those isolated passages, draw conclusions that accord no better with truth than the growling of a bull-frog with the soft notes of the lute.

We killed the first snakes out here, and built the first mills and bridges; and we will try to have all things right on this Frontier. Do not be alarmed friend "Hawk!" The ballot-box will probably remove your doubts and fears, if you endure with a little patience.

When we have given our enemy a rebuke to our heart's content,—we do not wish to chastise him or continue a war of words that would exclude more useful matter from the columns of our journal.

Expelled.

One William Jenkins, from Wales, residing near Oregon, Mo., for drunkenness and blasphemous conduct, stands expelled from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Farewell Ball.

It will be seen by the official action of the Council that permission is given to each branch of the Church throughout the County to have one dance, and one only. The friends have a desire to meet together in a social capacity before they separate, some going to the Salt Lake, and some remaining here. The president of each Branch is appointed to preside over his respective party. Let there be no misunderstanding in the case. In the first place, no one should step forward unless he fully understand, and when any Branch has had one dance, let them stop at that; and there should be none postponed later than the 15th, day of June. It is hoped that no transgressor will have any occasion to say, "I did not understand it."

It was proposed, that in consideration of the incessant labors and increasing care and responsibility of the president of the church here, that all the funds raised should go for his special benefit. This proposal, he objected to; but said, that if they were disposed to place the funds in his hands, with the privilege of giving to others, and for various contingencies, he would accept of it; but observed that he could not accept a dollar for his own use, as he could live without it. This was agreed to.

Some of the Council observed that the branches might feel disposed to have free balls, or to make the expenses balance the proceeds, and thus, no funds be raised. It was replied that it was a kind of liberal generous affair. No compulsion, but a free will concern, and every branch could show its feeling and ability after selling out their produce at high prices.

Petition.

Extract from the Minutes of the High Council.

Br. S. M. Blair presented a petition to the Council, on Saturday last, praying for a Farewell Ball, signed by several of the citizens of Kanesville. After some remarks, it was moved, seconded, and carried, to grant the petition, and also that each Branch have the privilege of one Ball, to be given under the supervision of the President of the Branch, the benefit arising therefrom to be given to Prest. O. Hyde to be used at his discretion for the benefit of the poor, and various contingencies.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, May 25, 1850.

The Largest Lump of Gold Yet.—By the last accounts from California, we learn that a lump of quartz and gold was found in the diggings, weighing ninety-three pounds, of which sixty were gold. This must, decidedly, be the handsomest specimen of "rock" that can yet be boasted of. The miners are evidently approaching the great deposits, and when they reach them, we suppose they will dig out gold by the ton, as coals are dug in Pennsylvania. What may we not expect next!

Saint Louis Band.

This band arrived here a few days since from St. Louis *enroute* to the Salt Lake Valley, under the supervision of Elder N. H. Felt, and conducted by Mr. Ballou, an Italian, whose talents, as a Musician, we are confident few can equal, and none can excel.

We are highly gratified to witness the progress made by our Saint Louis friends in this sublime and soul inspiring science. We wish them much success in their praise-worthy exertions to contribute to the social enjoyment of that community who may be honored with the privilege of greeting them as citizens and residents. They have a choice set of heavy brass instruments, and they know well how to use them. We have listened with peculiar pleasure to their thrilling strains in the midnight serenade for the last few nights. Mr. Pitt and his associates, who, by the by, are not slow on the stringed instruments, have favored us with their soft and fine touches in the glimmering moonlight under our window. Music has a charm that merits more encouragement than it generally receives.

The *Farewell Ball* comes off in this town on Friday evening next. Extensive arrangements are being entered into for the occasion' by the managers, for the enjoyment of the guests.

Deseret and California.

Gen. John Wilson and Amasa Lyman, delegates from Deseret, arrived at the seat of Government in California, late in January, bearing a proposition from Deseret to California. A memorial, stating the purposes to submit to the people the question, calling a Convention of all California both east and west of the Sierra Nevada, and that if the people decide for the call of such Convention, it shall meet "with a view of framing for the present, one State, to cover all the territory acquired from Mexico, as included in California."

The delegates also submit the suggestion that the people inhabiting the strip of country included within the limits of both States, shall determine for themselves to which State they will belong.

The principal reason urged by the delegates for the adoption of these proposals is, that the slavery question would thereby be put to rest for all California.

Gov. Burnett, in his message, considers one by one, all these arguments and propositions, and condems them all. With regard to the slavery question he says, that the people of California settled that themselves, and if the people of Deseret did not, it is their fault or misfortune. He says that the two communities are too far apart to be combined even temporarily, and that Texas and Maine might as well have been made one State as Deseret and California.

The Legislature, after hearing the memorial and Governor's message, refused to receive the former; thus the delegates will accomplish nothing.

For the Guardian.

Lines Suggested by a Trip on the Missouri River.

BY AMICUS.

Majestic stream, thy waters madly flow,
From mountain Springs where tall the fir trees grow,
And gather force along thy devious way,
Thy muddy waters cloud the sparkling spray.

Thy serpent track the Continent divides,
From mountains north to sunny Southern tides,
Far north the buffalo drinks thy streamlets dry,
And yet thou doest the vast wide seas supply.

Thy boiling current sweeps away the land;
Fills high the deep with Islands form'd of sand.
Where islands stood bright, covered o'er with green,
Nought but thy muddy bubbling waters now are seen.

In eddying whirls on thee vast forests float,
As well the neat and tidy puffing boat,
Thy sunken snags have foundered many a bark,
And thousands meet their death beneath thy waters dark.

The red man sports on thee his light canoe,
With quickning strokes he brings the game to view—
He takes the fish from thy deep hidden bed,
The wild fowl takes, if arrow true has sped.

Vast hills enclose thee in thy swelling course,
And holds secure thy torrents maddening force,
Thy rocky heights the howling tempests brave,
Rich verdure of the hills reflect sad darkness on thy wave.

Majestic stream, thy like is no where seen;
Roll on forever, 'twixt thy beds of green,
And you ye hills with dizzy tow'ring head,
Stand till thy author shakes thy rocky bed.

Steamer Robert Campbell, May 6th, 1850.

Compromise Plan of Committee of Thirteen.

Washington, May 8, 1850.

Mr. Clay is now reading the report of the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an abstract.

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of compact entered into by the United States; in the resolutions of annexation, and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union, as equal States; the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of new States should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also, that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2d. In considering the question of the admission of California, the majority of the committee are of opinion, that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and reccommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass for her admission into the Union as a State.

[Owing to an interruption at Washington, this report was not finished when the office closed.]

A dispatch from New York says, the Herald has received a copy of the Nicaragua treaty and a portion of the correspondence, but does not publish it. It says it lays a foundation of revolution in the world, and sows the seeds of one of the greatest naval conflicts between the United States and England which will surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the history of the human race. The terms of the treaty, and the protection it gives to the charter, gives confidence among capitalists both here and in London, and the probable success of the enterprise and the opening of a new and wonderful communication of ships of every magnitude, between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is hoped that it will be confirmed.

A late Washington letter, in the New York Tribune, says:

If the speech of Mr. Clay has had no other effect, it seems to be conceded that it has scattered to the winds of heaven the iniquitous scheme of the Calhounists for a separation of the Union. Southern men have been brought to reflect on what would be the consequences to themselves, even if they carry out their own rash acts; and their better acts; and their better judgments have extorted from them the confession that Mr. Clay *was right* in showing that their last end would be worse than their first. No other Southern man living could have spoken with the boldnesss that Mr. Clay did, and it is that boldness and fearlessness of speech that has driven the disunionists in disgrace from the treasonable designs they had partially matured against the integrity of the Union.

Wanted.

Two or three tons of goods hauled to the Valley, for which ten dollars per hundred will be given. One half in advance, and the balance to be paid on the delivery of the goods.

Enquire at this office for further particulars.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Missouri—Wm Flanders, W L Freeman, John J Gray.

From Iowa.—John & Wm Jones, John Williams, Thomas Edwards and family, John Rees, Jerome Dutton, Lorenzo D Dutton, R S Dickinson, A A White, Melvin Squire, James DeLong, John DeLong, Leander G DeLong, Andrew J Wilson, Martin Sewell, Henry Musselton, Lorenzo Ellis, Charles H Haining, Joel Terry.

From Illinois.—A B Botsford, Jacob Smith, John Robertson, John Hart, Ira P. Hale, Clark Camp, Geo W McCulloch, Clark Haverhill, Louis Yearing, M Fletcher, Valney Wood & Co.

From Ohio.—John Gochenow, Jr., T B Smith, L D Caster, Wm Hasson.

From Indiana.—Daniel Carlisle.

From Wisconsin—Benj Fowler.

From Michigan.—Oscar Nye, Henry Pinckney, E G Gould, W C Foster, Joseph Collins, W H Ells, John E Jessup, Bazaled Taft, Zebulon T Wheaton, H A Ells, Jesse C Coleman, Milton Coleman, John Hanna, George Voorhis, Moses Voorhis, G C Putman, J A Patrick, J B Howard, F A Howard, Wm Anderson.

From England.—Henry Lunt.

From Pennsylvania—Elezer W Colton, Daniel Greenoch.

Prairie Rover Company.

Charles Sherman, George Munford, James Mumford, B B Willliams, Wm Galloway, James B Brownlee, John T King, C Moretz Luther Moretz, A C Crouch, Jabin Bosworth, Alexander Casteel, James Moorhead, T C Hopkins, George Baker, Obadiah Hallenbake, Wm B Haley, John Wm M Eiffert, John Quinn, George Ridgeley, A T White, T J Packinpaw, Wm McCoy, James Jackway, Garrett Rezner, Solomon Rezner, Thomas Rosborough, John Crane, P M Gleason, James Connell, Joseph Townsdrow, Simon Nowlan, Patrick Gleasen, Geo Brimhall, John Brimhall, Noah Brimhall, F M Brown, Ira B Dillon, Jas Hoover, Z Hauser.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

Missouri and Iowa Mining Company.

This company was organized at Kanesville 23d inst., and left on the 24th to cross the Missouri River on the south side of the Platte in good health and spirits for the Great Eldorado of the west.

Officers.—James Hanshaw, Captain; Alonzo Barton, Wagon Master; Henderson Hibbets, Sergeant of Guard; Enoch B Ripper, Inspector of Arms; Enoch Richards, Secretary, and Washington Hanshaw, Samuel H Colton, Isaac D Davis, Committee to settle difficulties.

Members—Nicholas Clark, Samuel Swan, James W Fowler, Edward T Peake, Thomas Ward, Jas Shannon, Wilson Shannon, Wm Brown, Allen Brown, Levi Brown, George Clay, Hubbard Smith, Lorenzo D Huntsman, Charles R Huntsman, Wm Davis, John Strother, John White, And'w Little, M Price, Samuel Ellison, John Ford, Wm Buskirk, Jephthah Dunn, Henry Dawson, E L Thomas, Andrew Spencer, Hazon Wilson, Joseph Woodward, John Willis, Charles Billups, Wm Billups, James Laytham, John Stephens, Diar Taylor, Alfred Allen, Abel Ellis, George Tomaugh, H Billups, Daniel South, Washington Hanshaw's family.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since May 15, 1850.

Albert N Teall, Baldwinsville, New York, $2 00; John Lusk, Walworth, New York, $1 00; Wm. Moore, Honeoye Falls, N Y, $1 00; Wilford Woodruff, Cambridgeport, Mass, $70 00; David N Wells, Edinburgh, Pa, 50 cents; Madison D Byland, Keokuk, Iowa, 50 cents; Malissa S Swafford, Iowa City, 50 cents; Mrs Ruth A Sawyer, Michigan City, Indiana, $1 00; Allen Shultz, Waukesha, Wis., 50 cents; Sarah Flint, Michigan City, Indiana, $1 00; Peter Nichols, Hopper's Mills, Ill, 50 cents; George Keesburger, Shullsburgh, Wis., 50 cents; Angeline Rockafeller, Grandview, Iowa, 50 cents; John Wood, Shullsburgh, Wis, 50 cents; S P Nichols, Dubuque, Iowa, 50 cents; John O Marsh, Spencer Township, Ohio, $1 00; David Elliott, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, $1 00; Helen H Crittenden, Belvidere, Ill, 50 cents; Miss Jane Havenhill, Newark, Ill, $1 00; Oreb Turner, Naugatuc, Conn., $2 00; Darius Longee, Lowell, Mass, $2 00; C Snell, do 1 00; Cs W Thomson, Peterborough, N H, $2 00; J C Little, do do, $2 00; Joel T Avery, Iowaville, Iowa, $1 00; Olive Brayton, Princeton, Wis, $1 00; Justice McCall, New Castle, Ill, $2 00; Jessee Hobbs, Eminence, Ill, $2 00; Zebulon Adams, do do, $2 00; James W Dinsmore, do do, $1 00; G W Turley, Mt Pulaski, Ill, $1 00 Jorpan Allen, Willsborough, N Y, $1 00; Thomas Cartwright, N Y City, 9 05; Joseph Ware, Mo, $1 00; W Woodruff, Cambridgeport, Mass, $2 00; Elisha Branch, Jewett City, Conn, $2 00; Hotchkiss & Lewis, New Haven, Conn, $1 00; Samuel Hawks, Standish Corners, Maine, 50 cents; Elisabeth Lewis, Kansas, Mo., $2 00; Charles H. Haining, Bloomfield, Iowa, 50 cents; Eli Colton, Elk Creek, Pa., $2 00; John Miles, 254 Fulton St. New York, $2 00; Catharine Reese, 204 Fulton St. do, $2 00; T H Burrows, 1 Olive St. do, $2 00; Mary West, Phila. Pa., $1 00; Mary M. Cook, do, $1 00; Henry Bellan, do, $1 00; Mr. Durr, do, $1,00; Mr. Scidmore, do, $2 00; Joseph Hamer, Jr. do, $1 00; Henry Crump, do, $2 00; James Wells, do, $1 00; Ann Connord, do, $1 00; Samuel Hardy, do, $1 00; Martin S. Snyder, do, $1 00; Robert Kay, Cherryhill, Maryland, $1 00; Lord Fellon, do, $1 00; Benjamin Tyson, College Green, do, $1 00; John S. Carpenter, Centerville, Delaware, $1 00; Joseph Oaks, do, $1 00; Charles C, Grove, do, $2 00; J. D. N. Thompson, Linden. Mo., $2 00; Andrew J. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo., $1 00; Barnet Cole, Pisga, Iowa, 25 cents; Marsena, Cannon, Cambridge Port, Mass., 70 cents; Nathaniel Olney, Hunts Hollow, New York, 2 00; Ann Burrough, do, 2 00; David Bennett, do, 1 00; Mrs. Brown, do, 1 00; Israel Canfield, East Hill, do, 1 00; Augustus Canfield, do, 1 00; Wm. Miller, do, 1 00; Thomas Wainman, do, 1 00; Martin Benson, Granger, do, 2 00; Sarah Butler, do, 1 00; John Hawkins, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 00; Thomas Wilson, do, 1 00; John Frame, St. Joseph, Mo., 1 00

MARRIED,

In this town, by the Editor, on Sunday, 19th inst., Mr. CHARLES ALLEN to REBECCA WINSLOW, (formerly from Cincinnati Ohio,) both of this County.

May the rays of hope, and the tranquility incident to conjugal bliss, shed their divine influence over this happy couple.

At Martindales Branch, May 23d, by Thos. S. Johnson, Mr ARA W. SABIN, Savannah, Mo., to Miss NANCY ANN HANES, Fremont county, Iowa.

With the above we received some most excellent Cake, for which they have our best wishes, and we can say with the poet:

He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Imbittering all his state.

In this town by the Editor on 27th inst., Mr. GEORGE SCHOLES to MARY SPENCER, both of this County.

DIED,

On board the steamer Sacramento on her way to Council Bluffs on the 5th instant. IRVIN H., only son of Wm. H. and Emily C. Branch, from Connecticut, aged 2 years, 6 months and 20 days.

At Bullock's Grove, on the 23d inst., of Small Pox, AMOS GARDNER, son of Moses J. and Polly Gardner, aged 13 years, 2 months and 19 days.

On board the steamer St. Louis, on her upwrad trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, on the 30th ult., of general debility, MARY, wife of James Needham, and mother of John Needham of this place, (from Lancashire England,) aged 61 years.

Mrs. Needham, accompanied by her husband and a part of the family, were on their way from England to join their son, (John Needham and family,) at this place; having been seperated for eight years. Although now they have an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances on this, and the other side of the Atlantic to mourn over the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Yet they feel confident that her merit will be rewarded, and her acts of benevolence and kindness remembered in the day of retribution.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE.
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,
SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

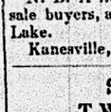
Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the
DESERET HOUSE
Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

$5,00 REWARD.
TWO STRAY COWS.



BLOSS is a white cow with dark specks all over her, her head and neck are darker than her body with the exception of her forehead, which is rather lighter than her neck, a small mark or notch out of the lower part of the left ear, handsome, clear, pretty horns; round made, heavy set cow. "SAL" is a white cow with a red head and neck with the exception of some white in her forehead running down her nose, ear marks but not recollected, rather thin, about the same size of the other but longer horns and slim. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said cows to R. C. PETTY, Old Agency, or to HENRY W. MILLER, of Kanesville. R. C. PETTY.

Kanesville, May 25th, 1850.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

Near Linden, Mo., a Mr. SAWTELL, a Californian, lately found a pocket book containing sundry papers, notes for collection, &c. James Lyon appears to be the most common and conspicuous name on the papers. Identify the property pay for this advertisement, and the owner can have his property by calling at this office.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Statiionery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which Hewill sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having large Brick Warheouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

ADJOURNED CONFERENCE.

SUNDAY, May 19, A. D., 1850.

The adjourned Conference convened at the Stand, South-East of the Printing Office; it was a fine morning and the sun shone delightfully, a large congregation had gathered at an early hour. Present of the Twelve Prest. O. Hyde, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff. The members of the High Council, the Marshal, J. C. Wright, and many influencial brethren. The meeting was called to order by the Prest., O. Hyde. Singing by the choir and music by the Band. Prest. O. Hyde remarked it was a very important time with us and all people from here westward, spake of the words of the martyred Prophet, "plagues shall go forth and shall not be stayed, also relative to the poor Saints that have landed in this place. The groggshops, &c., also relative to the drouth, said the first thing to obtain rain was for each person who can, take a poor family and become a benefactor and temporal Savior to them at this time, and said *will you do it.* General cry, *yes! yes!* Prest. Hyde then said shall the sins and polutions of those raised up drunkards, turn on the heads of the keepers of grog-shops, whether Jew or Gentile, the people said, *yes!* He then said if the brethren were willing to take in poor and succor them, to manifest it by raising their hands, also those who would take their stand firmly against those grog shops, drunkenness and all vices, (all hands were up.) No opposition.

Prayer by Prest. O. Pratt.

Music and singing. "Thou art gone to the grave," Prest. O. Hyde said, the out and in emigration caused so many changes, it required new officers to be appointed to keep all things right; Bishop Aaron Johnson was gone to the Valley, and it was necessary for this Conference to choose a man to fill his place, and proposed that Bishop Aaron Johnson make a nomination.

The Bishop nominated Wm. W. Lane, was seconded by J G Bigler, and carried by a full vote. Prest. O. Hyde, proposed an agent of the High Council to travel among the branches.

On motion, it was voted that one man fill that agency.

On motion it was voted that Lyman Stoddard fill that office.

On motion, it was voted to appoint a Committee to settle the poor Saints who have just arrived.

On motion, Jacob Bigler, J. M. Benson, Isaac Bullock were chosen said Committee, and David Candland clerk.

Councillor Geo. Coulson spoke of the Indian affairs, the shooting of those Pawnees last spring, &c., said Prest. O. Hyde, had had an interview with the chiefs of that tribe, and on their agreeing that all difficulties were settled, and that they should not molest our emigrants or the Californians as they pass through their lands he paid or caused to be paid the sum of $50, and called the people to sustain it by subscription.

Isaac Bullock, Daniel Mackintosh, James Sloan, T D Brown, Jacob Bigler and John Needham, were appointed to pass through the congregation, and $43 was received.

Charles Allen and Rebecca Winslow came to the stand and were joined in marriage by Prest. O. Hyde. Music and singing.

Br. W. Woodruff dismissed with prayer for one hour. The same night a copious shower of rain fell.

SUNDAY, 2—P. M.

Elder Orson Pratt spoke at some length, giving cheering accounts from England, of the progress of the work of the Lord. He was followed by Elder Woodruff from the East, who made a few happy remarks.

Conference adjourned until October 6th.

Steamboat Burned.

LOUISVILLE, May 8th, 1850.

The steamer James Dick, a regular packet between New Orleans and Nashville, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The boat was insured in the sum of $7,500 at Lexington, Columbus and merchants' Insurance offices.

CAIRO, May 7th, 11 A. M., 1850.

Eight miles below this place about 4 o'clock this morning the steamer Columbus, collapsed a flue, killing one fireman instantly, and scalding some fifteen others, deck hands and passengers, one of whom has since died.

The steam and water escaped forward towards the bow, or the result would have been awful, from the crowded state of the decks.

Fire at Huntsville.

LOUISVILLE, May 8th, 1850.

A destructive fire occurred at Huntsville, Ala., on the 3d inst., consuming property to the amount of half a million of dollars.

The New York papers contain elaborate descriptions of the execution of Johnson, at Patterson, N. J., on the 30th ult., convicted of the murder of Judge Van Winkle and his wife in January last. The culprit maintained to the last that he was innocent of the deed for which he was to be executed.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—This unfortunate man, so far as external appearances indicate, has become reconciled to his fate. His demeanor is that of a person endeavoring to solve some great problem — calm and thoughtful. He reads much, and has recourse to many books and newspapers. His family visit him almost daily. It is to be regretted that some of our contemporaries persist in circulating the most scandaluos fabrications in relation to his family. *They*, at least, are entitled to sympathy, and should not be visited by additional torture. The statement in one of the penny papers that a daughter of Prof. Webster had been rendered insane by the conviction and sentence of her father, is totally destitute of truth. No such calamity has befallen this afflicted family. They bear the terrible trial which has come upon them with submission, patience and a christian fortitude the furthest possible removed from that despairing anguish which produces insanity.—[Boston Courier.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Eight days Later from England.

The news from the manufacturing districts is more cheering, and trade has somewhat improved. The British Ministry have met with another signal defeat and this time, upon a portion of the Chancellors budgett. The defeat came unexpectedly and created a sensation. No outbreak has occurred on the continent, but from France particularly, reports indicate a very critical state of affairs.

France.

The Socialists, as the election draws near, evince deadly hatred to the present government. They nominated Eugene Sue as their candidate for Paris. His opponent, of the disorder party, had not been determined upon at the last dates. The funds are sensibly effected, owing to this unsettled state of affairs.

A frightful loss of life occurred at Angier on Monday, by the breaking down of a suspension bridge over the Soire. Over 200 men, belonging to the 11th regiment of light infantry, were drowned.

Italy.

The Pope has returned to Rome, and was well received upon his entrance into Rome. There was no pomp and public display beyond the necessary guards and staff.

Austria and Prussia.

A convention is said to have been concluded between Austria and Prussia.

An Austrian officer, of high rank, has been arrested in the act of sketching Prussian fortifications.

The Schleswig controversy, and the probability of a peaceable settlement of that question, is further removed than ever.

India and China.

There are later advices from India. The news from both quarters is satisfactory. The overland mail on Monday, brought dates from Bombay to the 16th of March, Calcutta of the 17th, March, and Hong Kong of the 25th February. The expedition sent by sir Cotton Campbell against the Hill tribes, has been defeated by the loss of over one hundred men. The Hindoo and Musselmen population in the city of Magrepoor, have risen against each other under the influence of religious fanaticism, and the city was destroyed by fire.

Hungary.

The leaders of the Hungarian revolution, having, nine months ago, been summoned to surrender within thirty days, all who have not done so, have been sentenced to death for contumacy, amongst whom is Kossuth, and others. The Turkish fleet arrived at Malta on the 8th inst., with 200 English refugees on board. They proceeded to Belgium, from thence to England, and from thence they proceed to the United States.

Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 6th, says that diplomatic relations have been resumed between Porte and Austria, and that Mr. Church, from the United States, had been received by the Sultan in a very flattering manner. It is said that the new relations will be likely to prove a very influential one, and that the embassies of America and England will mutually act together. The Sultan has added a Christian batallion to each of his regiments.

Sardinia.

All ecclesiastical privileges have been abolished. The papal nuncio has consequently demanded and received his passport, and has left Tuscany.

Denmark.

The probability of the peaceful termination of the Schleswig Holstein difficulties, is daily growing more remote. The army of Schleswig are making preparations for deciding the matter by hard knocks.

Spain.

From Malta we learn that the Roman Catholic religion has been proclaimed as the predominant religion of the Island.

Ireland.

From Ireland there is nothing to report, except a continuance of favorable weather for agrieulture. Many of the emigrants embarking for the United States are people of considerable means.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

HALIFAX, May 1.

The steamer Cambria arrived to-day at two o'clock, from Liverpool, and sailed for New York at 6 P. M. She left Liverpool on the 13th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts exhibit little improvement. The price of manufactured goods do not keep pace with the advance of the raw material; and short time would have to be submitted to.

The Greek question has not been adjusted, and in the event of the failure of the friendly offices of France, there is every reason to apprehend serious difficulties between England and Russia—as the former, in the case stated, has given Admiral Parker express orders to enforce a complete blockade of the coast of Greece. And should he do so, the Emperor of Russia has given positive assurances of his intention to advance to the assistance of King Othe. No authentic advices of a later date than the 28th of March, have been received from Athens—at which time the result of the meeting, held two days previously, between Baron Graz and Urse, had not transpired. The meeting is said to have borne a very amicable character; but if a Telegraph dispatch, dated April 2d, and published in the Breslin Zeitung, can be credited, the officers of France have failed to effect a satisfactory settlement of difficulties.

England.

Parliament re-assembled on Monday. The supplies for the Navy and Ordnance were allowed, after a sharp contest for retrenchment. On Tuesday, Lord Duncan moved for a repeal of the window tax, which produces a revenue of nearly £2,000,000, and which it is proposed to meet by the abolition of the African squadron. After a warm debate, the House divided—when ministers and the tax were sustiained by a bare majority of three. Four opposition members were shut out from voting.

On a point of etiquette which proposed to raise Assistant Surgeons' of the Navy from the cock-pit to the cabin, the Ministers found themselves in a minority of eight.

On Friday night, Lord John Russell brought forward a motion of inquiry relative to salaries of all Government officers.

The London Times has adopted a tone of much severity against the existing Government. It devotes considerable space to the subject of Sir H. Bulwer's correspondence with Mr. Clayton, relative to the modification of the present tariff on iron. The opinion is advanced in several quarters, that the restrictive policy of the United States, if continued, will lead to still greater depression in the Iron business of Great Britain.

The commerce of Greece, it is said, has already suffered by the English Blockade to the value of £2,000,000, which, with the destruction of the crops by *frost*, will cause a large falling off in revenue, and is calculated to increase the growing discontent of the people.

The legislation against the removal or abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and the sickly attempt of O'Connell to revive the Repeal movement, are leading political questions before the Irish, but possess no new features. At the quay at Limerick, there are twelve vessels capable of accomodating 2,000 persons, preparing to start for the United States. The usual cry of poverty and disease is heard in every quarter.

Italy.

Letters from Florence giving news from Rome, states that the magnificent arch dedicated to Bella Terna, in honor of the Pope's return, was burnt during the night.

Austria.

Diplomatic notes have been exchanged between the Courts of St. James and Vienna, as to the relations of Austria and Turkey.

The insurrection at Croatia is at an end.

The Hungarian Refugees have not yet reached their destination in Asia Minor.

The Austrian Cabinet has intimated that, in regard to the attitude of Russia and the German question, Austria will not be the first to break the peace of Europe, but that she will not allow any other German power to attempt any thing contrary to the Treaty of 1815.

NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Tuesday morning, May 7.

The Niagara arrived this morning. The Europa had not arrived out when the Niagara left, but her news was anxiously looked for, and it was anticipated that it would have a material effect on the cotton market and consequently on trade in the manufacturing districts. The proceedings in Parliament possess very little interest.

In France the approaching election appears to be the only subject of interest.

An arrangement is known to have been effected between the Greeks and the English Government.

Nicaragua Treaty and Canal.

According to the New York Tribune, the material provisions of the Nicaragua treaty are substantially as follows:

1. The United States and Great Britain mutually and reciprocally pledge their faith to either, that they will not take, use, hold, occupy nor exercise dominion oyer any part of Central America henceforth and forever.

2. They further agree not to establish nor maintain any fortifications nor military posts upon or within said country.

3. Each Government pledges itself to respect, and to use its best offices to cause to be respected by other nations, the complete and perpetual neutrality of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which shall be the termini respectively of the proposed ship canal through Central America.

4. They will also respect, and use their best offices to cause to be respected by others, the perpetual neutrality of said ship canal, the vessels navigating it, and everything pertaining thereto.

5. They further agree to respect the neutrality of all vessels within a reasonable distance of either terminus of said ship canal, [no distance yet agreed, but two degrees, or one hundred and twenty geographical miles have been suggested, and met with no objection,] and to endeavor to procure a general recognition of such neutrality by all nations whatsoever.

6. They mutually agree to protect and secure the operations of such company as, under the authority of the State of Nicaragua, shall construct and maintain the proposed ship sanal.

7. If the company now holding a contract with the State of Nicaragua, for the construction of the ship canal uniting the two oceans, shall within twelve months demonstrate to the satistaction of the two governments, its ability to construct said canal, the foregoing stipulations shall enure to its benefit; but if not, then any other company, duly authorised by Nicaragua, and who can satisfy the two governments of its ability to make the canal, shall enjoy all the benefits which this treaty is intended to guaranty to the constructors of the canal.

8. The contracting parties reciprocally pledge themselves to use their good offices respectively with the several State governments of Central America, to induce them to enter into stipulations based upon and according with the foregoing.

9. Each party pledges to the other that it will interpose its good offices for the amicasettlement of any disputes which may arise respecting the construction of the ship canal, or its management thereafter.

10. The two governments are not to infere with the construction or management of the canal, except that either government, should tolls be levied on vessels passing through it which in its view are exorbitant and oppressive, reserves the right of withdrawing from the company all the protection and favor which this treaty pledges it to afford; but this will not affect the international stipulations of the treaty.

11. By a proctocol to the treaty, the two nations covenant with each other not to claim or exercise under the cover of a protectorate of, or allegiance with any Central American State or tribe, any power which they have disclaimed or renounced in the foregoing article.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The Empire City brings news from San Francisco to 1st April, inclusive, being one month later. The steamer California left San Francisco on the afternoon of 1st April, with regular mails and 420 passengers for Panama, which port she reached on the 23d April, and her passengers set off immediately for Chagres. She brought $1,700,000, all in gold, on freight. The miners are commencing their summer operations: it is estimated that over 100,000 are at or on the way to the mines. Money continues scarce, the scarcest of any article—the exorbitant rate of 10 per cent. per month being still the current rate of interest. Lumber is still depressed and great quantities are arriving. The current price is $80@$100 per M. for American. Furniture of all kinds very high. The price of passage per steamer, from San Francisco to Sacramento City is still high, $20. There have been a number of failures among the merchants, among which is that of the house of Frank, Ward, & Co., one of the heaviest houses in San Francisco.

The Empire City brings 30 passengers, but no gold.

Under the head of advancement the papers say, that the condition of San Francisco is as progressive as a locomotive engine under full headway. We have seen two theatres nightly open; concerts, balls, dinner parties and splendid military suppers. The shop windows exhibit all the elegance that civilization has produced in all quarters of the globe.

Lieut. Nuer, of U. S. N., has in contemplation the erection of a telegraph to communicate with the sea coast from this place—the sites for staffs are well selected, and his enterprise has the encouragement of the mercantile community of San Francisco. Spring now approaches, and the southren towns are beginning to be deserted, the population flocking to the mine. The roads are fast becoming passable in the north and south.

From the Louisville Courier of 4th Inst.

Another Steamboat Explosion—Four Men Killed and four wounded.

MAYSVILLE, May 3.

The steamer Ironton, Capt. Shingle, collapsed both flues of her larboard boiler, yesterday, at 1 P. M., about 95 miles above this city, and one mile from Vanceburg. The explosion resulted in the instant killing of three or four of the crew or passengers, and wounding four others.

The wreck was towed down to the mouth of the Licking river, where she now lies.

It has not been ascertained who the killed and wounded are.

The Ironton was a new boat, with the exception of her machinery, which has been transferred to her from the steamer Northern Light.

THE FLOOD IN THE CUMBERLAND AND TRIBUTARIES—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY.—The Nashville Whig, of Tuesday say:

The river, from Sunday morning, till yesterday noon, was at a dead stand—wanting 22 inches of being up to the high freshet of December, 1847. The water on one side of the city is up to Wilson's Spring, and on the other side, a few inches over the Charlotte turpike—a large number of houses on either side so far submerged as to be entirely tenantless. Also several business houses at and near the mouth of Broad street.

The Murfreesboro' (Tenn.) Telegraph states that the East Fork of Stone's river, one of the tributaries of the Cumberland, was higher than it had been for fifty years. The water had swept away nine mills, four bridges, cotton gins, &c. The farms had suffered greatly, and nearly all the fences had been carried off. The Telegrarh estimates the loss at from $100,000 to $150,000. Two Brothers named Bewer were drowned.

Great Fire at Laguayra, South America—The City in Ruins—Immense Loss of Property.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, April 5th.

News has just been received here from Campeachy, announcing that a great conflagration had occurred at the City of Laguayra, Venezuela, which broke out on the 18th of March, and consumed almost the entire city, but two buildings being left standing.

The greatest distress prevailed among the inhabitants, who were not only houseless, but in danger of starvation.

The loss by this conflagration is not far short of *Two millions of dollars.*

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—There are now in jail in St. Louis only thirteen murderers, and four out on bail. Two of these, Cassidy and Landsdown have been sentenced to death.

Why is a lady's hair like a bee-hive? It holds the comb.

KANESVILLE MARKET,

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1850.

The market at this point since the commencement of emigration has been very unsettled, but at present, declining, and the demand not so great:

Flour ₩ hundred,	$5 00
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ₩ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	14c.
Rice, "	9c.
Salt ₩ sack,	$4 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₩ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c.
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	5@7c
Lard, ₩ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.	$4 00
Dried Peaches, ₩ bush.	4 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2¼c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,	$1,00.
Corn, "	$1 00
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	1 00
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₩ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₩ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	15@20c.
Beeswax, "	16¾c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen,	10c

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the atrention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;	
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	50 cans do 1 do;
15 bxs W R cheese;	30 kegs tar;
8 bbls pilot bread;	4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls butter crackers,	10 coils Manilla rope;
5 bbls vinegar;	15 bxs boots and shoes;
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	12 cook stoves;
10 hf bbls do. do;	4 doz camp kettles;
2 bbls mackerel,	600 gals. stoneware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendant of Indian affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the *Agent* and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved Revolving Pistols and Rifles. Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe,** North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS,

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Bless God for Rain.

BY GEO. W. BUNCAY.

"Bless God for Rain," the good man said,
And wiped away a grateful tear—
That we may have our daily bread,
He drops a shower upon us here.
Our Father, Thou who dwell'st in heaven,
We thank Thee for the pearly shower,
The blessed present Thou hast given
To man and beast and bird and flower.

The dusty earth, with lips apart,
Looked up where rolled an orb of flame,
As though a prayer came from its heart
For rain to come; and lo, it came.
The Indian corn with silken plume,
And flowers with tiny pitchers filled,
Send up their praise of sweet perfume,
For precious drops the clouds distilled.

The modest grass is fresh and green—
The brooklet swells its song again;
Methinks an angel wing is seen
In every cloud that brings us Rain.
There is a rainbow in the sky,
Upon the arch where the tempests trod;
God wrote it ere the world was dry—
It is the autograph of God.

Up where the heavy thunders rolled,
And clouds on fire were swept along,
The sun rides in a car of gold,
And soaring larks dissolve in song.
The rills that gush from mountains rude,
Flow trickling to the verdant base—
Just like the tears of gratitude
That often stain a good man's face.

Great King of Peace, deign now to bless;
The windows of the sky unbar;
Shower down the rain of Righteousness,
And wash away the stain of War;
And let the radiant bow of Love
In beauty mark our moral sky,
Like that fair sign unrolled above,
But not like it to fade and die.

[Christian Citizen.

MISCELLANY.

From the Yankee Blade.

Surprising the Camp! or the Irish Ranger in quest of the Camanches.

A Scene from Life in Prairie Land.

BY FALCONERIDGE.

Irish are everywhere. You may find Pat where even a live Yankee is unknown, and yet the Yankees can be found wherever the sun rises and sets, and grass grows. No few of the first settlers in Texas were Irish, at least on the coast; the American army is nearly one-fourth Irish, and when the Texan revolution broke out, scores of Southern Irishmen enlisted in the Texan ranks and no braver, and quicker soldiers, for such warfare could be desired, than those "ready-to-fight" Irishmen.

There was a bullet-headed, square built Paddy, in the Ranger service, named Darby Kelley; and an active and jolly, witty and brave fellow who never began to know what danger or fear looked like, except they came at him in the shape of copper-heads or rattlesnakes—and those reptiles were about the only living "critters" that could ever start a hair on Darby's cocoa-nut. In the same company or squad, with Darby, was another noted individual, named Ben Burns, but who was more generally known as "Black Hawk," from the fact of his having presumed to assert that he was one of the captors of the famous Indian chief Black Hawk," in the frontiers of the United States, some years previous. "Black Hawk" was none of your common men; he was tall and straight as an Indian; an immense jumper, wrestler, horse-breaker, and all those things, besides being an elegant marksman, and the most dashing and fearless equestrian you ever saw on horse flesh. Black Hawk and Darby were messmates, and thrice sworn friends. Darby was not by nature, or the force of art, very well versed in Indian manners and customs, although he had some brushes with the red skins. For them he entertained the liveliest contempt and hate, and he would no more have hesitated to ride into a regiment of them, with a good *shillelah*, than he would to have entered a "grocery" with a dime in his pocket. Darby's contempt for Camanches cost him some trouble, as the sequel will prove.

Towards sunset, one clear and bracing October day, a small party of the Rangers, after a long, toilsome scout in the Camanche country, halted at a spring, and dismounting, from the pleasantness of the spot and the fatigue of the party, they determined to bivouac there for the night, and preparations were made accordingly.

Darby Kelly was one of the party—his friend Black Hawk was with another squad, who were to join them the next day. After such a repast as a Ranger might indulge in such a place and at such a time, the horses being secured, the Rangers took a smoke, and throwing themselves upon old Mother Earth, seven of the nine slept—leaving Darby and a comrade to keep guard.

Night had not far advanced when the nodding sentinels were aroused by the snorting of the horses, and the manner of their "cavorting" around indicated that there was mischief in the wind.

"Up, boys! up!" says Darby, arousing his sleeping companions in arms. "There's game of some ssa-shee or other about; up! boys, and be wide awake!"

And Darby's words of warning were hardly from his lips when a body of those red, dare-devil horsemen, swift as the whirlwind, pounced upon the little camp, knocked it into "next week," stampeding the horses, severely wounding two of the Rangers, and carrying off Darby Kelly's beautiful red Mexican blanket, which the heroic Irishman hurled into the face of one of the Indians's horses, to keep him from jumping on to him, while he pulled fast and strong at the trigger of his revolver, materially altered some of the notes of the assailants.

"Husu-oo-ep! Whoo-o-o-oo-ep!"

The performance was all over, and the assailants a mile off, before Darby could say—

"Did ye'es iver see the like o' that in yer travels afore?"

The wounded were attended to, and two of the little party despatched to a certain point, where the other party of the Rangers—some ten mounted and well equipped men—were supposed to be camped. Darby for his fast traveling qualities, and devotion to danger, was one of the messengers, and about day-light he and his comrade found the camp of their friends, and then they all made a break for the scene of the disaster, where a council of war was held, a camp was decided upon for the wounded and unhorsed, and ten of the best men, including Black Hawk and Darby, were started to make reprisal upon the thieving Camanches.

They kept the trial of the Indians faithfully all day, and towards sun-down struck a tributary of the Trinity river, and then the trail divided—the stolen horses evidently being taken by a small portion of the Indians to a remote spot, to escape re-capture should pursuit be made. The Rangers were anxious to have a "flirt" with their copper-colored enemies, but just then the capture of their horses was a more important matter. The Indian camp was found about midnight, under the brow of a small mountain, and Black Hawk took a *reconnoisance* and returned to the party in the course of an hour, reporting that ten or twelve of the red-skins were encamped, with over twenty horses.

"And did ye spy anything like my ould grey, among 'em?" says Darby in a whisper.

"Couldn't make out the critters," Black Hawk replies, "but, Darby one of the copper-headed cusses is asleep on your red blanket by the fire!"

"His-s-she-e," says Black Hawk, raising his great bony hand for Darby to keep quiet "Now, boys, look sharp! There's to be a mighty tight scrimmage here pooty darned sudden. Somebody's to be hurt, but we've got to take them critters, and the red devils won't like it, nuther. Now you Bill Brown and Dick Manifee, take care of these critters; hold on to 'em like life to a possum; eight of us will fix the flints of that thieving gang, in short metre. Bill and Dick, you hang by the critters. So, boys, look sharp, and keep your tools handy; quiet, look sharp."

An hour's crawling and feeling along through the brush and grass, finally brought the Indian camp in view. The horses were all tightly picketed; a dull fire exhibited some ten or twelve Indians stretched out, or sitting around, and eight were selected as targets by the Rangers' rifles; but before they let drive at them, the wary Indians smelt a rat, and quicker than thought, they jumped—flew to their horses, and snapping the lariats with their knives, they dashed away like lightning, with a yell and a small shower of bullets after them.

Darby's whole mind and energies had been fixed upon the copper-headed gentleman who was reposing on his much loved red blanket, and when that individual took the cue to fly, he did not forget the blanket, which he stuck to, and Darby after him. "Bang!" went Darby's rifle, the ball slightly scathing the Indian's hide, and as he mounted one horse, Darby leaped like a double-strung cat upon another, and away went Darby and his charger, furious as the tornado, after the Indian, who was yelling like blue blazes, and Darby peppering him with his revolver! Before Black Hawk and his companions could mount their horses, Darby and the Indians were miles off; and Darby found all of a sudden, that he had gone a little too far, and fallen into dangerous company, for he was captured as well as his red blanket.

Black Hawk and his companions secured several horses, and followed the flying Indians some miles; but as much as he disliked to do so, he was forced to keep up the pursuit, and leave poor Darby and his blanket to their fate, knowing that as long as life lasted, the heroic Irishman would be more than a match in cunning and courage for a dozen Camanches.

Many weeks after the above occurrence, Darby Kelly made his appearance early one morning at a "grocery" on the verge of civilized Texas. His dress had undergone considerable alteration, and the Ranger of a few months previous, was cutting a very respectable figure as a decently equipped Camanche chief. The "bould Irishman" bestrode a fine horse, and was the possessor of his much respected red blanket. Darby had won upon the good graces of his captors; his prowess and boisterous nature had quite enraptured the Indians, and 'bedad, it's chafe they made me! So I kept my eye open fur a long time afore I could saze upon me blanket, and get a favorable opportunity to give 'em the slip! but which I at length did, by hitting the spalpeen who had me blanket, a rap on the head at night, and then stepped out!

COULDN'T CURE HIM.—Eel-tea, and all other cures for drunkenness that human science ever tried, were tried in vain on Philander Nicholls, the last-maker. Mrs. Nicholls had used some desperate remedies, such as steeping large quantities of jalap, aloes, ipecac, &c., in Philander's grog: but he continued to drink with undiminished relish, and the consequence of this dosing system were more troublesome to Mrs. Nicholls herself than they were to Philander, her husband. Being dead drunk every afternoon, within half an hour after he began his day's jollification, (so rapidly did he pour down the liquor,) he never felt the slightest sensation on account of the medicines he had swallowed. At last Mrs. Nicholls bethought herself of another plan for making a reformed drunkard of her lord. She engaged a watchman, for a stipulated reward, to carry Philander to the watchhouse, while he was yet in a state of insensibility, and frighten him a little when he recovered. In consequence of this arrangement, Philander waked up about 11 o'clock at night, and found himself lying on a pine bench in a dim and strange apartment. Raising himself on one elbow, he looked around until his eyes rested on a man seated by a stove, and smoking a segar.

"Where am I?" said Philander.

"In the medical college," answered the segar-smoker.

"What a-doing there?"

"Going to be cut up."

"Why, you died yesterday, while you were drunk, and we bought your body to make a 'natomy."

"It's a lie; I am not dead."

"No matter: we bought your carcase from your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's all the good she could ever make of you. If you're not dead, that's not the fault of the doctors; and they'll cut you up dead or alive."

"You will do it, eh?" asked the old sot.

"Ay, to be sure we will: now directly," was the resolute answer.

"Well, can't you let us have a little something to drink before you begin?"

This last speech satisfied the watchman that Philander was a hopeless case; and as his reward was contingent on his successful treatment of the patient, he was not a little chagrined at the result; so, with no gentle handling, he tumbled the irreformable inebriate out of the watch-house.—[Pennsylvanian.

A recent letter in the Journal of Commerce furnishes the following items concerning the quartz mountains.

Hitherto, and for years to come, the gold hunters will content themselves with working the dilluvial earth, for dust and small pieces of gold, which have been torn from the hills and mountains by the torrents and rains. The gold undoubtedly was originally imbedded in the quartz rock, of which there are literally mountains. Ranges of mountains and hills of auriferous quartz extend the whole length of the Sierra Nevada. From these quartz rocks, Mr. Wright, the member of Congress elect from California, has brought most interesting specimens.

One of his specimens which he considered very interesting is a piece of quartz chipped rudely off from some exposed rocks, and which bears unmistakable marks of time. It is moss-covered, and has been exposed to rains and storms for ages. It chiefly consists of solid gold embedded in the quartz. He has also a number of boulders of gold, with quartz adhering to them; and which, of course, were detached by time and torrents from the mountain mass.

Another set of specimens consists of quartz in which minute particles of gold are distinctly visible to the eye. These are very rich in their product.

The next class of specimens consists of ordinary white and grey quartz, of which there are mountains in California, and in which no gold is very apparent to the eye, but which yields eleven dollars and a half in gold to four pounds of rock.

This has been tested by experiment, and I saw a ball of gold extracted from four pounds of the quartz, worth $11 50.

The gold mountains and placers in California are all public property, except Col. Fremont's mine, which is on a corner of the range and laps on to it. This mine is his own property. All or nearly all the rest belong to the U. S., and are the most valuable of all the public property. Col. F.'s mine is very rich.

When Congress is in a humor to resume legislation, it is probable that their attention will be turned to the regulation, by law, of this property—its sale or lease. Mr. Benton has a project in view, and Mr. Douglass and others; and the California members have plans and views on the subject.

Conversing with some friends, a few days since, on the attempts which have been made and are now making by the clergy, to "stop the mail" on the first day of the week, one of them observed that it would be well to petition Congress to stop the salaries of the clergy on Sunday! If the mail is stopped, we cannot see why the salaries of the clergy should not also be stopped!

"Hallo!" ejaculated an anxious guardian to his lovely niece, as he entered the parlor, and saw her on the sofa, in the arms of a swain, who had just popped the question and sealed it with a smack—"What's the time of day, now?" "I should think it was about half past twelve," was the cool reply, "as you see we are almost ONE."

A NEW TEST OF A MAN'S POLITICS.—"I say Pete some rascally Whig stole half my pig last night."

"How do you know it was a Whig?"

"Because, if it had been a Locofoco he'd have stole the whole of it. Locofocoism always 'goes the whole hog.'"

There are some who live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws down a river; they do not go, but they are carried.

The Louisville Journal says that Senator Foote has fought some twenty or thirty duels; has been hit himself, but never had the fortune to hit his opponent.

Schoolmaster.—"Bill Tompkins what is a widow?"

Bill.—"A widoer, sir, is a married woman that haint got a husband, cause he's dead."

Master—"Very well. What is a widower?"

Bill—"A Widdeirrer is a man what runs after the widders."

Master—"Well, Bill, that is not exactly according to Johnson; but it will do.

"YES-SIR-REE!"—One of the B'hoys out west, indited the following enthusiastic lines to his intended bride:

And when the reverend man shall say,
My son take thou this daughter,
I'd answer him in fearless tone,
I won't do nothing shorter.

Will you, my son, support and nourish,
This flower I give to thee?
I'd give my white kid glove a flourish,
And answer—"Yes sir-ree!"

A London scientific journal announces that a new locomotive, to be propelled without steam, gas or electricity—without fuel of any kind—is soon to be introduced to the world, to assist in the wonderful revolution now going on. Who can say such a thing is impossible, in view of the extraordinary developments already made in science and art; or who can estimate the effect such an invention or discovery, will have upon the travel and commerce of earth and sea? The age is pursuing an upward track, and the mind of man is just beginning to bravely grasp the elements of nature. Those elements are yet to be subjected to human uses beyond the most improbable dreams of the present.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROPE WALK.

MR. JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.
Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t*.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds N O Sugar; 20 sacks Rio Coffee,
20 bbls S H Molasses; 50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky; 20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy; 2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine; 12 tons iron.
200 do Superfine Flour.

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.
Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a ager guessing ly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and he Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.
Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little; North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville,, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawatamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Cellection.

J. C. BRALEY.
Indian Creek, April 3, 1859.—4t*

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.
Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Ginghams, Lawns, Alpaccas. Fancy Varieties, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the
THE ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.
Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, by or single bottle.
Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.
Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO
Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; suttinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Now's the time to Buy Cheap Goods.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR

Have just received their

Spring Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a large and well selected lot of Prints, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Linseys, &c., &c, of the latest Styles, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in any city on the Missouri River. Also a great variety of Fancy Goods, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., and the largest and best lot of BOOTS & SHOES, ever brought into this market. Also a large quantity of Groceries well suited for emigration to Salt Lake and California. Please give us a call, and we are sure our goods will recommend themselves.

Remember the

BEE HIVE,

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.
Kanesville, May 1, 1850.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above cost, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth do;
" Light do	" do Monroe do;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd bregans;
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Bregans;
	" kip do;
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 Main Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.
St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.
Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDD ETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

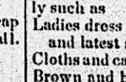
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.
Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.



We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, *is on its* way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.
Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHINABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.
Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850—3m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Wm. H. Gooch—Auctioneer.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens and public in general, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business and will attend to the sale of houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, guns, pistols and all kinds of meachandise. All consignments entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and despatch. Mr. Gooch can be found first door east of the Printing office, where consignments can be left.

He will sell at either Public or private sale.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, Watches, Guns, pistols, and any other kind of property. WM. H. GOOCH.
Licensed Auctioneer.
Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 10.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or, a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. GRAHAM COUTRIN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HELSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Millennial Star.

The Earth—Its Fall—Redemption, and Final Destiny—The eternal abode of the Righteous.

The earth was formed to be inhabited—it was designed to be the abode of animated existence—the dwelling place of beings capable of enjoying life and happiness.

At the time of its creation, it was pronounced by its Author to be "*very good*." The term "very good," could have no meaning, unless spoken with reference to beings who should be capable of experiencing some benefit from its construction. However beautifully formed—however grand and magnificent its motions—however skillfully its elements are combined, or its parts proportioned to each other, yet, if not designed for perceptive beings, the earth could not be pronounced good. A mass of inanimate elements cannot be organized in any possible form or proportion so as to benefit or injure itself, and therefore cannot be *good* nor *bad* with reference to itself. Goodness and its opposite quality, when applied to unconscious matter, always have reference to conscious beings capable of deriving happiness or misery from these qualities. This was the meaning of the Creator when he ascribed the quality of goodness to the earth; it contained every necessary ingredient to render happiness to the beings who were designed to occupy it.

After having made every necessary preparation, countless species of living, moving beings came from the spirit world to inhabit earthly bodies, and take up their abode upon this magnificent creation. Among the rest, man—the offspring of deity—left his ancient home—his brother and sister spirits, and came to a world most beautifully adapted to his future wants. Here he entered a tabernacle of flesh and bones, and received dominion and authority over all the lower orders of existence. Here immortality reigned, and death had no dominion. The elements were so wisely arranged and proportioned, that life was derived from all things ordained for the use of man or beast, fowl or fish. The nourishing element of life was diffused through the earth, the ocean, and the air. Life pervaded every vegetable and fruit not forbidden to man. Life reigned triumphantly throughout this vast creation. Death was unknown; it had not been seen, heard of, nor experienced in all the varied ranks of earthly beings.

Here then was a creation "*very good*," inhabited by beings capable of eternal existence, both body and spirit. Here was a creation adapted to the wants of all its inhabitants, calculated to preserve unchanged that immortality with which they were endowed. Here, then, was a creation worth possessing as an eternal abode. Such was the inheritance given to man, with its vast treasures and sumptuous luxuries—such was the gift of heaven under certain restrictions. These restrictions were not complied with—man fell—a great change came over the fair face of creation—the earth was cursed—sickness, pain, and misery ensued—immortality yielded to mortality —— death reigned triumphantly throughout the animal kingdom—the everlasting inheritance on the newly-formed earth was forfeited—all seemed to be lost—forever lost! While all creation groaned in utter despair and death, a voice was heard, not a voice of wrath and indignation, but the voice of mercy and compassion—the voice of the Creator, proclaiming himself the Redeemer; love flowed through every sentence—man listened with eagerness—the door of hope was opened—despair fled away—all things again assumed a new aspect. The earth, though cursed, was to be redeemed—the body, though corruptible, was again to put on incorruption—all things lost by the first transgression were to be restored again in their primitive excellence and beauty.—Though this great redemption was to be universal, yet the change was to be gradual or progressive, not immediate; the effects of the fall were to continue for a season, until all the inhabitants of the spirit world, designed for this creation, should learn by bitter experience, the unhappy consequences of sin. Hence, the whole world still groans under the sad effects of the original transgression. Sorrow, mourning, death still prevail—the aged, middle-aged, an infant still feel the force of these evils—all are made partakers in a greater or less degree of the wretchedness and miseries of the fall—none escape—none can proclaim themselves immortal, or free from these direful effects.

The universal redemption of the posterity of Adam from the fall will be fully accomplished after the earth has been filled with its measure of inhabitants, and all men have been redeemed from the grave to immortality, and the earth itself has been changed and made entirely new.

But a universal redemption from the effects of original sin, has nothing to do with redemption from our personal sins; for the original sin of Adam and the personal sins of his children, are two different things. The first was committed by man in his immortal state; the second was committed by man in a mortal state: the former was committed in a state of ignorance of good or evil; the latter was committed by man, having a knowedge of both good and evil. As the sins are different, and committed entirely under different circumstances, so the penalties are different also. The penalty of the first transgression was an eternal separation of body and spirit, and eternal banishment from the presence of Jehovah; while the penalty of our own transgressions does not involve a disunion of body and spirit, but only eternal banishment. The first penalty not only shut man out from the presence of God, but deprived him eternally of a body; the second penalty permits him to retain his body, though in a banished condition. As the penalties are different, so also is the redemption. Redemption from the first penalty is unconditional on the part of man: Redemption from the second penalty is conditional. Unconditional redemption is universal; it takes within its scope all mankind; it is as unlimited as the fall; it redeems men from all its effects; it restores to them their bodies; it restores them to the presence of God.

The children of Adam had no agency in the transgression of their first parents, and therefore they are not required to exercise any agency in their redemption from its penalty. They are redeemed from it without faith, repentance, baptism, or any other act, either of the mind or body.

Conditional redemption is also universal in its nature; it is offered to all, but not received by all: it is a universal gift, though not universally accepted: its benefits can be obtained only through faith, repentance, baptism, the laying on of the hands, and obedience to all other requirements of the gospel. Unconditional redemption is a gift forced upon mankind which they cannot reject, though they were disposed. Not so with conditional redemption; it can be received or rejected according to the will of the creature.

Redemption from the original sin is without faith or works: redemption from our own sins is given through faith and works. Both are the gifts of free grace; but while one is a gift forced upon us unconditionally, the other is a gift merely offered to us conditionally. The reception of the one is compulsory; the reception of the other is voluntary. Man cannot, by any possible act, prevent his redemption from the fall; but he can utterly refuse and prevent his redemption from the penalty of his own sins.

The earth, like the posterity of Adam, was cursed because of the original sin, and like them, it will be redeemed unconditionally, and restored again into the presence of God. So far as the original sin is concerned, mankind and the earth, keep pace with each other. When one falls the other falls also. When one is redeemed, the other is redeemed also.

Had there been no other sin but that of Adam's, the redeemed earth would have become the eternal abode of all the posterity of Adam, without one exception. But both man and the earth have been still further corrupted by other sins. The posterity of Adam have transgressed the code of laws given since the fall, and subjected themselves to its penalty. The penalty does not interfere with the first penalty. Man will be redeemed from the first before the second will be fully inflicted. When his redemption from the first death is completed, then comes the judgment, when his own sins will be enquired into, and not Adam's. As he stands before the judgment seat, he will find himself entirely innocent of Adam's transgression, and entirely redeemed from the effects of it, but he still finds himself guilty of his own individual sins the penalty of which is a second death, not a disolution of body and spirit like that of the first death, but a banishment from the presence of God, and from the glory of his power.

Redemption from the second death, as we have already observed, is conditional. Man having voluntarily committed sin, must voluntarily comply with the conditions of redemption; otherwise, he must suffer the penalty. If any should feel disposed to doubt whether the second penalty will be inflicted, let them look at the infliction of the first, during the last 6,000 years. The first death with all its attendant evils, has extended its ravages among all nations and generations since the first law was broken. If God, then, has fulfilled his word in the first provocation to the very letter, why should any one suppose that he will not inflict the second death as a penalty of the second provocation? All generations bear witness to the faithfulness of his word spoken in the garden of Eden; why, then, should we suppose that justice shall be frustrated, and his word become null and void in regard to any future penalty with which the sinner is threatened! If the sin of one man brought the first death upon unnumbered millions, why not the sin of each man bring the second death upon himself? There is no escape for the sinner from the second death, only through the conditions of the gospel. All who believe in Christ, and repent of their sins, and be baptized by immersion for the remission of them, and receive the Holy Ghost through the ordinance of the laying on of hands, and continue faithful in all things unto the end, shall escape the penalty of the second death. All who reject these conditions must suffer it; for the word of God cannot become void, and justice be thwarted from its stern decrees.

Though all mankind are to be fully redeemed from the effects of the original sin, yet, we have great reason to fear, that but a few will be redeemed from their own sins. Those few who are redeemed will receive the earth for an eternal inheritance; for the earth, as we have already observed, will be unconditionally redeemed from the curse of the original sin, and so far as that sin is concerned, it will be no obstacle to the earth's entering into the presence of God. But as the earth has been corrupted by other sins than the original, it must partake of the curses of the second death after it is redeemed from the curses of the first, unless God has provided a way for its sanctification and redemption therefrom. It has seemed good unto the great Redeemer to institute ordinances for the cleansing, sanctification, and eternal redemption of the the earth, not from the orignal sin, but from the sins of the prosperity of Adam.

The first ordinance instituted for the cleansing of the earth, was that of immersion in water; it was buried in the liquid element, and all things sinful upon the face of it were washed away. As it came forth from the ocean flood, like the new-born child, it was innocent, it arose to newness of life; it was its second birth from the womb of mighty waters—a new world issuing from the ruins of the old, clothed with all the innocency of its first creation. As man cannot be born again of water, without an administrator, so the earth required an agency independant of itself, to administer this grand cleansing ordinance, and restore it to its infant purity. That administrator was the Redeemer himself.

The second ordinance instituted for the sanctification of the earth, is that of fire and the Holy Ghost. The day will come "when it shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, and all that do wickedly shall be as stubble;" after which "the glory of God shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the deep." Here, then, is a baptism of fire first, then of the Holy Sprit. As man receives the baptism of fire and the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands of a legal administrator, so the earth receives the same, not through its own agency, but through the agencies ordained of God. As man becomes a new creature by being born again, first of water, then of the spirit, so the earth becomes a new earth by being born again of these cleansing and purifying elements. As man becomes a righteous man by the new birth, so the earth becomes a righteous earth through the same process. Righteousness will abide upon its face, during a thousand years, and the Savior will bless it with his personal presence. After which the end soon comes, and the earth itself will die, and its elements be dissolved through the agency of fire. This death or dissolution of the earth is a penalty of the original sin. Infants and righteous men die, not as a penalty of their own sins, but because Adam sinned; so the earth dies or undergoes a similar change, not because of the transgression of the children of Adam, but because of the original transgression. But all mankind are made alive from the first death through the resurrection, so the earth will again be renewed; its elements will again be collected, they will again be recombined and reorganized as when it first issued from the womb of chaos. As the bodies of the righteous are made immortal, eternal, unchangeable, and glorious, so the earth itself will be so constructed as to be capable of everlasting endurance. Immortality will be indelibly stamped upon every department of this creation. It will be crowned with the presence of God the Father, and shine forth in all the splendors of celestial glory. But who will be its inhabitants! Those who have passed through the same process of purification, and none else. As all who partake of the second death, must be banished from the presence of God, it necessarily follows that they must be banished from the glorified earth; for that is redeemed into the presence of God, and enjoys the glory of his power; and no beings can inhabit it but those who are sanctified by the same ordinances and law.

As the earth passes through its great last change, two of its principal cities,—the Old Jerusalem of the eastern continent, and the New Jerusalem of the western continent will be preserved from the general conflagration, being caught up into the heaven. These two cities, with all their glorified throng will descend upon the redeemed earth, being the grand capitals of the New Creation. "Without," (or exterior to these holy cities, and upon other creations of an inferior order, far separated from the glorified earth,)—"will be dogs and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." (Rev. xxii. 15.) These are they who are banished from the presence of God, and from the glory of a celestial earth.

It is the meek only who shall receive the promised inheritance,—they are the lawful heirs. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth, was the promise of the Great Redeemer.

But who are the meek? By what peculiarities are they distinguished from other men? There must be some qualities about them far superior to the generality of mankind, or they would not become the exclusive heirs of the new earth. The law of meekness includes all the laws of the gospel with its ordinances and blessings, priesthood and powers, through obedience to which mankind become justified, sanctified, purified, and glorified. Such are the meek of the earth, and none others. And as the gospel has not been preached nor administered by authority on the eastern hemisphere for the last seventeen centuries, consequently, during that time, there have been none possessed of the requisite qualities of meekness sufficient to entitle them to the promised inheritance upon the new earth. A few only will saved—a few only will receive the law of meekness and continue therein.

Different portions of the earth have been pointed out by the Almighty, from time to time, to his children, as their *everlasting* inheritance. As instances,—Abraham and his posterity, that were worthy, were promised Palestine. Moab and Ammon—the children of righteous Lot—were promised a portion not far from the boundaries of the twelve tribes. The meek among the Jaredites, together with a remnant of the tribe of Joseph, were promised the great western continent. The righteous of all nations who shall in this dispensation be gathered to that land, will receive their inheritance in common with the meek who formerly sojourned upon the land. In the resurrection, the meek of all ages and nations will be restored to that portion of the earth previously promised to them. Thus, all the different portions of the earth have been and will be disposed of to the lawful heirs; while those who cannot prove their heirship to be legal, or who cannot prove that they have received any portion of the earth by promise, will be cast out into some other kingdom or world, where, if they ever get an inheritance, they will have to earn it by keeping the law of meekness, during another probation.

How great will be the disappointment to the rich—the high, and the noble, who have rejected the message of eternal truth, sent forth in different ages for the redemption of men, when they find that there is not a foot of the new earth that they can call their own; the whole of it having been lawfully disposed of to the poor and the meek. Howl, then, ye rich men, who reject the message of the servants of God; for your portion is in this life, and you have no claim upon the everlasting inheritance. God will rescue the earth from under your dominion, and give it to those unto whom it is promised. Howl, for the miseries that shall come upon you!

It has been conjectured by some, that the earth will not be sufficiently capacious to accommodate the nations of the righteous. But such a conjecture will appear erroneous to any one who will exercise his reasoning powers sufficient to calculate the superficial contents of our globe, and compare the same with the probable number of inhabitants who are destined for this creation.

In round numbers, the surface of our terrestrial spheroid contains one hundred and ninety-seven millions of square miles, or over one hundred and twenty-six thousand millions of acres. Now, if from the creation of the earth, to its final glorification, there should elapse a period of eight thousand years, or eighty centuries, and if we should suppose the population to average one thousand millions per century, (which is probably an average far too great) yet there would be an abundance of room upon the new earth, for all this vast multitude. There would be over *one acre and a half* for every soul. But when we reflect how few will be saved—how few have received the plan of redemption, even when it has been proclaimed by authority in their ears, any how many generations have passed away unto whom the Almighty has sent no message, we are compelled to believe that not one out of a hundred will receive an inheritance upon the new earth. But even though we suppose one per cent. of all this immensity of population shall through obedience to the gospel, become lawful heirs to the new earth, then there will be *over one hundred and fifty acers* for every soul. If the new earth contains only the same proportion of land as the old, there would still be about *forty* acres for every redeemed soul. But the new earth is represented by the apostle John, as being without any sea, which increases its capacity for inhabitants above the old four fold. The farmer who is looking forward to the new earth for his everlasting inheritance, need have no fears of being too much limited in his possessions. There will be ample room for the delightful pursuits of the agriculturist. He can have his pleasure grounds—his orchards of the most delicious fruits; his gardens decorated with the loviest flowers; and still have land enough for the raising of the more staple articles, such as manna to eat, and flax for the making of fine robes, &c.

Who, in looking upon the earth as it ascends in the scale of the universe, does not desire to keep pace with it? that when it shall be classed in its turn, among the dazzling orbs of the blue vault of heaven, shining forth in all the splendors of celestial glory, he may find himself proportionably advanced in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence? Who, but the most abandoned, does not desire to be counted worthy to associate with those higher orders of being who have been redeemed, exalted, and glorified together with the worlds they inhabit, ages before the foundations of our earth was laid? O man, remember the future destiny and glory of the earth, and secure thine everlasting inheritance upon the same, that when it shall be glorious, thou shalt be glorious also.

Song—The Mountain Dell.

We'll plow, and sow, and joyful reap,
The land our God has given;
To bless our friends, to bless our foes,
And make one home—*a heaven*.
CHORUS—Away, away to the mountain dell,
The valley of the free;
Where faith has broke the tyrant's yoke,
That bound fair liberty.

No famished children there shall pine,
Nor frantic mother wild,
Ere seek to *take that life away*,
She gave her infant child!
Away, away, &c,

We'll sooth and calm the widow's heart,
And dry the *orphan's tear!*
Till their bright mirthful eyes impart,
A joy, devoid of fear!
Away, away, &c.

We'll nurse the bloom of maiden love,
In chastity when young.
There *faithless boast*, shall never prove
A jest for ribbald tongue.
Away, away, &c.

Where red men trail the buffalo's track,
O'er mountain's desert sand—
We'll tell them of their father's acts,
Who once possessed the land.
Away, away, &c.

Blest with the priesthood from above,
Where truth on truth shall flow:
Till every land and every clime,
Beneath its mandates bow!
Away, away, &c.

Then while this hour of vengeance low'r,
And sinners find no rest;
Then hie ye home, ye Saints who roam,
Your hope is in the west.
Away, away, &c.

Reflections on Truth.

Truth is the great universal law, whose end is to effect the greatest good, to the greatest number, in the best and most economi- manner

It is humanity's compass o'er the ocean of eternity, it is light shining in a dark place.

Truth is eternal and unchangeable, its nature simple, its character progressive, its power almighty, its value inestimable, its march onward, its path undeviating. Nothing preceded it, its priority is obsolute; it had no origin, it will have no end; it was, and is, and is to be; the Alpha and Omega of all existence. It remains unchanged amid all the mutations of this ever-changing universe, the alone immoveable, amid all moveable things. Empires may rise and fall, nations may flourish and pass away, thrones may totter and crumble to dust, yet diamond truth still lives and reigns, its power unabated, its nature unchanged. The land and sea may change their places, and the foundations of the earth be restored to their primitive chaos and confusion, the sun and moon may be clothed in blackness, the stars in wild confusion start from their orbits, the heavens and the earth "depart as a scroll," while "the elements melt with fervent heat," and the "crash of worlds" takes place; still truth retains its beauty and its brightness, unsullied and unimpaired as ever, while purity and perfection mark its path, and stamp its features with a bold relief.

Men may speculate and theorise, propound and plan, and heap up monuments of their impious folly, while the tide of human opinions may ebb and flow, grow stormy and tempestuous, spreading on shore of time its foam and filth; yet, truth, like a towering rock still braves its fury, and stands forth with a bold prominency, the fatal reef on which false systems wreck. As it was in the beginning, "when the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy," so it is now, and ever will be, even after the mighty angel hath declared that "time shall be no more."

Truth is so simple that "whoever runs may read," and a wayfaring man, though a fool in other respects, need not err in this; here the meanest capacity, and the mightiest intellect are placed upon a level, that no man may glory in himself. The beauty of romance, and the pleasures of imagination fade by contrast with the sublime simplicity of eternal truth. Through its simpliciy are the privileges and responsibilities of all made equal, and the justice, wisdom and mercy of God magnified and greatly extolled. Nought can withstand the force of truth, for it is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing, even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. "Like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces," "it is mighty and effectual, even to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin and satan, and a spiritual wickedness in high places."

Darkness and doubt, ignorance and superstition flee before it, as morning mists before the orb of day. Despots and tyrants fail at its coming; the sceptre of dominion and the reins of government fall from their trembling hands, while the captive and the prisoner burst their bonds, rejoicing in the freedom of the sons of God. "It converteth the soul, it maketh wise the simple, it rejoiceth the heart, and enlighteneth the eyes."

When other things shall loose their value, and grow insipid to the minds of men, truth shall shine forth with redoubled splendour, its lustre and magnificence heightened by the contrast. Its price exceedeth that of rubies, and its glory surpasseth that of the diamond as light excelleth darkness.

Its goeth forth conquering and to conquer, it runeth swifuly and its course is glorified; it turneth not to the right nor to the left, but perseversin its onward path, its reward with it, and its work before it.

It is the highest interest of man to come in possession of truth, and his most boundeu duty to act strictly in accordance with her golden rules, that by so doing he may become entitled to those blessings which are held in reversion for her faithful and obedient followers. Opposition to the truth has been in all ages the prolific source of all our evils; while on the other hand, obedience thereto is the highway to holiness and peace, happiness and exaltation, knowledge, power and eternal life. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the rewards she hath in store for them that love her; joys unspeakable and full of glory; treasures incorruptible and undefiled, communion with Gods and angels; immortality and eternal life; thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, are among the number she hath been pleased to reveal.

Just in proportion to our knowledge of truth is our responsibility, and just in proportion to our obedience thereto is our righteousness, and according to our diligence in acting upon it, so is our exaltation in the scale of being and intelligence, for there is no righteousness apart from truth, nor honor apart from obedience.

Truth is brighter than the sun, fairer than the moon, and more terrible than an army with banners, "its voice is a voice of majesty and power, mighty in operation.

Happy, yea, thrice happy is the man who is acquainted with truth, far happier he who authorised and sent, turns many to her paths, for he shall shine as the stars of heaven, and as the brightness of the firmament for ever.

"The enjoyment of truth is—liberty. Confidence in truth is — faith. Obedience to truth is—righteousness. The possession of truth is—knowledge. Submission to truth is—humility. The action of truth is—power. The effects of truth are—peace and assurance. The end of truth is—perfection.

JAMES BELL.

Was it Providence!

BY MISS SEDGEWICK.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery during her childhood—in a boarding house through her youth, never accustomed to either air or exercise, two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is not adequate to the demands made upon it. Her beauty fades away. She languishes through her hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling, and watching over them, and dies early.

"What a strange Providence, that a mother should be taken in the midst of life from her children?"

Was it Providence? No. Providence has assigned her three score years and ten; a term long enough to rear children, and see her children's children, but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father, too, was cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent is his profession. A general buzz rises on every side.

"What a striking Providence!"

This man was in the habit of studying half the night, passing his days in his office and the courts, of eating luxurious dinners and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off. The evil never ends here. The diseases of a father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stookings in mid-winter. A healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed, in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty; a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death.

"What a sad Providence!" exclaim her friends.

Was it Providence, or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes night after night to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for whoever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflamation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over.

"What a Providence!" exclaims the world—"Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!"

Alas! did she not cut the thread of her own life herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly, with the idea that Providence has sent it upon her, or should she charge it to her vanity and avoid the folly in future?

Look, my friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating, or in drinking, or in study, or in business; they are also being caused often by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c.; and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short life, and of the maladies that make life a torment or a trial.

Mr. Perkins, of Maine, has reached New York with his fifteen pound lump of California gold, in quartz; the gold is supposed to weigh thirteen pounds clear. The quartz, although chrystalized and hard, has been rolled along till all its angular projections have been rounded and worn smooth in its descent from its original mountain locality. Another specimen of quartz has been received in New York, containing 440 pennyweights of gold—the quartz in this lump is also crystalized, and, like that of Mr. Perkins, of a smoky hue.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

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☞ Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

Emigration.

We have attended the organization of 359 wagons of Salt Lake Emigrants up to Saturday 8th inst. Capt. Milo Andrews is ahead with fifty wagons. Next follows, Capt. Benjamin Hawkins with one hundred; Thos S. Johnson, Capt. of 1st Division, and —— Capt. of Second Division. We left them at Council Grove 12 miles from Bethlehem west of the Missouri river, on the morning of the 7th inst. Next in succession is Bishop Aaron Johnson with a train of one hundred wagons. Elisha Everett, Captain of 1st Division, and Matthew Caldwell, Captain of the 2d Division. Next in order is Capt. James Pace with one hundred. Richard Fenton, Captain of 1st Division, and David Bennett, Captain of Second Division. The Emigrants are generally well fitted out with wagons and teams, provisions, &c., &c.

There are some wagons quite too heavy. Those brought from St. Louis are good, but too heavy. A heavy wagon with a stiff tongue is unsuitable for the journey. Let no person hereafter buy a wagon for this trip unless its tongue has a joint in the hind end forward of the axle tree. Light wagons that will bear from sixteen to twenty hundred pounds, are the most suitable for this service. These heavy timber coaches should be left here, and not used by our people, neither by anybody else, unless they choose.

The number of California wagons that have passed this point to about 1500, averaging [illegible] to the wagon, making 1,500 men, and about 22,500 head of horses, mules, oxen and cows.

Our own Emigration to Salt Lake Valley will amount to about 700 wagons as nearly as we, at present, can determine. They take two new carding machines in addition to one sent last year, besides much other valuable machinery. They also take about 1,000 sheep and 5000 head of cattle, horses and mules.

With the facilities for improvement that are already in the Valley, and those that are now going, we may expect to see that hitherto desolate region, growing rapidly into importance, and contributing largely to the West, and to Western enterprize, to Western men and measures! "Let the Wilderness and the solitary place be glad for them, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Brief Notice of Mr. ——'s Letter.

We have just glanced at a letter in the St. Louis Organ, signed M. written from Council Bluffs on the 5th ult., giving a description of Kanesville and of matters and things in general. He says, "the power of the Church here is tremendous. Orson Hyde, one of the Twelve apostles of Mormonism, exercises as much authority as any foreign despot. He is the fountain of all law, and does things pretty much as he pleases."

We are only sorry that Mr. M——'s statements are untrue. "He is the fountain of all law." Did he authorize the court at Traders Point before which the "bony specimen of snickerdom" was arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes or to pay twenty-five dollars? Why sir, you must tell the truth, Mr. M——! If you had said that neither court, jury nor thief were Mormons, you would have told the truth.

If you had said that companies of emigrants sometimes on arriving here would break up, and a part want to go back and a part forward, and because of the ragged and embarrassed condition of their outfits, and the trouble and litigation to which they would be subject, to separate and divide their property, they would sometimes help themselves to a horse or two in the night, break open a trunk in the tent and take money; and sometimes the goneby party would sleep in the night with teams, wagons and entire outfits, and early next morning would be across the river, beyond the reach of law, laughing in their sleeves to think how nicely they had done it over the halting party. Why not tell the truth Mr. M., just as it is, instead of intimating, that "somebody" was committing depredations upon the horses and oxen of the emigrants here. We tell you sir, that unless you cease your false insinuations, you may "catch it"—and the pitch will be hot.

You are proud and bold to say, Mr. M., to you and to the community generally, both Jew and Gentile—that the Mormons have not interrupted the property of the emigrants, [illegible] that of any one else, if we have any correct knowledge or belief on the subject.

Why did you not say that Orson Hyde was a thief and an outlaw? why did you not say that he (Orson) was said might to support himself that he might make a tax upon any one for that purpose? Why did you not say that his upright course in the law won the confidence and esteem of his friends, and secured their good will, upon a principle which foreign despots too seldom avail themselves of. Because you were willing to do the Jews favor, and join in the popular cry, "Away with him! He is not fit to live."

Repent, Mr. M., and properly define your position, and publish yourself as one of the [illegible] that you are the very man that stole Mr. Wheelwright's horses, the very backing out California Emigrant that brought a stolen horse here and sold him, and then stole another from Mr. Parish near this place, to get Mormon and rode him off on [illegible] for a small.

Will Mr. [illegible], the co-operator with Bill Smith, and publisher of a dirty and filthy sheet at Covington, Ky., inform the public why he and Bill have lately fallen out. Tell us after all your united falsehood and lying slander against the church, if the sting of the serpent has poisoned the cup of your domestic bliss? If you will cherish a viper how will pity you if you get stung.

Left for the Valley.

Among the many valuable men who have emigrated from this place this season, are Bishop Aaron Johnson, William Snow, William McLellan and Harlow Redfield. These have stood as minute men in this county, and have been on hand in every emergency with their means and their talents; and while we regret the loss of their society and valuable services, we can but wish them success and prosperity on their journey, knowing that our loss is the gain of the friends in the Valley. There are others also who are equally good and valuable men.

The vacancies in the High Council occasioned by the removal of these men, will now have to be filled up. We will here state, that whatever may be said of any member of this body detrimental to his official acts, by prejudiced persons going to the Valley or to any other place we are fully assured that they have done only their duty, and have done right. They have showed themselves men of God; and proved that they are not to be frightened nor rode rough shod; but have put on a dignity and an independance of character that have made them respected and honored in their place by good men, and hated by those who wanted to outgrow their cloth.

Whoever enters a complaint in the Valley against any member of this body, touching his official acts, in our opinion, himself is the very person that merits the rebuke he seeks to procure for others.

Latest Fashion.

On returning from meeting the other day, we met a lady and gentleman in a carriage, apparently on a pleasure ride. We noticed a white veil, splendid and flowing attire; and as this was an uncommon appearance for our poor back-woods country girls to assume, curiosity led us to gaze with some intensity upon the passing figure. But not understanding the latest fashion, we were somewhat disappointed; for just as we were discovered, the hand of the lady was immediately placed before her face to cover it, as though she was ashamed of herself. We confess that we were ashamed of her, and we do not think she would be ashamed of herself, if she had not good cause for it. But as it happened, we knew them both; and *since then*, we have learned just enough to advise such folks to go down the river just as quick as water and steam can carry them. They are not wanted here, and we hope they will take their departure before they get a stronger invitation to do it. Affected wealth, affected refinement and accomplishments, where rottenness and corruption manifestly dwell, are as disgusting and revolting to us as the stench from a putrid carcass. "They shall gather out of His kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity. Then shall the righteous [illegible] in the Kingdom of their Father." For heaven's sake, go and leave us!

We publish this that all such characters may know that this is an unwelcome and an unsafe harbor for them. If people come among us for conscience sake, and for the sake of salvation; and show a disposition to endure hardness and privation for Christ's sake, we are glad to receive them, and shall be happy to do all we can for their comfort and prosperity. But cursed is the man or the woman that comes here to practice iniquity and corruption. They shall feel the speedy and marked displeasure of Heaven in the name of the God of Israel—and of all his people say: Amen!

Whig Nomination.

We learn that George G. Wright, Esq., of Keosauqua, late Senator in the Iowa Legislature is the Whig candidate for Congress, in the 1st Congressional District, at the next election. We are not personally acquainted with this gentleman, but fully believe him to be one of those Whigs that reverence the *rights* of men. Daniel F. Miller, Esq. if a candidate, would be likely to get the most votes in this section; and probably from the fact that he is more generally known in this county.

News in Advance of the Mail.

The Valley Mail left Salt Lake City on the 18th of April last. Two or three men have arrived in advance, bringing the General Epistle of the Presidency there, which we publish to-day. The news is generally good—met the 1st emigrants on the 14th of May near the South Pass. Found plenty of grass from the Sweet Water. Emigrants generally getting along well,—heard of no particular disease among them. They lost not so many animals as we anticipated they would. Prospects for plenty of wheat this year, were good. No particular lack of provisions there—still they bore golden prices. Corn $2 50 per bushel—flour $12 00 per hundred pounds—fresh beef from 7 to 8 cents per pound—potatoes $2 00 per bushel—sugar 50 cents—coffee from 30 to 50 cts per pound. No sugar in the place.

News Expected by the Horn Telegraph.

The Valley Mail, we hear, is on the way by ox-teams, and may be expected in about ten days at this place.

A Box in Store.

A box of merchandise shipped to our care by Beach & Eddy, of St. Louis, marked John Hudson, Salt Lake City, with $14 charges upon it, without papers or letters of instruction. The contents of the box will be sold to pay the charges if the owner does not soon look to it. It is frequently the case that property is shipped to our care, and to be forwarded to Salt Lake with freight and charges upon it, and no funds to forward it. Persons who send goods in this way, deceive themselves. It will be sold here to pay charges, unless funds are sent to insure their being forwarded, &c.

Arrived.

Elder, Martin L. Benson, his family, and his company, arrived here safely a few days since, in good health and spirit. They are westward bound, and are from Granger, Allegany County, New York.

The timely remittance by him of our friends in the section from which he comes, are not passed over unnoticed; and he justly merits our cordial good-will for his activity and diligence in obtaining subscribers, and in collecting funds for various purposes in the Church, and also the people in that section for responding to the various calls made through him.

Emigrants from Africa.

Copied from Letter from Thomas McKenzie's Journal, late Agent for the Church at New Orleans.

The following are the names of the vessels chartered by Elder Orson Pratt, Liverpool England, which have arrived at New Orleans this season, and the number of Saints on each, including children:

James Pennell,	223
Berdin,	254
Zetland,	250
Argo,	462
Josiah Bradlee,	250
Hartley,	109
Total,	1497

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, June 8, 1850.

Having been on my appointed mission to the Eastern States and British Provinces for the last two years, which portion of the vineyard has been like the gathering of grapes after the vintage is done. I have summed up the amount of gleanings from that quarter, during this time, and I can count about 200 which we have baptised in the various branches, and near 500 which have emigrated to the West, bound for the Salt Lake Valley. The Eastern Emigration this spring left mostly in two companies, one company left Philadelphia about the 1st of April, consisting of over one hundred souls under the care of Elder Gibson, who arrived here in safety and good health and spirits. I left Boston on the 9th of April, with 200 souls; came via Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and landed at Deseret Depot in Bethlehem, 18 miles below Kanesville, on the 15th day of May in good health and spirits. I am happy to say we have been blessed and prospered on our journey. We have met with good accommodation and kind treatment from most of the officers and men of the various boats where we have traveled, especially, Capt. Devinney, of the Dewit Clinton, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, used every exertion in his power to make us comfortable and happy. Also, Captain Baker, of the Sacramento, from St. Louis to Kanesville, should be patronized by the Saints who wish to be dealt with honorably and kindly, or travel in safety on the dangerous waters of the Missouri, will not be disappointed who embark with Capt. Baker; at least as far as the care and duties of the captain and officers of the boat are concerned.

Since my arrival in Kanesville, I have had the pleasure of sitting in Council and Conference with Elders Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt, and of meeting many of my old friends and acquaintances, which is truly a treat after being separated for two years. We have had two deaths in our company since we left Boston. Sister Margaret Bird, wife of James Bird, of Cambridgeport, Mass, died at St. Louis, after a few hours illness, on the 2d day of May. Also a child of Brother and Sister Branch, before named in the Guardian. There was also one birth on the DeWit Clinton, mother and daughter well.

In consequence of the high price of Oxen, and the difficulty of obtaining them, our companies could not be ready to cross the river quite as soon as we could have wished, but we now expect to be ready to organize and start in few days, and hope that the preserving care, peace and blessings of our Heavenly Father may attend all the Camp of Israel in our journeyings to the mountains and abide with all the faithful is the prayer of W. WOODRUFF.

School Meeting.

The citizens of Kanesville interested in a School are requested to meet in the Music Hall, on Friday evening next, at early candlelight, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a school.

The following candidates have been nominated by the Whig State Convention, for State Officers to be balloted for at the coming August election:

FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES HARLAN,
Of Johnson County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
ISAAC COOK,
Of Linn County.

FOR AUDITOR.
WM. H. SEEVERS,
Of Mahaska County.

FOR TREASURER.
EVAN JAY,
Of Henry County.

FOR TREASURER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
DR. JAMES NOBLER,
Of Wapello County.

FOR CONGRESS, 1ST DISTRICT.
GEORGE C. WRIGHT,
Of Van Buren County.

FOR CONGRESS, 2D DISTRICT.
COL. WM. H. HENDERSON,
Of Johnson County.

Mr. Underwood, clerk of the steamer Robert Campbell, will accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Invasion of Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 24—5 P. M.

The Ohio, from the Havana, whence she sailed on the 7th, arrived this afternoon. Gen Lopez landed at Cardenas on the 17th, and with 500 men took the two garrisons. Six hundred surrendered, after losing three of their number. General excitement prevailed at Havana. The city was under martial law. Several thousand militia had been enrolled. Troops had been dispatched to Matanzas. It was reported that troops were collected at Women's Island; several vessels had started for that place. The Spanish steamer Pizarro had returned with 105 prisoners—French and German. The Ohio, Falcon and Georgia were compelled to anchor at the entrance of the harbor.

Gen. Lopez landed from a steamer which left New Orleans on the 7th. Several other vessels, containing in all some 1200 or 1500 men, had left New Orleans previous to the Creole, but where they are to land is not known.

Arms were being delivered to the militia. Resident foreigners and all were called to enrol. There were 500 troops in Matanzas; 500 more were dispatched from Havana [illegible] A. M. to reinforce them, and march against Gen. Lopez.

Rumor says that the force under Lopez had increased to two thousand—that he was already half way to Matanzas.

On the 16th, news was received at the Havana, that a large force was collected at Women's Island, near Cape Cartouche, Yucatan. A General of Marines, with several vessels, and about 3000 men, started immediately for that place. The force on the Creole with Lopez, which effected a landing, was only a small part of the expedition. It is known that some ten or twelve vessels have left New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different points.

It is reported that Gen. Lopez had broken up the railroad to Cardenas in several places. The mercantile, bankers, &c., in Havana, were removing the money, plate, into the Fort for safety. Captain Schenck protested, through the American Consul, to the Captain General, and demanded safe anchorage; he was refused, and told that if he did not like it, he might go to sea as soon as he pleased—the Spanish Government would not be responsible for the safety of his ship. None of the passengers, except those having passports, were permitted to go on shore. No communication was allowed between the passengers while in port; not even between the officers; without a permit was obtained from the Captain General.

Indians.

These pests are harbored among us by those who are willing to make a dime at the expense of hundreds of dollars to other men. There are several horses lately missing from this neighborhood, and probably these red skins have got them.

We recommend a company to be formed forthwith, armed with good hickorys, and with something stronger if necessary, and follow up the red jackets till they will be sick of stealing horses. They are now about to go on their summer's hunt, and they are here to pick up horses for that purpose. We are not disposed to encourage stealing, but if those who lose horses by the Indians can make up there losses from those who are known to trade with them and entice them here, we shall not be sorry.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines.

L W Locker, Ill; W H Ham, Ill.; J P Newton, Mich.; Horace Hinman, Mich.; Thos F Davis, Wis; C Cattermole, Iowa; Joseph Glines, Wis.; Alexander Bailey, Ill; John O'Laughlin, Iowa.

For Oregon—Ella Warriner, Cincinnati, O.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

The Iowa and Wisconsin Emigrant Company No. 5.

The above named company was organised in Fremont County, Iowa, on the 9th ult., to proceed over the Plains for the Gold Mines of California. Messrs. E. M. Tanner, Nathan Tolman, and Aaron Collingwood were chosen as a committee to take the supervision of said company.

MEMBERS.—Nathan Tolman, Aaron Collingwood John Groom, E M Tanner, Milburn Pool, Digory Hobbs, H Hill, M R Byrd, Geo Allen, Daniel Hunt, James Peters, Francis Peters, John Benjamin, Wm Griffeth, John Palmer, Enoch Palmer, Emerson Rogers, John Rogers, Hermon Dodd, Joseph Bedell, John Gill, Charles Baker, Wm Parker Chas Stokes, Daniel Rockwell, Edward west, James W. Brown, John Megginsey, A Hendrickson, Sen., John Hendrickson, Charles Drear, Sanders, Andrew Shinier, John M Bennett, Alexander Wiley, Robert Allison, E Zevy Allison, Richard Saddell, Olderson Megginsey, Wm M Goodanow, Robert Mitchell, Jr.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since May 20, 1850.

Wolcott Allen, O.	$2 00	Silas Adams, Iowa,	1	75	
Joseph King,	75	George Crooks, do	2	00	
Gilbert Belnap, Mo.	75	E M Kimball, Mo	1	00	
Walker Lewis, Mo	2 00	C Carbry, do	2	00	
W W McGuire, Iowa	1 00	Jones & Kerr, do	1	50	
Thos Guymon, Iowa	1 00	H V Summerville do	1	00	
I L Lish, Iowa,	2 00	G Bryant, do	2	00	
Sam'l Williams, Ia	75	D L Henry, do		50	
Elijah Fordham, do	2 00	Perrys & Young do	19	00	
Aaron Benson, N Y,	1 00	Jesse Holliday, do	3	50	
Chauncey Bacon, Ill	2 00	G J Harper, do	6	00	
Peter Raughan, wis	1	Whitehead & Mosley	2		
Israel D Rush, Vt.	1 00	Bayerall & Howard,	1	00	
Albin Wheeler, Ia	1 00	H B Skinner, Iowa	1	00	
C N Smith Mo	1 00	A D Boren, do		85	
A Sorley, do	2 00	Dr J C Bailey, do	1	00	
Wm. Jenkins, Mo	1 00	Wm Lish, Mo.	3	70	
E F Wells, do	1 00	Alfred Brown, do		55	
D H Barnett, do	1 00	Joseph Jackson, Ia	1	00	
Thomas Bell, do	1 00	Royal Durfee, do	2	00	
Pugh Lytle do	1 00	Allen Compton, do		85	
Orrin Craw, Iowa,	25	Thos J Brandon, do	1	10	
Elisha Edwards, Ia	2 00	John R Montgomery	4	00	
Sam'l Gimgow, do	1 00	Wm C Judy, Iowa,		75	
Noah Packard, Ill	2 25	Edwin Barley, do	1	00	
Sam'l S Wilcox, Ia	1 00	Richard Thorn, do	1	00	
Wm R Cole, Iowa	1 00	Royal Barney, do		25	
L W Hardy, do	2 00	Joseph Brapt, do	1	00	
Henry Palmer, do	2 25	Henry Cook, do	1	00	
Mr Daly, do	2 00	A A Bradford, Mo	1	00	
Princeton North, Ill	2	C H Coles, do	1	00	
Adam Stephens, Ia	1 00	Jno Doughty, Mo,	2	00	
H Redfield, Iowa,	5	Wm H Bishop, Iowa		50	
Jesse Louder, Iowa,	1 00	Wm Burt, do	2	00	
Ezra Bickford, do	1 00	F F Pascue, Ala,	2	00	
Wm McIntosh, Mo	1 00	Eli S Mitchell Ark,	2	00	
Hezekiah Peck, do	1 00	Jas St Johns, Texas,	2	00	
John Topham, Iowa	75	L N Scoville, Iowa,	1	00	
Oscar Winters, Mo	2 00	John Gould, do	1	00	
John Bickford, N H	2 00	And Burnham, Ios		25	
Simeon Blanchard,	2 00	Lewis Egar, Iowa,	1	00	
Murdoch McKenzie,	6 00	Robert Thompson,	1	00	
Censter & Livermore	3 00	R. B. Barns, Wis,	1	00	
Everett Lish, Mo.,	1 00	Hiram Mott, Iowa,	1	00	
John McLews, do	50	Richard Griffith, do	2	00	
John Bradshaw, do	1 00	Chester Snyder, do	1	00	
Wm Hawkins, do	1 00	J. G. Bigler, do	1	00	
Justus Morse, do	1 00				

MARRIED,

At Garden Grove on Sunday 19th ult., by Elder John Bear, Mr. WILLIAM H. HALES, to Miss ELIZA ANN EWING, both of Decatur Co. Iowa.

At Garden Grove on Sunday, 19th ult., by Elder John Bear, Mr. THOMAS EWING, to Miss MARY ANN CARSON, both of Decatur Co. Iowa.

In this town by Lyman Stoddard, May 26th, Mr. JACOB BAUM, to Mrs. ELIZABETH SPERRY, both near Cattersville. Also June 2d, SAMUEL T. BURGESS to Miss MARINDA HARTWELL, both of Springville.

DIED,

One and a half miles North, of Kanesville on Wednesday morning, May 29th 1850, of consumption, Mrs. REBECCA WRIGHT, wife of Johnathan C. Wright, aged thirty-six years.

Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee;
Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb,
The Savior has passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

On board steamer Pocahontas, near Jefferson City, on the 19th ult., LOUISA, twin child of John and Hannah Martin, of St. Louis, aged 3 weeks.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Isaac Bullock, at his residence, seven miles and a half from Kanesville, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, on the Bluff road leading from Kanesville to Missouri, on the 1st day of May 1850, a certain MARE described as follows, viz., said mare is a red bay, about five or six years old, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a small black spot on the inside of her left hind foot just at the edge of the hoof, a few white hairs, scattering on her sides, shod all round, slightly marked with the collar. Prized at fifty-five dollars.

The foregoing is a true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of C. C. Pendleton Esq. agreeing with the report of the appraisers.

T. BURDICK, Clerk, Board of Co. Coms.
Kanesville, June, 12th, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by William McKissick in Henry Township, Fremont County, Iowa, one BAY MARE, with black mane and tail, black legs, a star in her forehead; no other marks visible, supposed to be six years old, and about fifteen hands high. Valued at fifty dollars.

P. ARGYLE, J. P.
Henry Township, Fremont Co., May 31st, 1850.
The above is a true copy from my Stray Book.
P. ARGYLE, J. P.
Henry Township, May 31st—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ 25 experienced teamsters to go to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, to leave on the 4th of July next.

A. O. SMOOT.
Bethlehem, June 12th 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office or of JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

THIRD GENERAL EPISTLE OF THE PRESIDENCY

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth,

GREETING:

Beloved Brethern: When we contemplate your diversified situations, in connection with the great work in which you have enlisted, it is one of our highest sources of enjoyment for the time to arrive when we can communicate to you by letter, what we would make known by tongue, were you with us; and if you, being filled with the same spirit, shall enjoy as much in reading as we do in writing, we shall feel that our labors have not been in vain; for we should thereby have the assurance, that brotherly love, and kindred feeling, necessary for the peace and prosperity of the church are sure and steadfast, and on the increase among those who profess to love Jesus Christ.

We are here in the mountains, far removed from the revolutions and daily intelligence of the nations, and have heard nothing from them; or from our brethern who dwell afar; since September: but, though separated from our kindred of Adam's posterity, and dependent a large portion of the time on our own resources for information and enjoyment, we have the pleasing consolation that we are located near "the tops of the everlasting hills," and higher upon the mountains than any other people; consequently we are nearer the heavens, those regions of light and glory from whence we derive intelligence, and from whence all blessings flow.

The welfare of scattered Israel lies near our hearts: it is our theme by day and by night; in meditation, in council, in prayer, in action; we are at home no where, only as we are engaged in building up the kingdom of God; and it is one of the greatest sources of our joy, to be permitted to be servants unto the Saints, and we ever seek the earliest opportunity to communicate the situation of the brethern in the valley, and to diffuse that light, of which our heavenly Father is pleased to make us the recipients, that we may all be edified and grow up together in the knowledge of God, and be prepared for celestial glory.

Some emigrants from Michigan, arrived at this place on the 15th of November, accompanied by Mr. Vasques, bringing letters from the elders then going east, who were at Little Sandy, October 30th, all well: and on the 22d of the same month, snow covered the Valley from one and a half to two inches; and on the 24th it was about three and a half feet in Mill Creek Kanyon; and on the same day, Elder Parley P. Pratt, with a company of about fifty men, left the most southern settlement of this Valley, where they had rendezvoused the day previous, for the purpose of exploring the south country, to learn its geography, history, climate, and locations for settlements.

Nineteen emigrants arrived December 1st, in a very destitute situation, having left their wagons more than forty miles back, and their teams about twenty; themselves without provision. They reported having left the States on the 24th of September, and having passed Elder Taylor's company at Independence Rock, November 6th; but so closely were they pressed by the snow, they did not bring us one news paper, though they said they had many in their wagons.

An Express was sent by Captain Stansbury, of the United States Topographical Engineers, stationed at this place, to Fort Hall, some time in December, but so deep was the snow it was obliged to return, without accomplishing its object, and business generally was suspended in the Valley during this month, though a few milder days near the last, permitted the raising of the roofing timbers of the council house, which had been prepared in the Bowery, which has been occupied as a great work shop during the cold weather.

On the 5th of January, Captain Stansbury sent a second Express to Fort Hall, which accomplished its mission, and returned after a tedious journey, together with the paymaster and some other officers of the U. S. Army from Fort Hall, who reported but little snow in the vicinity of the Fort, but immense quantities on the route; and that a large portion of Government cattle, at Cache Valley, had died through the severity of the weather and snow, which fell in this Valley from ten inches, to two feet deep on the 18th and 19th, and in some of the adjoining Kanyons, six or eight feet deep. On the morning of the 24th of the same month, a terrible wind swept over our Valley from the South, and continued about twenty-four hours, driving all animals before it, the snow being so deep and light as to be subject to its influence, piercing through the thickest clothing, causing men to seek shelter in the house, and cattle to gather in hollows, and under cliffs, where, in some instances they were buried, suffocated and frozen in heaps.

The snow having commenced somewhat earlier than usual, found the brethren nearly destitute of wood, and about the time last mentioned, it was reported in the city, that fifteen sleighs were buried in the snow, in Dry Kanyon; but in the evening, the men and teams came into the city all safe. The facts were, the brethren had passed the Kanyon in the morning, and while loading their sleds on the the mountain side, an avalanche or slide of snow came down on their track, and filled the Kanyon, some fifty or sixty feet deep, and prevented their passage; but by leaving their wood, and making a pass on the side of the mountain, drivers and teams were all saved. We mention this as one of the pleasures, inconveniences, or casualities, that the Saints in the mountains are liable to experience, when they have not provided their winter's wood in the summer; and the snow has been from six to twenty feet deep in our Kanyons a great share of the past winter.

On the 30th of January, four men arrived from Fort Bridger, having left their goods and remaining pack animals in Weber Kanyon, a portion of their horses having died on the way before reaching the Kanyon. This was the second attempt of the same company to pass from the Fort to the Valley, and their goods remained in the Kanyon on the 30th of March.

During the past season, the winter weather has been longer by four or five weeks, than the season previous, and more snow, but not so severely cold, and the prospect for grain is good. It is generally believed that there is as much good looking wheat now on the ground, as grew here last year; and there are large quantities of the best California, and Tous wheat ready for sowing. There are also large quantities of California barley, a valuable article, and many other choice seeds, which will greatly enhance the farming interest the present season: and no exertion will be wanting on the part of the brethren here, to raise food for those who may come to the harvest.

The snow in the Valley was nearly dispersed, in the latter part of February; but frequent falls since, and night frosts through the month of March, prevented ploughing to any great extent, till near the first of April; when the earth was bare, spring rains began to fall, and the farmers began to improve the cheering return of seed time, in the confidence of an abundant harvest; and we would still urge upon the brethren, who have choice and rare seeds, to bring them with them, for although there are a great variety of seeds in the Valley, there are many good varieties on the earth, which we have no yet obtained, and if we had abundance of the white Silesia, or choicest kinds of sugar beet seed, at this time, there would be no necessity of our importing sugar and molasses after the present season, for the vegetables of the Valley are richer in saccharine matter, than in any other place of our acquaintance.

As we anticipated in our last letter, about sixty families, under the presidency of Patriarch Isaac Morley, left this place in October, and commenced a settlement at San Pete (Sand-pitch) Valley, one hundred and thirty-four miles south. The have suffered, many inconveniences through the deep snows, and severe frosts, for want of houses, and other necessaries common in old settlements, and have lost many of their cattle; but they have laid the foundation of a great and glorious work, and those who persevere to the end in the following counsel of heaven, will find themselves a thousand fold richer than those who have made gold their counsellor, and worshipped it as their God. Their cattle, now living, have been sustained by their shoveling snow from the grass, and feeding their provision and seed grain, and we have sent them loaded teams, to supply their necessities until after seed-time.

They have been surrounded by a tribe of Indians who appear friendly; and who have suffered much from the measles since they have been among them, and many have died, as have also, most, or all of the tribes in the mountains, and those who live, urge the brethren to remain among them, and learn them how to raise grain and make bread; for having tasted a little during their afflictions, they want a full supply. There is plenty of fire wood, easy of access; some of the best of pine, bituminous coal, salt, and plaster of Paris, at this settlement or its immediate vicinity.

The Utah Lake Indians, have been very troublesome for a long time; and even before the pioneers arrived in this valley, we were told by all the mountaineers we met, that "they were bad Indians, and that we could not live near them in peace, and that other clans of the Utah nation did not like them." On acquaintance we found all these statements true; and particularly since our last communication, they have been very hostile, killed many horses of our cattle, stolen horses, waylaid and shot at the brethren at Utah, until self defence demanded immediate action.

Their doings were presented to Captain Stansbury, also the paymaster and such officers of the U. S. Army, stationed at Fort Hall, as were here at the time, and they were unanimous in their decision, that it was necessary that those Indians should be chastised, and that it belonged to U. S. troops at Fort Hall to do it, but the snow was so deep, the troops could not come hither; therefore, it became necessary for the citizens to proceed against them, which they did, advised by all, and accompanied by some of the said national officers; when a portion of the Indians, entrenched in a deep ravine, covered with thick brush, near Fort Utah, and fought desperately two days, the 8th and 9th of February, with the loss of several of their warriors. One of our brethren was killed, and a few wounded, who have since recovered: after a few more skirmishes, in which none of the brethren were killed or wounded; peace was restored.

There are many tribes, of the Utah Indians, or many clans of that tribe, from whom we have heard; and they appear satisfied with our course, and say "*It is good, the Lakes were bad Indians,*" and there is no probability that the remaining Utes, will offer any further violence at present, and we hope never.

Elder Pratt returned about the middle of February, with a part of the exploring company, and left the remainder with the teams in Yoab Valley; the snow being so deep oxen could not travel; but with much difficulty a portion of the way, they all arrived in safety about the 28th of March. The company went south more than three hundred miles, and over the rim of the Basin, into the borders of the Valley of the Colorado, passing trackless mountains, covered with deep snow, and followed by excessively cold weather, the mercury in several instances falling 20 deg. below Zero. They found some small valleys, with little or no snow, warm and pleasant, desirable for settlements; one of which is Little Salt Lake, where we design a settlement the present season; good water, iron ore, and wood are abundant. Little, comparatively, could be learned of the vegetable or mineral productions of the country through which they passed; but they saw enough to know that popular geographers have hitherto known less of its prominent features. Suffice it to say, there is yet room, in the valleys of the mountains, for all who can be contented with honest industry, peace, and seclusion.

On the 22d of February, the shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt in the valley, to a great extent; causing houses to jar, and crockery and furniture to move considerably. The report of Volcanic eruptions, or cannon

lows of the earth, resembling the discharge of distant cannon, are not unfrequent in the mountains.

The health of the Saints in general, is good, and there has never been any prevailing sickness in our midst, and but very few deaths. Since last mail, Brothers Absalom Perkins, George W. Langley, Erastus Snow's eldest son, Claudius V. Spencer's wife, Sisters Jane Hall, Turley, Steward and Thompson, are all we recollect, and those mostly from consumption, and other symptoms of disease contracted long before they came to the Valley.

The General Assembly of Deseret, have held an adjourned session, at intervals, through the winter, and transacted much important business, such as dividing the different settlement into Weber, Great Salt Lake, Utah, Sanpete, Yoab, and Tuille, counties; and establishing County Courts, with their Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs; and Justices and Constables, in the several precincts: Also a Supreme Court, to hold its annual session at Great Salt Lake City, attended by a State Marshall, and Attorney; and instituting a general jurisprudence, so that every case, whether criminal or civil, may be attended to by officers of State, according to law, justice and equity; without delay.

They have also chartered a State University, on the most liberal principles, to be located at Great Salt Lake City, with branches throughout the State, if wanted; and appropriated for its benefit five thousand dollars per annum, for twenty years, out of the public treasury; all of which will be under the supervision, direction and control of a Chancellor, twelve Regents, Secretary and Treasurer, who will, no doubt, publish their intentions by this mail.

On account of the severe weather, little has been done on the public buildings since last fall. The foundations of the public store house and stores are laid, and the aqueducts, from the warm spring to the public baths, are rapidly progressing, and they will be ready for use in a short time.

Captain Stansbury, with his Topographical Engineers, are surveying Great Salt Lake, and the adjacent country, for the purpose of mapping, which, when completed, will unquestionably be very interesting to our friends abroad, for by it they will better understand our relative locations.

Many brethren have gone to the gold mines, and many are about going, and all "by council," as they say, and no doubt truly. A few have gone according to the advice, of those whose right it is to counsel the saints; and such are right, inasmuch as they do right; but much the greater portion have gone according to the counsel of their own wills, and covetous feelings; such might have done more good by staying in the Valley, and laboring to prepare the way for the reception of the brethren, but it is not too late for them to do good, and be saved if they will do right in their present sphere of action, although they will not get so great a reward, as they would have done, had they performed the greater good.

If at the mines, they will listen to the counsel of those men who have been appointed to counsel them; and when they return, work righteousness, and do as they would be done unto, and acknowledge God in all their ways, they may yet attain unto great glory; but if they shall cease to hearken to counsel, and lose God their God, and return among the saints filled with avarice, and refuse to lend, give, or suffer their money to be used unless they can make a great speculation thereby, and will see their poor brethren, who have toiled all the day, in want, and in perplexity; and they will not relieve, but keep the rust corroding in their purses; it had been better for them if a mill stone had been hanged about their necks, and they had been drowned in the depths of the sea, before they had departed from the right ways of the Lord, for if they shall continue thus to harden their hearts, and to shut up their bowels of compassion against the needy, they will go down to the pit, with all idolaters, in a moment they are not aware; with as little pity as they have manifested to their poor brethren, who would have borrowed of them, but have been sent empty away.

Gold is good in its place—it is good in the hands of good a man to do good with, but in the hands of a wicked man it often proves a curse instead of a blessing. Gold is a good servant, but a miserable, blind, and helpless God, and, at last, will have to be purified by fire, with all its followers.

Elders Amasa Lyman and Chas. C. Rich will continue their operations at Western California, according to previous instructions, and not only keep an accurate account of all tidings and of the general proceedings of all faithful brethren, that we may know of their good works, and hail them as brethren when we meet, but keep a perfect history of all who profess to be saints, and do not follow their counsel, pay tithing, and do their duty; and report the same to us, every mail, that they and their works may be entered in a book of remembrance in Zion; that they may be judged therefrom, and not impose upon the faithful; for it is not uncommon for men to say, "I can do more good, if I go to the mines, than I can to stay here," and we want to prove such, and know whether they are true men, or liars.

When men, professing to be brethren, go to the mines, according to their own counsel, we want them to stay until they are satisfied; until they have obtained enough to make them comfortable; and have some to do good with, and a disposition to use it for that purpose, and not run back here in a few months, pick up their gold, boast how much they have made, doing no good themselves, and hindering every body else from doing good over whom they have an influence; curse and deny the Holy Ghost, and when spring opens, run to the mines again, as some have done. Let such men remember that they are not wanted in our midst; for unless they speedily repent, the wrath of an offended God will suddenly overtake them, and no power can stay it. Let such leave their carcasses where they do their work, we want not our burial grounds polluted with such hypocrites; but we have it in our hearts to bless all men who will do right, whatever their occupation; and our arms are ever open to embrace such, and we pray for all men who are ignorant, or out of the right way, that our Heavenly Father will give them his spirit, that they may learn and do right.

To those who may fear coming to the Valley on account of the scarcity of timber, we would say, there is now four times more timber known within reasonable distance of this city, than there was one year since, and every season opens new stores of wood, in the surrounding mountains; and all the difficulty is the scarcity of help, to remove the wood and timber to the valley, before the falling of snow; beside, coal has been discovered, from whence it can be brought on a railway, easily constructed, and there is more, and nearer in prospect.

Furnaces and forges are much needed here, for the furnishing of mill irons, machinery, farming utensils, culinary vessels, railway tracks, and many other things, and we hope that Elder Pratt has already sent on men, who will be here to start the business this season; if he has not, we trust he will not lose sight of this important object against another winter.

Elders Orson Pratt and George D. Watt are wanted at this place, with their families; and we shall expect them as early in 1851, as circumstances will permit. At such time as Elder Pratt shall find it convenient or necessary to facilitate his return, he will call to his assistance Elder F. D. Richards, who will succeed him in the Presidency of the church on the British Isles; and we would suggest Elders George B. Wallace and Levi Richards for his counsellors. So far as we have been informed, Elder Pratt has done a great and good work in England, but his labors are now needed at home—and if the Saints should mourn his loss, we would say be comforted and come with him, or follow him as fast as you can; but if you cannot at present, you will find in his successor, Elder Richards, a counsellor, president and friend, and worthy of your prayers and confidence.

Elders Wilford Woodruff, and Amasa Lyman, are expected here this season. We anticipate a visit from Elder Orson Hyde, who, we hope, will bring a host of Saints with him; for the labors of the valley are great, compared to the number of laborers. A greater harvest is near at hand than there will be reapers to gather. Let those who start, be prepared to come through without assistance from the valley, for we shall have no men to spare during harvest, to help emigrants. Companies are already organized and ready to start for Green and Platte Rivers, to keep ferries during the high waters, for the accommodation of the emigration.

We would urge upon all Saints the importance of keeping in view the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, and of adding thereto, all in their power, the present season; for every succeeding year will be more and more eventful in the progress of the work of God, and more and more Saints will be ready and want to gather to Zion. We warmly anticipate that such will be the interest felt, and the funds collected in the British Isles, that we can commence bringing forward the Saints from that region, one year hence; and the Presidency in England, will take special care to be ready to act on future instructions on this subject.

Elders of Israel be faithful in your calling; feed the sheep; feed the lambs of the flock, and proclaim the gospel in all simplicity, meekness, and love, whenever you have the opportunity as it shall be given you by the power of the Holy Ghost which you will always have for your counsellor if you are faithful; and let all the Saints give diligent heed unto the counsel of those who are over them in the Lord, upholding them by the prayer of faith, keeping themselves pure and humble; and they will never lack wisdom from above; and by faith and works search out your way to Zion.

Several elders have been appointed missions to England, Scotland, the Society Islands, the States, and Western California, as will be seen by the minutes of the general conference, of the 6th of April, to which we refer for particulars, concerning any business then transacted.

We are happy in saying to all, that a brighter day is dawning on the intellectual prosperity of Zion; that the university recently established by the State of Deseret, bids fair to accomplish the object for which it was instituted; that it is under the supervision of faithful and intelligent men, who will consider no labor to great, to carry out the wishes and greatest possible good of those for whose benefit the institution was founded; and we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all the Saints, and particularly the elders in all nations, to gather, as they may have the opportunity, books in all languages, and on every science, apparatus, and rare specimens of art and nature, and every thing that may tend to beautify and make useful; and forward or bring the same to the Regents of our university, for the benefit of all such as may hereafter seek intelligence at their hands.

Brethren, farewell. May the blessings of heaven and earth be multiplied unto you, and your hearts be warm to receive and improve upon the same in righteousness, and the time hasten that we may meet you in this land of peace, is the constant prayer of your brethren in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret } N. A., April 12, 1850.

From the Plains.—During the past week several persons have return from the Plains: some from as far out as Fort Laramie. They report grass plenty, and the emigrants are generally getting along well. Some few cases of cholera, smal' pox, and measles, and a few deaths. They bring no news particularly interesting.—[Adventure.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 5th says: During the past three or four days not less than one thousand emigrants of the Mormon persuasion have passed this city on their way to the Great Salt Lake. They are mostly English emigrants, and from appearances, quite intelligent as a body, and such as would make good citizens in any country.

The Baltimore Sun, of the 13th, contains the following in relation to the Cuban Expedition:

The Cuban Expedition.—A letter received from St. Helena, dated March 14th, says that a passenger arrived from New Orleans, in the schooner Mary Ellen, states that a barque came out of the Balize ahead of them with 250 to 300 men on board, bound ostensibly for Chagres, but the pilot said there were three colonels on board, and that she had taken the men on board after leaving the city, and that she was not bound to Chagres. Both vessels kept company for three days, when they parted off Tortugas.

The New York Sun, of Saturday morning, flaunts its flags, and arrays its artillery of big type over "Highly Important Intelligence—Departure of the Epedition against Cuba—Expected News of a Great Battle," &c., &c. It professes to be in the receipt of important intelligence from the last head-quarters of the Cuban patriots, and announces that they are, without doubt, at this moment hovering on the coast of Cuba. It expects by the next arrival, tidings of the first battle.

The Louisville Journal of Commerce of the 18th contains the following which is more definite than the eastern news:

From the Cuba Expedition.—We yesterday received a letter from a gentleman connected with this expedition. We make the following extracts:

"The finest body of men are now collected here that ever left the country for warlike purposes. They are mostly from Kentucky and are all tried veterans of the Mexican war. We shall in the course of the next two weeks conclude all of our preparations and light down on the 'Island' and give the 'Dons' a touch of our quality."

"Our arms have reached us safely, and we shall be ready to commence operations by the 14th. You will then perhaps hear from us. Our enterprise is hazardous, extremely so. We all know it, but we have weighed everything well. We have studied our ground, and we are 'bound to win.' The motto of 'set' is, crowned with laurels, or buried in cypress.'"

The letter was written on the 31 of May, but we are not at liberty to mention the place at which it was written.

In a few days, possibly next week, we shall hear something *definite*. We shall then give not only the place of writing but the whole particulars of the expedition and the name of the writer.

The Fire Annihilator.—Mr. Phillips, the inventor of this new apparatus, recently gave an exhibition of its power to a large company assembled at the London Gas works. The Philadelphia American says:

After some preliminary remarks on the vast losses from fire, amounting, annually, in the three kingdoms to £2,000,000, and the inefficiency of water in quenching a furious conflagration, he set fire to a compartment of a large open building, filled with partitions and temporary joisting of light wood, daubed with pitch and turpentine, and hung with rags soaked with the same combustibles. The flames ascended, roaring with such vehemence as to repel the spectators to a distance of forty feet, reaching, apparently, beyond all remedy by water; when Mr. P. with one of his hand machines, somewhat larger than a good sized coffee pot, from which a volume of gas and vapor was discharged, extinguishing the flames in "half a minute;" and then, to prove that there was no noxious quality in the resulting air, immediately walked through the building with a lighted candle in his hand. A company has been formed to manufacture these new styled fire engines; which if they answer as well in practice as they seem to do in experiment, will soon make their way to this country, and find their field of operation in subduing fire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kanesville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Ginghams, Lawns, Alpaccas. Fancy Varieties, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemens breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,

Needham & Ferguson

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

$5,00 REWARD.

TWO STRAY COWS.

BLOSS is a white cow with dark specks all over her, her head and neck are darker than her body with the exception of her forehead, which is rather lighter than her neck, a small mark or notch out of the lower part of the left ear, handsome, clear, pretty horns; round made, heavy set cow. "SAL" is a white cow with a red head and neck with the exception of some white in her forehead *running* down her nose, ear marks but not recollected, rather thin, about the same size of the other but longer horns and slim. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said cows to R. C. PETTY, Old Agency, or to HENRY W. MILLER, of Kanesville. R. C. PETTY.

Kanesville, May 25th, 1850.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

NEAR Linden, Mo., a Mr. SAWTELL, a Californian, lately found a pocket book containing sundry papers, notes for collection, &c. James Lyon appears to be the most common and conspicuous name on the papers. Identify the property, pay for this advertisement, and the owner can have his property by calling at this office.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Ten, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which He will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having large Brick Warhouses situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; in a word, We only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

ROPE WALK.

MR JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.

Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3m.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds N O Sugar;	20 sacks Rio Coffee;
20 bbls S H Molasses;	50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky;	20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy;	2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine;	12 tons iron.

200 do Superfine Flour.

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a mail coach regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and he Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points. HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

Competition is the Life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1793 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, by or the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Wm. H. Gooch—Auctioneer.

THE subscribers begs leave to inform the citizens and public in general, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business and will attend to the sale of houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, guns, pistols and all kinds of merchandize. All consignments entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. Mr. Gooch can be found first door east of the Printing office, where consignments can be left.

He will sell at either Public or private sale.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, watches, Guns, pistols, and any other kind of property.

WM. H. GOOCH.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—m

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" go Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip go
	" go Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 15, 1849.

BOOKS—1900 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 199 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York,

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.

We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may be crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.

Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHNABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the discerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

My Cottage Home.

As Sung by S. C. Aldrich, at the Music Hall, in Kanesville, May 8th, 1850.

I dream'd a dream the other night,
When all around was still,
I thought I saw my cottage white,
Upon yon flow'ry hill,
The grass platt green before the door,
The porch with vine o'ergrown,
Were lovely as they were before,
When that home was my own.

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, that home, that home of thine,
That pleasant home, that happy home,
That cottage home was mine.

The gravel'd walk so white and straight,
With flow'ry banks on each side,
That led down to the wicket gate,
Where Willie used to ride,
The locusts o'er the path that grew,
The willow boughs that sway'd,
All told me with a tongue o'er true,
That there my Mary played.

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, &c.

The silver lake so calm and clear,
Along whose bank I've strayed,
So often with my lady dear,
To watch the sun light fade,
The brook that purling sweetly ran
The gardens foot along,
And murmuring fount as bright as then,
Still sang the same lov'd song.

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, &c.

The window towards the garden gate,
That looks out on the west,
Where that lov'd being used to wait;
Who made my home so blest,
Was closed the sombre curtains hung,
And no lov'd face was there,
Nor voice the evening song that sung,
Or breathed the morning prayer,

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, &c.

Silence hung round that happy home,
Where once so light and free,
My laughing children used to come
And dance upon my knee,
Where she who was my homes dear light,
In constant beauty shone,
Around that cheerful heath stone bright,
All now is still and lone

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, &c.

Yes that lov'd wife has gone to rest,
In death her heart is bound,
Her babes are sleeping o'er her heart,
Beneath yon grassy mound,
And I am wandering lone and strange,
Nor master of my will,
My home, my cottage home is changed,
To a hut behind the still,

CHORUS—Oh! Rumseller, that home, that home of thine,
That pleasant home, that happy home,
That cottage home was mine.

MISCELLANY.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Literary Gazette.

An Allegorical Story.

BY LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

A beautiful child dwelt in a crystal palace, the gate of which was strong and fast locked, and the key committed to his own keeper: though he had a companion who was constituted his guardian, but with no power but to counsel and reprove.

The child was named Young Innocence, and the name of the guardian, who was an angel of God was Conscience. And they dwelt happily together, for Conscience remembered many glorious things of the mansion of Heaven, and the garden of God—with the river of eternal life, and the trees of immortal fruit, and the flowery wilderness of Paradise, where the spirits of young maidens sit rocking in the blossoms, and breathing their adoration in inconceivable fragrance; where the souls of tiny intants flit like birds among the branches, warbling melodious gladness; and the spirits that have sinned and wept on earth, sit groups beneath the trees speaking with joy and wonder of the power of Grace, which loosed their bonds, healed their griefs, and brought them to such blessedness and beauty. Where the spirits which in this world sought with meekness to understand the work of Omnipotence, stand in bright companies upon the jewel crested mountains, and watched the mighty angels, going forth and returning in the performance of Jehovah's picture of wheels within a wheel, each with its myriad eyes, guided by the "living creature"—the strong angels that propel in their courses; —while the swift messengers sweep past on the rushing comet, their robes of light steaming on the blue ether.

Where every soul drinks of the waters of perfect blessedness which fill it to its utmost capacity with joy, love and adoration.

And Young Innocence loved to listen to these tales of Heaven, and longed only to be admitted to that perfect bliss. But as the spring advanced the child beheld the flowers of earth blooming by the walls of this crystal palace, and he sometimes almost wished to touch their glowing petals. But his guardian said to him.

"These are vile weeds, true flowers bloom but in Heaven."

One day, a very beautiful creature came to the crystal portal, bearing a very cunningly blended garland of various tinted dyes. There were the red rose, and the golden cocorus, the white lily and the golden commeline, the violets and the pinks, and clusters of forget-me-nots. And the syren that brought them was named Pleasure and she pleaded:

"Open the gate to me Young Innocence. My offerings are quite harmless, beautiful and fragrant children of Earth; they will cheer thee, and tell thee of the richer flowers of Heaven."

And the child said, "I long for those beautiful flowers. May I not have them, my Guardian?"

And the Guardian answered, "I know that those flowers are fragile, that they will perish and leave thee; and I know that they have bloomed in thorny branches, and that the thorns will become harder and keener as the blossoms fall away. And I fear thou wilt forget in their short lived enjoyment the flowers that bloom in Paradise, the gem of which it is thine to cultivate here below."

Then the syren brought with her an advocate whose name she called Human Reason, and who pleaded to Young Innocence.

"Take the offering of Pleasure, dear child. They are God's creatures; formed to beautify life, and cheer the rough ways in which we must walk toward Heaven. The wisest of man have worn them; the holiest of the prophets have enjoyed them. Let us in, and thou wilt rejoice in our company."

And the tempters smiled sweetly and the garlands looked glorious—and Young Innocence with trembling hand placed the golden key in the lock, withdrew the bolts, and admitted the guests with their offering.

And he placed the flowers upon his brow and bosom, and danced with pleasure to the sound of her merry singing. He felt that there were thorns among the flowers, which ever and anon wounded his bosom and temples, yet the garlands were so sweet he would not cast them from him.

His guardian besought him to put them away and attend to the young plants which he had been commanded to rear, as a token by which alone he could claim admittance to the threshold of Paradise.

He bade her keep silence, and finally shut her up in a cell from whence her voice could scarcely be heard in the silence of the night hours.

But the garland of Pleasure began to wither. The flowers gave forth their dying breath sweeter than all their living incense, and fell in broken beauty around him. But the branches that formed the chaplet clung closer to his temples, and pressed their thorns deeper as the balm and beauty passed away. Then Pleasure sought to repair the wreath and artificial flowers—but they were cold and rough and had no fragrance.

Then he who had been called Young Innocence went and sat down weeping at the feet of Conscience, and pleaded:

"Tell me how I may be delivered from these sorrows and regain the peace that I have lost?"

And she said, "thy sorrow cannot be removed. Thou must endure them meekly and with self abasement. And we will send Penitence, the angel that is my handmaid, to plead with Eternal Mercy that she may restore thy peace. But thy name henceforth is not Innocence, but Folly."

While he was weeping, a person of noble mein, lofty bearing, and intense eye, persented herself at the gate, and said:

"Behold, my name is Ambition. Let me come in and I will make thee great. I have in my casket the treasures of learning, the garlands of Civil Honor and Military Fame. These are the only treasures worthy the pursuit of immortal intellect. If thou shalt possess either of these, all men shall do thee honor, and sing thy praise; and thy name shall be remembered as long as the world endureth." And the pleader showed him beautiful volumes and golden pens, plumed with laurels; and civic wreaths, and finely wrought gold hilted swords; and chairs of state, and sceptres.

And he was dazzled, and shut Conscience again into her closet, but still he heard her voice and was afraid to open the door.

But Pleasure and Human Reason, who were already inmates, recognized in Ambition a brother, and joined their voices in his favor. He was admitted. And he spread his treasure before him who once was Young Innocence, but who had become Folly, and exhorted him to purchase them and be wise.

And he said, "must I buy of thee? Pleasure gave her treasures freely."

And Ambition said, "they are not worth thy acceptance. These are worthy of long years of toil."

So Folly labored day and night for the meed of Ambition, and when he had won some few jewels Pride stood at the gate, and said.

"Let me come in, and I will arrange those glorious gems, and show thee how much nobler thou art than man."

And he said, "I have heard that thou art a devil."

But Ambition replied, "He is my servant. Thou shalt admire him."

And Pleasure and Human Reason insisted also; and poor Folly opened his gate to Pride. And Pride said:

"Thou art exceedingly glorious, and capable of ruling all men. If thou wilt admit my comrades Deciet and Falsehood, Oppression and Avarice, thou mayest bind all mankind to thy footstool."

And Folly knew that these were demons, but he had admitted so many that he was not forced to do as they commanded, and the new comers were admitted.

Then all the inmates of his palace placed him high upon an altar, and sang pæans to his name, and burnt incense before him; and he was intoxicated and shouted his own praise, and deemed himself a God. But the gold that was spread around him was rusted by the sweat of the unrewarded toilers; his drink was bitter with the tears of the slandered and the oppressed—and his laurels were foul with human blood, clotted beneath their leaves and dripping from their blossoms. And he heard men, women and children groaning and weeping and mingling his name with curses—and crying, "The God who careth for us will reward thee according to thy works."

And he was afraid before God, and hated his accusers. Then a dark spirit stood at his gate and said—

"I will rid thee of thy terrors. Let me in, and I will convince thee that there is no higher than thou."

And he felt his soul shudder, and said, "I will not open to thee, thou liar! I know there is a God, and though I have blasphemed him, I will not deny his name."

And Unbelief sneered and mocked at him, and said, "Poor Young Innocence, go and ask thy guardian to tell thee again the nursery tales of heaven that used to amuse thy childhood. Perchance thou art silly enough to listen and believe, though all wise men know they are fables." And the vile spirits that were within, joined in his taunting, and supported his arguments, and forced him, who should have been master of the mansion, to admit Unbelief, and to assume the name of Atheist.

But Human Reason was not wholly depraved, and he said, "Thou art a fool, notwithstanding all thy learning. There is a God, as all creation teacheth. Thou hast done wickedly as well as foolishly. Go and ask thy guardian if I have spoken truth."

And Atheist went trembling to the place where he had confined Conscience, and when he looked upon her, he said, "She is dead. I am past hope. I will go and revel while I am able."

Divine Mercy saw, and a tear fell from her eye, which penetrated the crystal and dropped upon the face of Conscience. Immediately she arose, filled with indignation, and reproached him who had so fearfully sinned against God and her. And she scourged him with whips, and said, "Thou art accursed; thou hast undone thyself." And all the demons that were in the house derided him and said, "Ah thou wast easily overcome. We have deceived thee effectually."

And he cried to Conscience, "Is there no hope."

And she answered, "None."

And he fell down at her feet and said, "afflict me as thou wilt; I deserve all thy torment."

And Divine Mercy said unto him from heaven, "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

And he said, "Where is this Savior, that I may kneel before him, for I am in great agony. The sharp thorns of Pleasure's withered garland, are piercing my brain—the gold that I have gathered by Avarice, is cankering my heart. The honors that I have gotten by Deciet, and the laurels that grew out of bloodshed are fire and wormwood to my soul; and Conscience says they shall be my torment forever."

And Divine Mercy said, "thou shalt endure them until thou meet the angel Death. But go thou to Mount Calvary, in the sight of all the world, and sit down at the feet of Jesus. He will commission his angels Faith, Hope and Charity to sustain, comfort and counsel thee. Thou shalt follow their counsels, and listen to all the suggestions and reproaches of the guardian of thy youth, who knoweth all thy ways and wickedness. So mayest thou enjoy the quiet of Humanity until Death shall free thee from all thy painful trophies, and bring thee to the entrance of Paradise. There, if thou hast walked worthily with the angels of Immanuel, I will meet thee and thou shalt drink of the waters of Eternal joy.

"But beware of the fiends whom thou didst foolishly admit into thy dwelling. They cannot be expelled, and they will taunt thee and tempt thee. Hold fast thy Faith, let Hope sustain thee, and give to Charity thy heart and all thy gold to do with as she pleases. So shall it be well with thee at last. He who letteth in one sin will soon have his house full of demons."

Connubial Felicities.

SCENE—SITTING ROOM. GOOD FIRE. WIFE ON ONE SIDE. HUSBAND THE OTHER.

Wife, What are you going to give me for a Christmas present, this year, dear?

Husband, Christmas present, my love! How can you ask for such a thing, when you know how much I am pushed for money to pay my honest debts? I told you this morning that I would be obliged to raise a large sum against New Year's day, and as yet know not where it is to come from.

W. I know you did, my dear; but then you know a *few* dollars won't make any difference.

H. Jane, you talk in a very ridiculous manner. Anybody else might say the same to me with equal justice, and I have many friends and poor neighbors, whom, if possible, I feel it my duty to assist at this season of the year. Now you don't really require anything. You have everything comfortable around you, as far as I can judge.

W. As far as *you* can judge. Let me tell *you*, Mr. Penguin, that you have no judgement *at all*, in household affairs. Don't you suppose I wish to be considered as respectable as those I associate with? Now I have invited company to be here on New Year's day, and I want to let them see that Jane Penguin can have as good a set out as they can. I called on Mrs. McShew this morning, and she showed me the prettiest pair of vases that her husband gave her yesterday, and Mrs. Flare has got the neatest and most becoming stair carpet, and Mrs Setall one of the most magnificent mahogany extension tables I every saw, and they took so much pride in showing them to me, that I felt cheap to think *my husband* could'nt show as much attention to me as other gentlemen do to their wives.

H. My dear Jane, you are getting yourself in a passion.

W. No I ain't any such thing; it is you who are in a rage, because I asked you for a Christmas present.

H. Well, my dear, as I said before, you need nothing, and I would feel myself really guilty were I to yield to your notions on this subject, which, I see, originate solely in a desire of rivalry. Now, if I had a few dollars to spare, which I have not, I would esteem it my first duty to relieve the distresses of those whom I know to be in indigent circumstances. There was poor Mrs. Grooly who has been sick for a long time. I called to see how she was yesterday, and found the poor creature with her daughter, sitting up and sewing, without a particle of fire to warm her chilled, attenuated frame with, and—

W. I suppose you opened your *heart* and sent her some wood, didn't you?

H. Yes, my love! I did, and I felt a glow of pride and happiness thrill through me to think that I had been the humble instrument of sending comfort to their hearth.

W. And pray how old is her daughter?

H. Well—about seventeen, I should think.

W. Is she pretty.

H. Uncommonly.

W. (*In a rage.*) There, I thought so. I guessed that all this charity wasn't without some motive. Ah! you hypocrite! I see it all now. *You the humble instrument.* You are the devil's instrument! Where does this woman live? I insist, Mr. Penguin, upon knowing where she and her vile daughter live.

H. You must excuse me from telling you, my dear, in your present excited state.

W. That's right! Heap insult on insult. Add to your villiany by abusing your wife. But I see how it is! I won't live with you any longer! I'll quit you and go home, so I will. I'll not be treated in this way any longer! You base man you! [*Exit wife in tears.*]

Husband, solus. This is pleasant! What a cursed fool I was to get married, to be sure! [*Exit to bed.*]

FROM CUBA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Matanzas, under date of March 21st, says:

Before this island can be annexed to the Union, war, with horrors hardly ever dreamed of, will leave it a waste. The number of troops now on the island amounts to over 25,000, and this number is daily increased by new levies from Spain. They are well clothed and fed, and in the highest state of discipline. During the last three months, they have been, and are still practising "Guerrilla warfare." The marine has been increased by additions from Spain. The foils, castles and defences have been put in order, the troops in the interior have been ordered to the coast, and paixan shell guns have been, to a large number, added to the already well prepared defences. There is a large number of natives of old Spain scattered throughout the island; every town, village and hamlet contains its quota and they are mostly men accustomed to the use of arms. These men hate the Creoles or Cubans, with an intensity beyond belief. This deep hatred pervades both parties, throughout all grades and all ranks. These old Spaniards have declared that, should an expedition come from the United States, their first act would be to arm the negroes, even if they should perish all together. The Creoles, generally, are in favor of annexation, but the old Spaniards would lose their last drop of blood in maintaining their sway over this island, the last remnant of their once great American possessions. It is their California—their Dorado—everything, without which they would be nothing. Every two or three years, swarms of office-holders arrive here from Spain, and in a few years return in affluence; and about six millions are annually drawn from this island to support the mother country.

If we are to be annexed, it must be peaceably; if by force, England and France, I think, would have to interfere. English capitalists have about thirty millions or more invested in this island, which would be every cent lost, in case of civil war.

If annexation could be brought about by acts of the pen, instead of the sword, it would be to us a great blessing. Our bays would then be crowded with vessels, instead of being, as some now are, entirely deserted. Our beautiful island would be crossed in every direction by railroads; towns would spring up where there but a few palm-leaf huts. The great resources of our splendid plantations would then be fully developed, and our commerce would then be increased in a tenfold degree. These These are a few of the great blessings which we think, would result from annexation. But it must be done by diplomacy. If force be employed, this beautiful island will become another San Domingo.

SALT AND EMIGRANTS.—By the arrival a New Orleans on the 22d ult., of several ships from Liverpool, the large number of 1,319 emigrants and 33,500 sacks of salt were brought to that port.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"I verily believe," exclaimed the old lady, "that all those bills they talk about in Congress, are counterfeit they are so hard to pass.

A MAMMOTH CAVE.—The citizens of Dane Co., Wisconsin are all at fever-heat relative to the discoveries made by an exploring party, who after five days journeying in a cave in that county, returned, laden with some extravagant stories and a few specimens of silver and lead. According to their account of the matter, it is a perfect cabinet of wealth and wonders.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.—A quotation from the Pacific News, says: we hear from a friend, that travel towards the southern mines is increasing daily, and the prospects of that region for the coming season are more flattering than last year. New placers are discovered as explorations are made by our adventurous citizens, and new towns laid out as population increases. Stockton is said to be growing rapidly, and business is becoming brisk as the road to the mines become passable. The new city of San Joaquin, of which we have before spoken favorably, is increasing with magic speed, and will become this season a town of great importance and extensive trade. We know of no new city in the Valley or State, that is more advantageously situated on high and beautiful ground, or one which offers a greater inducement for profitable investment.

"If you ever marry," said a Roman Consul to his son, "let it be to a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals—taste enough to dress herself—pride enough to wash her face before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her toungue when she has nothing to say.

KISS COTILLONS.—The editor of the Windsor Journal learns that the Professors of Dancing in New York, have recently introduced a new style of cotillon, called the "Kiss Cotillon," the peculiar feature of which is, that you kiss the lady as you swing corners.

"Remember me!"—Dear girl, in vain
May you repeat those words again;
For I, while you and I are two,
Shall always be *for getting* you.

BRAVO! JENNY LIND!—Jenny Lind was offered some thirty thousand pounds to sing at the Imperial concerts at the court of Russia. Jenny's significant negative to the offer was—"Hungary!"

If the spring puts forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in the autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripe years will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.

Some persons are capable of making sacrifices, but few are capable of concealing how much the effort has cost them; and it is this concealment that constitutes their value.

It is merit and not title, which give importance. It is usefulness and not grandeur, which makes the world happy.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and joining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Matoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind of Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS, the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Empire Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other with some Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the atrention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;	50 cans do 1 do;
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	30 kegs tar;
15 bxs W R cheese;	4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls pilot bread;	10 coils Manilla rope;
8 bbls butter crackers,	15 bxs boots and shoes;
5 bbls vinegar;	12 cook stoves;
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	4 doz camp kettles;
10 hf bbls do. do;	600 gals. stoneware.
2 bbls mackerel,	

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendant of Indian affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the *Agent* and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the Healthiest, Nearest and Best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community that has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved **Revolving Pistols and Rifles.** Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the **Black Boot and Shoe,** North of Mr. Voorhis' store a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the

Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon bows ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also *tooth paste*; balsam shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we, flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 11.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
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WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

Minutes of the General Conference, held at Great Salt Lake City, Deseret, April 6th, 1850.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarch—John Smith.

Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herriman, A. P. Rockwood.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer Willard Snow.

High Priests Quorum—John Young, R. Cahoon.

Presiding Bishop—Newel K. Whitney.

Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by Elder David Fullmer. The choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder Fullmer, and singing.

Elder P. P. Pratt then arose to present the business of the day, and without any preliminaries, on motion, President Brigham Young was sustained as the first President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by unanimous vote, and also Heber C. Kimball, as first, and Willard Richards, as second Counsellor to President Young.

Moved that John Smith be sustained as Patriarch of the whole Church; carried.

Moved that Orson Hyde be the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; carried; also P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, E. T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, as members of the same; carried.

Moved that Willard Richards, be sustained as Historian, and General Church Recorder; carried.

Moved that John Young, be sustained as the President of the High Priests' Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon, and George B. Wallace as his Counsellors; carried.

Moved that Joseph Young, be sustained as the first President, Levi W. Hancock second, Henry Herriman third, Zera Pulsifer fourth, A. P. Rockwood fifth, Benjamin L. Clapp sixth, and Jedediah M. Grant seventh, Presidents of all the Quorums of the Seventies; carried.

Moved that Daniel Spencer be sustained as the President of this stake of Zion, also David Fullmore and Willard Snow as his Counsellors; carried

Moved that Henry G. Sherwood be sustained as President of the High Council, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Lewis Abott, W. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Wooley and Thomas Grover, members of said Council; carried.

Moved that Newel K. Whitney be sustained as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; carried.

On motion, John Neibeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum, also James H. Smith and Aaron Sceva his Counsellors.

On motion, Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum, also Simeon Howd and James A. Chesney, his Counsellors.

On motion, McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins his Counsellors.

On motion, Wm. C. Smithson was sustained as President of the Deacon's Quorum, also Gehiel McConnell and Gilburd Summe his Counsellors.

Elder Pratt remarked that all are in duty bound, in covenant before God, to sustain these several men in their offices, and those who refuse to support them will be found breaking their covenants.

President Heber C. Kimball preached a long and faithful discourse on the present situation of the Saints, comparing it with our former persecutions, drivings, sickness and poverty; he exhorted the Saints to faithfulness, and to be obedient to the counsel of these men, whom we have this day covenanted to obey; warned them of the danger of falling into the ways of the world, worshiping the God of Mammon, and forsaking the God of their salvation; exhorted them to faithfulness over our mortal bodies, that we may be rewarded with immortal bodies in the world to come, and expressed himself decidedly, that every individual may travel faster than they now do, if they will be obedient to what they are told, and concluded by blessing the people, that peace might rest in their hearts forever, and ever, amen.

The choir sung a hymn—Benediction by Elder Benson.

Half past one P. M.

Conference assembled and called to order by Daniel Spencer, choir sung a hymn prayer by Elder Orson Spencer, and singing.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, arose and occupied nearly two hours in bringing to the notice of the Saints, many scenes he had passed through, on the first establishment of this church on the earth, and several visible manifestations of the Providence of God, in the various movements of this Church for the past twenty years and of the manner in which they have been sustained. Enquired, for what purpose is this advancement of knowledge? to qualify the Saints for the great and marvelous work, the restoration of the whole house of Israel; and showed examples, from among the Jews and Lamanites. He showed clearly that the scriptures had done him a great deal of good, and when he read them he wished to emulate the examples of Joseph, David and Sampson. He rejoiced in reading the doctrines and teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, and completely refuted the doctrine as taught by Moses Martin, that the five senses were the counsellors of man. He said the great book of Nature has been open in all its sublime grandeur to the Utes, Shoshones and other Indians, and they had the five senses to lead them; compared their low situation with those who were cleanly and industrious, and who believe in the divine oracles of God; he exhorted the Saints to teach their children faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, repentance towards God, that they might be prepared to be baptized when eight years old; and exhorted them to meet often, and partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our Lord and Savior.

Many persons are very anxious to hear preaching about the resurrection; he said he had not the keys of the resurrection, but he knew what was written about it, as he had been searching diligently for the last twenty years, and as he now sees more light upon it, he argued that he saw through a glass dimly, but twenty years hence he might have more light upon the subject; some persons have the idea, that when a Saint of God dies, when he rises from the dead he will go among the Gods, and do as they do—but, said he, I have not the idea that a man goes straight into celestial glory, but that he will come on the earth, and improve in the things of God, until he is perfected; he enquired what was the meaning of that scripture, which saith they are sown a mortal, but raised a spiritual body? they are natural, because they die, and it is right to call them spiritual, because they are quickened by the spirit of God; they are temporal, because they belong to things that are temporal; it is time, because the earth has not passed away. When the earth is purified time will be no more; what we call the end of time, is the winding up scene of this earth; it is made new and eternity commences; the earth passes away, and becomes celestialized. It is one thing to remove the curse from the earth, and another to purify it; and there is a great difference in being free from death, pain, and misery; and being restored to the glory and splendor of youth. He exhorted the faithful Saints to read their patriarchial blessings, claim the promises therein, and add all the good things they can think of, and that is not all they will have; for Jesus has promised, that whosoever forsakes father, mother, wife, or children, lands or possessions for his sake, shall receive in this time an hundred fold, and in the worlds to come life eternal. He said that death and resurrection was like going to sleep at night, and waking up in the morning, this opens that scripture which says, "I created all things, first spiritual then temporal; again, first temporal then spiritual; for to myself my work has no beginning or ending." We were firstly spiritual, then fell under the curse; then take a higher temporal degree, and finally a higher spiritual degree; I would like to rise and see things improve, see those mountains leveled, those barren sage plains turn out their pools of water, and all the swords, spears, and gun-barrels gathered into the blacksmith's shop, and made into implements to till the earth; have one thousand years of peace, gather up my poor scattered children, cheer up the hearts of the widow and the fatherless, and say, here is your hundred fold that you have suffered for the gospel's sake, when you were in the latter day on the earth. Not having seen these things twenty years ago, shows me, that I now only see through a glass dimly; but if I had a voice like a trumpet, I would say, repent and prepare for the great restitution of all Israel—Amen.

Choir sung, "Come let us anew."

President Young requested all the High Priests and Elders to meet in the Bowery at five o'clock, P. M., to transact some business with Samuel Russel and Moses Martin.

Half past five o'clock, P. M.

The Elders met, and were called to order by Elder Pratt, after singing a hymn, and prayer by Elder Carter; President Young called for Samuel Russell to come to the Stand and explain some remarks he had made, in regard to his faith in the gospel of salvation, when Russell said; "there may be some points of Mormonism, I believe; but as for believing in the principle of Revelation, as the Latter-day Saints do, *I do not.* I believe that Joseph Smith was as great a prophet as ever was on the earth; but I have no confidence in the Bible, or the Book of Mormon, or the Book of Revelations, as being revelations from the Almighty. I may have made light of the Holy Ghost; I have asked what was the Holy Ghost? and said that the only time the Holy Ghost was ever seen, was in the form of a pigeon, and it might be that I did ask, if it was good to eat? Gentlemen, I have spoken my sentiments; the brethren have all used me like gentlemen; I might have withdrawn, but did not think it would do any good."

Levi W. Hancock arose and said, I do know that Russell once enjoyed the spirit of God, and he has felt that this was the Church of God. I believe that the man has not prayed, but has been negligent; or he would know that Joseph was a prophet of God, and that Brigham Young is the prophet now. I move that Samuel Russell be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, seconded by A. P. Rockwood, and carried unanimously.

President B. Young, after some preliminaries said, Mr. Russell has tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, and now to forsake that God who has sustained him, and offered him eternal life, and now to turn away from God, and make light of those things, is detestible to my feelings, (turning to him, he said,) inasmuch as we have severed this branch from the tree, I say unto you, Samuel Russell, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, you shall feel the heavy hand of God; I deliver you over into the hands of Satan; you have covenanted to serve your God; as you now forsake him, you shall feel the wrath of God, and shall know there is Revelation, and if it does not burn you up, you will wish it would.

I now call up the case of Moses Martin—when he came into the valley a year ago last fall, he had not the spirit of the Lord with him that I could perceive; nothing was said to him, or about him, till last summer, when the Presidents of the Seventies called him in question; they examined his feelings, and I know that he lied in the name of the Lord: I said he was a wicked man: *he is.* I can prove he is guilty of adultery, and the Doctrine and Covenants says: a man who commits adultery, and does not speedily repent, will lose the spirit of the Lord, and will deny the faith; I would not sustain him were he my own father or brother; a year ago I asked him in Council, Br. Moses, I ask you in the name of the Lord, did you keep yourself virtuous and pure, until you returned to your family? After about five minutes' hesitation, and conversation, he said, yes. He lied, and that too, in the name of the Lord; he is a liar, and I know it; he has always been like a wild bull in the net; I am on hand to prove him guilty of adultery.

President H. C. Kimball moved that Moses Martin be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for his wickedness; carried unanimously.

President Young said, there were many going to the mines; he would rather they would stay here and raise grain, and not run after the God of this world—when I see some of the brethren going away, I feel like a mother seeing her darling child in the midst of the ocean, or in the roaring flames. He then requested the mechanics to commence working their labor tithing, and enquired what rate their wages should be; and appointed a meeting of all the mechanics, for the purpose of deciding what should be the standard of wages the coming season.

As I came here this morning—I said to my teams rest—to my family rest; while I go up to worship the Lord, in this comfortable tabernacle, and get the warming influence of His Holy Spirit, that we may be prepared to go to the nations of the earth, and build up the kingdom of our God. If you all felt as I do, you would want to come here, but not hurry to go away again; let us spend a few days and worship; the heavens are full of days, and we have nothing to do but to enjoy them.

Benediction by John Murdock, when the congregation dispersed.

SUNDAY, April 7, 1850.

Conference convened at ten A. M.,—called to order by G. A. Smith.

Choir sung a hymn, prayer by Elder Benson, and singing.

The house was very crowded.

Elder Kimball said he hoped the brethren would begin to find out the inconvenience of building such small houses, and hoped the brethren would build larger, so as to accommodate all who came.

Elder George A. Smith requested the prayers of the Saints, as he did not expect to preach when he came here this morning. The intelligence we receive directly from our Heavenly Father, in answer to prayer, is calculated to guide, direct, and lead us in the path, that we have undertaken to travel. He compared the present improvement, in this valley, to the time when he first entered it as a pioneer, when it was inhabited with innumerable hosts of large black crickets, and a few half-starved Indians; it appeared to him a miracle; ancient history has no parallel to such an undertaking as we accomplished, and is something more than human nature alone could accomplish. God has guided us, and sustained, and guarded us to the present time, and we are now in more prosperous circumstances than ever we were. It is in accordance with the revelations of our Savior Jesus Christ, through the prophet Joseph Smith, that his Saints should be tried in all things. This people has been driven from the State of New York, next from Jackson county, then from Clay; the same persecution drove us from Ohio, and the exterminating order of Governor Boggs drove us from Missouri; we left that State willingly, because we were obliged to, and we had the privilege of settling down in the most sickly, deathly swamps in Illinois, at Nauvoo; the Gentiles rejoiced, for they thought it would surely kill off the Saints; but when we had drained the swamps, and made it healthy, we must be driven from our improvements, and in as miraculous a manner as the children of Israel were delivered from Pharaoh, were we led to this place. When a ship is at sea, running without the danger of shoals, rocks, or shallows, she can ride a boisterous sea in safety; the captain and officers all feel contented, but if a sudden squall rises and takes her in the bows, it would very likely dismast the vessel, or sink her. We have rode through a sea of poverty, sickness, disease and death; but the storm has always been in our rear, and we could sail through it safely; but here there is danger from a heavy head wind. One of my personal friends, Samuel Russell, came to this Stand yesterday, and pronounced himself an unbeliever in the revelations of God; we are now in a situation to be tried by a heavy head wind, and it may dismast some part of the vessel; while we were at school in Kirtland, it was the desire of every elder to qualify himself to be a messenger of peace to all nations, kingdoms, tongues, and people, until the Lord should say it is enough. We have had but little time to preach since then, having been continually broken up, and driven about from place to place, as vagabonds on the earth, which has made us look out a place where we could make our families comfortable for a season; some of those elders now want to make themselves rich; but I do not want to see any man having the Holy Spirit, have his heart set on farms, cattle, or gold. I say, just as soon as by the blessing of the Almighty, and the blessing of my brethren, I can provide a reasonable means of subsistence for my family, I am ready, and my heart beats high, to go and bear this gospel to some people who never heard it, where the gospel never was preached, and where they are in darkness altogether; then I am on hand, and I trust in the Almighty that I may fulfil the work which God requires at my hands. Elders of Israel, and Saints of God, should always consider what they are about! never do a thing, that the spirit of truth suggests is not right! Moses Martin was yesterday disfellowshipped, and I will warrant, that when he put forth his hand to do evil, the still small voice cried out, "Moses, that is not right." Never do a thing that you are not convinced is right; every elder must retain his integrity before the Lord, or they will be damned. Remember the words of the Savior: "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you;" consider all that we have, and are, is at the service of the Almighty; and all that we do, to his glory, and in his name, and every thing we put our hands to will prosper; but if we conclude we have suffered enough, and labored enough, and stick stakes as apostates do, that they will go thus far and no farther, they will go down swiftly to destruction, and be eternally ruined. I desire to bear testimony to the truth of this work. This people have got to be cultivated until they are governed by the will of the Almighty, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, organized twenty years ago yesterday, is the only true Church, and the only possible way of salvation, and I know it: if a man sacrifices his own talents to his own corruption, he seals himself up to ruin. This is the only Church that will lead you to celestial glory; I know it is so; Joseph has died for it; Hyrum, David, and many others died for it; I know it is the truth. I desire my brethren to treasure these remarks, for I know they are true, and may the Lord God of Hosts preserve us all, until we arrive in the celestial kingdom of God, which is my prayer, even so, amen.

Moved that George Pitkin, Alvarus Hanks, Thomas Tomkins, Julian Moses, and Joseph Buzby, go to the Society Islands, to the assistance of Addison Pratt, and preach the gospel—carried.

Moved that Robert Campbell, John O. Angus and James Works go to England, and preach the gospel, under the direction of the Presidency there; carried.

Moved that Hiram Clark and William D. Huntington, go to California, to assist Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich.

Moved that Jessee Molan go to the States on a mission; carried.

Benediction by Daniel Spencer.

Two o'clock, P. M.

Conference again assembled and called to order by Elder Benson, Choir sung a hymn, prayer by E. T. Benson, and singing.

President Young arose and said, with joy and gratitude to my Heavenly Father, I look upon this congregation with admiration; I rejoice to see my brethren and my sisters congregate together to worship the Lord. It is a feast to me to look upon the Saints. It is a joy and gladness to mingle in their society. I feel thankful for the goodly number that are safely landed in the mountains. I look forward to the day when scores of thousands will join us in our secluded retreat. It is a matter of consolation to me to have the privilege of looking at the Saints. I can truly say it is sweeter to me than the honey comb; the greatest luxury I can enjoy, is to associate with those who delight to serve the Lord with all their hearts, and in the midst of all afflictions and privations, we have the privilege that we never before had, of assembling unmolested from our oppressors. I esteem the providences of God as a fresh manifestation of his kindness in removing the Saints to this place, to suffer the wickedness of the wicked to remove us to this place. I hope we will improve on the same; I would be thankful if I could have my feelings satisfied at this Conference; to a certain degree they are, and will be. When I realize what a struggle and labor we have undergone; I would rejoice at the privilege to look at my brethren for days and days. It is a place of happiness to me, the day I have long looked for, to enjoy the privileges now around me. I can truly say ten or fifteen years ago, I looked upon this people with an expectation that every man and woman would be worn into the grave, their lives spent in preaching, in watching their houses and protecting their families, before we could enjoy the present privilege. I expected it would be enjoyed by my children, but not by me, I am disappointed: it is all I could have anticipated; my life, my labor, all that I could anticipate eight or ten years ago, is now realized by me. The providences of the Almighty speak volumes to me, and says to Israel, be on the look out: Latter-day Saints be on the watch tower. The providences of God as they are dealt out to the earth speak to us, and should be realized as peals of thunder, that the Lord will cut short his work in righteousness, for a short work will he do on the earth.

I can say to all Israel, it is time we should awake from our lethargy, from our drowsy and sleepy feelings; awake to righteousness, and hasten the work that is upon us, for in a day and hour that we are not aware of, behold the Son of man cometh, as fast as the wheels of time roll round, to bring calamities, famine, fire, pestilence, sword, and the destroyer that walks abroad at noon day, or at midnight, and lays waste its thousands; nations are revolutionized, kingdoms are tottering and falling; a whole world is in commotion, what can we say? I can say, watch! watch! brethren! and be faithful! When I came here yesterday morning, my feelings were peculiar; I realized that for years we had been deprived of such a privilege to meet together to worship the Lord; this is the most comfortable place I have ever seen for the Saints to hold their meetings in at our gathering place: when I have been abroad in the world, we have had splendid halls, but at the gathering place, this is the best. What next brethren? some think I will go to conference, but if I do, I cannot stay there: I must go to the Kanyons or hunt my cattle; I would like to go to conference but I want to plough my lot, or fence my field, or go to mill, or to my farm. This I feel, I felt it yesterday. I have the same cares that other men have, the care of my family, my daily labor is upon me, my business is before me, but I said to my flocks and herds and teams, now rest; workmen stop your business, all hands; my family prepare to entertain those who call upon us, do the best you can, prepare the best to feed them with; and to all around me I said rest, while I go and worship the Lord; it has been a great struggle, like two immense armies contending; the enemy of all righteousness contending by storms and thunder, that we should not prepare a place to meet; we have been fighting and struggling for years. I recollect four years last February, we left Nauvoo; from that time to this we have been struggling to build a place to assemble in, we were thwarted in getting a Council House, we have not got it yet; we have been two winters idle, and some of the elders have forgotten there is a God, they have forgotten their covenants, their vows, and their prayers, they have forgotten what they once remembered, as the first and foremost in their hearts. I will draw cuts with any man who would go and plough to morrow, which grows the most wheat, by staying here to-morrow and getting our hearts warmed, or go ploughing; I have seen it tried, and proved, that when the Lord requires any thing of his Saints, and they do it, he can give the increase better, than if they served themselves; there is not the first man who has gained the first picayune by going to a Kanyon on Sunday, or by laboring on the Sabbath day; necessity does not drive a man to do it, no such thing, but it is their own dispositions, and the spirit that is in them. There is no more necessity to go to the Kanyons or hunt your cattle on the Sabbath day, you might as well plough; but some feel that they cannot spend time on a week day. We have tried it in traveling since we left Nauvoo, and not one time having traveled on the Sabbath day have we gained by it, but we have lost a day or two the next week to pay for it. What is the harm? It proves that you treat lightly the rules of the God of nature, the God we serve. The Lord that organized the elements knows what they can endure, he said to man, when you have labored six days, rest one, to refresh your bodies; let your horses and cattle that labor rest, your men and women, let them rest; I don't mean to rest like Christians, ride ten miles to a meeting, and then ride twenty-five miles for pleasure; but I mean a Saints Sabbath: there is not a nation or a people that keep the Sabbath, not a christian from the Pope to the latest reformer, there is not one who keep it, no not one, unless sick, if there is one it is by mistake or by accident. Now you gain nothing by transforming the ordinances of nature to your own desires; let them all rest, and when the earth has brought forth six years let it rest the seventh; you will not make any thing by transgressing any rule of the God of nature, and if our eastern neighbors had done so, their land would have been as good as when they first saw it. I would as soon rest a whole week and let every thing rest a week; for have we not worked more than six Sabbaths? If we tarry a whole week, it would not pay the debt, and the God of nature will bring it all back again. If I hurry this Conference, I have got to hurry every business transaction and every speech, and then the spirit would not abide with us. I want you to feel as I feel, stay right here and spend a week in Conference if necessary! A great many persons feel that they are so poor they have to go to the gold mines, they will be in such a hurry they will forget to pray; another cannot spend a week-day to go after wood or hunt his cattle, you can see the example, poor they are and poor they will be, and by and by they will wake up in hell. It is not a polite expression, but it is true doctrine, they will go down to hell proverty stricken and naked; are those who go to meeting every Sabbath going to get rich? not just yet! they will have more wheat, you may take economy and rest on the seventh day, and he will be the best off. I am not going to desire anything but the will of my Father in Heaven; if my Father makes me rich I will be contented, and if I am poor I will be contented still, and I will be content with all good men and good people. It is disgusting to me to see a person love this world in its present organization; look at kings on their thrones, their crowns fall at their feet, their almighty dollars do them no good, their wealth and opulence are gone, nation after nation are dethroned and crumble to ashes. Take the very youth of beauty; it is laid low in the grave!—Riches take the wings of the morning and fly away; it is beneath the heart of a man who loves God and His spirit.

I wish the brethren to listen to the principles this morning set forth on speculation, and their daily walk, we are here and it is our duty to sustain ourselves in this place and also, those who will come to us;—we have a duty to perform to our brethren; we are under holy christian covenants to assist our brethren who are left in the States, until they are gathered here; remember the poor who are yet in bondage and say what we can do for our poor brethren this season; it is one of the most important things that we can do, to raise grain to sustain ourselves and those who come here.

I have a few words to say on Mormonism as it is called, but to us, the doctrine of salvation; I can say I know it is true. I have known for years and years that Joseph was a prophet. I did not embrace Mormonism because I hoped it was true, but because it was that principle that would save all the human family, that would obey it, and it would make them righteous. Joseph Smith lived and died a prophet, and sealed his testimony with his blood; he lived a good man, and died a good man, and he was as good a man as ever lived, and the voice of the Lord is still heard for this people; for myself I am here just as I was in the days of Joseph. I never pretended to be Joseph Smith. I am not the man that brought forth the Book of Mormon, but I do testify to the truth of it. I am an apostle to bear testimony to the Gentiles of this last dispensation, and also to the Jews. I can say the heart of man is always eager for something, just like little children, we often see children when they have been feasted on pumpkin pie and sweet cake and other good things, eat until they are filled with pain and cry for more. The Elders have had so much revelation that it has put them in pain because they did not know how to digest it, and yet they cry for more. You live and see the time that kings and prophets have desired to see, but have died without the sight. It is your privilege, and it is mine, to receive revelation, and my privilege to dictate the church. Here are a cloud of witnesses from the death of Joseph to the return of the Twelve to Nauvoo, all things have been dictated by the Twelve with your humble servant at their head; could it have been bettered? was this people or any other people ever led, fed, or administered to more kindly and faithfully than this people have been by the Twelve and those who helped them? no! not even in the days of Joseph! From the day that I was baptized until this present time, I have felt as if I was in another world, in another existence. I never look back upon the old world but it is like looking into Hell. I have only one desire, and that is to do the will of my God, and that is all the will I ever had. I do chastise my brethren, find fault with them, and give them counsel, but the counsel I give, let any one say it is not right; I am at the defiance of any one to say I have not told them just right.

Next thing! Just as soon as any of the Twelve become dissatisfied, they lop off, they have not the boldness to go to the Council and say "good bye, I am going to hell my own road;" no not even John E. Page! I remember once at the commencement of this church, a necromancer embraced it, but he could not be satisfied, he came and said he had fingered and handled the perverted priesthood so much, the course I have taken is downwards, the devil hast too fast hold of me, I cannot go with you: but the rest slide off.

Let me tell you it is the truth of the Lord God Almighty, and if a man will not do right, God will remove him out of his place forthwith.

I never was afraid of Joseph, although many would falter and feared Joseph would go astray. I did not serve Joseph, but I pattern after the doctrine the Lord has revealed through him! There was no possibility of Joseph leading the people astray! If I thought God would suffer a man to lead a righteous people astray, I would not serve him, I would leave him and seek another; I serve the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and Jacob, the God of our fathers; he has called Joseph and will never let him lead this people astray, but when he has done his work

he will take him to himself. I never was afraid of my friends! and you need not be; the Lord Almighty will never suffer his people to go astray unless they as a people want to follow iniquity, never! no never! no never!

Do you know the word of the Lord when you hear it? It is the will of the Lord that he wants his people to do! As for revelation, some say it has ceased; it has no such thing! I could give you revelation as fast as a man could run, I am in the midst of revelation! Do you want more revelation written! wait till you obey what is already written.

The last two years of Joseph's life, Joseph laid out as much work as we can do for twenty years. I have no disposition to seek for more, until I see those we have, obeyed. I tell you one thing, if we obey the word of the Lord, this people have got to quit drinking whisky, and leave of using so much tobacco, tea and coffee. It is not religion to spend our time in light visits, or squandering your time as many have. When I look at the world and hear the blasts of the Devil, I say blow away. I trust that I shall live to accomplish my designs of fighting the Devil, and if I do not live, there are other men who will step into my place who are just as good for a hang on, as I am, or Joseph was.

My feelings are the same as they were when I was baptized, to do the will of my God! When we have the spirit of the Lord, we work together in oneness, and we shall accomplish the design sooner or later. Joseph used to say, "do not be scared, I have not apostatized yet!" and he did not! I say brethren I have not apostatized! and there are a good many who have not! We have got to gather Israel, and see the redemption of Israel, and if do not live to accomplish it, I shall come back to enjoy it. I say come on ye Elders of Israel and preach the mysteries of the Kingdom. When a principle comes to your understanding, it is no more a mystery, but behold the mystery has flown and all things are easy to be comprehended; all is simple, all is childlike, and all is Godlike.

Moved that Claudius Spencer take a mission to England; carried.

Moved that Simeon A. Dunn and Uriah B. Powell go to the Society Islands; carried.

The Band played a lively tune.

President H. C. Kimball inquired if it was the feelings of the people to continue the Conference another day, it was his feelings, that we should stay here a few days. On motion the Conference continues another day; carried.

The Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by G. A. Smith.

Monday, April 8th, 10 A. M.,

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Choir sung a hymn, prayer by W. W. Phelps, and singing.

Moved that Isaac C. Haight, Moses Clawson, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse Crosby, and William Burton, go on missions to England to preach the Gospel; carried.

Moved that Jonathan Crosby go on a mission to the Society Islands, and James Bay to Ohio; carried.

President Kimball gave them some instruction, and advised all the elders when they start on missions, to leave their families at home, and then their minds will be more free to serve the Lord.

A great deal of local business was attended to, and instructions given on various duties.

Afterwards President Young gave some instruction on the law of tithing. The Lord himself instituted the principle through Joseph the Prophet, and that is for all the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to pay one tenth of all they have, to begin with, and afterwards one tenth of their increase. After making some further observation, he said we want to build a large house and farm to place the poor on, as soon as they arrive here. We want only your tenth. I ask not that of my brethren, but what I am willing to give myself; and what I do as your leader, or president, you should be willing to do the same.

We want to build a large store house, and I trust I shall see the day, when we want a few teams or a few thousand bushels of grain, to send to the relief of the poor; all we shall have to do will be to go to the store house of the Lord, without calling on the brethren to contribute. We shall yet see the day that we have not a poor person in our midst and the invalids and indigent persons will be in a comfortable situation for food and raiment, &c.

He then made a few remarks on the subject of mesmerism, and witchcraft in the days of old, showing that the power of the mesmerizers are perfectly harmless to the faithful elders of Israel.

Elder G. A. Smith made some remarks on the severity of the weather in the mountains in the fall of the year, and the prospect of sending forth a great number of Elders; and in order to avoid a great deal of suffering by them, passing through the mountains. He moved that we adjourn this conference to the first Friday in September, then to meet at the Bowery, in Great Salt Lake City, at 10 A. M.; carried unanimously.

The Band played a lively tune.

Benediction by Elder David Fullmer, when the conference was adjourned by President Young, blessing the people in the name of the Lord.

THOMAS BULLOCK.
Clerk of Conference.

The Cuba Business.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington states the expectation that a proclamation will shortly appear that Sir Henry Bulwer has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the Island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance of a collision with the American flag will end in war. It is supposed that this business will hurry on the compromise with the north, while the south will go for delay. — [Baltimore Clipper.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 26, 1850.

Counsel.

We would advise and recommend our friends to sow all the wheat they can from the 15th of August to the 15th of September. Fall wheat is generally a sure and certain crop in this country. Break up the prairie in June and July—set the drags in operation in the fore part of August and break down the rough and uneven places, and let a mould soft and mellow be formed on the top, then sow on your wheat and drag or harrow it in and you will be pretty certain to reap an hundred fold.

Cut and put up all the hay you can, from the 4th day of July to the 15th day of September. The prairies abound with it; and do not forget that it was worth twenty dollars per ton last year. Save all your corn fodder before frost, if consistent. Secure your crops in the best possible manner from rain, and from the depredations of animals. Let there be schools established in every branch of the Church, if in any way consistent. Employ the best teachers you can get, either male or female. The High Council will direct the affairs of the Church in our absence. The Bishop and his Counsellors will attend to the temporal concerns of the Church under the direction of the High Council; and Elder Lyman Stoddard will attend to the spiritual affairs of the same under the superintendance of that body. The High Council will continue to meet on every other Saturday to attend to all necessary business, and to review the condition and affairs of the Church.

Brs. Mackintosh and Gooch will conduct the Guardian while we are gone on a visit to the Valley, and to sit in counsel with our friends there. It is expected that the Saints will go diligently to work and mind their own business,—get the general tenor of advice from the High Council, and fill up the little vacancies by their own good judgment, and spend their time more in prayer and in thanksgiving and watchfulness, than in seeking counsel of the President—which, when they get, they too often violate.

With regard to politics we would say: attend punctually to your duty as American citizens on this important question. You will not forget that some poor silly tools,—hirelings of a dominant and oppressive party, charged us with selling the Mormon vote, and sought to turn you away from the counsel of your legitimate adviser. After bearing this false and wicked testimony, they salute us with the appellation of brother! Poor, miserable tools. They have neither the honor or manhood to apologise for their statements; and yet possess hypocrisy enough to say Br. Hyde. If such characters only knew with what sublime contempt we regarded them, they would enter their temple, (a grog-shop) and "go no more out;" but worship their always.

You will remember that your votes have been cast out, and that every device and stratagem have been resorted to by the party in power to disfranchise you. You are called "aliens"—you are styled "roving gipsies:" In short, you are styled every thing that is base and dishonorable. Remember that the President of a Locofoco Senate, proposed to head a mob once and drive us away when we were poor, hungry, naked, and not a place to lay our head. While, therefore, we cherish no hostility to the Locofoco party, we do cherish a deep sympathy for our Whig friends, who, when the poisoned dagger grasped by the hand of revenge, aimed at our vitals, and ready to be driven by the nerve of vindictive hatred, a voice like one from above, cried: "Stay thy hand." Our Whig friends parried the thrust, and we were not sacrificed. Ye Saints of God, remember this! and return the compliment at the polls, in a manner that becomes you—that witnesses your gratitude, and that proves your devotion to your country's best good. Suffer not yourselves to be diverted from your course by any soft, smooth or plausible words. But remember your God, your country and yourselves. Act like freemen, and carry out your measures with a dignity and an independance that will make sycophants ashamed, and angels proud to own you as brethren.

Mormon Temple at Salt Lake.

Some of our exchanges affirm that a Mormon has declared in their section, that the Mormons at Salt Lake are building a wonderful Temple. They have collected a large amount of gold for that purpose, &c., and are collecting more. It is stated that we believe the gold of California was placed there on purpose to build our Temple. This is a mistake! We calculate to build our temple of agate and carbuncle, and take the gold of California to pave the streets of the city and for cow-bells. Poh! What next?

Salt Lake Mail.

Why is it that men have come through from the Salt Lake by express, and left our mail behind to come by ox teams? Are they so insensible to our interests that our wants are forgotten through an over anxiety to avail themselves of every advantage of trade? We are glad to see all good men supported: and if they are supported, we think they ought, in turn, to strengthen the props that sustain them. Every wise and good man will rise by considering the interests and welfare of others On this principle, he rises no more to fall

Public Documents.

Thanks to Hon. Truman Smith and Hon. Fitz Henry Warren for valuable Public Documents. Annual message, accompanying documents, and the report of the Secretary of War.

Gov. Ujhazy, and suite, from Hungary, left St. Louis on the 12th inst., for their new home in this State.

Emigration.

We feel highly gratified to see our emigrants so well fitted out as they are. They generally have two good yoke of oxen, and from one to three yoke of cows to each wagon. The average freight of each wagon is 1850 pounds. The average amount of bread stuffs to the person, old or young, is one hundred and twenty-five pounds—bacon, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried fruit, and other little necessaries in proportion.

To see a people who, three or four years ago, had to sell their all to get bread to last till they could raise it; and now see them with from one to four wagons each, with plenty of good team, thousands of sheep and loose cattle, horses, mules, and machinery of various kinds; wagons all new, and stock all young and thrifty, is gratifying in the extreme.

This people are naturally industrious; necessity has forced them to acquire this habit. Public frown upon a poor miserable lounger in our streets is so severe, that he is compelled to go to work or clear out. This is just as it should be. A lounger should be served as drones are served in the hive, or the vagrant law put in force against them.

It has been our aim continually to encourage industry, and inspire every able person to labor steadily and faithfully, in the most advantageous way, pointing out a field for every man to labor in. And it affords us unbounded satisfaction to behold the result in part. Between seven and eight hundred wagons well fitted out for the mountains, are gone from this point this year. May the Guardian ever continue to encourage industry and economy—to suppress vice and promote virtue—to exalt the honest and industrious,—and to scourge and abase the viscious, the idle, and such as are too short of good and redeeming qualities! And may those who love this stand which the Guardian has taken, subscribe for it themselves, and influence as many others to follow their example as they can. It is true that some have found fault with the strictness of our course, and pronounced us overbearing and tyrannical. But we have this consolation that such as find fault with us, are either idle and wish to live at the expense of others, that are always borrowing, begging, loungin g, and never producing anything useful by their own industry and economy. They can sell whisky, and by it, corrupt the morals of society. They can gather pecuniary strength enough by this foul traffic to become very insolent and saucy, as least some of t hem; they can see every thing but the hook they are swallowing, which, one day, will pull them out of the water, and hold them up in the sun's rays to dry in the sight of all. All men living are now on the stage and are acting their part. Happy is he that chooses that part that will secure to himself the applauses of wise and competent judges!

We received a communication from Elder N. H. Felt at a late hour, which will appear in our next.

It is expected that Elder Hyde will deliver his farewell address on Sunday next in this town, previous to his leaving for the Valley.

Estray Animals.

It has sometimes been the case that people have discovered animals that have strayed from their owners, and they neglect or refuse to give information as to where they can be found, until a reward is offered: then they are ready to turn out and hunt for them and find them. We do not say that some men have driven animals away and secreted them with the hope of getting a reward for finding them. Yet if we should say it, we might not greatly err.

This is only another way of stealing—it is too contemptible and mean to think about. The man who will refuse to give information of his neighbors' horse, ox, cow, mule, or any other animal that may have strayed away, if he knows where the animal is, the reward that he gets by this way of extorting it, shall be a curse on his house until the third generation. It is a crime akin to that of turning a blind man out of the path: And he that will intentionally secrete his neighbor's property with the design of extorting money for the recovery of the same, the people shall curse him, and if he repent and restore not, his name shall perish from the earth.

Learn to do as you would like others to do unto you. Take pains to give all needful information that may benefit your neighbor and that may do him good; and if you get no other reward, you will have the reward of a good conscience, and the assurance that you have done your duty. Let every man show himself kind, generous and noble in all these things, and it will yield the more lasting profit, joy and good-will. Life is made up of little favors and kindnesses, and he that will show the most of them, enjoys the greater portion of life, and a far superior quality.

Pay Attention.

The citizens of Pottawatamie County, and adjacent regions who have lost horses, mules, oxen or cows by the Indians living directly opposite us, on the West side of the Missouri river, are requested to register their names at this office, with the amount and kind of property they have lost, which they know and verily believe the Indians on the West side of the river have stolen.

We feel disposed to make a trial in behalf of the sufferers to have their losses made up. Those who are now residents of the Salt Lake Valley, who have suffered losses by the depredations of the Indians here, are requested to register their names with the kind and amount of property they have lost, at the Secretary's office, Salt Lake City, immediately on receiving this notice. We expect to be the bearer of this request to that country, and to be present to superintend the registry. If property has been stolen by white men, we want no account of that. Maj. John Miller, the former Indian Agent, at Council Bluffs, is very well acquainted with the depredations of the Indians on the property of the citizens of this section of country. Maj. Barrow, the present Agent, also has some knowledge of the history of the past, touching this matter, we presume.

Let no person lay anything to the charge of the Indians except what he has good and substantial reason to believe them guilty of doing. If white men will steal, they must be punished by law, if they can be caught. The owners of the property stolen in such cases can have no claim on the General Government for redress. But where men of other tribes or nations commit depredations upon the property of quiet and peaceable citizens, it is the right of those citizens to ask their government redress for losses, and for protection against future encroachments. There should be a small garrison and military post established on the West side of the river, opposite us, to keep things right. Old Fort Kearney is of little use where it is. It is an unnecessary expense to Government, and does the country no good by way of protection, because it is not where the trouble is.

August Election.

It should not be forgotten that on the 1st Monday of August next, an election for State and County officers, and for a representative in Congress takes place; and it is expected that every legal voter in the country will be found at the polls in good season in his respective precinct: and we think the good sense of this community will not allow them to force their votes upon that party that have resorted to such dishonorable measures to suppress them in a time gone by, and to prove them illegal. Remember that you are called "aliens! foreigners! Not twenty-one years of age!" Will you endorse these sentiments uttered by one of the highest functionaries of the Locofoco party upon the floor of Congress from this State, by giving them your votes? No! not for a moment!! Rally to the standard from whose penant top streams the banner of your protection! When clouds dark and murky gathered thick over you heads, and the east winds bore on their angry pinions the dismal cry of "extermination;" Remember! Yes, remember! that the breath of Whig oratory, and the "grape" shot of truth from the Whig ranks, carried consternation into the lines of the foe. Their nerve was unstrung, and the poor Mormons live to enjoy the sunshine of hope!

In times of prosperity, it is comfortable and pleasing to have friends, though they may not be particularly needed. But in the times of adversity, when wretchedness and woe stare us in the face, when threatened annihilation inspires despair, then the friendly hand held out,—the hand of protection and comfort, is an act that should be forever engraved on the heart of every grateful man. The Whigs extended their fostering hand at the very crisis when it was needed; and we wish our friends to remember this at the polls, when they reach out their hands to cast their votes; and you, who take no particular interest in politics, and often feel that you will not go to an election, we say; turn out and pay a debt of gratitude if no other motive will prompt you!

Legal voters are such as were born in the United States, or foreigners that have been duly naturalized according to law, provided they are not "minors," and are white male citizens who have resided six months in the State, and twenty days in the precinct where they vote next preceding the election. The regular Whig ticket for Candidates for State and County officers, and for a Representative to Congress, will appear in the next Guardian. We hope to be off for the Valley before another issue. Yet "Zion expects every man to do his duty." We hope to return by the 1st of October.

Think of These Things!

When the cares of the world, a little damp weather, or a sluggardly spirit keeps you from public meetings on the Sabbath day, then know that a scourge is preparing by an Almighty hand, to stir you up. Do you think to cheat the Lord by riding out and visiting on Sunday, because you cannot afford to take any other time for it? Suffer us to exhort you, dear friends, to faithfulness and diligence in all your religious duties. Be constant in prayer, in watching, in the assembling of yourselves together on the Lord's day, and at all other suitable times. Partake of the Sacrament as often as consistent, and neglect it not. Refrain from vice, and intemperance. Profane not the holy name by which we are called! do good unto one another: Be kind, forgiving, and generous. As far as is in your power, owe no man any thing but love and good-will. Remember that he whose name is written in heaven, never seeks to evade a just demand: neither seeks to make an unjust one. He that is faithful and true in dollars and cents, which may be called the "unrighteous mammon," is faithful in much: But if he is not faithful and true in this, can he be trusted with things of greater value? It is our unqualified opinion that every honest man will be saved! An honest man is one who will not reject the truth when he hears it. He will not run away and leave his neighbor in debt. If he cannot pay, he will say, "here I am, do with me as you will." This man will see many happier days, have a more honorable and interesting family, more "dodger" to eat, and truer hearts that beat with warmer friendship towards him, than he who meanly defrauds a just and honorable creditor, though he should gain hundreds or thousands by the operation: Wealth gotten by fraud and dishonesty, either takes wings and flies away, or leads its possessor or his children after him into the slough of dishonor and snare of wretchedness; and perhaps both. Instead of watching so diligently to see where you can get the advantage of your neighbor in a trade, suppose you watch with equal diligence to discover some place to benefit him and to do him good, and learn what the final result will be?

How beautiful it is to see all the inhabitants of a place zealous to go to the house of worship on the morning of the first day of the week. The very scene carries conviction to the stranger. But in common or ordinary times, to see men at labor, mechanics shops and stores open, and trade going on, on a Sunday, appears heathenish, selfish and unchristian. In times of emigration and heavy press of business, these things are more or less unavoidable: But when the press and rush are over, these habits are unnecessarily and criminally perpetuated.

When Moses went up upon the mountain to counsel with his Father and his God, Israel made a calf. Who, in Pottawatamie County, will make a calf while your brother and humble servant is gone to the mountains to sit in counsel with his superiors? We shall see!

Remember the Printer.

We shall regard it as a particular favor at this time if our friends who are in arrears will help us a little, and if such as intend to subscribe for the Guardian, will do it now and pay in advance; and if those who have not calculated to subscribe for it, will now alter their calculation and take it, they will help us to meet some liabilities which we have contracted in the shape of loans of money to help some of our merchants off to the Valley with their goods.

We have no fault to find with our subscribers. As a general thing, they cash over at the call, and even before very frequently: but we are now a little inclined towards the "hard up;" and we do not like to owe borrowed money. So we ask you again to subscribe for the Guardian, and we will again swing out clear.

The Mayor of St. Louis has memoralized Congress upon the necessity of some regulations to restrict the number of deck passengers on steamboats; and to require a registry of the passengers to be deposited at New Orleans and another to be brought to the Custom House in St. Louis, so that the law cannot be invaded, and that an accurate list of names may be presented in case of accident to the boat.

Schools.

It is to be hoped that vigorous efforts will be made through the county to establish schools in every neighborhood, with as little delay as possible. It is the positive command of Heaven that schools should be established, and that learning should be sought from the "best books." In vain may parents think to wear a celestial crown, while their representatives, (children) on earth, are suffered to grow up in ignorance.

Any person that will take away or secrete any horse, ox, mule or other animal with the design of extorting a reward for their recovery, shall be cursed and his house until he repents, confesses, and restores four fold: and let all Israel say, Amen!

Death of Franklin H. Ellmore,

WASHINGTON, May 30—5, P. M.

Franklin H. Ellmore, U. S. Senator, from South Carolina, died last night.

Private Despatches For the Republican.

KEY WEST, May 21

The American steamer Creole, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. She was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro. About fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, went to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the Creole made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the Naval authorities.

The collector has seized the Creole for violation of the revenue laws, and the people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. The Creole has had a very narrow escape; it was their intention to have her blown up rather than be taken. The Captain of the Spanish steamer Pizarro states that he captured the barque and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took possession of the letters and communications containing full plans of the expedition to Cardenas and of other divisions of the expedition, not heard from.

John Lay of the Cuban junta, and editor of the *La Verdad*, Spanish paper at N. York, was arrested there under an order from Washington, charged with being the supporter and aider of Lopez's expedition.

NEW YORK, June 12, M.

Gen. Lopez arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, and was arrested by the United States' authorities, and held to bail in $1,000 for trial before the United States commissioners. Seventeen of Lopez's men reached Savannah from Key West on Saturday, they express great anxiety to re-enlist in another expedition against Cuba.

The boy executed at Cardenas was named Wm. Kelly, from Cincinnati; he had embarked with the belief of going to California. The steamer Isabel sailed from Havana on Friday and arrived at Charleston yesterday; she reports the prisoners, officers, and crew of Georgiana and S. Loud undergoing trial; the trial was not concluded when the Isabel sailed; it was thought that the Captains of the vessels would be punished and the crew cleared. The United States steamer Saranak arrived at Norfolk yesterday; her commander, Capt. Tatnall, passed through Baltimore this morning for Washington; he left Havana on the 6th; before leaving that city Captain Tatnall received assurance from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured by them would be honorably dealt with until advices were received from Washington.

The report that the Saranak had been placed at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba, and that the American Consul had been arrested was entirely without foundation. The persons captured in the late invading expedition were treated with great kindness.

The report of the shooting five prisoners is incorrect. The prisoners are at Havana, and will be sent home.

NAVAL FORCE FOR CUBA—*The President's Action.*—The Government having ordered the home squadron and several other vessels to Cuba, it becomes interesting to know the amount of the force designated to be sent thither. The Philadelphia Bulletin states as follows:

Saranac, steamer, Capt. Tatnall,	6	guns.
Vixen, steamer, Lt. Com'g Ward,	2	"
Water Witch, steamer, Lt. Com. Totten,	1	"
Raritan, Frigate, Capt. Page,	60	"
Congress " Capt. ——,	60	"
Albany, sloop of war, Commr. Randolph,	24	"
Germantown. do., Com. Lowndes,	24	"
Flirt, schooner, Lt. Com'g. Farrand,	2	"
	179	"

This is a pretty formidable force, but the Bulletin says:

There will be some delay, however, in getting some of the vessels fitted out. The crew of the Raritan were paid off lately at Norfolk, and she, and perhaps others, will require time to make up their complement. Moreover, this force can only interfere with forces and supplies under the American flag, and the invaders have doubtless been wary enough to sail under some other colors.

A Purse Lost.

Mr. Solon Foster, lost a few days since, in the streets or in some store in this town, a purse containing about twenty dollars cash, some foreign gold and some silver, we believe. Whoever will return said purse and contents at this office will be suitably rewarded.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 12, 1850.

Daniel R Allen,	$1 00	Wm O Parks,	2 00
Thos Mc'Kenzie,	30 00	Samuel J Burgess,	1 00
A C Hodge,	1 00	Joseph Young,	2 75
Wm Draper, Sen.,	1 00	Mrs Powers,	50
C H Bassett,	2 00	Joseph Pallin,	1 00
Joseph F Tracy,	1 00	Edward Redves,	1 00
John S Smith,	75	Pare Simons,	50
Wm Meneray, Wis	1 00	Sam'l Woodcock,	1 00
Alonzo H Russell,	1 00	C P Woolcock,	1 00
Burgess Thomas,	1 00	Easton Kelsey,	2 00
Wm Atchison,	1 50	Wm Bleasdell,	2 85
James W Bay,	2 00	David Manhard,	4 00
James Rodaback,	1 00	John Moon,	2 85
Wm Cowan,	1 00	Samuel Brown,	1 00
Wm A Beebee,	45	J W Tootle & Bro	11 00
Josiah Wright,	1 00	S M Farnsworth,	1 00
David Clough,	85	John J Tanner,	2 00
John Hill,	1 00	Harmon Cutler,	1 00
D Ballo,	1 00	Mrs Bartlett Brown,	2 00
E W Howell,	2 00	Moses C Nickerson,	1 00
Ann King,	1 00	Benj Waldron,	2 00
John Stevens,	1 00	John Wriston,	1 00
Thomas Harris,	2 00	Benoni Campbell,	50
Mrs. John Hacket,	3 00	W B Marshall,	1 00
Mary Ann Merrill,	2 00	Lucy Yates,	1 00
Thomas Moss,	75	James W. Wilkins,	50
Miss Martha Sponce,	50	Elias Cook,	50
Benj L Clapp,	2 00	S. T Cromwell,	1 00
Phineas H Young,	1 00	Elijah Allen,	1 00
Mrs. Watson Fabur,	1 00	Ezra Carter, Me,	1 80
John Mills,	1 00	Wm. Manhard,	1 00

MARRIED.

At Macedonia Camp, on Sunday, 16th inst., by Elder George Coulson, Mr. JAMES UDY, (late from England,) to Miss ISABELLA ANN COWLEY, both of this County.

Long may this couple in union be blended,
And share of the blessing which from it doth flow;
May VIRTUE, forever, prove their defendant,
And HONOR, sustain them wherever they go.

DIED,

In this town on Wednesday Morning, June 19th, of Cholera, Mrs. HANNAH MARTIN, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and wife of John Martin, aged 33 years.

Also, on board steamer Pocahontas, near Jefferson City, on the 10th ult., LOUISA, twin child of John and Hannah Martin, of St. Louis, aged 3 weeks.

At Kanesville, on the 15th inst., of Diarrhœa and Teething, MARY, daughter of Elijah and Anna B Fordham, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower,
Sweet smiling solace of an hour.

SLOW PROGRESS IN THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.—It appears that in 31 Annual Conferences, of the Methodist Protestant Church, as reported at their Quadrennial Conference of the United States, held at Baltimore, the 16th ult., there is a ministerial connection of 1,471, and a membership of 63,303; a comparison with the returns of 1846, shows an increase in *four years* of only a small fraction over 3,000—not 3 to each minister within the church, or not 4 to each one belonging to the travelling connection. This "astounding fact" which presents an alarming aspect of the state of the church," they attribute "to the failure of the church to carry out the principle of Christ's teaching in reference to the down-trodden race. If you quit quarreling about slavery it will have no effect in regard to the increase of your numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Office Department.

CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year;

Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6. A. M.;

Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, seperate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the forts named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.——from——to——as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $——."

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that [here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from——to——be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of——, certifies that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

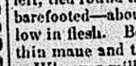
Dated

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,"] written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,
June 26th, 4t. Postmaster General.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.



FROM a pasture field, one a half miles South-west of Kanesville, on the night of the 14th inst. One sorrel horse, about 15 hands high—six years old this spring—racks under the saddle, sorrel mane and tail—barefooted, and had the appearance of never having been shod—some chafed by the collar—had a small lump on the near hind leg between the gumble and pasture joints—had no very distinguished marks: Also one bay mare, bluzed face, the blaze narrow at the top and grew wider down upon the nose, and a part of the nose white—had on a grass rope halter when she left, tied round the neck and round one fore-foot barefooted—about 14 hands high. Both animals low in flesh. Both hind feet of the mare white—thin mane and tail—she was also six years old.

Whoever will return said horses or give information where they can be found, *shall be liberally* rewarded by the owner. Enquire at this office.

WILLIAM R. COLE.

Kanesville, June 16, 1850.—1t*

CORN! CORN MEAL!!

2500 bushels Corn and Corn Meal, for sale by JONES & KERR.

St. Joseph, Mo. June 26, 1850.—2t

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

CHEST LOST.

THE Steamer Melodeon, on her last trip to this point, either lost, misguided, or otherwise mislaid a chest, addressed "Mr GEO F. HEWITT, written on a card, immediately under the key hole. Whoever has found this chest, or came in possession of it, by being carrried with their own goods or chattels, will confer a lasting obligation upon the subscriber, by returning the same to the office of the Frontier Guardian, as he is entirely destitute.

GEORGE F. HEWITT.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—2t

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

The following candidates have been nominated by the Whig State Convention, for State Officers to be balloted for at the coming August election:

For Governor.
JAMES HARLAN,
Of Johnson County.

For Secretary of State.
ISAAC COOK,
Of Linn County.

For Auditor.
WM. H. SEEVERS,
Of Mahaska County.

For Treasurer.
EVAN JAY,
Of Henry County.

For Treasurer of Board of Public Works.
Dr. JAMES NOSLER,
Of Wapello County.

For Congress, 1st District,
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
Of Van Buren County.

Bill Smith.

This character, notorious for nothing but lying deception, laziness, intemperance and debauchery, has at length come to the end of his chain. Sheen, his faithful ally and co-worker, has turned against him, because he has had a plain manifestation of his villainy and corruption too near his own home. We cannot have much sympathy or charity for Mr. Sheen; for he just as well knew Smith's villany and corruption before as he does now. And when his lying slanders were poured out against the Church without mitigation, Mr. Sheen could then embrace him, and it was Br. William, Br. William, President Smith, &c., &c." But since this, *Br. William* has invaded his domestic circle, and the fangs of the monster pierced the fountain of his most sensitive feelings, he cries against Br. William! Ah, friend Sheen, remember "poor tray." You recognized this scoundrel as your brother, when he was lying against the church and slandering it; and we recognise him now as your brother, and you as his. And you may thank yourself for the misery you endure.

The following prediction, concerning Bill Smith was published in this paper of February 6th, last. "But we here predict that his influence will be of short duration, and his race will soon be run. He will yet come out and deny his present position, and those who may now be his friends, will become his enemies; and such as support him the strongest now, will turn to be the most potent against him. When these things come to past, then know that he has most wickedly and maliciously lied against those who would rather be his friends than his enemies, if his conduct were such as to merit our friendship."

The following from the Cincinnati "Daily Nonpariel," shows whether Bill's nearest friends have turned against him and published his private and confidential letters.

Wm. Smith—The Imposter.

Eds. Nonpariel: The subjoined letter will show that the statements which the impostor, Wm. Smith, is now circulating concerning me are false, and will in some degree explain the cause of my renunciation of him and his Church. The iniquity spoken of in the letter is a vindication of adultery and fornication by Wm. Smith. He claims that he has authority from God to raise up posterity from other men's wives, and says it will exalt them and their husbands in the eternal world. His repentance is base hypocrisy, which he proves by his late conduct.

ISAAC SHEEN.

Covington, May 20, 1850.

(STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.)

Shelburn, Lee Co., Ill., April 29, 1850.

Brother Sheen:—Do not let the devil triumph over us now; we have done a good work, and a very small matter would destroy it all. Br. Sheen, I claim protection at your hand; if I have done wrong in any respect I am willing to make restitution to the last farthing. I claim a right of trial according to the law of God face to face; if I have committed an offence show me my error in a christian spirit—not in the spirit of a savage. I can do no more than to offer my body and life as a sacrifice. I shall come to see you—I must have a talk with you. As to the letter you refer to, like many others, it was written with a view of your correcting what was wrong in doctrine. I am not a good scholar, nor am I a good writer. You was appointed my counsellor not to destroy me, but to save me by counsel, and counsel is what I ask of you; and then if I commit an error in judgment I will retrace my steps. Now, Brother Sheen, I ask you in the name of God to hold until I can see you. I will, upon my sacred honor, make all things right.

I was wrong, and confess my error; will you forgive me? I ask it in the name of Jesus Christ I have always esteemed you as an honest man, and have therefore enstrusted you with my affairs and with my letters. I am more inclined than ever to favor your opinion about many things, yet it seems that I must learn by experience, and by the things that I suffer. I wish to do right, when I am made sensible of what is right. * * * Now, Br. Sheen, I ask again, give me a chance for repentance. * * * Do not understand that I justify myself; no, not in the least. * * * Brother Sheen, I want to see you now more than ever. I am determined by the grace of God to set my face against all sin, and do the full works of the law, God being my helper. I will do as I have said in this respect, if it takes my life. Every evil shall go by the board. I am resolved, so give me a chance, and I will do all that is in my power to reconcile your feelings. My letters, Brother Sheen, do not open them, but keep them safe for me. I do not wish that my wife should have the perusal of all my letters. She is easy excited; keep then those things sacred until I come. I hope that none of our difficulty will be named to her; that all may remain in quiet. As to the letter on marriage, I wrote it when I was quite sick, and I wish you to correct the errors, if any, and do it for my good and not for my injury. I can do no more than to offer my life as a sacrifice, which I am willing to do, and claim your protection.

WILLIAM SMITH.

In the Guardian of April 17th last, the following prediction concerning Bill Smith was published. "The Saints shall see and acknowledge that his exertions against Deseret, shall turn to their good, and to his condemnation. Ye wise men at Washington City, mark what we have said; and when it comes to pass, come out to Deseret and see us if you can. We will not butcher you if you will come, but give you our best dodger and smoke the pipe with you. If this should not be convenient remain in Washington City, when our words come to pass if you can."

The following from the Washington Union of May 17th will show if Bill's doings will not recoil upon his own head and condemn him; and whether his exertions against Deseret are not likely to turn in favor of the Salt Lake Mormons. It is our testimony before Heaven and earth that the sayings of this notorious villain against the Salt Lake Mormons, are the product of a malicious and revengful heart. The spirit of falsehood alone has prompted him to do as he has done:

The Mormons.

To the Editors of the Union:

I shall consider myself under particular obligations to you, if you will have the goodness to give a conspicuous place in the Union to the note, of the Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of the House of Representatives, and of the Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of the United States Senate, and to the accompanying extracts of a letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen, of Kentucky.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

Washington, May 15, 1850.

House of Representatives, May 14, 1850.

Sir: It is proper I should submit to you the enclosed letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen, one of the signers of a petition which I presented to the House at an early part of the present session, remonstrating against the admission of Deseret into the Union, and charging the Mormon population of that Territory with immorality, treason and other crimes. Mr. Sheen, I presume, desires by this recantation to remove all prejudice against the interests of the people of Deseret which may have been produced by that memorial; and I know of no more effectual means of accomplishing his wishes than by publishing so much of his letter as may be necessary to show his withdrawal of the charges and his reasons for doing so. With much respect,

your obedient servant,
R. H. STANTON.

Dr. J. M. Bernhisel.

May 14, 1850.

Sir: Having seen a letter from the Hon. R. H. Stanton to yourself, and which you propose to publish, containing an extract of a letter written by Isaac Sheen, I deem it just to the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley to state that I have received a letter from Mr. Sheen to the same purport with that addressed by him to Mr. Stanton. You are authorized to publish this statement, should you think proper to do so. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Dr. J. M. Bernhisel.

Covington, Kentucky, May 4, 1850.

Dear Sir: About 5 months since a memorial was sent to your address, signed by William Smith and several others, to which my name was attached, remonstrating against a State organization for the people of Deseret. Now, sir, permit me to say that although I cannot fellowship the religious doctrines of the people resident there, known as Mormons, yet I have become satisfied that there are many false statements in that memorial, and also in the memorial of Wm. Smith and others from Illinois. It was my firm belief at the time that those false statements were based, could be relied on; but I have ascertained that I have been greatly deceived in regard to his veracity. His complaints against the Desert Mormons are unworthy of any attention. I cannot think of troubling you with a detail of all the disclosures which have been made concerning the hypocrisy licentiousness, treachery, deceit, slanders, and lies of William Smith. * * * I find that his accusations against the Deseret Mormons are the ebullitions of a malicious heart, and have been made by him to divert attention from his own outrageous villany and licentiousness. I have been credibly informed that to the memorial which William Smith sent from Illinois he attached the names of persons who never authorized him to do so. I have the honor of being

Your obedient servant,
ISAAC SHEEN.

Hon. R. H. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

From California.

New York, June 5th.

The Cherokee from Chagres arrived this afternoon, bringing $1,442,361 in gold dust, and the California mails to 1st May. The news is of a very interesting character.

Mr. Thomas, late mate of the Crescent City, was recently shot by the barkeeper of an hotel at San Francisco.

Trade has assumed a more lively turn, and as the large amount of gold which has been wintered in the mines comes down, it gives an impetus to all kinds of business.

Another great excitement has taken place at Panama. The officers of the Panama steamer Echo, having been robbed by a colored boy, he was arrested; the natives rushed to the rescue and put the party to flight. Next day upon the occasion of the re-arrest of the boy, a fight took place, in which Mr Simpler of New York, was killed—it is reported that five or six of the natives were shot.

All the Americans become highly exasperated, and turned out, and it was only by the utmost exertions of the Governor and of the American Consul, that a general fight was prevented.

The Legislature of California adjourned after passing 143 acts and 17 joint resolutions.

The Alta California says, the str Panama left about the 4th, with 150 passengers and $150,000 in gold dust; this shipment makes up an amount not less than $335,000, forwarded to the Atlantic States since the 1st of March; in other words over $3,500,000 have been shipped in three steamers from this point.

The Tri-weekly Placer Times of Monday last, has the following: John Berry has lately returned from Trinity. He went from here a short time since with a party of 5 men and 7 mules. The trip each way consumed 16 days; he reports gold in the beds and on the bars of the streams, but very fine, requiring the use of quicksilver machines. A great disposition towards the Middle Fork of the American is manifested; some six thousand persons are said to be high up there among the snows, awaiting for the waters to subside to enable them to commence operation.

The whole country is clamorous for the immediate admission of California into the Union.

Some large operations have lately been made in "Gold Run Creek." We saw a gentleman yesterday, who returns on next steamer, who has just sold out a claim to 150 acres along the river for $10,000, he says it is not as high a figure as some other like claims have been disposed of; an 1/8 of the whole brought $10,000.

Washington, Monday Evening.

Official information has been received of the execution of four Americans at Cuba and the imprisonment of between 100 and 200 others. The Spanish authorities refused to the commander of our squadron permission to see the prisoners, or to allow them to be brought home for trial. The frigate Congress, sailed from Cuba to intercept the Spanish vessel containing a number of Americans, taken prisoners on an Island near Yucatan. She was followed by a Spanish man-of-war. Capt. Randolph in command of the Congress, will rescue the Americans, if he can find the vessel before she reaches Cuba.

Despatches have been sent by this government to the Spanish authorities of Cuba, stating that the arrest of any Americans on any other Island will not be recognized nor permitted. These despatches went from here to Mobile this morning, by telegraph.

Colonel Washington, of New Mexico, arrived here on Saturday night, he brings important news to Government from Santa Fe; the boundary question was creating great excitement there; a serious riot recently took place in consequence. The Union of this morning contains the following: "We understand that despatches have been received by Government from our Consul at Havana, stating that he had demanded 105 prisoners taken by the Spanish ship of war on the Island of Contoy; it is a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering on abandoning the enterprize and returning to the United States.

The Governor had made no reply to our Consul who had transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts, and calling for additional power to second his demands. Despatches were yesterday sent to such portion of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana, to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish Government refuse the Consul, he is instructed to inform our Government, and in the meantime, our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port. It is reported that two vessels, with reinforcements for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different parts of the Islands, are still at sea; their fate and destination is unknown. It is said that in the event of their vessels being captured by Spanish vessels, our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander, and if he does not give them up to seize them by force.

Congressional.

Washington, May 30,—5 P. M.

Senate.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina rose and announced the death of his colleague Franklin H. Ellmore. Mr. Butler gave a brief sketch of his life and public services and passed a glowing tribute upon his moral and intellectual worth. In conclusion he offered the usual resolutions in a few eloquent remarks in honor of the deceased. Messrs. Yulee, Webster, and Jefferson Davis also delivered tributes to the memory of the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

House.—About 12 members met this morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., Mr. Boyd, in the chair. The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Booth asked the reason of the motion.

Mr. Jones stated, that Franklin H. Ellmore, Senator from South Carolina, having died last night it will be necessary to meet to make arrangements for the funeral.

The motion was carried and the House adjourned.

Washington, May 31—5, P. M.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Mr. Ellmore, Senator of South Carolina.

The President, members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps, Speaker and members of the House, having entered the chamber, and taken the seats assigned them, the remains were brought in, in charge of the committee of arrangements, followed by a portion of the family and by several friends of the deceased. Among the spectators on the floor of the Senate Chamber, were the young Sandwich Island Princes, dressed in superb court suits, accompanied by Dr. Judd, James Jackson and James Sparrel commissioners and plenipotentiaries from the Hawaiians.

The funeral services were performed by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Chaplain of the Senate, who, after reading several portions of Scripture and offering an address to the Throne of Grace, delivered a discourse from the 2d chapter of St. Peter, 11th verse: "Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought to be in all holy conversation and godliness." After the benediction, the procession formed in the Rotunda, and the remains were thence conveyed to the Congressional burying ground, where they were deposited in the receiving vault, to await removal.

House.—The House met at 11 o'clock. A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of Mr. Ellmore.

Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, delivered a brief and appropriate eulogy on the character of the deceased, and afterwards offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence. The resolutions were adopted.

The members then proceeded to the floor of the Senate Chamber, to attend the funeral.

May 31—8 P. M.

Senate.—The ceremonies at the burial ground having been concluded, the Senators returned to the Chamber.

The bill to establish a branch mint in New York, and an assaying office in San Francisco, was read three times and passed. A resolution was offered and adopted, requesting the Vice President to notify the Executive of South Carolina of Ellmore's death, and directing the payment to his widow of balances of pay and mileage due the deceased; also authorizing the committee of arrangements to make suitable arrangements for removing the body to South Carolina.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Halifax, June 4—8 A. M.

The American, Capt. Shannon, has just arrived.

England.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts are satisfactory. The news from India and China has had a favorable tendency and has imparted an increased firmness to trade.

The effect of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador, produced a sensible influence on the funds, but they soon rallied. The belief was generally that this movement on the part of France was a mere *ruse* of the ministry to enable them to carry the new electoral law.

Circulation has been given to an insulting note from Russia, addressed to Lord Palmerston, condemning, in strong terms, the policy of the English Government in relation to the Greek question; the concluding sentence in the note is as follows: "As the manner in which Lord Palmerston understood the protection due to English subjects in foreign countries, carries with it such serious inconvenience, Russia and Austria will not hereafter grant the liberty of residense to English subjects, but on condition of their renouncing the protection of their Government."

Prussia.

An attempt at assassination of the King of Prussia, has created great sensation throughout Europe; the attempt was made at Potsdam, by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty, and inflicted a wound in his arm.

Memphis, May 22.

On Monday night at 8 o'clock, the steamer Constitution, from St. Louis for New Orleans with 8 or 900 tons of freight, consisting of tobacco, flour, corn, bacon, oats, hemp, lead and beef cattle, caught fire at the wharf, and was totally consumed, setting fire to to the wharf boat of Shaw & Co., and ferry boat, which were burned. The fire spread so rapidly that the boat's papers, money, &c., of the Constitution could not be saved. Several persons are supposed to have been burned or drowned; the barkeeper of the Constitution, is the only person missing belonging to the boat. Beyond this all is uncertainty, although it is believed some three or four others perished as they were seen by persons on the wharf, so surrounded by flames as to exclude all hope of their rescue. Out of 50 cattle, nine made their escape to shore The total loss of property cannot fall short of $100,000. The ferry boat was insured for $2000. Shaw & co's, estimated loss, $25,000, insurance $8000. Constitution valued at $25,000, insured $15,000.

Sensible Talk.—The Brooklyn Advertiser is responsible for the following outrageous paragraph:

"Dip the Atlantic dry with a tea-spoon; stop this journal from going ahead—twist your toe into the heel of your boot—make postmasters perform their promises, and make subscribers pay the printer—send up fishing hooks with balloons and fish for stars get aside of a gossamer and chase a comet—when a rain storm is coming down like a cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella—choke a musquito with a brickbat—in short, prove all things hitherto considered impossible to be possible, but never coax a woman to say she will when she has made up her mind to say she won't!"

Icarian Community.—We learn that the Icarian Community have just received an addition of fifteen new members, consisting of men, women and children, who embarked at Havre on the 19th of last February, on board the "Scargo." It is also stated that a large additional number had embarked at the same port on the 9th of March last, upon the "Callender," and subsequently upon other vessels. The Society has sent an agent into the pineries of the North to contract for or purchase the large beams necessary for the timber-work of the Temple.—Hancock Patriot.

From the Plains.

The Messrs. Robidoux's, who have a trading post near Fort Laramie, arrived in this place on Wednesday evening from the plains. They left their post, which is fifty miles below Fort Laramie, on the 14th of April, but owing to the great scarcity of grass were unable to travel but very a short distance per day, which accounts for the great length of time they were on the plains. They met the first company of emigrants fifty miles this side of Fort Laramie, on the 26th day of April. Their horses were much reduced, there being little or no grass on the plains. A few days after, they met the second company, and every day afterwards met large numbers of the emigrants. They were getting on well, and appeared to enjoy the trip finely. Their general health was good, there being but very few cases of sickness. They heard of only one person who had the small pox, but did not know of a single case of cholera. As an evidence of the general health of the emigrants, they only saw two graves on their return, and one of these the grave of a child.

They counted on their return 9,200 wagons, immediately on the road. They passed a large number of wagons at the different encampments off the road, which they did not include in their count. Taking into consideration the fact that they passed the Independence road where it intersects the St. Joseph road, before the main body of the emigrants had arrived at that point—and not meeting any of the emigrants who left the Bluffs and old Fort Kearney, they traveling on the other side of the Platte — we should not be surprised if nearly seventy-five thousand emigrants are now on the plains, bound for California. There were never less than four men to a wagon, and frequently some wagons contained five, six, and even seven persons. Allowing four men to a wagon, and they met on their return upwards of 36,000 persons, not including the pack mule companies, besides a large number who were encamped off the road.

The Messrs. Robidoux's took charge of a large number of letters from the emigrants

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Twenty-five Lives Lost — Forty Scalded.

A terrible steamboat accident occurred on Tuesday night, the 28th, May, a few miles below St. Louis at the Quarantine. The fine steamer St. Louis had stopped at Quarantine Island a short time, for the purpose of putting off some passengers, after which she left for St. Louis. She proceeded but a very little distance from the Quarantine landing, when under way, two of the flues of her boiler gave way with a tremendous explosion, permitting the escape of all the steam and boiling water over her lower decks. The persons instantly killed by this scalding steam and water number some ten persons, and it is thought that several more were blown into the river, and jumped overboard, and were drowned.

A great number of persons, mostly deck passengers, are also badly scalded, some of whom will certainly die from the effects of their injuries.

The name of the engineer on duty was George Buchanan.

The two flues of the starboard boiler gave way or collapsed; the inside one being torn away from both ends. A moment before the explosion the engineer had the mud valve raised and was blowing out.

Nine dead bodies were found on the boat after the accident; and it is supposed several more were either killed, and blown into the river, or lost their lives by jumping overboard. The whole number lost is put down at twenty-five.

No cabin passengers were injured, and the boat herself sustained but very little injury beside the collapsing of her flues.

All the Invaders to be Arrested.

A dispatch from Washington, of Monday week, says:

At an informal cabinet meeting, last night, an animated discussion occurred about the Cuban affair.

Orders were despatched to arrest all persons connected with the expedition, as soon as they land upon any part of the United States.

Orders have been transmitted to the United States District Attorneys at Mobile and New Orleans to put the law of 1818 inforce against Gen. Lopez should he make his appearance in those cities.

The fine steamer Missouri, on her way to New Orleans from St. Louis with a heavy cargo, struck a snag at Lake Providence and sunk. There is not much prospect of her being raised. No lives lost.

On the 7th ult., the citizens of Havanna, were dying at the rate of from 180 to 200 per day of Cholera.

Important.—The Queen of England was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May.

They have established a new society in New York, called the American Vegetarian Association. The objects of this Association as set forth in their preamble are as follows:

To induce habits of abstinence from the flesh of animals as food, by the dissemination of information upon the subject, by means of verbal discussions, tracts, essays and lectures, exhibiting the many advantages of a physical, intellectual and moral character, resulting from Vegetarian habits of diet; and thus to secure through the association, example and efforts of its members, for the adoption of a principle which will tend essentially to true Civilization, to universal Brotherhood, and to the increase of human happiness generally.

General Santa Anna arrived recently at Carthagena, and had been waited on by the authorities, and the American and British Consuls

St. Louis Market.

Saturday, June 15th—1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the stable articles:

Flour—Country brands $7 00@$7 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from $1 25 @ $1 50 ₩ bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 6@6¼c.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 30@31c.
Rio Coffee—Held at 8½
Salt—G. A., dull sale, at $1 25@ $1 50 ₩ sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store $2 25. Peaches are held at $1 75 @ $2 00.

Kanesville Market.

Wednesday, June 26, 1850.

The Market is still very unsettled at this point. Flour is advancing, and the supply on hand small Corn meal, sugar, coffee, and other staple articles since our last have declined, but still command very high prices.

We refer our readers to the following quotations:

Flour ₩ hundred,	$6 00
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ₩ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₩ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₩ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	5@7c.
Lard, ₩ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.	$3 50@$4 00
Dried Peaches, ₩ bush.	4 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,) "	6½c.
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,	none.
Corn, "	$1 00
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	75c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₩ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₩ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	15@20c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ₩ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen,	8c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which He will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

ROPE WALK.

MR JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.

Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t*.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.

We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.

Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Isaac Bullock, at his residence, seven miles and a half from Kanesville, in Pottawatamie County, Iowa, on the Bluff road leading from Kanesville to Missouri, on the 1st day of May 1850, a certain MARE described as follows, viz., said mare is a red bay, about five or six years old, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a small black spot on the inside of her left hind foot just at the edge of the hoof, a few white hairs, scattering on her sides, shod all round, slightly marked with the collar. Prized at fifty-five dollars.

The foregoing is a true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of C. C. Pendleton Esq. agreeing with the report of the appraisers.

T. BURDICK, Clerk, Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, June, 12th, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by William McKissick in Henry Township, Fremont County, Iowa, one BAY MARE, with black main and tail, black legs, a star in her forehead; no other marks visible, supposed to be six years old, and about fifteen hands high. Valued at fifty dollars.

F. ARGYLE, J. P.

Henry Township, Fremont Co., May 31st, 1850.

The above is a true copy from my Stray Book.

F. ARGYLE, J. P.

Henry Township, May 31st—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ 25 experienced teamsters to go to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, to leave on the 4th of July next.

A. O. SMOOT.

Bethlehem, June 12th 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Galter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds N O Sugar;	20 sacks Rio Coffee,
20 bbls S H Molasses;	50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky;	20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy;	2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine;	12 tons iron.
200 do Superfine Flour.	

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the non opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Farwell to Iowa.

BY LAKE W. GALLUP.

Farewell to Iowa, whose scenes are bright and gay,
We now must leave thee far behind;
And soon be far away to spend the joyous day,
In yonder valley to our mind.

We look upon the view, and lingering bid adieu,
To lands that's been our home awhile,
Then turn and move along, the road before us long,
While other things our time beguile.

Reflect upon the past, and to me stand aghast,
For yonder scene of long ago,
Breaks in upon the mind with all its varied kind,
And forms a picture of our woe.

Behold our foes at hand, whose evil deeds will stand,
For as to view so drear and sad,
But while we move along, let us forgive their wrong,
To make the picture scene more glad.

We leave a land behind which will be bourne in mind,
And years to come when far away,
This parting scene now took of home and its last look,
Will be as if 'twas but yesterday.

So must we part from all, to go at nature's call,
Where're we end our journey here,
To find the destined port, beyond this world of sport,
Among our friends forever dear.

We seek a mountain land, with this our little band,
And bid farewell to Iowa,
But yet we'll have to roam, through life to find a home,
Beyond this earthly one of clay.

'Tis soon we move our way rejoicing with the gay,
That have to cross the distant plain,
Leading to Deseret, where we desire to get,
And with the good and virtuous reign.

And now once more adieu, our lands are lost from view,
So when this life on earth is o'er,
May we in pleasure leave for him who shall receive,
The Saints to live forever more.

MISCELLANY.

Make Yourselves.

If there is a man who has any right to be proud, it is he who can stand up before the world and say, "I have made myself." Relying on no influencial friends, on no inherited wealth, on nothing but indomnitable zeal and spotless virtue. He has wended his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurity to distinction. Why should he not be proud? But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken, the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

If you would gain the honors worth possessing—if you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patience and zeal and inflexible virtue have risen to the seats of distinction. Be not ambitious to get wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and deeds of which their families and children never hear the last, and which pain their feelings to the close of life. be careful of meanness—of everything that is not perfectly fair, just and honorable. In this way only can you secure a name which unborn generations will repeat with pleasure. —[Boston Olive Branch.

Evidences of Folly.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty.

To believe that your own relatives are the best friends you will ever meet with.

To ask a publisher of a new periodical how many copies he sells per week.

To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder that no one will visit you unless they gain some advantage by it.

To get drunk and complain next morning of the headache.

To judge people's piety by their attendance at church

To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their robbing you.

Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bed time.

To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.

To tell your own secrets, and believe that other people will keep them.

To render a man voluntary service, and expect him to be greatful for it.

To give a school boy pocket money and tell him not to spend it.

To buy a child a drum and punish him for beating it.

Queen Victoria is thirty one years old, and has seven children.

WHAT A GENTLEMAN MAY DO, AND WHAT HE MAY NOT DO.—He may carry a brace of partridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the Omnibus box at the opera, but not on the box of an Omnibus. He may be seen in a stall inside a theatre, but not at a stall outside one. He may dust another person's jacket, but must not brush his own. He may kill a man in duel, but he must'nt eat peas with his knife. He may thrash a cold beaver, but he must'nt ask twice for soup. He may pay his debts of honor, but he need not trouble himself about his tradesmen's bills. He may drive a stage coach, but he must'nt take or carry coppers. He may ride a horse as a jockey, but he must'nt exert himself in the least to get his living. He must never forget what he owes to himself as a gentleman, but he need not mind what he owes as a gentleman to his tailor. He may do anything, or anybody, in fact, within the range of a gentleman—go through the insolvent debtor's court, or turn billiard marker, but he must never, on any account, carry a brown paper parcel, or appear in the street without a pair of gloves.—[Phil. Bulletin.

The Questions of the Day.

One step, a long one, has been taken in the attempt to adjust the difficulties of the times. The Committee of Thirteen have made their report. Bills have been presented, covering all the topics of agitation.

The particular action of the committee which will call forth the stoutest resistance and warmest debate, is that joining the three bills, already reported to the Senate, for the admission of California and the establishment of territorial governments without the "Wilmot" for New Mexico and Utah. The reception of the report of the committee by the Senate was not so encouraging as was hoped. The extreme men of the South were prompt in denouncing the report and bills, which will probably meet the decided opposition of the ultra North as well.

Whatever preferences men may have for any particular plan of adjustment of all the existing questions of the day, we believe that an immense majority of the people of the United States will receive with gladness any law which promises to give peace and repose to the country. We would have rejoiced to see the platform of the President carried out *specifically*. We do not admit that there is any serious discrepancy between the *principle* of that plan and the measures proposed. They both rest on non-interference by Congress with the slavery question. That of the Executive was *non-intervention* by *non-action*—a plan requiring a mutual trust and good faith and understanding between the two sections of the Union, that would be a surer guaranty, did it exist, of the peace and happiness of the country than any law; that of the committee is *non-intervention* with *action* on the territorial bills.

We repeat what we have often before said, that the *settlement* was more important than the *plan* of settlement; that the healing of the body politic was of greater consequence than the remedies employed in its cure; and we shall not therefore permit our partialities for any other scheme of adjustment to interfere with our anxiety to see concord and fellowship restored by such a bill as will achieve that important, nay, necessary result.

Let there be peace in the land. The time has been when bills prepared by a committee embracing the names of gentlemen held in the highest estimation by both parties and every section of the country, would scarcely meet resistance in their passage through Congress. However discouraging the signs of opposition which they encountered upon the threshold of the Senate, we believe that the present Congress will not adjourn before earning the gratitude of the people by reclaiming the concord and fraternity which seem for the time to have fled the land.—[Republic.

ROME.—Great preparations are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from assassination. No person is allowed to approach him except by permission of Cardinal Antineli. Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees, which have been supported by the Cardinals. One account states that His Holiness is little less than an Austrian prisoner. His first regiment of French dragoons has left Rome for France.

From California.

New Orleans papers of the 7th inst., received yesterday, giving us the intelligence brought by the *Alabama* from Chagres. The California dates by her are no later than those received per *Empire City*, at New York, being to the 1st April.

The subjoined summary from the *Alta California* of April 1st, gives what additional intelligence was not received in the Telegraphic news per *Empire City*, which we published on the 8th instant;

A bill for the charter of San Francisco passed the Legislature. The charter will be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection in a few days. In Sacramento City the animosity between the squatter party and owners of real estate has very nearly subsided. Preparations are being made to guard against another overflow by the immediate construction of a levee along the banks of the Sacremento, which it is computed will cost about $200,000. Half of the amount is already subscribed—This place is rapidly increasing in growth and business. Buildings of a fine substantial character are assuming the places of tents and shanties, and there as here, the indications of permanent prosperity are of the broadest stamp.

The mines of the North and South are now accessible, and traveling is much facilitated by the introduction of steamboats on the upper waters of the principal streams. The San Joaquin district contains some of the rarest deposits of gold ever discovered, and these are being worked with great success at the present time. Many large lumps (the largest weighing 23 pounds, now on exhibition in this city) have been found during the winter in this section of the placer. Parties of miners who have visited the most Southerly extreme of the gold discoveries report continued success in digging. The Sacramento district is unfailing in the rich products of mines. Old diggings have been abandoned and new deposits discovered—The heavy winter rains have caused important changes in the various deposits, and will probably have proved an advantage to the miner on this account, when the waters subside. The gold discoveries on Trinity river are currently reported extremely rich, but we have no means of satisfactorily ascertaining the truth of the many stories in circulation.

About the first of the month, an unprincipled class of white settlers attacked the peaceable Indians of Sanoma and Nappa valleys, slaying a large number of both sexes, and forcing the Indian population to flee into the mountains. The provocation of the murderous outrage is alleged to be the death of two or three white men last fall, at the hands of a tribe inhabiting a remote section of that county. The offenders were arrested and placed on board one of the vessels of war at Benicia, to take their trial in a few days. A disturbance between a party of miners and Indians on the Stanislaus occurred a few days since.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1850.

Mr. Clay's Exposition—Statement of the President's Views—Southern Opposition—The Cabinet, &c.

Mr. Clay's exposition of the principles and objects of the report and scheme presented by the committee of thirteen, was listened to with profound attention by a full auditory. Mr. Clay imparted some portion of his own confidence in the success of the scheme, as a whole, to all who heard him. Like Mr. Clay, the public must be willing to await events, without abating one jot of heart or hope.

Mr. Clay has, with candor and earnestness, stated his views as to the result of the defeat of this plan of compromise. He has stated that, in his opinion, if it do not succeed, the country will be involved in agitation and confusion, from which it cannot, soon or easily escape. He has compared this with all other plans which have been presented to the country, and shown that this alone can restore to us the lost pearl of harmony any peace.

The President's plan, as it is called—meaning the policy indicated in the California message of January 21st—he treated with proper respect, but showed its utter insufficiency for the purposes in view—the fulfilment of the high obligations of the government, in the territories acquired from Mexico, and the restoration of harmony at home. Mr. Clay, I imagine, did not speak without authority, when he said that the President, if he were now to state his views, would present a much wider platform.

I learn from the best sources that such is the fact, and that the President anxiously desires an adjustment of the Mexican subject.

When the President wrote the message of the 21st January, he apprehended that the Wilmot proviso would be attached to any territorial bills. It is avowed that he suggested what has been called the non-action policy as to the territories.

Many persons have objected to Mr. Clay's scheme, on the ground that his territorial bills contain a provision which is equivalent to a Wilmot. This objection is founded on a mistake. The bills reported are clean bills. They have no reservations or qualifications on the subject. The impression is taken from one of the resolutions originally offered by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Berrien, though a member of the committee of thirteen, made an elaborate speech in opposition to the scheme, a week ago, upon the ground that the bills reported, as to the territories, expressed, as a reason for omitting the Wilmot, an opinion, or rather a declaration that slavery did not there exist by law, and never could there be legalized. This would be a Wilmot, but it is not in the bill. Yet, still, it is a fact that Southern gentlemen, visitors in this city, have, within the last two days, urged this objection on the authority of Mr. Berrien's speech.

I have the best reason for believing that Gen. Taylor will not invite changes in his Cabinet. If Mr. Crawford should go over—and that is not at all certain—another Georgian will take his place—and thus the *unity* of the Cabinet will be preserved. An administration that contemplates no future, can stand a good deal of dissatisfaction. If they can please themselves, they need care little for the whig party, and its supposed interests.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING EVERY DAY HAPPY.—When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving; trifles in themselves light as air, will do it, at least for twenty-four hours; and, if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of human tide to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. You send one person—only one—happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year, and supposing you live forty years only after you commence this course, you have made 14,600 human beings happy, at all events for a time, and this is supposing no relation or friend partakes of the feeling and extends the good. Now, worthy reader, is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, and to easily accomplished for you to say, "I would if I could."

I, think now I see a new *fre*-ture in this case, as the lawyer said, when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Charade.

Six letters do my whole compose,
And four are vowels I'll disclose;
My whole quite plainly doth impart,
A distance neither long nor short;
A monosyllable 'tis true,
Two letters off the word you'll view,
Two syllables it now contains;
A word importing ills and pains;
Four of my first please to transpose,
You'll have a word, of winds and woes.
Now "*Charlie*" solves these simple lines,
And give the answer quick in rhymes.

AMICUS.

Kanesville, June 11th, 1850.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Acrostical Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 1 4 16, is a small insect.
My 2 14 6 6 13 16, an engagement.
My 3 18 19 6 16 17, is a production of salt water.
My 4 7 9 9 10 6, a bird.
My 5 12 4 16, a portion of land.
My 6 5 9 9 16 17, a mechanic.
My 7 15 10 17 18, a valuable imported article.
My 8 9 7 20, a vegetable.
My 9 5 6 17 16, the name of a species of Salts.
My 10 4 7 15 16 13, a rich foreign fruit.
My 11 3 8 13, a person of limited understanding.
My 12 1 4 6, an article much in use.
My 13 3 2 12 6 16 17, an amphibious reptile.
My 14 4 16, a kind of liquid.
My 15 16 9 7 12 10 9, a choice kind of meat.
My 16 1 12 6, a direction.
My 17 3 2 2 16 17, a knavish fellow.
My 18 16 14 12 6, an article much used by housewives.

And my whole is a subject of much dispute.

AMICUS.

Kanesville, June 11th, 1850.

☞ Answer next Number.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE.
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,
SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowls, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

OH YES!
The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high,; In a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!
Now Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Pro Bono Publico.
FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Ginghams, Lawns, Alpaccas, Fancy Varieties, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact we complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the
THE ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kanesville, May 1, 1850.—3m

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NISHNABOTNA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nishnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domesties, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical fastruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishe—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writting Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL
AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH. 10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea; 7 bbls molasses, S. H. 3 half chests do do; 10 bxs herring; 36 sks green Rio coffee; 600 lbs codfish; 10 bbls crushed sugar; 24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each. 6 hhds. brown, do; 40 sks. G. A. Salt; 50 cans do 1 do; 15 bxs W R cheese; 30 kegs tar; 8 bbls pilot bread; 4 doz tar buckets, 8 bbls butter crackers, 10 coils Manilla rope; 5 bbls vinegar; 15 bxs boots and shoes; 40 bbls rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves; 10 hf bbls do. do; 4 doz camp kettles; 2 bbls mackerel, 600 gals. stoneware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

St. Joseph, Mo.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the **"Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."**

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Councillor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

KEG CREEK MILLS.
On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon boxes ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly appreciated and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Kog Creek, March 6, 1850—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.
TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.
Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland as *Attorney*, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES
Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; *balsam* shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicums; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!
NEW GOODS!
A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.
J & J O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 12.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - 50

A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Millenial Star.

The Gathering—Kingdom of God, &c.

BY ELI B. KELSEY.

"Come out of her, O my people."

The subject of the gathering is a great stumbling stone and rock of offence to many who make but a partial investigation of the gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith. "Why (says the objector) cannot God save me as well in my own native lond as in the land of America? Why is it necessary for me to leave the land of my fathers, and take my journey to the western wilds of a far distant continent? Nothing is impossible with God, and he can save me in one place just as well as another." With this consoling reflection they quiet any feeling of uneasiness that may arise in their breasts, from the signs of the times or the declarations of the servants of God. The Lord, no doubt, *could* do many things that he never will do; and one thing it is quite certain He never will do, and that is, save a man who will not first strive to save himself; by rendering obedience to the principles laid down in the gospel. The doctrine of the gathering has been taught to a greater or less extent, in every dispensation of the gospel that has been given to man. Enoch preached the gathering in his day; all that gave heed unto his teaching were gathered together unto one place, where, no doubt, they united their strength and reared up a temple to the Lord, in which they were instructed in the knowledge of heavenly things, until they obtained such power with God through faith, that they received translation and were thus delivered from the evils that were coming upon the earth, because the inhabitants thereof had rejected the plan of salvation offered them. All flesh had become corrupted before God—the earth *groaned* and travailed because of the dreadful abominations committed upon the face of it; and that the benevolent purposes of the Lord towards those who loved Him and kept his commandments might be fulfilled—that it might not be with the righteous as with the wicked. Enoch and his city were translated to another and fairer realm, where they could bask in the sunshine of His favor, while at the same time His wrath and indignation was poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth, because they rejected the gospel of the gathering taught by Enoch. At a later date, Noah was sent with a message of warning to the inhabitants of the earth, to make known unto them that the God of heaven had determined to send a flood, that the earth might be *baptized* with water, and iniquity washed from the face thereof.

Noah's message was a principle of *gathering*, to a limited extent at least. It is supposed by many that Noah's ark was intended as a means of salvation for all who would give heed to his message and repent of their sins. This is a great mistake. Noah was never commanded to build an ark for the salvation of a single soul, save those of himself and family. God knowing him to be a good man, and one who would do as he was commanded in all things, entrusted to him the salvation of a *seed* of every species of beast, fowl, and creeping thing; and in the absence of revelation upon the subject, we have every *reason* to believe that God told him not only to warn his brethren of what was coming on the earth, but to instruct them to gather together and unite their strength and build arks, like unto the pattern shown him, for the salvation of themselves and families. If they would not put sufficient confidence in the message sent them to do this, and thus manifest their faith by their works, they were not worthy of salvation and could not obtain it. I am aware that there are many pious persons who will not receive any revelations but those recorded in the *Bible*, and who will find fault with the assertion that the inhabitants of Enoch's city accompanied him in his *walk with* God, and that they were translated with him, from the fact that no mention is made of it in the Bible. If there is no biblical testimony to substantiate the assertion, there is none against it; and we have the most abundant evidence of the fact in the revelations of God given through his servant Joseph. Abraham was commanded to go out from the land of his nativity into a strange land. He did so, and took with him as many as would believe in the message he had received; he thus obtained favor with God, and by continuing in obedience he ultimately obtained the promise that in his seed *all* nations of the earth should be blessed—that he should be the father of the faithful, and that all who should come into the kingdom of God, from that time forth, should be his children by birth or adoption. Lot fled out of Sodom to obtain salvation when the cities of the plain were destroyed. Israel fled out of Egypt to escape from bondage, and to enjoy the blessings of a land of promise. God stirred up the hearts of Pharaoh and the Egyptians to oppress them with tasks grievious to be borne, that they might be a willing people when the day of his power should come. I might refer to many examples recorded in the scriptures, where the commandment to "come out of her my people" was gladly obeyed and great blessings obtained thereby.

Jesus endeavored to establish the principle of the *gathering* among the Jews whilst he was with them in the flesh:—"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have *gathered* thy children *together*, even as a hen *gathereth* her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."—Mat. xxiii. 37. We learn from the above, that if the Jews had listened unto JESUS, HE would have set up a standard in Jerusalem, unto which the dispersed of Judah could have gathered, and would have been sheltered under its folds from all evil, as the brood are sheltered under the wings of the hen; and because they would not, a curse was to come upon them, and the HOUSE which they prided themselves so much in having built unto the Lord, should be left desolate. He would no more enter into it:—"Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*, as a witness of which the VEIL of the HOLIEST of HOLIES was rent asunder. They were not to behold him again, until they had *gathered themselves together*, "for I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Mat. xxiii.. 39. Having reference to the time, when, having gathered in from their long dispersion, and built up the waste places of Judea, their enemies would come upon them—their city be taken—and their women ravished—to a time when destruction appeared inevitable; then would He come to their rescue, and they be led to rejoice with exceeding great joy, because of the mighty deliverance they would at that time receive. See Zechariah xiv.

The subject of the gathering of Israel in the last days is of the most thrilling interest to every Latter-day Saint, one upon which the ancient Saints delighted to dwell. The future glory of Zion was a theme which called forth strains of poetic eloquence from Isaiah's pen. Jeremiah ceased for a time his mourning and lamentations over Israel's sins, and broke forth in exclamations of joy and gladness. Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, and their successors had a view of it given them to comfort and console them after a lengthy vision of the desolation and dire calamities that were to come upon Israel, because of transgressions. Its influence upon their feelings was like that occasioned by the sight of a beautiful oasis in the midst of the desert upon those of the weary traveler.

It has ever been the purpose of the Lord to classify his people and separate them from the wicked and ungodly that he might bring them into such situations as would be favorable for their instruction in principles of righteousness, that they might be goverened by laws of His own enactment, which could not be done were they to remain in a scattered condition, for as the heavens are above the earth, so are the ways of the lord above those of sinful men; as light is opposed to darkness, so are his laws opposed to those of all the wicked kingdoms of the earth. Mankind are much more prone to follow evil than good; of this we have abundant evidence in the conduct of the children of Israel, hence God sought to separate them from every other nation, lest they should partake of their sins, and consequently receive of their plagues. Who is there that cannot see the necessity of such a separation? What affinity hath light with darkness, or the Sons of GOD with those of BELIAL? NONE; therefore they should be separated for the best of all reasons, they *cannot live together*.

God, at sundry times has endeavored to establish His kingdom upon the earth; in every case it has been thrown down and destroyed. But He has declared by the mouth of the prophet Daniel, that in the last days He would set up (begin) a kingdom upon the earth, which should not be thrown down, neither be given to another people (than His Saints).—See Daniel ii., 44. "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all *these* kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."

Five things are essentially necessary in the formation of a kingdom, viz.: 1st, SPACE (without which no kingdom can exist); 2nd, A KING; 3d, SUBJECTS; 4th, LAWS for the government of those subjects; 5th, OFFICERS, duly authorized to administer those laws. We find from reading the next verse, that the kingdom spoken of was to take its rise in a mountainous country, "forasmuch as thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the mountain without hands, and that it break in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver, and the gold, the great God hath made known to the King what shall come to pass hereafter; and the dream is *certain* and the interpretation thereof *sure*."

Inasmuch as space is essential to the existence of this kingdom, and we have proven that the centre of this space, or at least that portion from whence the kingdom takes its rise is *mountainous*, it only remains to be proven in what part of the earth's surface this space is situated; to do this, it will be necessary to take into consideration the location of the various kingdoms forming the great image spoken of by Daniel. 1st. The Babylonian Empire, represented by the head of gold. 2d. The Medo Persian Empire. 3d, the Grecian. And the 4th, represented by the legs of iron was the Roman Empire. The feet and toes, part of iron and part of clay, represent the KINGDOMS of modern Europe, into which this last great empire was divided. Hence it appears, that the image lies extended from east to west—the head of gold, and the breast and arms of silver, in Asia. The belly and thighs of brass, extending to the borders of Asia and Europe. The legs of *iron*, and feet and toes, extending to the western boundaries of Europe. Now the STONE OF KINGDOM spoken of by Daniel, is to *smite* the image on the feet, to do which it must necessarily come in contact with them from an opposite direction, or from the west. Where will it come from? the midst of the Atlantic Ocean? No; for as before shown, it is to take its rise among *mountains*, consequently we must of necessity cross to the continent of America in search of it. Now, that the portion of SPACE in which the kingdom is to take its rise has been traced to the American continent, it remains to be proved in what part of that land it is situated. Inasmuch as God is the *King* or head of the government to be established in the last days, it will only be necessary to prove in what portion of the American continent he will reign, to find where the seat of his kingdom will be.—Micah iv. 7. "And I will make her that halteth, a remnant, and her that was cast off, a strong nation, and the *Lord* shall *reign* over them in Mount Zion from henceforth, even forever."

From the above we learn that the name of the capital of His kingdom is to be called Zion. Now let us seek for the location of Zion. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the Great King."—Psalms xlviii. 2. "I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob. Lo, we heard of it at Ephratah; we found it in the fields of the wood."—Psalm cxxxii. 4—6 verses. By comparing these passages with those before quoted, we find that Zion is located in the fields of the wood (prairies of the wilderness) in the northern part of America. Indeed we might with propriety consider the Gentile nations of the New World as forming a part of the feet and toes of the image, from the fact that they are the decendants of those inhabiting the kingdoms of modern Europe, and have all the characteristics pointed out by the prophet.—See Daniel ii, 41—44.

The inhabitants of Zion are to be gathered out of all nations—See Jeremiah xxxi. 6, 7 and 8 vers.

"For there shall be a day, that the watchman upon Mount Ephraim shall cry, arise ye, and let us go up to Zion, unto the Lord our God. For thus saith the Lord, sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations; publish, ye, praise ye, and say, O Lord, save thy people, the remnant of Israel, Behold! I will bring them from the north country, and gather them from the coasts of the earth, and with the blind and the lame; the woman with child and her that travaileth with child together: a great company shall return thither."

Zion is to be the great *gathering* place for the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh, and the children of Israel their companions, together with as many of the Gentiles as will gather to Zion, and enter with them into a covenant to serve the Lord. They will thus become Israel by adoption, and heirs of the blessings of the literal seed. Jerusalem will also come in remembrance before the Lord, as the great centre of *gathering* for Judah and the children of Israel his companions. Zechariah ii. 12, "And the Lord shall inherit Judah, his portion in the holy land, and shall choose Jerusalem again."

Judah, by right, held the reigns of government until Shiloh (Jesus) came, when the sceptre departed from him, and he was no longer a lawgiver to Israel—see Gen. xiix. 10,—but after the coming of Shiloh, the sceptre, or the rights and blessings of the first born were to be transferred to Ephraim. Jeremiah xxxi. 9, "For I am a Father to Israel, and Ephraim is my first born." Hence the Law is to go forth from Zion, yet Jerusalem will also be blessed with the presence of God, Micah iv. 2, "And many nations shall come and say, come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his ways and we will walk in his paths; for the LAW shall go forth of ZION, and the *word* of the Lord from *Jerusalem*.

The kingdom of God will continue to increase, while all other kingdoms will decrease. Its ministers will be sent abroad among all nations, with the proclamation that God has appointed a place for the gathering together of the pure in heart, even Zion, and that He has established her as a place of rest for His children, as a secure refuge for His elect.

Where they shall be hid up as in the hollow of His hand, whilst His indignation is being poured out upon the residue of man, kind, who shall reject His offers of mercy contained in the proclamation of the gathering! In the days of Jesus the message of salvation was first delivered to the Jews, and when they had rejected it as a nation it was given to the Gentiles; but in the last days the gospel is to be preached to the Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled. Until that time all that receive the message of salvation, and *gather* to Zion, shal become Israel by adoption, and be admitted into the family of God. But when the "times of the Gentiles are fulfilled," they shal be precluded from the rights and blessings of the *children* of the covenant, and shal become servants to ISRAEL. See Isaiah x, 10—14. "And the sons of strangers shal build up thy walls, and their kings shal minister unto thee; for in my wrath I smite thee, but in my favor have I had mercy on thee. Therefore thy gates shall be open continually: they shall not be shut day nor night, that men may bring unto thee the forces of the Gentiles, and that their *kings* may be brought. For the nation and king that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted. * * * The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the soles of thy feet; and they shall call thee the city of the Lord, the Zion of the Holy One of Israel." When the Gentiles nations shall have rejected the fulness of the gospel, the cup of their iniquity will be full. Then will the Lord make bare His arm in the eyes of all nations, in gathering together the dispersed of Israel, from the four corners of the earth, unto the great centres of gathering for the elect of God, viz—ZION, on the western hemisphere, and JERUSALEM, on the eastern. Then will He pour out of His hot wrath and indignation upon those nations which have oppressed His chosen people, and trodden them under foot for so many generations.

Inasmuch as this article is designed to prove to the honest inquirer after truth that God will establish the kingdom of heaven upon the earth in the last days, no more to be thrown down, and that the subjects of this kingdom are the pure in heart, that will be gathered out from among all nations, it will be well to show that there are certain laws to be obeyed before a person can be permitted to share in the blessings, rights, and privileges of this great and glorious kingdom.

It must be evident to every believer in sacred writ, that all mankind, through their transgressions, have become aliens and foreigners to God, and, consequently, have lost all right to the privileges and blessings of citizenship in His kingdom. All earthly kingdoms have instituted ordinances of adoption, or laws of naturalization, the observance of which is necessary before a foreigner can be admitted to the right of citizenship, thus guarding with jealous care the rights of the natural born citizens.

It is not reasonable to suppose, that God, the greatest of all *kings*, whose kingdom is the greatest of all kingdoms, and whose blessings of citizenship far exceed those of all other kingdoms, would be equally, yea, far more strict than any earthly king in guarding his kingdom from interlopers and all unworthy persons, by instituting ordinances which would be strict in proportion to the greatness of the blessings to be obtained through their observance; and that He would not leave the administration of those laws a matter of uncertainty, but that He would call and ordain worthy men, whose duty it would be to administer them to all who earnestly sought to be admitted into His kingdom. We have the most abundant evidence in the scriptures that He has done so in all former dispensations. It has been before shown that God has at sundry times endeavored to establish His kingdon upon the earth; therefore, if we can find out what the initiatory ordinances were in those days, it will materially assist us in ascertaining what ordinances are necessary to observe to gain admission into His kingdom in the last days. Jesus himself placed the matter beyond dispute in His day, for when called upon by a celebrated (divine) teacher of Israel for information upon the subject, He made the following sweeping declaration, "Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven." See John iii, 5, 6. The Redeemer set an example of obedience to the first ordinance, being baptized by John in Jordan. As the birth of water requires an administrator, so does the birth of the spirit. We find that after the disciples were baptized, or born of water, the apostles laid their hands on them for the gift or birth of the Spirit. But, says one, Jesus did not receive the Holy Spirit through the laying on of the hands. True, for there was no man upon the earth in that day who who was authorized to administer for the gift of the Spirit.

John held the lessor or Aaronic priesthood, but not the higher or Melchisedec, which alone can authorize a man to dispense the spiritual blessings of the kingdom; therefore the Holy Ghost descended in the form of a dove and rested upon Him, and a voice from heaven witnessed that He was acceptped of the Father.

The children of Israel, although heirs according to the covenant made with their fathers, had to yield obedience to these ordinances before they could be admitted into the enjoyment of the blessings of the kingdom of heaven. See 1st Corinthians, x. 1, 2. "Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." But, says the objector, even admitting that the children of Israel were baptized by immersion, or born of the water, yet we have no account of hands being laid upon them for the birth of the Spirit. Granted, yet their being baptized proves that the initiatory ordinances were in use in the days of Moses as in the days of the Apostles; and it is not at all likely that the great lawgiver of Israel would administer one ordinance and neglect the other; for except they were born of the Spirit, as well as of the water, they could not enter the kingdom of heaven.

Inasmuch as the kingdom God is the only kingdom that will endure forever, no man can obtain an eternal salvation out of it; and Jesus says, no man can enter it without first being born of the water and of the spirit. Since the strict observance of those initiatory ordinances were considered necessary to the salvation of the human family in the days of Jesus and the Apostles, it must be evident to every candid minded person, that as sure as the same great king rules now that ruled then; as sure as in Him there is no variableness nor shadow of turning, so sure will the order of his kingdom remain unchanged—so sure will all its laws and ordinances remain the same. If it was unlawful for any man to take upon himself the honor of administering the ordinances of the kingdom in the days of Paul, without being called and ordained as was Aaron, i. e., by revelation, it must be equally so now.

Saul was cursed, and the kingdom rent from him, because he took upon himself to act the part of a priest at the altar.—1st Samuel xiii. 8—15.

Uzziah, king of Judea, was cursed with leprosy for life, because he sought to offer incense before the Lord without authority.—2 Chron. xvi. 16—21.

Fire came out from before the Lord, and consumed Korah and his company, because their inordinate vanity had led them to assume the high and dignified office of a priest and to seek by subtilty to establish their claim to the priesthood in the minds of the congregation; the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up all that held up their heads for them. The Lord has never shown the least respect whatever for the offerings of such *soi-disant* priests; but on the contrary, His wrath and indignation has been poured out in times that are past, upon all who have sought to administer in the priestly office without authority. If such was the case, what will become of the thousands of self-appointed uncalled ministers of the nineteenth century. The divines of the present day, deny the doctrine of immediate revelation, and consequently, have no knowledge of God the Father, nor Jesus Christ his Son. For Jesus says, "no man knoweth the Father save he to whom the Son revealeth Him." See Matthew xi. 27. And in the same verse He says, "No man knoweth the Son but the Father." Therefore, no man can know the Son unless the Father reveals Him; at least it was imposible for Peter to know him in any other way. See Matthew xvi. 17. But says the objector, "God revealeth his Son, and the Son revealeth the Father unto the twelve apostles of the ancient church, and they have handed the knowledge down to us through their writings. This is inconsistant; a man may believe in God through the testimony of his fellow man, but he cannot *know* Him. If the faithful in the days of Jesus could have known Him and His Father through the testimony of Moses and the prophets alone, it would not have been necessary for Peter to have received a new revelation upon the subject, before he could know that Jesus was the Christ.

I have been thus minute in gathering together and combining the testimony of the ancient prophets, with regard to Zion and its location; also the laws and ordinances necessary to be obeyed before mankind can enter upon the enjoyment of the blessings of the kingdom of God, in the hope that this article will come under the notice of some persons who are asking themselves the questions previously set forth.

With the faithful Latter-day Saint, there is no uncertainty, he has the most abundant evidence of the establishment of Zion, and of her subsequent exaltation in power, and great dominion in the revelations of God, given through our martyred Prophet, the divinity of whose mission is witnessed and made sure to his understanding by the testimony of the spirit of truth which he has received through his obedience to the mandates of heaven.

Love is might. It moves the strongest, and softens the hardest heart; it opens a new life in the soul that feels it; it creates anew, and with new beauty, the world within and around us; it arouses in the soul those noble thoughts and energies, that dwell in every heart capable of feeling its enlivening power; it gives one a new and deeper insight into one's own being; so one becomes thus acquainted with the hidden impulses which throb and thrill the mighty heart of humanity.

It is better to be lowly born, and range with humble lives in content, than to be perked up in a glittering grief, and wear a golden sorrow.

Many new years you may see, but happy ones you cannot see without deserving them. These virtue, honor and knowledge none can produce.

Make other men's shipwrecks sea marks to yourself.

Books are stolen by the wholesale from the public libraries of France. Ten thousand have disappeared from the Bibliotheque National in Paris, within the last five years.

The Farmer's Life.

Wm. Gilmore Simms, in his "Father Abbott; or the Home Tourist," thus beautifully represents the life of the farmer;

"The principles of agriculture were simple exceedingly. That they might be made so, God himself was the first great planter. He wrote its laws, visibly, in the brightest, and loveliest, and most intelligible characters everywhere, upon the broad bosom of the liberal earth, in green leaves, in delicate fruits, in beguiling and balmer flowers! But he does not content himself with this alone. He bestows the heritage along with the example. He prepares the garden and the home, before he creates the being who is to possess them. He fills them with all those objects of sense and sentiment which are to supply his moral and physical necessities. Birds sing in the bows above him, odors blossom in the air, and fruits and flowers cover the earth with a glory to which that of Solomon in all its magnificence was vain and valueless. To His hand we owe these fair groves, these tall ranks of majestic trees, these deep forests, these plains covered with verdure, and these mighty arteries of flood and river, which wind among them with the loveliest inequalities, and irrigating them with seasonable fertilization. Thus did the Almighty Planter dedicate the great plantation to the uses of that various and wondrous family which was to follow. His home prepared--supplied with all resources, adorned with every variety variety of fruit and flower, and checkered with abundance—man is conducted within its pleasant limits, and ordained its cultivator under the very eye and sanction of Heaven. The angels of heaven descend upon its hill; God himself appears within its valleys at noonday—its groves are instinct with life and purity, and the blessed stars rise at night, above the celestial mountains, to keep watch over its consecrated interests. Its gorgeous forests, its savannas, its levels and flood and prairie, are surrendered into the hands of the wondrously favored, the new created heir of Heaven! The birds and the beasts are his tributaries, and are taught to obey him. The fowl summons him at morning to his labors, and the evening chaunt of the night-bird summons him to repose. The ox submits his neck to the yoke; the horse moves at his bidding in the plough; and the toils of all are rendered sacred and successful by the gentle showers and the genial sunshine which descends from Heaven to ripen the grain in its season, and to make earth pleasant with its fruits."

The Bible.

The following is an account of the number of books, chapters, verses, words and letters contained in the Old and New Testaments. The calculator is said to have spent three years of his life in forming this table:

OLD TESTAMENT.

Number of books	39
" " chapters,	929
" " verses,	23,214
" " words,	592,439
" " letters,	2,728,100

The middle book is Proverbs.
The middle chapter is Job xxix.
The middle verse would be II Chronicles, xx 17, if there were a verse more, and verse 18 if there were a verse less.
The word *and* occurs 35,543 times.
The word *Jehovah* occurs 5,835 times.
The shortest verse is I. Chronicles, i 25.
The 31st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra, contains all the letters of the alphabet.
The 19th of the II Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books,	27
" " chapters,	260
" " verses,	7,959
" " words,	181,258
" " letters,	838,380

The middle book is II Thessalonians.
The middle chapter is Romans xiii, if there were a chapter more, and xiv., if there were a chapter less.
The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17.
The shortest verse is John xi. 35.

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

Number of books,	66
" " chapters,	260
" " verses,	7,959
" " words,	773,697
" " letters,	3,566,480

EDUCATE YOURSELF.—Knowledge is its own exceeding great reward. It is not the gift of a college, particularly. It is what the mind produces whenever it acts. Great schools are chiefly appliances for the lazy, to furnish substitutes for knowledge by which to make their way in the world. A youth who has a noble thirst for science, is not so much benefited by a "liberal education" as as we are apt to imagine he will before trying it. If your parents are rich and have nothing better to do with their money, let them board you at college for four years. But if they are poor, laboring people, stay with them and labor too. But don't the less strive for a liberal education. Be liberal in supplying yourself with books and time. Journey on foot and study nature and men. Ask questions of everybody and everything. Thus doing, you will probably acquire more satisfactory and useful knowledge, and what is more, sounder character and firmer health—you will be more of a man than if you distress your parents to have knowledge put into your mouth with a pap spoon. It is thus that the greatest and best men are made in every country.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.—Whatever you undertake, in all business of life, have confidence enough in yourself to believe that you can accomplish it, and you will. Begin nothing, which you do not mean to perform—and when you once commence, by all means "put it through." "Faint heart never won faire ladye," is as true now as it ever was. Many a man has triumphed at last, because he had made up his mind to "never say die."

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

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☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY, 10, 1850.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

In appearing before you for a short season to conduct the Guardian, we cannot feel to do it in our own strength; but shall endeavor that the paper shall pursue the same independent course which has heretofore characterized it. It becomes our duty, now, to come before a sensitive and intelligent portion of community, which, if any are aware, they must know that it is a task to please all classes, and an editor's life is not one of the most desirable to lead; but we assume the responsibility which falls upon us with no little degree of interest, during the absence of the Editor. We shall not consider ourselves bound to any particular land marks; but shall always be ready to depricate vice and to promote virtue and truth. The doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be one of the leading considerations, and we shall endeavor to lay before our readers that which may interest and edify. If we assume a position in the paper we hope in all cases that position will be one in strict accordance with truth and justice, and which in all cases we shall feel prepared to defend. In politics it will continue as heretofore. It is hoped that the citizens of Pottawattamie county will stand by the nominations which have been made at a public meeting in this town. They are all good men; men of moral and intellectual worth; men who are pledged to stand by the rights of the people; and we say to all our friends, turn out to the Polls, stand by the regular nominated ticket! We hope that no true American will permit his name to be used on a split ticket, at the August election. In our next number we shall give full particulars regarding the election.

We hope that our readers will bear with us during the Editor's absence. We shall do the best we can, and confidently believe that we shall be able to furnish matter which will be both instructive and edifying.

The matter will be published by the mutual consent of each of the undersigned, and we will endeavor to do the duty cheerfully and willingly imposed upon us, and hope only to receive that merit which our labors will entitle us.

We are respectfully
your obedient seevants,
DANIEL MACKINTOSH,
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Sunday Visiting.

This growing and increasing evil merits a wholesome rebuke. Sunday is a day that people who wish to favor their religion and their God, find little time to entertain company. They wish to prepare and go to the place of worship without embarrassment or confusion. People who are fond of Sunday visiting, seldom find time to attend church; and those who indulge in this practice under common or ordinary circumstances, carry with them the marks of low breeding. We know of some families who are hardly able to go to meeting once a quarter in consequence of their domestic cares being so greatly increased by the influx of visitors on a Sunday morning. This is not right. Visiting keeps up a friendly and social intercourse; and when tempered with prudence and moderation, it is pleasing in society, and a means of mental improvement. But let it be on other days than Sunday,—then the conscientious are not disturbed, neither an example set leading to the violation of moral obligation and christian duty.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

To the brethren scattered throughout Pottawattamie county:—Whereas many of our brethren are traversing the plains to the West; and, whereas, the cholera is making its ravages and laying low numbers of the saints, we deem it expedient to recommend to the brethren to set apart next Sabbath, 14th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, that the Lord may strengthen our brethren who have left, and especially Elder Hyde and company, in connection with us, who are left behind, and our brethren who are on the way to England on missions.

With our united effort, the Lord may rebuke the destroyer for our sake, and for the sake of our brethren who are gone.

A full attendance on that day, throughout all the branches in this county is requested, and union is expected among them all.

Done by order of the High Council.

JAMES ALLRED, President.

E. M. GREENE, Secretary.

Kanesville, July 8th 1850.

From the Plains.

The following account of men, women, and children, &c., who had passed Fort Laramie prior to the 3d of June, was handed to our friend Elder Moses Clawson, who arrived at this place a few days ago: 11,433 men, 119 women, 99 children, 3,188 waggons, 10,900 horses, 3588 mules, 3428 oxen, and 233 cows. He further says, while on his way from the Fort, that he passed, for eight days, 500 waggons per day, on an average; and gives, as his unqualified opinion, that 40,000 persons and 10,000 waggons, must have passed that place before the 7th inst.

To Subscribers.

The next number (13) of the Guardian will close the first six months of the second Volume.

All those who have not paid their subscription for said term, are requested to "cash over" as soon as convenient; and those who feel disposed to act liberal would do well to pay in advance for the next six months.

Cholera.

We learn by our latest exchanges from St. Louis, that cholera is on the increase in that city.

Let there be No Mistake.

We hear that the name of the Post office, at Trading Point, formerly called "Nebraska Post office." has recently been altered to "Council Bluffs Post Office." As many letters and papers designed for this place, are often directed to Council Bluffs. By this alteration of the name of the Post office, many of our letters will be diverted from their proper destination. The same error may occur respecting the shipment of goods. To avoid all misunderstandings that may arise from the alteration of the name of said Post office, &c. We now inform and request all our friends abroad who write to their friends here, or that ship goods to this section, to address their letters, papers, packages, parcels and boxes of Goods, wares and merchandize to

"KANESVILLE, IOWA,"

if they are designed for the Mormon community, unless it is in individual cases where there have been other instructions given.

Kanesville is a noted place—a place of more business, according to its size, than any other in the Union. Hundreds of business men from every State almost, have testified to this. And any letter, parcel, package, box, cask, tierce, bale or bundle, addressed to **Kanesville, Iowa**, will reach its destination as certainly as a letter addressed to Boston, Mass., will reach its destination. Kanesville is the great emporium of trade on the western frontier, and destined for many years to hold the pre-eminence. It has the capital and the men who know how to use it—men of enterprize, skill and industry. Do not forget then, that all goods, wares and merchandize,—letters, papers, pamphlets, documents, &c., &c., designed for the Mormon community, and for all our principle business men, are to be addressed to "Kanesville, Iowa." Our agents and friends abroad will take particular pains to diffuse this information. Leave "Council Bluffs," off from every thing designed for this place, or for the Mormon population; for this is the great business centre, and the main rallying point for the California and Salt Lake Emigrants. Kanesville Landing is at Council Point about four miles above Trading Point or St. Francis.

Thomson Defeated.

From the following special despatch to the New York Tribune, our readers will learn the result of the contested seat between Daniel F. Miller and Mr. Thompson. We were confident from the beginning who would come off triumphant. Now we are satisfied, that merit and justice have been rewarded in the halls of Congress, "although some of our pretended friends" have tried hard to destroy our sacred rights at the ballot box, and also to defame our character, with the unjust epithets of "Aliens, minors, and traveling gipsies." Sure enough the gentleman who tried to throw this unpleasant stigma on our character as a community is about to receive the compliment from Congress, which he so richly deserved, also, which he so kindly and feelingly tendered to the people of Pottawatamie county:

WASHINGTON, Monday June 3.

The Committee on Elections in the House has decided that Daniel F. Miller, Whig, the Contestant in the Iowa disputed Election Case, is the rightful member from that State instead of Wm. Thomson, Loco, who has held the seat since the organization of the House. The vote in the Committee stood 5 to 4. The Report is delayed by the absence of Mr. McGaughey, who has gone home to Indiana, but is expected to be soon here again.

ATTEMPT TO CONVERT THE POPE.—A lettter from Rome to an English paper, dated May 2d, says that Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, England had an interview with the Pope, in which he endeavored to induce his Holiness to do away with bickerings, animosities, and polemical discords, which keep the various denominations of christians at enimity, and by calling a general council to establish the basis of a universal creed.

The Pope seemed favorably impressed with the Dr's propositions and arguments, and has sent to request a second interview.

Latest From the Plains.

By the arrival of Messrs. Johnson and Hall, from the Indian country, we are informed that Elder Orson Hyde and company, of this place, left Platte River Camp on the morning of the 6th inst., on a visit to the Valley of Great Salt Lake. This is the last company of the season, all others being in advance. Bishop Hunter, with his company; also a small company of California emigrants from Michigan are a few miles in advance—all well. We are informed the Cholera followed the California and all other emigrants for several hundred miles out, which proved very fatal. Several hundred died with the epidemic. It has, however, nearly or quite subsided and all are moving forward.

Articles Lost on the Fourth.

Several articles belonging to some of the citizens of this town, were either mislaid or lost on the 4th inst.; such as plates and various other articles. Whoever has found any such property, or came in possession of it through mistake, will please return the same to this office forthwith

We have received pr. mail, several valuable communications from the Valley which we are unable to publish in this number, but they will appear in due time. The saints in that region have been prospered beyond their expectation, and the cry there, is, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

The officers of the steamer Robert Fulton will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

To complete our outfit for the Valley, we have received a nice present from Dr. Clark and Mr. Francis J. Wheeling, of St. Francis, in the shape of a double harness, brass mounted. They will please accept our thanks for this token of good-will

Caution.

We have reason to fear that Land Warrant No 67764 forwarded from the department about the 1st of February last to the care of Mr. Butts, Linden Missouri, belonging to Lorenzo Babcock, of the Mormon Battalion, has been fraudulently taken and conveyed, or it has been mis-carried. We purchased of Mr Babcock his warrant, wrote to the department for it, and received from Mr. Edwards, the intelligence that it was sent as above, about the 1st of February last. If the warrant is mis-carried, it may come to light, but if it has been taken and conveyed away, it has been fraudulently done. Mr. Babcock is in the country, and has never received it.

Also Land Warrant No. 67766 issued to Edward Martin, we have reason to believe is in the same fix. Mr. Martin has been a year or two in the Valley, and his business has been left in our charge.

If any person has either of these warrants conveyed to them previous to the date of this paper, a deception and fraud have been practiced upon them. They are warned to re-trace their steps.

The Fourth of July.

The day ushered in a memorable event, the 74th birth day of "American Independence," and our citizens were not slow. Early in the morning, about daybreak, our ears were saluted with the firing of guns, and the heavens seeming to partake an interest in this eventful day commenced by some of the heaviest peals of thunder that we ever heard, and after a delightful shower which laid the dust, and soon the clouds dispersed, and made every thing delightful, and as fine a day as ever dawned. At about 9 o'clock, the carriages, wagons, and others from the county began to pour into town, and at about 10 o'clock, the people that had assembled amounted to about 5000, and all seeming to feel an interest on this memorable occasion. And to the surprize of many the Committee of arrangements, had a handsome flag prepared for the occasion, which was hoisted on the Liberty pole in the Public Square, with its stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., according to previous appointment. Mr. John Gooch, President of the day, Messrs. Jacob G. Bigler and Erastus H. Derby Vice Presidents were on the ground, also A. C. Hogue, Grand Marshal, Assistants, and Committee of arrangements in full costume, with banners waving and colors flying.

The numerous assemblage of people collected from all parts of the county were called to order by President Gooch, in a most eloquent and patriotic speech, suited to the occasion, at the close of which three cheers were given in honor of the day.

At 10½ o'clock, the Chief Marshal commenced forming the procession in the following order:

Aids. Chief Marshall. Aids.
St. Louis Branch Brass Band, D. Ballo, Leader.
Standard.
President of the day, and Vice Presidents.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator, Reader of Declaration of Independence and Reporter.
Invited Guests.
Marshal. Ladies. Marshal.
Standard.
Citizens.
Music.
Citizens Mounted.
Carriages.

The procession then marched up Pleasant street, and countermarched, crossing main street and proceeding down Hyde and Race streets, they crossed to Main Street, and came up to the bowery erected for the purpose of shielding the assembled multitude from the scorching rays of the sun.

The President, Vice Presidents, Committee of Arrangements, Orator &c., took their seats on the stand. The Band played "Hail Columbia," after which Elder Geo. Coulson, opened the services by prayer, the President then called upon George P. Styles, Esq., to read the Declaration of Independence which was done, preceded by a few patriotic remarks, in a very able and eloquent manner, and followed by Mr. David Candland, orator of the day, whose powerful eloquence on the subject of *"Liberty and Independence,"* brought forth from the audience a hearty applause.

Elder Orson Hyde then arose, and said: Mr. President, gentlemen and ladies, you see me as I am, here is my "Rough and Ready" hat (waving his hat in his hand.) I am now prepared to leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake and I hope in my absence, that every one of you who are entitled to vote, will feel interested in the coming August Election, and be at the polls in due time, so as to secure your lawful and just rights as American citizens; thereby preserving your elective franchise, unsullied and unstained.

The procession then formed again and marched to the dinner table, which was covered with an abundance of food, calculated to please the eye, gladden the heart, and cheer the soul of man, after partaking of the sumptuous fare, arrangements were entered into by the officers of the day to escort Elder Orson Hyde a few miles as a mark of respect due him.

Accordingly the company formed at 3 o'clock, P. M., and marched with him as far as the Welsh Tabernacle, accompanied by the Band, playing at intervals some excellent tunes, until their arrival at the ground.

The escort then formed into a line and Mr. David Candland arose and bid Elder Hyde Farwell, after a few remarks in behalf of the numerous assemblage of friends, when Elder Hyde replied in a short but pathetic address, which drew tears from the eyes of the stoutest heart; the scene is one which the pen cannot describe, it was like parting with a mother, a brother or a sister. He then bade his devoted friends and brethren farewell, who had shown on this, as on all previous occasions their attachment to him as a devoted friend, citizen and brother. The band then played a favorite air, and returned followed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The scene from beginning to end was truly imposing. Three cheers each were given for the President of the Day, Orator, Chief Marshall, and Band, after which the assembled multitude dispersed to their various homes without a jar or the shadow of a quarrel.

Harmony, magnanimity and order prevailed throughout the whole, and praise is certainly due the officers on this occasion, for their deportment, wisdom, energy and skill, and also to the leader of the band, Mr. D. Ballo, whose professional services are duly appreciated in this section of country.

O that I was Out of this Place!

We have sometimes heard the above exclamation from persons who have created such an unenviable set of circumstances around them that their home has ceased to charm. The doctrine is true to a certain extent, that we create our own heaven or our own hell: and it is pretty certain evidence that the man himself has created unhappy circumstances around him when he utters an exclamation similar to the above. A just and good man commonly has good neighbors. There are some exceptions to this rule, it is true, yet, where there is one exception, it will hold good ninety-nine times out of a hundred. For a person to complain of having bad neighbors and of living in a bad place, is not a very favorable sign for him. We ought so to live that the moral atmosphere around us will possess vitality enough to favorably effect those who come within its influence; but if we do not, we have reason to fear that the Salt has lost its savor. The crucifixtion of the Savior, the killing and driving of the Saints and prophets of ancient and modern times, are exceptions to this.

New York Police.

The New York City Police Department is composed of 839 men, at an annual cost of $412,205. The chief of Police gets a salary of $1600, his clerk $1,000, each captain $700, there being 18 of them, 36 assistant captains $600 each, 746 policemen $500 each, and 37 doormen, $1,25 per day. In answer to a resolution of the common council, the Mayor has stated that the services of all these men are absolutely necessary.

Arrival of the Mail from the Valley.

On Friday the 5th inst., the mail arrived at this point from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in charge of Elder Robert Campbell who is on his way as a missionary to his native land, Scotland, accompanied by Elder John O. Angus.

The following named brethren, have also arrived and destined for England on missions: Isaac C. Haight, Captain of the Company, Wm. Burton, Appleton M. Harmon, Jessee W. Crosby, James Works, Claudius V. Spencer, and Moses Clawson. Br. Clawson left the company at the Upper Platte Ferry, and came in two days ahead of the mail. He states that on the 16th ult., 10 miles below the Lower Ford of the South Fork of Platte, Captain Daniel C. Davis, was seized with the cholera at 2 o'clock, A. M., and died at 1 o'clock, P. M., same day, after suffering considerable agony; although the greatest care and attention was paid him during his sickness.

From letters which we have received from our emigrating companies, who left this spring for the Valley, and from the news brought by the mail the tidings from the plains assume rather a dreary aspect. Sixty-two is reported to have died out of out emigrating camps. The following is a list of all those we were able to learn the names of:

Aaron Johnson's wife and son, (Willis K.:) David Evan's daughter, Amanda Herrick, John Smith, Perry Kyes, John Carns, Elizabeth Matery, Mary Dana, (wife C. R. Dana.) Zenos Keyes, J Leaney, Dilley's wife, Luther Warner, five of the Spafford family, R. Griffith's wife, David Lamereaux's daughter, Howell Rust, son of Dr. Rust, Kemp's child, John Campbell, Wm. Fox, Joseph King, Elmeda Catlin, two of Mr. Browns children, John Swett, Dr. J. C. Braley, Widow Norris and her daughter, Mary, Mary Campbell, Rosannah Bragg, Thoma, Green's wife and two children, Abel M. Sargeant, Margaret McDugall, wife of Charles Jameson, John Shipley, Thos Kirk, Charlotte Thornton, one of Harlow Redfield's children.

About 500 of those destined for the gold regions, prior to the 28th ult., had died of the cholera. They met the first sickness at Scott's Bluffs, about sixty miles this side of Fort Laramie, and they say that the graves along the road were too near to serve for mile posts, besides many who were buried at Camping places a little off from the road. Most of those who died, belonging to this section are said to be children.

Notwithstanding the fatality of this dreadful disease this season on the Plains, we have received very cheering accounts from some of the companies of Saints as to health, unity and good spirits.

The news from the California emigrants going the North side of the Platte, is good; there has scarcely any sickness or deaths occurred that we can learn. Those who started from this place had nearly passed those going on the South side of the Platte. The teams were in good condition. The first teams have fared the best. When the mail passed the junction of the two roads, the trains from the North and South side were mixing.

The first emigrants were met on the 15th day of May about twenty miles beyond the South Pass, and were somewhat short of provisions. It cannot be expected that our friends in Salt Lake can supply them with a great amount of provisions; but they will do the best they can. Nevertheless many of the emigrants must suffer for want of breadstuffs

Request.

Perhaps there are those of our subscribers who have gone to the Valley or elsewhere, that neglected to notify a discontinuation of their paper, and the result may be, that their paper is still continued to their former address, and none to receive it, or pay for it. If our friends, knowing of any such cases, will have the goodness to inform us, they will greatly oblige us.

Cherokee Nation.

John Ross, the principal chief, has requested the Cherokee agent to remove every white man out of the nation, not legally entitled to remain, and an order has been issued for their removal.

We have noticed the following advertisement in one of our exchanges from Lee County, this State, with a request to copy.

It affords us no gratification to publish a man in the manner of the following. But it is a charge brought against the Church, and in some instances, with too much truth:—"that broken down scoundrels and villians fly to the Mormons for shelter." The charity and good feeling of the Saints have been imposed upon about long enough in this way; and while we owe Dr. Dresser no ill will, we owe the character and reputation of the Church much good-will, and feel to guard and defend by all proper and consistent means.

Dr. Dresser disclaims the charges published against him: yet we are told that the men who have signed the notice, are responsible men, and if they have subscribed to falsehoods, they are amenable to the law; and Dr. Dresser would do well to avail himself of the protection which the law affords in cases of libel and slander, before he attempts to make this his place of abode. If he does this, he will act consistently with his protestations of innocence: but if he does not, it will prove that he does not consider his character worth defending, or that he is unable to do it successfully.

We would here say to our community once for all: extend citizen fellowship to all people who come among you and conduct themselves with propriety and decorum whether they be Jew or Gentile—Mormon or Anti-Mormon! But if a scape grace, a loose, reckless and intemperate man comes among you for shelter, because he cannot well stay in another place, whether he be Jew or Gentile just give him passport and let him move on.

Notice to the Public.

The undersigned deem it their duty in this day and age of the world, when our western country has been and now is populated with scoundrels and villians, who are daily disturbing the peace and quiet of good citizens, to publish all such persons that they have a knowledge of. We therefore caution all persons to beware of one Dr. Oliver Dresser, who ran away from this place on or about the 18th or 20th of May last. When he left he owed G. G. Hamilton fifteen dollars, and stole a coat from the said Hamilton; also swindled Dr. Milliard, of Keokuk, out of a horse, took a dress pattern worth four dollars from a lady, and a book belonging to the Sons of Temperance. There is many other things that could be mentioned, but we do not deem it necessary; but that the public may not be deceived by him, we do hereby pronounce the said Dr. Oliver Dresser a notorious scoundrel, and unfit to live in any moral community; all of which we hold ourselves responsibly for.

JAMES BRIERLY.
GOWEN HAMILTON

Nashville, Lee Co.,—[Iowa Statesman.

For the Guardian.

Letter G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
April 17th, 1850.

We beg leave through the columns of your valuable paper to communicate to our friends and brethren who so kindly came forward to our assistance and furnished us with teams and wagons, and other necessary means, thereby enabling us to remove our families to this place; and in consequence of the severity of the winter which commenced with us at the South Pass on the 2d of October by a severe snow storm, the particulars of which we gave you in our last letter, and recommenced in this Valley about the middle of November, continued more or less severe until the 1st of April: the ground being covered with snow the greater part of the time and the weather the most severe that ever has been since the Valley has been settled, and for the want of feed we lost the greater portion of our cattle, and those that are left, are in such a reduced state as to be unfit for market, and if sold at present it must be at a great sacrifice and would also throw us out of team to put in Spring crops, the mass of the gold which was brought here had left for the States before our arrival. We consulted with President Young, on the propriety of sending funds back to help out the Spring emigration he told us it would be impossible for the express to arrive there so that the means would be of any material assistance to spring companies, in consequence of the lateness of the spring and large quantities of snow in the mountains and the reduced condition of animals, and advised us to say to the brethren to whom we are indebted to come on if they possibly can and we intend to be ready to settle with them when they arrive, if any should remain in Pottawatamie we will endeavor to forward it to them next fall as we are determined by the blessing of the Lord to pay every man the uttermost farthing, as for the general news of the day we would refer you to the general epistle. And beloved brethren and friends we assure you that our hearts are warm towards you, and our daily prayers are that you may speedily be gathered to this peaceful Valley, and we feel confident in saying to you that by the blessing of the Almighty you shall not be the looser in the end for anything you have done for us. We remain your Brethren in the bonds of the everlasting Gospel.

GEORGE A. SMITH,
EZRA T. BENSON.

Farewell to Kanesville.

BY PICCIOLA.

Farewell to thee Kanesville! I leave with regret,
Thine infantile struggles, nor will ever forget;
The few kindly friends, who a stranger has cheer'd;
By sympathy sweet, which makes them endear'd.
Nor soon shall new faces, or scenes that look gay;
Be able to banish thoughts of you far away.
Ah no! but fond mem'ry will often recall,
The scenes *there* enacted, the gay festive ball.
But far more delightful, to trace the fond page;
Dedicated to those, who my griefs did assuage.
Yes lonely indeed, must that poor stranger feel,
Who friends findeth not, in grief to appeal.
For sorrow when shar'd with another grows light;
Breaks up the dark clouds, with a ray that is bright,
Of Friendship? you wanton, tho oft you deceive
In your magical influence, I still will believe;
And ever will court thee! thou syren of old,
And hold thee more precious than coffers of gold.
Let me go where I will—Let me travel yet on.
I'll seek the fair nymph, to be lull'd by song.
I found thee! in Kanesville, and oft you beguiled,
The throbbings of anguish, of sorrows own child.
Yet blest is my lot, (when the bright side I view,
And onward I move, the right course to pursue;
To gather my kindred and friends who are dear,
Impels me thus forward, nor danger I fear,
Then fare thee well, Kanesville! to the Valley I go;
The bright end in view around me doth throw.
A halo of glory and impulse divine,
The knowledge of "Truth," and salvation for *mine*,
Farewell to you friends! you follow my track,
Forward; our motto,—we will not go back,
To traditions curb'd forms, and "Sectarians God,"
We know we've laid hold on the fam'd "iron rod."

Bethlehem Camp, July 1850.

Health of the Town.

Although the atmosphere for several days past has been very oppressive and weakening, and the heat almost beyond endurance, the health of the citizens, comparatively speaking, is good. Neither cholera, nor any other prevailing disease, is in our midst at present.

We have seen it reported in some of our exchanges, that the small pox, to a great extent, prevailed in this place during the emigration season; but we can safely say that but few, if any cases have been here this season, and at present none at all.

W. McLennan, Esq.

This gentleman is now in our town and says that it was a mistake about his representing in Nauvoo that he did not find the stolen buggy here. He did find it and sold it to Mr. Kelting and paid the owner in Nauvoo for it after deducting the expense of finding it, he positively asserts. This may be very likely, as there were too buggies in this place somewhat involved in mystery, the particulars of which it is not necessary to name. One was, quite likely, taken for the other.

Idleness.

Idleness is a crime next akin to stealing, for it will lead men to steal; therefore when healthy men are idling away their time about the streets in the character of loafers, they should be dealt with in the church if they are members of the same; and if they reform not they should be excluded.

Men will live and must live while they do live; and if they have no visible means of a living but are idle, and bringing nothing to pass; as a general thing, you may know that they will steal for a living, or cheat and defraud some other persons out of it. An idle man is a dangerous character in society. Honest and industrious people must suffer by them. As a moderate drinker is laying the foundation of drunkenness, so an idle man is laying the foundation of theft and other crimes. Like the beast of prey, he is idle in the day time, but active at night, yet never gets fat by his stealthy operations. It should be said of every idle loafer or lounger, "he is about to become a thief."

Harvest.

The wheat harvest has commenced in earnest, the farmers are all busily engaged in securing it. We hope that the farmers will study their interest enough to secure their crops in the best possible manner. The wheat crop as a general thing is light, and flour will evidently command a high price throughout the year. Corn looks healthy and is growing finely. This county is capable of producing a vast amount of supplies for the emigrants.

August Election.

Remember that the 1st Monday in August is the day which every American citizen over twenty one years of age is expected to be at the polls, in their respective precincts. You will find the regularly nominated ticket at the head of our columns. We shall print tickets for the different precincts, which can be had at this office and at the polls on the day of election.

Council Bluffs.

Some people have been at a loss to know what point on the Missouri River was originally designated "Council Bluffs."

According to the information which we get, it is the point where Lewis and Clark held their council with the Indians and made their first treaty. We believe that the early explorers of this western country gave the name, "Council Bluffs" to the place where they met in council with the Indians which point is situated in latitude 41 deg. 28 min' 55 sec., north, about eighteen miles north of this place, directly on the west bank of the Missouri River, where subsequently a military post was established, but soon after abandoned in consequence of the Scurvy or Black-leg among the Soldiers. Particular attention should be given to the article in this paper, headed; "Let there be no mistake," written by Mr. Hyde before he left for the Valley.

Olive Oil.

Just received and for sale, at this office, a superior article of Olive Oil. Warranted genuine.

It is stated in a dispatch from Washington, of the 10th, that our Government had received official intelligence of the full sanction of the Nicaragua Treaty by the British Government.

Luther Severance has been confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Disfellowshiped.

Mr. John Holmes, and Thomas his son, were expelled from the Council Point Branch of the Church, for riotous, and disgraceful conduct, unworthy the character of Saints.

The case was presented to the High Council, and they endorsed the proceedings of the Branch.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 26, 1850.

V H Bruce,	$2 00	Talamicas Rodgers,	1 00
Richard Bently,	1 50	Orson G Beach,	2 00
Dan'l M Burbank,	1 00	R H Loomis,	2 00
James C Powell,	1 00	A D Boren,	55
David Wood,	1 00	Bedford & Craigs,	2 00
Samuel Smith,	50	Joshua Parker,	1 00
Sam'l C Catlin,	1 00	Wm M Allred,	1 00
Alfred B Childs,	25	Lorenzo Dond,	1 00
Abraham Shaw,	2 00	Isaac Lossee,	1 00
T B Parker,	1 00	John Martin,	2 00
Abraham Rose,	1 00	Samuel Leagh,	50
W Lemon,	2 00	Thomas Jones,	50
James Davenport,	1 00	Wm Morgan,	1 25
Wm Lewis,	2 00	James Newberry,	1 00
John R Blanchard,	1 00	S E Wicks,	2 85
Cornelius Durham,	1 00	Jacob E Terry,	50
John Horn,	1 00	Alex Clough,	50
Samuel Holmes,	1 00	John Zundell,	1 00
Ezekiel Hopkins,	1 00	Jefferson Hunt,	1 00
John Richards,	1 00	Levi Allred,	1 00
Michael Katse,	1 00	James Adams,	1 00
Thos Stevens,	50	Robert Campbell,	2 50
W McLennan,	1 00	Daniel Spencer,	2 00
Henry Oaks,	1 00	Livingston & Co.,	2 00

MARRIED,

In this town, Tuesday July 2d, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. JOHN EVERETT, (late from Prussia,) to Miss ELLEN TANSER, both of this County.

On Tuesday evening 2d, ult., by Jacob G. Bigler Esq., Mr. PETER DOCK, to Miss SARAH JANE KENT, both of this County.

DIED,

In this town on the 16th ult., DAVID PATTON, Son of William and Sarah Ann Pollock, in the second year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

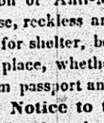
OWNER WANTED.

The steamer Lightfoot on her last trip to this point, left on Kanesville Landing, Council point, 9th ult. 1 black leather trunk, addressed "James Hinchill, or Winchill, Council Bluffs. The owner can have the trunk by calling upon the subscriber—proving property—paying charges and this advertisement.

IRA OVIATT.

Kanesville Landing, Council Point, July 1st, 1850.

Council Bluffs Drug Store.



WE have received a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines and a small lot Books and Stationary per steamer Sal ada which we will sell at a small advance from St. Louis prices. "Small profits and Ready Sales is our motto." Two of our firm being Practicing Physicians the public may depend upon getting none but genuine articles at our store. Drs SMITH & CLARK will attend to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

SMITH, CLARK & CO.

[Iowa Republican, Iowa Star, DuBuque, Telegraph, Bannar & Gazette, Davenport; Western Democrat & Journal, Andrew; Jeffersonian, Galena, will please copy, and send bill to Dr. Clark.]

Council Bluffs, June 30, 1850.—tf10

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

$2 REWARD.

STRAYED from the road leading from Elm Grove to Kanesville, a black cow with one horn broke off close to her head; the other a piece off. She was with calf when she left. The above reward will be given to any person that will restore her to the subscriber.

DANIEL GRENIG

Kanesville, July 9, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Whig Ticket for State and County officers approved of by a Public Meeting of the citizens of Kanesville, held in the Music Hall, July 1st, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JAMES HARLAN,
Of Johnson County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
ISAAC COOK,
Of Linn County.

FOR AUDITOR.
WM. H. SEEVERS,
Of Mahaska County.

FOR TREASURER.
EVAN JAY,
Of Henry County.

FOR TREASURER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
DR. JAMES NOSLER,
Of Wapello County.

FOR CONGRESS, 1ST DISTRICT.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
Of Van Buren County.

County Officers.

FOR SHERIFF.
ALEXANDER McRAE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
CALVIN C. PENDLETON.

FOR DISTRICT CLERK.
JAMES SLOAN.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
JACOB G. BIGLER.

FOR CORONER.
ISAAC BULLOCK.

FOR RECORDER, TREASURER AND COLLECTOR.
DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
JAMES SLOAN.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
THOMAS BURDICK.

FOR SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
CALVIN C. PENDLETON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
HENRY W. MILLER.

From the Valley.

The following extract we copy from a letter written at Great Salt Lake City, Deseret, dated Nov. 18th, 1849, by President B. Young, to Elder Orson Hyde.

You had the company's well fitted out with breadstuffs, &c., many of them wish now they had instead of their two barrels of flour, half a barrel of sugar, for we have wheat, barley, rye, oats, and buckwheat, with potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, pumpkins, squash, &c. &c., in abundance. Do I say potatoes plentiful? Yes! for I see many use them constantly; and let me state, that a brother, the other day brought thirty-three bushels of potatoes to the tithing office, being the tenth of the increase of one bushel of seed. He raised upwards of three hundred and thirty bushels; another brother (Halliday) raised from one bushel of seed wheat one hundred and eighty bushels, so you see we have plenty of eatables; sustenance for man and beast in abundance, and we wish you to send on all the help you can. Labor is high and laborers are hard to find. We pay common laborers one dollar and a quarter per day, mechanics from two to three, and pay them in the above mentioned produce, likewise in coffee, tea, sugar, domestics, clothes, boots and shoes, meat, &c. &c., or the pure gold if they wish, and we anticipate next season it will be the same with us, only a little more so, that we invite all to come who can find their way to this place, and are willing to stay when they get here and labor to build up Zion. May the blessings of Heaven rest upon you while helping to build up the Kingdom of God is the prayer of your affectionate brother in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Griffith.

CLEVELAND, 17 June.

A vessel saw the burning steamer ahead a little after daylight. She stood for her, and found her to be the Griffith, burned down to the main deck. The propeller Delaware, Capt. Napieir, was there, and the vessel left her towing the wreck ashore. Captain Napier reports 200 lives lost. The Delaware was not with her when she burned. Those saved from the fire got on shore, and will be up in an hour or two, when further particulars will be obtained. It is said that no females or children were saved, except the barber's wife.

The steamer was about three miles distant from the land when she took. The mate immediately ordered the boat to be steered for shore, and she grounded when whithin about half a mile.

LATER.—Mr. Sands, of the Arena, who conversed with the mate of the Griffith, informs us that about four this morning, the Griffith was discovered to be on fire. She was running near the shore, but all on board, said to be 300, were burned or drowned, with the exception of 30. Seven only of the crew were saved. Captain Roby was seen to throw his wife overboard, and then jump after her, but they were drowned together.

No cause has been assigned for the fire. The steamer caught fire about 14 miles east of Cleveland, and Mr. Sands, who was stopping at Lloyd's tavern, 14 miles below, saw the flames.

LATER STILL.—The propeller Delaware has arrived from the scene of disaster, bringing only 4 of the survivors out of 30 or 40. Among those saved were the first mate and the acting clerk upon the trip. Mr. Wilkenson, brother-in-law of Capt. Roby; the Captain's mother was also lost. Three ladies were saved, two of whom were Germans. The boat struck about 200 yards from shore. No baggage was saved. When the Delaware left, there were from 40 to 50 bodies on the beach. The scene is reported to have been of the most heart-rending description; those who would have mourned, lay side by side with the dead.

STILL LATER.—We left the scene of the wreck at 2 o'clock, this afternoon (Monday): at that time about 140 bodies had been recovered, most of them German emigrants. The Griffith sunk in 7½ feet water and a total wreck.

Indians Burnt Alive.

The Weston Reporter says: that an express came in from Fort Laramie a few days since, from which they learn, that the small pox had gotten among the Sioux Indians, who to stop its ravages, had burnt to death a number of those that took the disease.

They also state that the small pox was prevailing several companies of the emigrant.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, June 24th, 1850.

To the Saints of St. Louis -- Greeting.

Dear Brethren: It is now upwards of six weeks since we left you and we are still lingering by the way, not however by our own wishes, for we would fain have been on our way to the Valley much earlier than this, but we have been detained from the mismanagement of those concerned in the purchase of our cattle, and let me here add it is Br Hyde's counsel to have no more "Joint Stock Companies," and I think I can fully concur in this counsel, from the experience I have had, since we arrived in Kanesville, in relation to our cattle. But we have much to be thankful for, particularly that we have generally enjoyed good health, and it has been pleasant indeed to meet many of the old familiar faces, that used to greet us in Nauvoo and in the Eastern States many of whom have now left, and some still leaving for the Valley. Bishop Hunter, Br's. Heywood & Wooley, are yet on this side of the River, they will probably all cross this week, and most of those of the St. Louis Company that go this season, with myself anticipate going in their Company.

I regret that we shall not have the pleasure of the company of Br Ballo and Band, on the way, for we anticipated many a rich treat of melody from them while wending our way cross the plains to the Valley of the Mountains, they also have been disappointed on account of the same difficulty that detains us, as well as the unusual high price of cattle this spring.

Br. Hyde is enjoying good health, and purposes for the Valley, upon a visit about the 1st of July, to return this fall. Br. Mackintosh and family are here, well and pleasantly located, he is now at my side in Br. Hyde's office busily engaged. Many of our brethren that left St. Louis this Spring, have bought in the claims of those that were leaving for the Valley, and are pleasantly situated upon their farms, their crops growing and fitting them out to take a fair start another spring, some have paid $20, some $30, $40, and some an $100, and most of them had the crops already in the ground at the time of purchase, and I certainly think it much better for a man that has 75 or $100 to come up early in the spring, buy in an improvement and thus by another Spring be ready to start for the Valley, than when he has thus much, to stop in St. Louis to finish his outfit.

I have to apologize for not writing before, and oftener, my only apology is, the usual one of press of business, and more particularly in relation to the difficulty with our cattle purchase.

My kindest remembrance to Br. Robbins, Family, and Council, and all the Saints, with many other kind friends in St. Louis, with whom I hope ere long to rejoice upon the Mountains of Israel.

May the Lord our God bless and preserve you, and his Holy Spirit ever abide you, is the prayer of

Your Brother in the Gospel.
NATHANIEL H. FELT.

The examination before Mr. Baldwin yesterday, in the case of Gen. Lopez, produced nothing. The day was occupied in debating and establishing rules for the admission and rejection of evidence. According to the present appearance no testimony will be received from any parties who were so connected with the expedition as to make them possibly liable to any penalties of the law under which Gen. Lopez was arrested. Without the admission of such testimony it will be extremely difficult for the Government to make out its case for it is extremely unlikely that the arrangements for fitting out such an enterprise were made known to any but parties disposed to aid in or attach themselves to it.

The statute is a highly penal one, and must, therefore, be rigidly construed. The accused has eminent and ingenious counsel, by whom nothing will be omitted to keep the prosecution within the strictest limits of the letter of the statute and of the law of evidence.—[N. O. Picayune.

New Coins.

The officers of the United States Mint have sent us specimens or illustrations of the two new coins [lately struck at the Mint] proposed in the bill presented by Mr. Dickenson, in the U. S. Senate. The *cent*, containing a small proportion of silver, is designed as a substitute for the copper coin now used. It weighs twenty-five grains, the present cent one hundred and sixty-eight. It has a circular hole in the centre. The *three cent* pieces, composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, are intended to be exchanged for the "fips, levies and quarters" of Spanish type, now so infesting our currency. The exchange is to be made at current value and not by weight, so as to induce a rapid and general re-coinage. The piece weighs twelve and three-eighths grains, and its diameter is just midway between the half-dime and gold dollar. These coins are decidedly more elegant and convenient than those now in use.

Sir John Franklin Safe.

It is reported that this bold navigator has at length arrived at the Sandwich Islands on his way to England, after an absence of five years. We hope that the rumor may prove true.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PEOPLE.—The dark and stormy clouds which have gathered, for the last few months, upon the political horizon, are fast disappearing, through the influence of that warm, strong, and genial feeling which exists between the President and the People. Our Locofoco opponents fear such a man. Strong personal popularity, founded upon worth, bravery, and patriotism, are qualities before which the cobwebs of party, and the artificial restraints of partizan organization, melt with a breath. Just so long as Gen. Taylor continues to retain his hold upon the affections of the people, just so long will daily howls be heard from the stronghold of our opponents, that his supporters are leaving him. The ice is sound when such cracks as that are heard.

The President has officially recognized Patrick Dillon, as Consul of France for San Francisco, California.

Meeting of the High Priests.

Sunday, July 7, 1850.

At 2 o'clock A. M. the High Priests met in the Bowery in Kanesville, to transact business;

Whereupon, E. M. Greene was chosen President of the day and D. C. Candland, Clerk.

The object of the meeting was explained by the President; viz: The re-organization of the Quorum.

On motion,

Resolved, That E. M. Greene, J. G. Bigler, W. W. Lane, G. W. Harris, N. S. Bulkley, W. Parks, Charles Allen, I. Bigler, C. C. Pendleton, L. Coltrin, W. Draper Sen., Charles Hopkins, J. D. Hawks, W. B. Lindsey Jr., G. A. Perry, John Pea, James Huntsman, Rufus Fisher, Jacob Degraw, and Luman Heath; be a committee to facilitate the object of the meeting. Carried.

On motion,

Resolved, That the first Sunday in August be the day for the organization of said Quorum, and that the committee notify the people. Carried.

On motion,

Resolved, That the regular Clerk of the Quorum take a new list on that day. Carried.

On motion,

Resolved, That this day's proceedings be published in the next Guardian, and the bill be presented for payment at next meeting.

Adjourned until the first Sunday in August, at the usual time and place.

E. M GREENE, President.
D. CANDLAND, Clerk.

Hail Storm.

A correspondent writing to us from Springfield, Illinois, says that on the 25th May a terrific hail strom and tempest nearly desolated the north eastern part of Menard County, in that State, almost obliterating every trace of vegetation, houses were overturned—large trees prostrated—a large number of stock killed, and the writer positively asserts, that the hail lay in drifts of three and four feet deep next morning.

If the foregoing is true, they must have experienced hard times in that section, and a little ice to cool off with.

We see stated in our exchanges that John L. Cary Esq., of Baltimore has become assistant editor of the Washington Republic, success to him.

GENERAL QUITMAN.—General Lopez in his address, intended to have been issued to his followers in case of success, in speaking of the Cuban flag, makes the following allusion to a distinguished American officer, supposed to be Gen. Quitman:

"The patriotic people of Cuba will rally in joy and enthusiasm to its support, while you leave behind your untold thousands, eager to trend in your glorious track, under the lead of one of the most eminent chiefs of the unparalleled Mexican campaigns; unless indeed we anticipate them by consummating our splendid task before they have time to follow."

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR. — We learn from the Charleston Courier that his excellency Governor Seabook has appointed the Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, Senator in Congress, in place of Col. Elmore, deceased. Mr. Barnwell was at Nashville, in attendance on the southern convention, as one of the delegates from the State at large.

Night Sessions are now held by the House of Representatives, but very few of the members attend them. They are intended for house of such members as want to make speeches at Washington for home consumption, and who would not be listened to in the day time by more than a score members.

PETRIFACTIONS.—The New Orleans *Delta* says: About sixty miles above Georgetown, Williamson county, there is a valley of petrifactions probably unequalled on the globe. Not only prostrate trees are petrified into the finest flint, but leaves of trees, flowers of plants, and often the whole plant bearing fruit, is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural as life, sitting on a rock, completely and in every part turned to stone. An enormous Indian arrow head has also been found. The petrifactions and the floral beauties there hardened into rock would astonish and delight the naturalist.

The City of New York has no flattery to expect at the hands of Bennett, of the Herald. He attributes the robbery of the Dorchester bank; of the jewelry store in Baltimore; of the attempt at robbing of the Savings Bank in that same city; in short, "all the bank robberies, amounting to nearly 100,000 dollars, (not quite so much as the Galphin fraud) taking place in different parts of the country, to the gang of thieves, burglars, stool-pigeon rogues, &c., whose head quarters, he says, is in New York. Don't say that, Bennett. "Gotham" contains rascals and rogues enough; but Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia have their full *pro rata*. You know this, Bennett. Who does not?

QUITE A MISTAKE.—There has been quite an excitement at Boston, recently, the event being the unrolling of an Egyptian mummy, by Gen. K. G. Gliddon, Esq. From the inscription on the coffin, Mr. G. declared the body was that of a woman of rank, but on unwrapping it, it was discovered to be that of a man.

CONFISCATION OF ESTATES IN HAVANA.—Austria confiscated the estates of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution, and the Captain General of Cuba, having such an illustrious example before him, has commenced the work with the wealthy planters of that island who were supposed to favor a revolution in the "Queen of the Antilles." He has cited for trial before the military tribunals, Aguery Macias, Betancour, Villaverde, and Christoval Madan. These gentlemen may consider themselves fortunate if they escape with their lives—their estates will of course go to reward the faithful followers of her sacred majesty.

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$5 00
Beef "	$3 50@$4 50
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	5@7c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	6@8c.
Candles,	16c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$3 50@$4 00
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	4 00
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	none.
Corn, "	$1 00
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	75c.
Flaxseed, "	35c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c
Cheese, "	15@20c.
Beeswax, "	16½c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	8c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Office Department,
CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1854, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year;

Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6. A. M.;

Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, seperate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the forts named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.——from——to——as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $——."

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that [here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from ——— to ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,"] written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,
June 26th, 4t. Postmaster General.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

CHEST LOST.

THE Steamer Melo leon, on her last trip to this point, either lost, misguided, or otherwise mislaid a chest, addressed "Mr GEO F. HEWITT, written on a card, immediately under the key hole. Whoever has found this chest, or came in possession of it, by being carrried with their own goods or chattels, will confer a lasting obligation upon the subscriber, by returning the same to the office of the Frontier Guardian, as he is entirely destitute.

GEORGE F. HEWITT.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—2t

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at as early a period as consistent, and have it attended to. D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street. And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
	" pump-sole do;
" Fancy do do;	" gaiter do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" Monroe slippers;
	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do do Buskins;	" do Pumps
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	" seal do;
	" kip do;
" do Gaiter Boots;	Boys' calf Brogans;
" do Grane do;	" kip do
" half Gaiters;	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap ROOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

ROPE WALK.

MR JOHN F. L. ALLRED, of Council Point, keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four miles from Kanesville, and directly on the bank of the Missouri River. Call and see.

Council Point, May 15, 1850.—3t*.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,

JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell," and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at the

Ensign of the West.

16 hhds N O Sugar;	20 sacks Rio Coffee,
20 bbls S H Molasses;	50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky;	20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy;	2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine;	12 tons iron.
200 do Superfine Flour.	

Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, May 15th, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeros; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE.
OF

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings, silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality (though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & brodrill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO.

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHNABOTTNA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the discerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Isaac Bullock, at his residence, seven miles and a half from Kanesville, in Pottawatamie County, Iowa, on the Bluff road leading from Kanesville to Missouri, on the 1st day of May 1850, a certain MARE described as follows, viz., said mare is a red bay, about five or six years old, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, a small black spot on the inside of her left hind foot just at the edge of the hoof, a few white hairs, scattering on her sides, shod all round, slightly marked with the collar. Prized at fifty-five dollars.

The foregoing is a true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of C. C. Pendleton Esq. agreeing with the report of the appraisers.

T. BURDICK, Clerk, Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, June, 12th, 1850.

CORN! CORN MEAL!!

2500 bushels Corn and Corn Meal, for sale by JONES & KERR.

St. Joseph, Mo. June 26, 1850.—2t

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Popular Creed.

BY CHARLES SKIRAS.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But a maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these:
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with a brandy red,
A soul well trained in villany's school—
And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule:
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honest man,
Who strives to live on the christian's plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned, a hated wretch is he;
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against a fearful odds
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth, no matter how!
"No questions asked" of the rich, I trow—
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way)
Join the Church, and never forsake her;
Learn to cant and insult your maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule.
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

Fading.

"WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF."

Fading, fading, all are fading—
No substantial thing is here;
Loved ones leave us—we are passing,
Passing to another sphere.

Beauty, with her customed smiling,
And her love inspiring eye,
Fadeth, like the day-god dying
In the twilight summer sky.

Like to pilgrims, worn and weary,
Toil we on our weary way,
Through this night of life while gazing
For the dawning of the day.

Like a stately pageant moving,
Slowly o'er the trembling earth
Pass the ages dim and hoary,
Bending all to sceptered death.

And the tread of valiant nations,
Thundering on in mighty line,
Leaves a faint and fainter echo,
In the crumbling hall of time.

Yes, these bright majestic heavens,
In this mighty march proclaim,
We are passing, we are passing
Unto nothing, whence we came.

But when like a baseless vision,
All have fadeth thus away,
There is built a home eternal
For the weary pilgrim's stay.

On the hill of God it standeth!
Rearing high its golden dome,
And, the song comes swelling from it,
"Welcome, pilgrim, welcome home."

MISCELLANY.

A Chapter on Courting.

A courting expedition is certainly one of the most delightful episodes in the monotonous uniformity of human life. Happy in anticipation, and highly excited as regards the results, which are expected, the young heart expands with thrilling emotions, and the imagination flies on the wings of resplendent hope, long before the reality has either annihilated these exalted feelings by timely fruition, or disappointed the golden dreams of the love-stricken.

Indeed it cannot be denied, that hope and anticipation are the salt of tasteless life, they are light amidst the dreary dark- of human vicissitude. Hope is like the Phœnix, ever destroyed by the fire of chance and casualty, ever reviving in beautified form, created anew from the remnants of its own ashes. Thus it stands the eternal watchtower to cheer us onward upon the surging wave of the endless ocean of time; and like a beacon light, to spread its luster over the briny level of earthly sorrows and earthly tears.

Hope and anticipation are clustering around us, like the winding tendrils of the young vine, enclasping us with vigorous grasp till death has cut down the parent stem, or insane despair has withered the intellect, that gave life and motion to that beautiful form, which is the image of divinity, the master piece of Creative Power.

When friends abandon us, when fortune frowns with bitter scorn at our mishaps, hope is still faithful at its post, encouraging us to march forward upon the rugged path of our tiresome pilgrimage making life supportable, and dispersing the sombre clouds of sorrow which obscure the bright prospects of our future destiny. Hope or resignation are the paramount alternatives of humanity, possession never gratifies us, disappointment ought never consign us to inactivity or disconsolate despair.

But involuntary have we entered into these desultory remarks which seem to be a eulogy on hope, but the subject is worthy of the few lines, which we have just written, and must certainly be of some interest to the reader, who has ever bestowed one thought upon human life.

The mind of man is so constituted, that although he has sufficient self-love to make life agreeable, he nevertheless feels a necessity of loving a being, similar to his own organization, admiring himself in the admiration of others.

This feeling, often sneered at by the middle-aged and the heartless, is the most admirable feature of humanity, it is the most attractive charm, that binds us to the world, it is the characteristic evidence, that sympathy and intellect are indissolubly united, and that the man who thinks must necessarily love.

It is true, that many are ashamed of confessing, that they are touched by the magic wand of affection, because they pretend, that weak minds only are affected by the fickle toy of love, but this is a great error. Great minds are always moved by great passions and the intellect, that is capable of appreciating the excellencies and virtues of others, must necessarily, even without voluntary acquiescence, participate of that inexplicable feeling of an attractive force, which links us to some individuality without us.

But it is not sufficient to feel this sympathetic something, this does not entirely gratify the inclinaton of our heart, there is something still wanting which alone makes our happiness complete. It is necessary, that this affectionate sympathy should be mutual in order to become permanent and be an indispensable part of our existence.

We feel an unabating desire to communicate our thoughts to give utterance to the imprisoned conceptions of our love by a look, by a smile, by a single word of approbation.

Usage has given the privilege to the man, as being more bold and less modest, to take the lead in this inter-communication of sympathetic thought which is the most eloquent page in the history of human life, changing the aspect of our destiny and producing a complete metamorposis in our existence. The young coxcomb, who like the butterfly is sipping the sweets from every flower, may consider this interesting part of a young man's life, as a passing incident of an agreeable conversation, unworthy of farther consideration, after the light hearted words have been uttered. These sort of lovers may please for a moment, they may cheat away some weary hours, but they are entirely inadequate to meet the realities of life and enter into the serious duties of connubial relations.

The first words, which convey in audible sounds to the ear the unmistakeable evidence of the reality of our hopeful desires, may bring us lasting happiness, or lasting misery.

A trial at serious courting is an ominous undertaking, it may frustrate our brightest wishes; one single word may strike down our hope and may have a destructive influence over our feelings.

But if success be the result of our anxiety to give expression to our thoughts, if we become convinced, that our love is returned and that there is a second SELF, who is interested in our future welfare, then life has reached the zenith of earthly bliss, and humanity is crowned with the most exquisite joy which reality can give and possession afford.

This is the Spring-time in the history of human life, the reviving sun, which enlivens the cheerless solitude, developes the lovely flower and matures the fruit of practical usefulness during the active summer-time of riper years.

Advice to Young Ladies.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

Do not, as you value life and its comforts, marry a man who is naturally cruel. If he will wantonly torture a poor dumb dog, a cat, or even a snake, fly from him as you would from the cholera. We would sooner see our daughter dying of cholera, than married to a cruel hearted man. If his nature delights to torture, he will not spare his wife, or his helpless children.

When we see a man practicing cruelty on any poor, helpless creature, or beating a fractitious horse unmercifully, we write over against his name—devil, and shun him accordingly.

We once knew a man, aye, a gentleman, who, during a ride for pleasure, became so demoniacally enraged at his horse, which refused to go, that he sprang from his carriage, drew his knife, and cut out an eye of the poor brute. The lady who accompanied him fainted, suffered a long nervous illness, and will never recover from the horror the outrage gave. And we knew the young lady who, knowing this of him, was foolhardy enough to become his wife. And we know how he tortured her. How he outraged all her feelings, how he delighted to destroy whatever she prized, or took pleasure in. How in his fits of passion he broke up her furniture, seized her by the shoulder and shook her till she could not crawl to bed; how he beat her; how he kept her poor babe black and blue with blows and pinches, until her parents took her home, and sheltered her from his cruelty.

If you have a suitor whom you feel inclined to favor, look narrowly into the temper and disposition of the man. Love may soften it for a while, or it may induce him to restrain, or disguise it, but, be assured, the natural temper will remain, and the time will come when your presence will be no restraint upon him. We have heard wives complain, "I was so deceived in my husband; men are so deceitful," &c. But we believe in nine cases out of ten, these women deceived themselves. They suffered the romance of their own foolish hearts to adorn their lover with all the excellencies which their fancy attributed to a perfect manly character, and to draw a veil over all his vices and defects, which if it did not conceal them, greatly softened or disguised their features.

Men are not perfect—women are not perfect. In all cases, there must exist a necessity to bear and forebear, but it does not therefore follow that you should marry a bad man. If you do so, you deserve chastisement: but a life-long misery is a terrible punishment. A bad man's wife must either live in a continual torment of fear, apprehension, and the bitter disappointment of her fruitless efforts to please; or she must become callous, cold, insensible to pain, and consequently to pleasure. Will you take upon yourselves either of these bitter alternatives! We hope not.

"Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery." According to this, what an everlasting long life some people must live! Methuselar's wasn't a circumstance.

Search out the wisdom of nature.

To commit murder quietly—Take a young lady and tell her she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch cold—and cold will bring on a fever and she will die in a month.

Another Wonder.

Wonders will never cease in Paris. A discovery which has lately been made of an extraordinary individual living at the Barriere d'Eufe, and who proclaims himself to to the world as the heir and successor to Jesus Christ, has created the greatest curiosity among the miracle hunters of our capital. This man is a peasant of the name of Piermond, about five and forty years of age, of simple and unpretending manners and homely speech. He is however, manifestly under some extraordinary magnetic influence, for he has cured by the effect of his touch alone many hundreds of persons who have been to visit him. He receives all strangers who seek him with the greatest simplicity, disclaims any credit for the wondrous miracles he performed, merely repeating the assurance of his appointment by our Savior, who appeared to him in a dream, to go forth to the world and testify to the truth of the Gospel. He is of short statute, and of full expressive countenance. His hair, parted on the forehead, descends on either side of his temples. There would be nothing remarkable about the person of the man were it not for the circumstance which has given rise to the wilful lie or the unhappy delusion, which ever it may be, that he thus openly advances—were it not for the extraordinary *stigmates* on his hands and feet, and the deep cicatrice in his side, whence during the whole of Passion Week have issued large drops of blood!

Many people worthy of belief have told me that there is no delusion about this. The hands and feet are pierced through and through, and the wound in the side is about two inches long and very deep; and they have seen the blood ooze from these wounds slowly and drop by drop for hours together during the past week, and that during all this time Perimond remains exhausted on his bed, lying as it were in a trance, without food or nourishment, and to all appearance dead. After sunset he revives; the bleeding ceases; he recovers his senses, partakes of some slight refreshment, and passes the whole night in prayer! His dress consists of a short tunic of white linen, reaching the knee, with long full trowsers of the same. On his head he wears a white linen turban of the Jewish form. He carries no ornament on his person save a gold clasp which fastens the band to which his waist is confined. The police has been most active in causing the strictest investigations to be made into the history and antecedents of the man; but as yet nothing has been discovered which can in any way serve as excuse for molesting him.

All that is known is the fact that he has recently arrived from Grenoble, where he had lived a holy an religious life, much beloved by the old peasant woman who had reared him, and who, even to the hour of her death, declared to have found him one morning lying beneath a hedge near her cottage. No trace of his parentage has ever been discovered. He never stirs abroad, and discourages all meetings or assemblies at his house; therefore the authorities of Paris have nought to do in his case. Several physicians of eminence have already been to visit him, but none as yet have been able to solve the mystery of the long fast and bleeding Dr. C——, the great anatomist, after remaining two hours in his room last Friday, left in despair, declaring with an oath, that the juggle was too well managed for discovery;" and therefore the mystery, like that of the ecstatic virgins of the Tyrol, remains a mystery still.—[Paris correspondence London Atlas.

A Yankee Title.

A Yankee who found it up-hill work to support himself and family on a small gravel knowl, which he hired in old Connecticut, turned his face a little more than a year ago, to the land of gold, exhorting his wife to be of good courage in his absence, and leaving his landlord *minus* a small amount of rent. After working his passage to San Francisco, he "footed it" up to the mines, and commenced a course of digging, for which his previous experience on the aforesaid farm abundantly qualified him. But he soon found that the stream of gold flowed steadily from the mines to the sea coast, and that he could fill his bucket the easiest, and probably the soonest, by tapping the current at San Francisco. He accordingly returned to the latter place, where he looked about for a location. Finding an unoccupied piece of ground, he put down stakes, stretched a rope around it, and pitched his tent in the enclosure, commenced trade. Presently an old settler came along, and accosted him rather roughly, as follows:

"Hallo, stranger! what are you on this ground for?"

"Selling licker and small notions. Anything you want tew buy!"

"Well, you take it mighty coolly; this is my property, and you must leave it."

"We'll see about that," replied the Yankee. "I've he'arn tell that '*possession is nine pints of the law.*' Now, I've got my title in that way, and unless yew can show a better, yew may be 'good lookin', but yew can't come in,' as the circus folks says."

The property owner attempted to argue the case, but the Yankee stuck to his text, and carried the day, being allowed to remain in "possession" until the rights of real estate proprietors should be better vindicated by public legislation. Three or four months ago, finding himself the owner of a handsome fortune, he began to feel longings for home and family, and having settled up his other business, he sold the *right* to his location for $7000. When the new tenant came to take possession, he asked for a *deed* of the property.

"Never yew mind a *deed*," said the Yankee; '*possession* is nine pints of the law,' and a good *title* enough hereabouts."

His family were rejoiced by his return a few days ago; and the landlord has been paid his rent, with interest; but we believe there has been no attempt made to introduce the new real estate practice into the neighborhood where he now resides.

Reputation is a most idle and most false imposition; often got without merit, and lost without deserving.

Cultivate Energy.

Many of the physicial evils, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of a well-trained mental power and well exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real caltivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargement of the mind by acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, the firmness for endurance of evils, and for energy in combating so as to overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness, but becomes infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, vigor, both of mind and body, will be the result. There is a healthy unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," but it tells a plain truth, rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By work, or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgement of the value of life, and of our high intentions, of our manifold duties. Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing source of happiness; it is obedience, for it is God's great law for moral existence.—[Madame de Wilde.

Never Get Angry.

It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation of apology, a present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool.

And he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured, churlish man, who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in nearly the same state of mind as if they were living next door to a hornet's nest or a rabid animal.

And as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for being angry. What if business is perplexing, and everything goes "by contraries?" Will a fit of passion make the winds more propitious, the ground more productive, the markets more favorable? Will a bad temper draw customers, pay notes, and make creditors better natured? If men, animals, or senseless matter cause trouble, will getting "mad" help matters—make men more subservient, brutes more docile, wood and stone more tractable?

Answer to the Charade in our Last.

With Amicus, I can't agree,
That traveling three miles on the sea,
Is distance neither long nor short,
Especially if done on foot.
But ague I confess sustains
By turns, a stage of ills and pains.
The first four letters, if reversed
Will not spell gale, as was rehearsed.
Amicus your word intended
Is "League." I hope your not offended,
At things which I have herein said,
For 'tis the way which I have read.

W. W. M.

Answer to the Enigma of Amicus in our last is "Abolition of Slavery." Received by W. W. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which Hewill sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having large Brick Warhouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.
Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.

We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, destined to ply across the Missouri River at California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may by crossed by the wholesale—Californians, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation. ANDREW J. STEWART.
Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;	
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various *qualities*, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—*also* a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT *THIS* OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT

Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds. brown, do;	
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	50 cans do 1 do;
15 bxs W R cheese;	30 kegs tar;
8 bbls pilot bread;	4 doz tar buckets,
8 bbls butter crackers,	10 coils Manilla rope;
5 bbls vinegar;	15 bxs boots and shoes;
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	12 cook stoves;
10 hf bbls do. do;	4 doz camp kettles;
2 bbls mackerol,	600 gals. stoneware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

KEG CREEK MILLS,

On Keg Creek, 18 Miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage we have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Lumber, Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand at our Mills, which they flatter themselves cannot be surpassed on the Western Frontier.

We have constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, and every assortment of lumber suitable for wagons; and wagon boxes ready made. Emigrants can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lumber will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be duly apprehended and punctually attended to by

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
EASTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McCAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BAUCH, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
REV. R. HOUSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Hancock Patriot.

Dreadful Tornado—Destruction of the Temple Walls.

The dreadful tornado on May 27th, which invaded the city of Nauvoo and the neighboring places has been for us ICARIANS, (little accustomed to such revolutions in the atmosphere,) a spectacle of freightful sublimity, and also a source of mortal anguish, on account of the disasters and catastrophies which have resulted from it, to the inhabitants of this county, and to us.

We do not know, what calamities have happened those we like to consider as our compatriots and fellow citizens: we wish with all our heart, they have not suffered so much havoc and loss as we, and that they may have no more individual accidents to deplore, than in our colony, for, with the exception of some who were very badly frightened, our great family have sustained no personal injury.

Here are some particulars of what has happened to us during that storm: in its first blow which has been the most fatal to us, and every body will certainly think so when they know, that part of the temple walls was immediately blown to the ground;—The Temple, which we were preparing so actively and resolutely to rebuild; the temple which we hoped to cover this year; and in which we were to settle our refectories, our halls of reunion, and our schools; that it is the temple; that gigantic monument, which has become the first victim of the tornado.

How many projects are buried under those heaps of rubbish! How much outlay, and days of hard labor has been lost to us! It was for that magnificent edifice—to again give a soul to that great body, that one of our agents in the north pineries has just bought all the great beams necessary for its rebuilding; it is for it, that we were adding a saw machine to the mill, and establishing a vast shed, to shelter our laborers; in a word, it was for it, that all our efforts and strength has been employed; and now, one gale of the tempest, brings to naught all our endeavors; has violently ended what incendiary had begun in October 1848, and what UNION FRATERNITY tried to repair in 1850. We resign without murmuring to that catastrophy.

Our masons occupied in the interior part of the temple, and who had sought refuge in one of the lateral cells at the moment of the storm, were spectators in peril, of that terrible drama. They had scarce entered the shelter they had chosen as the nearest, when in the middle of the claps of thunder, a whirl of wind, rain and hail, rushed with impetuosity against the north side of the edifice with overwhelming force; it detaches the materials, shakes, moves that mighty mass of stone the height of which furnish so much hold to its efforts and the resistance of which is as nothing, but to augment its strength and fury; and our brothers, sheltering against the south wall, see the north wall yielding under the powerful pressure of the tempest, tremble and incline before them. "Friends, we are lost"! exclaimed one of them, and at the same moment the immense wall ran down under their eyes with a horrid crash!!

However, by a sort of miracle those eight men, who thought themselves certainly all crushed, see enormous wrecks falling at their feet without being struck by them. But the wall which has fallen was considered with that of the west, as the most solid; bereft of support, shaken by its falling, the two others doubtless are also going to fall. "Let us get out of this, let us run," and our brothers, leaving their dangerous shelter, flee through dust, rubbish and dreadful whirlwind, which causes the walls to reel above their heads: from wreck to wreck they attain at length the exterior, they are in security:—One who had not followed his companions, caused to us and especially his wife, a moment of cruel anguish; but many of us, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, went to his research, and he was soon discovered safe and sound.

After the temple, the roof of one of our habitations was taken off, and a part of the outer walls fell into the first story where lodged one of our families composed of eight members.

One of the members of the gerance, who during the storm had departed on horseback to go and see in all our establishments if any accidents had happened that required immediate assistance, soon returned to announce that the wash-house had almost instantaneously overflowed by the waters of the creek, and those engaged inside were obliged to go out through the windows; also at the schools, the mill, the flatboats, the farms &c. more or less damage and loss, had been sustained, but no personal injury was to be deplored; and it was a great consolation for us all, and particularly for our president, Mr. CABET, whose paternal solicitude, and presence of mind on that day, was submitted to a hard experiment.

In the evening, the special men having been consulted about the firmness of what remained of the temple, and their opinion being, that the walls yet standing did not offer sufficient security to rebuild, the next morning the gerance submitted the following questions to the general Assembly.

Must we expect the spontaneous falling of the east and south walls, which are threatening to tumble! No! unanimously, for their fall happening accidentally might cause some accident, probably among the curious strangers.

Must we demolish stone by stone, to have them good for future use! No! was the unanimous response, for that operation would offer almost certain danger to the demolishers; and Community, esteems the life of her members more than pecuniary profits.

Those questions being decided, it was discussed which would be the safest, and quickest way of taking down. A proposition being made, the work was immediately commenced, and in a few hours, by the intelligent and courageous endeavors of our laborers, the walls of the east and south, went to join that of the north.

And now, their remains nothing of that gigigantic work of the Mormons, except the west face strongly united by its sides to another wall in the interior part, and surmounted by an arch; between the two walls at the north and south are the two towers or seat of the staircases.

Though the 27th of May is to us a day of disaster, as the inundation and devastation of our lodgments; the waste of our crops; and above all, the irrepairable fall of the temple which changes our plans for this year, nevertheless, this day of misfortune that would cause the ruin and despair of a particular man reduced to his own strength, has not shaken our courage or hopes. It is that our association which by its system of solidarity renders the losses less sensible by dividing them, increases a hundred times by its collective power, the way of repairing or softening the calamities.

To our little communitary colony—strong by its organization—by the confidence of its members; by the benevolent support of the surrounding inhabitants—our little colony, directed by the high intelligence and the devotion of its venerable President, Cabet; will not proceed, by it, less resolutely, to the accomplishment of her great work—the reign of Universal Fraternity.

In regard to the re-construction of the Temple, the colony have come to no definite determination, as yet—whether they will use the old foundation or adopt an entirely new plan. But be that plan what it may, they will take immediate steps for the erection of a new building on the same square, that will be an ornament to Nauvoo, and one that will call forth the admiration of those who glide by on the "Father of waters."—[Icaria.

MAN.—Mankind, through all ages have been the same. The first times beheld first the present vices. Yet who could imagine that there is such a contrariety, even in the same character? It was Nero, who signing a sentence against a criminal, wished to the gods he could not write.

CYPHONISM was a species of punishment frequently resorted to by the Ancients, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects. This punishment was carried into effect in various ways, but chiefly by fastening the sufferer to a stake, or extending him on the ground with his arms pinioned.

Light and Heat from Water.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY. — While Mr. Paine has been talking about producing light and heat, by discomposing water, a Frenchman, Joseph Pierre Gallard, has taken out a patent in France, dated Nov. 22, 1849, which, as described in the London Patent Journal, is an improvement similar to Paine's alleged great discovery, of producing, mechanical means, pure oxygen and hydrogen at opposite poles, in seperate gasometers. Mr. G.'s discovery seems rather, indeed, to go ahead of Mr. Paine's. Here is a description:

The patentee's invention consists in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains this gas, are: By the incalescence (incandescence) of iron. 2. By carbon. 3. By magnets.

There is also a lengthy specification given, which contains descriptions of processes which are not claimed, and claims of processes which are not described.

A Poem.

BY PICCIOLA.

Aye! trials will, and must arise;
To every human breast,
And oft *they* claim what most we prize;
But in the loss we're blest.

Say! What can scourge the human mind,
So lately fraught with pride—
Nor self-gained knowledge can we find,
From ought on earth beside.

"My brethren count it joy that you,
Are tempted diversly;
Knowing 'tis but if you endure,
With patience perfectly.

"That she her work can perfect make,
And nothing wanting be—"
Thus 'tis written, and for whose sake,
True wisdom in it see.

When o'er the earth, the torrents pour;
And lightning snap the trees;
Perhaps that our poor human soul,
As victim—it may seize.

But beautiful the earth appears—
The scene looks not so wild.
New clothing vegetation wears,
And all around is mild.

Nor would the Lord unwittingly,
His indignation pour;
But to chastise most suitably,
That man to him might soar.

An earthly parent watches o'er,
His offspring constantly,
And evil passions checks before,
They taint its purity.

So doth the Lord *more* lovingly,
Our froward nature scourge,
By trials keen—thus savingly
From gold the dross doth purge.

Kanesville, June, 1850.

Circular of the Chancellor of the University of the State of Deseret.

PATRONS OF LEARNING: The citizens of the State of Deseret having established a University at Great Salt Lake City, the Chancellor and Board of Regents appointed to superintend the same, do hereby issue the following circular to you. Hear us and then judge. We do not ask your aid, unless we can give you good reasons why you should patronize our object.

We should despair of any assistance whatever, if we were not assured that our young Institution has greater claims than any other. We know that you are constantly assailed with the pretended claims of new things appealing to your sympathies, your prejudices, your hopes and your fears. It is only wise men that can discriminate the true from the false. To them we appeal whether they are few or many. Here, is an Institution is like the foundling babe of the Hebrews. It is the child of providence and destined to live and flourish. However obscure its parentage in the valley of the wild and lofty mountains, however many the perils it has to encounter, it will live and shine in nature's simplest, brighest livery, and teach all nations all useful arts and sciences. This Institution is needed to meet the wants of thousands that annually emigrate to this Great Basin. Multitudes of all ages come from under the heavy hand of oppression, and desire instruction in order to be free, useful and happy. This boon must be given them without respect to age or means. The emigrants and outcasts of all nations will here find an asylum of safety, and a nursery of arts and sciences, available upon the cheapest terms. Here, instruction by means of lectures or otherwise, will be brought to the level of the laboring classes of every grade, of every religious faith, of every political or social creed, and of every living language. It is neither arrogant or extravagant to say that this Institution is forthwith prepared to teach more living languages practically, than any other University on the face of the earth; and as to the matter of dead languages, we leave them mostly to the dead. The known industry of this people in rearing up cities and temples, with almost magic celerity, is not least visible in their system of diffusing a knowledge of the sciences throughout the popular mass. It is interwoven in the very fabric of this people's organization and progress to educate the mass and elevate all the people to the fullest extent of their capacity.

Board can soon be furnished in private families speaking the mother tongue of more than twenty living languages of Europe, India, and the Islands of the Pacific, and Western America. Facilities for acquiring accurate intelligence from every portion of the Globe will be more perfectly secured to this Institution than to any other of our acquaintance. Correspondence will be kept up with persons in the service of the University living at London, Edinburgh, Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, and Calcutta.

Whatever is valuable in the laws and usages of Nations, or in their antiquities, whatever in the structure of diversified languages, or in practical mechanism, whatever in the fabric of Governments, or in domestic sociality, or in morals, or in Pagan or Christian ethics, or whatever in physical laws, or in laws regulating the communication of spirits, through cunning arts, of angels good or bad, can be gleaned, that is valuable, we venture to say unhesitatingly, will be copiously poured into the lap of this Institution.

The greater part of the capital requisite to secure these great and diversived objects are already in our possession We possess the men, the master spirits of the nineteenth century, already on hand, panting for the enterprise. A suitable fan is in our hand to cleanse the wheat, or in other words, we have an infallible detector by the aid of which we can save the good and cast the bad away. Do any doubt. What they do not believe shall be seen. The harvest is ripe. The painful throes and volcanic convulsions of mighty nations, forewarn all men to be on their watch-tower, and use a scrutinizing eye, lest they entertain the best system of education and the richest nursery of truth unawares. This is the Institution and heir of promise. Do not slight it, or cast it away to perish like the beautiful foundling of the Hebrews, but nurse it with a few thousands, seeing it is a Heaven born infant, and you will not loose your wages. In so doing the blessings of thousands that now cannot read or write will come upon you. This Institution is not national or local. It is designed for all nations without partiality or hypocrisy. Its only locality is the focal point of the Universal World, where all good men must see that it is the only point of retirement and rest from revolutionary convulsions now known; and the only Institution of the kind that is got up for all nations, and is generous like the sun that shines upon the just and unjust.

Let Christians, Sceptics, Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, remember this institution with favor, for some of their brethren will be beneficiaries among us. A little surplus, invested here will bring you an hundred fold and show favor to the Lord. Giving sometimes enriches the giver.

Kings, Princes, and Potentates, look at this circular; at this Institution; and this healthy and hiding place; and then look at the little cloud that is gathering over your thrones and consider.

Even you may yet want a safe home, and a hiding place from the storm of anarchy. Your sons and your daughters may here want culture, freedom and retirement. Like Solomon you may yet want the opportunity, which this locality furnishes to trace the paths of nature up to nature's God. The salubrity and retirement of this locality, the expansive generosity any unity of this people, which is a portion of your former loyal subjects; ALL invite you most assuredly to send your names before your approaching flight, accompanied with gifts, incense, and precious treasures, to this new born infant of the mountains.

As the patriarch Joseph was sent as a pioneer into Egypt, in order to save his father's house in a day of famine and calamity, so is this great ingathering from all nations to this vast Basin of the Rocky Mountains, designed to prepare a retreat and resting place for rulers and subjects out of every nation. Religion, politics, literature, discrepant prejudices, private and public rights of individuals and large communities, all, can here meet on this loftiest platform of nature's heights, and enjoy the highest order of Freedom, of individuality, and of community, that have been so long sort after by the great and good of all ages. The rim of this wonderful Basin descends from the snowy heights of the clouds almost to the level of tropical heat in time of summer. The composition of the soil surpasses in strength that of the vale of the Nile. The elements need only to be modified and compounded by the hand of art, in order to become productive beyond the conception of the most credulous. Ye rich men of every nation; and chieftains of untutored tribes; send this institution a portion of your treasures before revolutionary whirlwinds shall sweep it from you, and the poor will pay you fourfold in the resurrection of the just; rich bachelors and maidens, adopt it as your offspring, and the gratitude of thousands now grovelling in ignorance, will be a sweet and everlasting memorial of your honored and blessed deed.

Graduates of colleges, and students of law medicine and theology, may here receive weekly lectures gratis. No persons will be denied the benefits of the university for want of pecuniary means. Donations may be paid over to Orson Pratt, Liverpool, England; to John Taylor, Paris, France; to Lorenzo Snow, Rome, Italy; to Erastus Snow, Copenhagen, Denmark; and to Orson Hyde, United States.

Done by order, and in behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of Deseret.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor.
Great Salt Lake City, April 17, 1850.

From the Literary American.

Circumstances.

Man has not without reason been styled the creature of circumstances. History confirms the assertion that the most extraordinary intellects of every age have been distinctly marked by the character of their own times. And it is equally true that periods of great moral excitement have ever been distinguished by the display of exalted talents. There are minds whose springs are so deep and strong, that they are affected by nothing less than events which rake the souls of ordinary men to the bottom, and lash into commotion every element of the moral or natural world. And with such minds exciting causes are not of momentary effect. Their results upon these are as widely different as meanness and sublimity. The one is the strong, proud, continued tossings of the ocean—the other, the bubbles that are seen on the lake's small service when the storm has subsided. But for the agitation which made all Europe tremble, the giant mind of Napoleon might confined itself to the recreations of some petty employment on the Island of Corsica; and but for the events which wrought the mind of Milton into a commotion, he might have remained "mute and inglorious." Do we not now look in vain for these splendid displays of genius which were once made in our own times and country? Where is our Patrick Henry of the present day? Where is Fisher Ames? Where is Alexander Hamilton? and where is the whole glorious constellation that bespangled our political heavens in the days of the Revolution, and shone brighter and brighter as things around it wore a darker and more gloomy aspect?

To establish arbitrary rules for human action is in vain. Every true system of mental philosophy must conform to man as he is, and not to what we imagine he should be. And what is there in his nature that should lead to the opinion that he is not designed to be affected and to act when important events are at work around him? What that his feelings should not be aroused, his conceptions enlarged, and his soul inflamed, when Nature is tasking her powers to awaken his energies, and call into practice "virtues which shun the day and lie concealed in the smooth seasons, and calms of life." It is true that man may benumb his sensibilities by cold and paralyzing theories, until the highest conceptions of genius may cease to charm, and the ennobling stir of nature may fail to excite in his bosom a corresponding emotion. But let him not forget that these are moments which decide intellectual character, and that springs are struck which will vibrate forever. In a word, what is man that he should be indifferent to things around him? Has he an existence separate, and one independent of the rest of creation? Are not the mountains, the waves and skies a part of him as he of them? Does not the same Almighty Spirit pervade the whole? Oh! there are times when the powers of the soul should not be confined to its dark and contracted prison; and duller must be he, than "the fat weed that rots itself on Lethe's wharf," who will not stir when the intellectual or natural world is instinct with motion, and whose spirit sleeps when Nature and Nature's God cries—awake. It was, however, a true notion of the ancients that the Gods would not do for men, unless men would do for themselves. A man to be benefitted by fortuitous circumstances must have his sails unfurled and everything ready to catch the lighest, prosperous breeze. Circumstances cannot alone make men, but men may be made by the aid of circumstances. Their effect is to put in motion the powers of the soul, to give him a knowledge of himself, and then leave him to profit by it or not. They give to him the pinions of the eagle, and he may flap them idly on the ground, or wing his way among the clouds. They light his soul into a flame which if fed may astonish the world with its splendor, or if not run to waste with its idle flickerings. Before the time of Napoleon, other men had felt the strong tide of circumstances, heave and swell beneath them, but few like him had risen steadily on its agitated bosom, and at last seized from the genius of the troubled elements his sceptre and his throne. Like Milton, other bards have struck the lyre, while the hurricane that had swept over it was "still with lightning warm." but few like him, by one mighty effort, could have wrought the world of mind into a tempest. Like Young, others have mightily met the ghosts of "departed joys," and

"Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn,
Have held an assignation with their woe."

But few like him have invested with a visible tangible form every affection of the soul, and every pang that plants daggers deepest in the bosom. Like Byron, others have wandered among the ruins of the East, and mused over broken arches and prostrate columns, but none like him have told us their story. Like him, others have stood among the Alps, while the spirits of the place were holding their festivals, and heard "the rattling crags among which leaps the live thunder," but none like him have prolonged its tremendous roar through the music of their song. Like him, others have beheld "the storm spirits fling their thunderbolts from hand to hand," but none like him have transferred them, still burning and flashing, to their pages.

The alleged discovery of Mr. HENRY M. PAINE, of Worcester, Mass,—by which a brilliant inflammable gas is produced from water, at a mere nominal cost—is strongly doubted by some. The Boston Journal speaking of it, says:

This discovery is so remarkable in its character, and embraces such important results, that we must be pardoned for doubting the entire correctness of the statements, until we have received stronger demonstrative proof than have yet been laid before the public. It is true that the light has been exhibited, and it is highly satisfactory but the mode of producing it has hitherto been studiously concealed; nor is it known, excepting from the statements of the discoverer, that there is no other agent in its production than water. Nor is there any thing in the previous history of Mr. Paine, which should excite us in these days of humbug and morbid thirst for notoriety, to give full credence to his account for the astounding nature of this discovery, unsupported by testimony from persons well qualified to test its merits, and who have been allowed an opportunity of so doing.

The New York Express says:

Our Gas Company here have but little faith in the improvement, and have offered $1,000,000 for evidence of its success, which they say cannot be given.

LATE PIETY.—Plants that receive only the evening sun, never grow so high as those that enjoy the rays of morning. So is it with those men, whose hearts were not turned to divine things till the evening of their days, compared with those who, in early youth, began to drink in the rays of truth, and ripen their fruit in due season.

OLD AGE.—The souls of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

PROF. WEBSTER.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have overruled the motion for a new trial of Prof. Webster, under sentence of death, for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

The Emperor of China is dead — and Queen Victoria has has named her seventh "Arthur *Patrick* Albert." This it is stated is in compliment to Ireland.

Every fault's condemned ere it be done.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Interesting News from the Plains.

Kanesville, July 7, 1850.

MESSRS EDITORS: Having just arrived from Great Salt Lake City, the home of the saints, with the mail, and being requested to give a brief synopsis of the news from the West, while waiting for conveyance further East, I cheerfully do so.

The last of the mail company left Great Salt Lake City on the morning of the 20th of April. Weather in the Valley mild and agreeable. Gardening and putting in spring crops, was the principle employment of the people. Grass was beginning to be plentiful. Early Pea Vines were up. Some fall wheat was jointed, though the spring was called a late one in the Valley of the Mountains.

On the same day we found ourselves over the first mountain and safely encamped on Kanyon creek, 12½ miles from the city.

After beating a track through the snow to the summit of the second mountain and seeing the Platte River Ferry Company shoe their waggons; at day dawn of the 24th we descended the mountain and succeeded in getting 2 miles down the East side, coming over snow (on the crust) drifted about 20 feet deep, on the East side of the summit. After other two days wallowing in the snow and shovelling a track upwards of a mile, we got to the mouth of Kanyon creek, four miles from the summit of the second mountain. Some were snow blind, others with swolen faces, most of the company having bad colds.

We found Kanyon Creek crossing very deep. The last crossing—three inches depth of water ran through our wagon beds. At Yellow Creek—two rods wide—the water so deep that it ran over our wagon beds into our wagons. Weber and Bear rivers were low; easy fording.

On the evening of the 8th of May, we found ourselves comfortably encamped at Fort Bridger, 113½ miles from our city in eighteen days. Here we heard, from the Snake Indians, the welcome news that there had been but little snow East this winter; though there had been so much West of Bridger, even in the months of March.

Our cattle, while in the snow, and afterwards in the mud, were sustained by the dry and green grass on the South side of the mountains, which were generally bare and free from snow. We were informed at Bridger, cattle had wintered well in the vicinity of Hams Fork, about twenty miles east of Bridger. Mr. Bridger, Batteez, and other traders, had two or three hundred head of horses for sale. The Fort Hall express had just passed and bought two suitable for their trip at $50 each.

On the 11th we forded Hams Fork—four rods wide—swam our cattle over; put our effects &c., on boards laid across our projections, and by connecting chains reached our cattle on the East side; drew our wagons across in safety, and in very little time, having a lariett fastened to the ends of the chain to draw back again.

On the 13th we forded Green River—sixteen rods wide—in one place, for about a rod, swimming our cattle and wagons. The ferry company had not their boats ready.

On the 14th we passed Snake (Indian) village on the move. They had wintered on the Wind river; had much fur, peltry, skins &c., which they were taking to Bridger to exchange for ammunition, blankets, &c. &c.; all were on horseback, young and old; colts unable to travel, packed; dogs and eagles, packed; and we espied a rooster (which now they had packed up) and that had got so used to Indian life that we thought he seemed as graceful and dignified on horseback as if setting on the old barn yard fence at home.

On the 15th we met S. B. Craw's company, of Kendall county Ill., within 1½ miles of Dry Sandy, over the South pass eleven miles. They were well and hearty; their animals were in good travelling order, much to our astonishment. But they had fed them grain and when that was exhausted they had fed their flour, depending on supplies at Salt Lake, which no doubt they would receive, being the first gold diggers on the road, and which would pass through Salt Lake this season. When our company left the city flour was plenty at $10 per hundred.

On the evening of the 16th, we encamped at the last crossing (to us the first crossing) of Sweetwater; found Capt. Denison, from Ohio, with a company of two hundred, who had just encamped; and in a few minutes a small company rolls up, crosses the river and encamps on the other side. The animals in Denison's company were much used up and not to be at all compared with those in Craw's company,

On the 21st we passed a few ox teams that had wintered at Laramie; also a man with a wheelbarrow (said to be a Scotchman.) He had been asked by several to join their company and they would haul his provisions and bedding. He thanked them kindly, but wished to be excused, as he could not wait on the tardy movements of a camp. He never was afraid of the Indians stealing his horses, and he never lost any rest dreading a stampede. One of our company, Bro. John O. Angus told him he had in beholding him, seen the fulfilment of a Mormon prophecy. Three years ago he had heard a Mormon prophet declare that they would travel the plains with wheelbarrows. Many camps now pass us daily—roads thronged three hundred miles from Great Salt Lake City; seven hundred and thirty one miles from Council Bluffs. Crossing of Sweetwater tolerable high; but wagon beds blocked three or four inches go over safe.

On the 25th we reached Upper Platte Ferry and forded. The road now was completely covered with wagons and emigrants for the Diggins. We found here some harness laying on camp grounds; some casks,

axes, augurs, stoves &c.; but nothing at all in comparison to the amount of articles left and thrown away by the emigrants last season. We found the emigrants had learned wisdom by the things their friends last year had suffered, and come on in quite a different style. Light wagons, first rate horses and mules; in short: light loads and good teams, without any surplus property or clothing to leave for destruction on the plains. Here we found a Mr. Hickman and others from Missouri, who had succeeded in establishing a terry boat at the old Mormon Ferry. Twenty of our company turned in and helped the old pioneers (ferrymen) to build and launch a couple of good substantial boats, while we traded our oxen for horses and recruited up a little for the journey. The last two weeks after being out of the snow and mud, we travelled with our ox teams two hundred and twenty six miles.

We started from the ferry on the 3rd of May. Passing a continual train of emigration, we reached Fort Laramie on the 10th. We avoided most of the Black Hills and came the river road from the La Bonte, which, although the longest way, we preferred on account of the better road. The travel generally this season has went the river road. The feed, we must say, was much better than we anticipated. Having been on the route now for three successive years, I feel safe in saying it was much better than the two previous seasons; though the emigrants could hardly be made to believe they were on good feed, not being acquainted with mountain grasses. Here Mr. Somerville, the Clerk at Laramie, appointed to keep the statistics relative to emigration, presented us with the following schedule:

"Total number of emigrants passed this post up to June 10th, 1850, inclusive. Sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen, men; two hundred and thirty-five, women; two hundred and forty-two, children; four thousand six hundred and seventy two, wagons; fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy four, horses; four thousand six hundred and forty one, mules; seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five, oxen; one thousand six hundred and fifty three, cows.

CALVIN C. SOMMERVILLE Clerk."

On the 12th of June we encamped at Robidou's Trading Point, by Scotts Bluffs. Here we came into the cholera. Robidou says the Sioux Indians have all gone over to White river, afraid that the white men would bring cholera among them this year as they had last. From this point to the South Fork of the Platte, which we reached on the 18th, we passed mostly ox teams with several hundred head of loose stock, (oxen, cows, heifers, and yearlings,) en route for California. We forded with our horses and wagons with little difficulty, having to boat our effects about four miles below what is called the Upper Crossing. We felt thankful indeed to get over so easily; our effects secure; and passing down nearly one half mile through camps with many cases of cholera, we encamped on the East bank by sunset, having spent the day profitably in finding so convenient a ford and a kind Welchman, (Mr. Pritcher) who volunteered the services of his boys and his tight wagon bed for our convenience. Several of our company were attacked with the disease; but feeling unskilful in using medicine prepared by strangers, and realizing that God had not changed, and, furthermore, believing the scriptures which read thus: "Is any sick among you let him call for the Elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick." They had hands laid on them and all recovered, though we were daily meeting and passing right through cholera in its most fearful stages. Graves by the wayside were common; sometimes two side by side, and three, yes five; and as many as seven have we seen side by side, right by the road. Two cases did we see of bodies, we believe, not interred two feet deep, which the wolves had dug up, and their bones were bleaching in the sun. We noticed it was mostly from Missouri, and some from Illinois, (who were late and generally with oxen) in whose camps cholera had made its most direful ravages. We soon came into camps which we now (20th) met much more scattering, who called themselves Oregon emigrants; however many of them were unsettled as to their destination; but anticipated they could go to Oregon this season easier than California and winter their stock better; then in the spring have their choice whether to continue there or proceed to California and settle. The cholera had proved fatal among them. We could not refrain sometimes from sympathising with some of the sufferers. Captain Haight bought some tea from a woman who said she had just seen her father, mother, and sister interred within a few days. We saw a wagon alone on the river bank—mess all reported to have died. The road here runs a couple of miles from the river. Bought some sugar of a gentleman who said he was alone in his mess, his two friends had died. The emigrants had called this, or somewhere in this vicinity, "the valley of death." Graves by the wayside were reckoned at an average of one per mile; and who can tell the number on camping spots along down on the river banks!

On the 21st musketos and horseflies became numerous; and to give a correct account of the annoyance they gratuitously bestowed upon us and our horses, I feel inadequate to the task.

On the evening of the 24th, we camped with Bro's. Lorenzo Young and Charles Decker, having passed an unorganized company of saints in the morning, gathered from St. Louis and other places.

On the 25th we reached Fort Kearney, where Livingston & Kinkade's train were encamped, and also Capt. Lake's Fifty.

From this Fort, we have met, we may say, all the "Mormon" emigration, numbering about eight hundred wagons. They were generally in good health and spirits, though cholera, or, in other words, death, had penetrated their camps also. Bro. Appleton Harmon believes that sixty two were reported to him to have died; the names of many of them he has in his journal.

When we came to the camps of our brethren we had an alphabetically arranged list of our letters, which we read to the camps, and in a few minutes were able to hand them out, as they were also arranged and tied up alphabetically.

We were just in time to deliver to President Hyde his despatches and letters, at Hyde Park, on the evening of the 4th of July, and to accompany him to Mr. Brownings, on the morning of the 5th, where his company were waiting his arrival, and to bid him good bye and wish him good luck on his mountain trip.

Now, Messrs Editors, I have had but a couple of hours to sit down and comply with your requisition; but what I have written I have written in my own style. If you think it will do any good; be interesting to the saints, or instructing to mankind, you can use it, and I'll back it all up by signing my name under it all.

What has first come to my mind you have, and as to my heart, it's filled with good will and kindness towards my brethren of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 24, 1850.

UNION TICKET.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JAMES L. THOMPSON.
Of Johnson County.

For Secretary of State.
ISAAC COOK,
Of Linn County.

For Auditor.
WM. H. SEEVERS,
Of Mahaska County.

For Treasurer.
EVAN JAY,
Of Henry County.

For Treasurer of Board of Public Works.
Dr. JAMES NOSLER,
Of Wapello County.

For Congress, 1st District.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
Of Van Buren County.

County Officers.

For Sheriff.
ALEXANDER McRAE.

For County Commissioner.
CALVIN C. PENDLETON.

For District Clerk.
JAMES SLOAN.

For Judge of Probate.
JACOB G. BIGLER.

For Coroner.
ISAAC BULLOCK.

For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector.
Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
JAMES SLOAN.

For County Surveyor.
THOMAS BURDICK.

For Sealer of Weights and Measures.
CALVIN C. PENDLETON.

For Representative.
HENRY W. MILLER.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

Monday, August 4th, is Election Day.

It is expected that every legal voter will be at the Polls early in the day and cast his vote. We have printed tickets for each precinct, and hope that every true American citizen will act in accordance with law and order, and stand firm and undaunted by the regularly nominated ticket, and use their influence against any split tickets, for nine chances out of ten they will be either grog-shop nominations, or votaries of the god of "*bacchus*." What person is there in this community who regards his rights will vote for such men? None, we hope.

The men on the regular ticket are worthy of your support, and are fully approved by the Presidency of the Church here, and the High Council as good and upright men, and who is there that would not abide the advise of these men? None, but those who are opposed to the true interests of this county, and those "*who are not for us are against us.*"

It may be well to observe that there are some who are Democrats in principle, who belong to this community, and feel like voting for the Locofoco ticket. Let us ask them a few simple questions:

1st.—Are you willing to cast your votes for men who have been guilty of robbing you and your friends of their most sacred rights at the ballot box? We answer, No!

2d.—Are you willing to cast your votes for men who perhaps in the Halls of Legislation will declare themselves prepared to lead a band of outlaws to drive you from your peaceful homes? (as Dr. Selman, Speaker of the Senate of the Legislature of Iowa did last winter.) We answer again, No!

3d—Are you willing to vote for men, who in the Halls of Congress declare you to be "Aliens and foreigners, roving gipsies, outlaws, minors, and not twenty-one years of age." We answer, no!

4th—Are you willing to vote for men who are willing that you should be taxed (and do tax you,) for the benefit of the State, without granting you the right which is conferred upon every American citizen, the right of *representation*? Read the above and ponder. It is the very cause which your forefathers fought bled and died for, "The right of representation." Let every voter reflect and consider well before he casts his vote for any other than the one which has been regularly nominated, for if you do you will regret it.

Don't forget that the First Monday in August is the day! Every legal voter is expected to be on hand.

Departed.

Elders James Works, John. O. Angus, Robert Campbell, Isaac C. Haight, Wm. Burton, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse W. Crosby, Claudius V. Spencer, left this town on the 15th inst., in good health and spirits, Elder Moses Clawson left a few days previous. These brethren are destined for England, to help the servants of the Lord there, under the direction of Elder Orson Pratt, one of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and President of the Church in the British Islands. From the short interview that we have had with the above named brethren during their stay here, we have concluded that they are good men, and hope that their labors in England will be duly appreciated by the President and the Saints there. We wish them success.

Legal Voters.

To constitute a legal voter, you must be in the State and county six months previous to the election, to be over twenty-one years of age, American born, or duly naturalized according to law.

Watch.

We have had a day of fasting and prayer, and now it becomes our duty to *watch*. From the spirit of the times, we are impressed that an effort will be made by some to throw our citizens into confusion about election time, and thereby divert their attention from the duty which they owe to God, their country and themselves. Brethren and friends be on your guard, and act like men, and let not the cunning craftiness of the Devil, or of men persuade you from your line of duty. This is an old scheme of the adversary, which if not guarded against may throw you off your watch tower, and cheat you out of your most sacred rights, viz: "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Officers, upon you rests the greatest responsibility and care; and the citizens (not only of this town, but throughout the county, also,) look to you, as watchmen, ready to guard their interests against any encroachment of the enemy. Be one, and we fear no danger, but if you get divided for selfish interest, and your own aggrandisement, you may rest assured you cannot prosper, neither can your mind be clear on any subject, that you may undertake to advocate, and peradventure you may fall a victim to the censure of those who may appear to be your most firm supporters.

We have not been much in the habit of prophesying; but it seems to us, as if we were pressed in the spirit to offer the foregoing in our own name. The Savior said on one occasion to the Jews. "The light of the body is the eye. If thy eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." What we say to one, we say to all, "*Watch*," and by all means avoid making the contents of a demijohn your counsellor, or a grog-shop your sanctuary.

Education.

It is of the utmost importance, that parents should direct their immediate attention to establishing schools in the different Branches of the Church in this county, under the supervision of efficient teachers—unless they destre to bring up their children in ignorance, which has ever been a curse to mankind when permitted. It is an imperative duty devolving upon parents to send their children to school, as soon as they are capable of being taught, so that their young and innocent minds may be instructed in every good, virtuous and upright principle, moral and intellectual, that is calculated to adorn and ennoble the human character; and that they may not prove in riper years to be a burden and disgrace to society.

Sound education, selected from the best authors, has ever been productive of strengthening and elevating the mind above the heterogeneous mass of nonsense often employed by the ignorant, and of throwing a mantle of protection over it, which has often proved a bulwark of defence against the many corroding evils, which infest society; and even, if the pupil does not seem to appreciate the blessing conferred, the parent is liberated by fulfilling the moral obligation which he owes to his posterity and to his God.

In times past our facilities on this western frontier, were not so favorable, but at present we are persuaded that no reasonable excuse can be found for neglecting this important duty. Intelligence, or truth proceedeth from the great I AM, and those professing to be his children, and receiving from the eternal fountain the living water, ought to have as much charity, at least, as to convey the same to their children. *This would be Godlike.*

To Whom it may Concern.

The period has now arrived to sow your turnip seed, to cut hay, &c. Remember the scarcity of the latter this spring. We hope that our friends and brethren will pay particular attention to Elder Hyde's counsel in the 11th No. of the Guardian, respecting this, and other matters in connection equally important.

Every farmer ought to appreciate the products of the soil: "the boon of heaven to him," as a reward for his diligence, perseverance and care, in attending to the minor duties belonging to that sphere; at the same time realizing the import of the maxim, that "Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but it is God that giveth the increase." Consequently the greatest care should be exercised, when the increase is given, that none of it be lost by neglect or indolence, but to secure it in season, and have it laid up in a safe place, with as much care as you would so much gold, and liberally bestow (not grudgingly,) the tenth to the giver, for the benefit of his kingdom on earth.

The Bishop says: that he is ready to receive your offerings and tithings whenever you feel disposed to place them within his reach. Would it not appear like the commencement of the Millennium, to see every man bringing his tithing to the store house, shaked down, pressed together and running over. The Lord hath promised to such, that he will open the windows of heaven, and pour out blessings, even to abundance. The Lord's acts are liberal, and he takes delight to see his Saints follow his example.

Morality on the Increase.

It affords us no little degree of pleasure and satisfaction to learn that our neighbors at Council Bluffs, or Trading Point, have lately resolved to clear their town of scape graces, &c., and that they are about to enforce the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest, a day on which no business is to be transacted unless in cases of emergency. We are glad to see that our neighbors have taken such a decided stand in favor of morality, and hope that that they may be able to maintain their position, not only in this but in every other laudable undertaking, calculated in its nature to exalt virtue, and depricate vice in whatever shape her odious head may present itself.

Here is an example set which would be praiseworthy if some of the merchants in this town would follow.

The following resolution was sent to us by one of the citizens from the above named place, for publication:

The citizens of Council Bluffs have determined to have groceries and business Houses closed on the Sabbath day, unless very urgent business prevents. The owners of groceries to their credit be it said, very cheerfully complied with the wishes of the citizens.

Major J. E. Barrow, Indian agent, will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Remember

That this county is legally organized and been acknowledged so by the State authorities, and also by Congress, and therefore do not let any ambitious men divert you from the exercise of your legal rights at the ballot-box, by telling you that the County is not organized; but go to the polls and cast your vote and it will all be right, if you do not assert your rights there will be none to assert them for you. Let every legal voter cast his vote, and they will be bound to respect your voice through the ballot box.

Horse Thieves.

This county has been infested with a gang of horse thieves, and many horses have been run off, and others threatened. A few days since one of them was arrested calling himself Andrew Jackson Cassner, who says that he is connected with a gang of eleven thieves, who are scattered throughout this county, the Desmoine country, and the upper part of Missouri. Their depredations have, of late, been directed to this and the adjoining counties and many horses have been stolen by them and run off and sold. Cassner was arrested on Keg Creek, by L. T. Coons and Mr. Gammet. When he was arrested he had in his possession two horses belonging to Mr. Findley, of Fremont county, who was notified that the horses were at this place, and also the thief, and he came up after his horses. He thought he could forgive the fellow if he only got his horses. It seems that this thief has been harbored by the old man Findley, and that the thief was intimate with his daughter, and expected to be married shortly. This may account for the old man's lenity towards him. Cassner has implicated some men of standing in this affair; but he is not to be believed in all particulars. He has been engaged in the business of horse stealing several years: his father before him was a notorious horse-thief and also his brother. He also gives the names of some who are known to be horse thieves; the two Kilgores, who have roved these prairies for several years also one Bundy and Martin, have been connected with him. In regard to the men who he implicates, he knows nothing of himself, but it is what others have said. We have seen both the gentlemen alluded to, and there cannot be the least suspicion rest upon them that they are any way concerned with the gang. Mr. Findley, after proving his horses, had them delivered over to him. The thief early on Sunday morning last, made an effectual escape from the constable. There cannot be so much blame attached to the constable as some think, in his escaping. The jail in this county not being fully completed, they had no place to keep him, and he was placed under the charge of the constable. After this affair of a known horse-thief escaping from the hands of justice, we hope that the officers of the county will immediately fit up the jail in good order for the immediate reception of all such scoundrels, and not permit them to run at large as a curse to community. We say fit up the jail. Cassner is a person who stands about five feet four inches in his shoes; has a red face and black hair; about twenty years of age; rather thick set.

We would suggest to any person or persons that have harbored any of this gang of thieves, or fed them, to stop it, if they do not wish themselves to be any way identified with this gang of scoundrels.

Persons who have horses had better keep their fire arms in good order, and if they see a thief taking off their horses to check him by shooting him down. We learn that a party of men are organizing to protect the county against the depredations of this numerous gang.

The constable is expected, when he gets another villain in his possession, that he will have him chained so that there will be no possible danger of his getting loose.

Trading Point Expedition.

We sincerely hope that all those who were engaged in the late expedition to Trading Point, may hereafter observe more strictly the 'Mormon Creed'; viz: 'To mind their own business,' and let others do the same. We believe that the aforesaid expedition was entered into, by those who went, with a view to benefit both places, and see justice administered to the party concerned. However, we think had the parties drank less whiskey, before starting and on the way, they would have been able to accomplish their object much better, and with less noise.

We are not in favor of horse thieves going at large in this county, when known to be such, neither are we in favor of Lynch law being enforced; but that such characters should be treated as the law directs. We must say (with due deference toward the Legislature of Iowa,) that the law in this county is in a very cripplen condition; and we hope that the wise men in the Legislature, will consider our case, and see the necessity of establishing a Circuit Court in this county, for the benefit of its inhabitants, so that thieves, and other desperadoes, may receive that punishment which they so richly deserve. We are daily pestered, on the frontier with vagabonds, who are too lazy to work, and too thievish to want, and too wicked to do any good, except guarding grog shops, and, in the performance of that duty, they slip in, and get drunk and then some person has to take care of them. Look out for such men, and let the scorn and contempt of an injured public make their hell so hot that they cannot stand it.

From the Presidency.

We clip the following extract from a letter written at Great Salt Lake City, April 13, 1850, by the Presidency of the Church, to Elder Orson Hyde. The extract is brief, but it comprehends a great deal, and our brethren and friends would do well to read it and treasure it up:

"We have not much to say, or not much time to add to what we have written. It is a very busy time with us. The weather is fine and the brethren are very busy putting in the wheat, and from present appearances, we shall need double the hands at harvest we now have. We anticipate a visit from you (Elder Hyde,) * * * this summer, and hope you will bring a great many reapers along, for we shall need them. The public works are languishing for help, and we want the Saints at home.

"Push the Saints to Zion, and pursuade all good brethren to come, who have a wheelbarrow, and faith enough to roll it over the mountains, &c.,

Signed, BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

The foregoing clearly shows the duty devolving upon the Saints to gather to the Valley as soon as circumstances will permit to assist in building up Zion, and comply with the advise of those who are placed to take the oversight of the church, and to counsel for the general good and benefit of the Saints and all upright people, that love righteousness and hate iniquity. We presume the wise will understand, and act accordingly.

Look out for Spurious Tickets.

There will probably be many spurious tickets in circulation on the day of the election—none genuine unless "Frontier Guardian Print," can be found at the bottom of them, so keep your eyes open.

Whisky.

We hope no person of respectability will permit himself to visit the doggeries on the day of election, which always breed confusion and misery. Keep away, inasmuch as you regard your character worth anything.

Mad Dogs.

We have reason to believe that it is with dogs as it is with men in one respect: where they are collected in great numbers, they breed disease. Kanesville streets are thronged with dogs; and we were credibly informed that a rabid one passed by the Kane Hotel a few days since. It stands every good citizen in hand to protect himself against those rabid animals. If three out of four were killed off, we should be less liable to hydrophobia, and have an abundant supply of the canine race still left among the citizens. Dogs are not profitable stock to keep. We never knew any one get rich by them; but more generally it happens where families can hardly supply themselves with the necessaries of life, they keep often two or three dogs about them. They are sometimes useful on a farm in a new place, and teamsters can often find use for them, but citizens of a thickly settled town have little use for dogs.

We received by mail from the Valley, a copy of the weather table kept in that place, last winter, by L. Smith, but from the length of it, we postpone publishing it at present to give place to other matter.

Remember that Israel Kister, the Democratic nominee for Treasurer, was present at the time the poll books were stolen. So look out for the public funds.

Death of General Taylor.

We learn, by Gen. Joseph Megquire, of Boonville, Mo., that Gen. Taylor, President of the United States, died at Washington about the 5th inst., of Cholera Morbus. Particulars unknown. We hope that it is not so, but it comes from a most reliable source, and when Gen. Megquire passed the Fort, they were firing minute guns.

Precincts.

The polls will be opened at the following places, on the morning of August 4th, and continue open during the day:

Kanesville, Coonville, Rockeyford, Indian Town, and at Silver Creek. We wish our friends would forward us the result of the election, as soon as practicable, for the Guardian. It is expected that every man will vote in his respective precinct.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th inst., that the Hon. Truman Smith is confined to his house with a dangerous attack of erysipelas in the head and face. It is feared that the attack will prove fatal.

WANTED—Flour, Meal, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Chickens, Meat, Honey, Tallow, Wood, Country produce of all kinds, lumber, and in fact every thing the farmer can raise, wanted constantly at the Guardian office in exchange for the Frontier Guardian, to keep the printers from going hungry. Don't forget the cash to buy clothing, &c.

We hope the patrons of the Guardian will not overlook this call for we are out of most of the above articles.—[Printer.

Market.

We would make a suggestion to our farmers that they have a regular day to bring in produce and other articles for sale. The increase of the inhabitants of this town, and the scarcity of all kinds of produce in the market, makes it necessary that our farmers should commence bringing in their produce, such as butter, eggs, flour, vegetables of all kinds which will meet with ready sales at fair prices. We have a large and commodious Square that could be used for that purpose. We suggest that Saturday be adopted as a regular market day, when farmers should make it a point to bring in their surplus produce.

Council Bluffs, July 3d, 1850.

Editor of the Guardian, Sir: A note written by me to you, June 25th, 1849, was never designed for the public eye. It was written on the spur of the moment, being excited through what I am now satisfied were incorrect statements, made to me by an irresponsible man, at that time comparatively a stranger.

I am satisfied that I had no just reasons for making the statements that I did; and though I differ from you in politics, I consider this apology due to you in a personal matter between us.

Respectfully, &c.
M. H. CLARK.

Mt. Pleasant, July 3d, 1850.

Orson Hyde:

Dear Sir: As Chairman of the Whig State Executive Committee, I have the honor of informing you that the Whig State Convention, after corresponding with each other, and the friends in different parts of the State, have selected James L. Thompson, of Johnson county, as the candidate for Governor, in place of James Harlan, declined. Mr. Thompson is a man of undoubted ability and energy; is a prudent, correct business man; and well known throughout the State as a gentleman of unblemished moral character.

Yours truly,
A. B. PORTER, Chairman
Whig State Com.

The following we clip from the St. Louis Union of the 24 inst., and learn that President Taylor has appointed President B. Young, as agent to take the census of Deseret:

Appointments by the President.—*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Eliza C. Colley, to be receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, Illinois. John W. Ashmead, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. James M. Clark, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island. William Halsted, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

By the President—Charles H. Merritt, as agent to take the census of New York. Brigham Young, as agent to take the census of Deseret. J. N. Johnson, as agent to take the census of California.

Deseret Hotel.

The above named Hotel has just been opened, by William Migate, whose card is placed in one of our columns. The situation of the building is centeral, and in the healthiest part of the town; and another advantage his establishment has over any other here, is, that no grog shop is attached to it.

To Subscribers and Others.

The second six months of the second volume of the Guardian will commence with next No. (14.) Terms $2 a year or $1 for six months. Payable in advance.

Split Ticket.

We shall use our whole influence against any person or persons, who shall have any thing to do with a split ticket. We do not consider them endowed with the spirit of union and harmony, or willing to sustain those who are willing to sustain them. We understand that they are awaiting to hear what we have to say in regard to a split ticket in this number of the Guardian. We say to them, that we are opposed to them, and the ticket, in every shape and form. We go against any split whatever. The men on the regular ticket are all acknowledged to be good men, and fully capable for the offices. We hope no one will go to the polls without voting for the "Union Ticket," entire.

George G. Wright, the nominee for Congress, is the person who defended our rights in the last Iowa Legislature. Remember this when you go to the polls.

Our friend, Dr. S. M. Ballard, of the Iowa Republican, is determined that the Locofocos shall not forget about the stolen Poll Books. He has something on the wrappers of each like the following "Keep your eye on the stolen Poll Books." "Look out for the stolen Poll Books." This is as it should be, to let the world know it.

Hon. John Robbins has our thanks for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Good News.

We refer our readers to an advertisement in this column of Messrs. Parish & Dibble's "Meat Market." *The long looked for, has come at last;* a regular meat market in Kanesville. Meat is good, when used with prudence and thanksgiving; but be moderate in the use of all kinds of fresh meat during this hot weather

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 26, 1850.

Aaron Benson,	$1 00	D. Bartholomew	1 00
Joseph Beardsley,	1 00	Lyman Stoddard	1 00
Levi North	1 00	Joshua C. Hall	1 00
J. W. Webb	50	John Pettingill	1 00
Henry Jackson	1 00	James Nichols	1 00
Jeremiah Bingham	1 00	Samuel Badham	2 00
E. P. Crosby	1 00	William Box	1 00
David Devol	1 00	Charles Lapworth	1 00
Orson G. Beach	1 00	Samuel Henderson	1 00
Geo. W. Taggart	1 00	Prudence North	2 00
Isaac S. Brown	1 00	Geo. W. Brake	2 00
A. H. Argyle, Esq.	3 00	Orin Mansfield	1 00
J. B. Stutsman	1 50	Geo. W. Oman	1 00
Elijah Shaw	50	Gen. J. Megquire	1 00

DIED,

At Pleasant Valley Branch, on Tuesday the 18th ult., Mr. WILLIAM COTTREL, aged 65 years

On the 7th of May last, on board of Steamer Savanne, Missouri river, thirty miles below Kanesville, Iowa, Edward Jared, youngest son of Geo. W. and Julia Ann Armstrong, formerly of Philadelphia, aged three years and six months.

At Council Point, on Monday July 15th, 1850, James Muir, aged 21 years and 4 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

From the St. Louis Republican.

Iowa Contested Election—the Case Referred to the People.

A telegraph despatch announces that Thompson and Miller—the former holding, and the latter contesting his right to a seat in the House of Representatives—have been sent home, to run the race over again. Miller has declared himself a candidate, and is coming home to canvass the District. Thompson may do the same thing, though if he be wise he will not engage in any such forlorn undertaking.

Several days were occupied in an effort to force Mr. Thompson upon the House and the people, but a majority would not permit it. At the present time, when the canvass is to commence in the District, it is important that the views of the Locofocos in the House should be known and understood, by that portion of the citizens of Iowa, who have been abused and denounced for the exercise of their right in this matter. Judge Mason, in a recent letter, made a very movappeal to the Mormons, in the hope of securing their votes at the coming election. He *blarneyed* them a good deal, and asked forgiveness for the slights and insults put upon them by the Locofoco party. But Mr. Letfler—Mr. Thompson's colleague—does not seem to have been so politic. He would cut them off from all rights by denying them citizenship at all, although they have been residents of the State, for several years, and the Constitution and laws make no distinction between them and other individuals.

We copy a sketch of Mr. Letfler's remarks from the Globe:

If the Kanesville vote was excluded as he thought it ought to be, the controversy was at an end at once; suppose, even admitting all the votes claimed by Mr. Miller, there would be a very considerable majority for Mr. Thompson. The first question, then, was as to the admissibility of the Kanesville vote. He intended to look at this case partly as it appeared upon the record, and partly out of the record, because that it so happened that he was acquainted with several facts concerned with the case; and he would take the responsibility of saying—what was known all over his district, that at the time of the August election, in 1848, this Mormon population was not considered as a part of the resident population of Iowa; and up to that time the Mormon's themselves did not consider that they were a part of the resident population of Iowa—they were temporarily stopping there on the route of their emigration to the West, having been compelled to leave Illinois, and not having means to carry them to their destination; they had no intention of becoming permanent residents of the State of Iowa; they were never assessed; they never paid taxes; the civil and criminal law was never extended over them; they were in fact, (he said,) under no law; they had no commerce and no communication with the resident population of the State; they were cut off from communication with them by a desert more than one hundred and fifty miles wide.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, the contestant, (the floor being temporarily yielded to him,) said he wished to correct the statement made by the gentleman from Iowa, that the laws of the State did not extend over these people. One of them had been indicted for a murder that was alleged to have been committed by him—the testimony relating to which was before the committee, but it had not been printed, although he had made a special request to the chairman of the committee that it should be printed.

Mr. Strong observed that he was somewhat surprised at the remark of the gentleman intimating that he had suppressed the publication of testimony, which had been submitted to the committee. He knew of no reason why he should be charged with preventing the printing of this testimony. It had been put into the hands of Mr. McGaughey to be arranged. The members of the committee arranged the testimony for the printer; he had no special supervision over it.

Mr. Miller, of Iowa, desired to ask the chairman of the committee if he had not called on him at the Irving House, and requested that this testimony should be printed, and not only that, but some other testimony to which he referred, and that he stated that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Strong replied that Mr. Miller had not called upon him and made any request about the printing the testimony respecting the trial referred to. He had called upon him, however, and requested that certain testimony should be printed. [What testimony it was the reporter could not understand.] And he had stated to Mr. Miller that that testimony had not been received by the committee, and that it was not at all material.

Mr. Letfler resumed, and continued at considerable length his remarks concerning this class of people — the Mormons — who had voted at Kanesville, giving an account of the character of that people, of their expulsion from Nauvoo, and of their migration through Iowa, on the western border of which State many of them, he said were compelled to remain for a length of time on account of the want of means to carry them forward to Deseret, their place of final destination. That while thus temporarily remaining in Iowa, they were induced, by certain politicians, to cast their vote for the Whig candidate. None of these people, he contended, ever designed remaining in the State of Iowa longer than was necessary to enable them to procure the means to get away. was this a class of population, he would ask, who ought to be permitted to vote? The bare fact of residence within the State for six months, he contended, was not sufficient, unless accompanied by the intention of remaining in the State and becoming a permanent resident therein. He put the case of a man detained against his will and compelled to remain for six months. Would such a man come within the spirit and meaning of the law which prescribed the qualification of voters? He put the case of members of Congress voting at the municipal elections in this city, supposing the requisites as to qualification to be the same as in Iowa, while it was notoriously their intention not to remain here a moment longer than the transaction of their business actually required them to remain. The equity of the case, he contended, was against the admission of that vote, masmuch as they could not be considered a part of the resident population of the State. He contended, moreover, that not only was equity against it, but that the law of the case was against it; and in reference to the law of the case, the first point to which he would call the attention of the House was the one which had been so ably discussed by the gentleman who preceded him in the debate, that these people were compelled to vote in a particular county, though they had never resided in that county, and that they voted there under an organization which the county commissioners had gotten up irregularly and illegally, and therefore the vote was a nullity.

But there was another point connected with the illegality of the vote, which had been touched upon by the chairman of the Committee of Elections, to which he desired also to call the attention of the House. The vote was illegal, because this board of commissioners of Monroe county failed to organize a poll under the township system, and attempted to organize one under the precinct system, which had been abolished by her. There never had been more than two systems, the precinct and the township system. The first was abolished in 1847, and the township system was substituted for it more than eighteen months prior to the election of August, 1848.

Mr. Fowler (the floor being temporarily yielded to him) said, he desired to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa, where he found the evidence, upon which to base his objections to the allowance of the Kanesville vote! He found in the report of the committee this expression: "The committee dismiss the consideration of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth objections urged by the sitting member, against the allowance of the Kanesville vote, with the single remark, that they are not sustained by the evidence which has been presented." He would be glad if the gentleman would inform him where all this evidence, regarding the Mormons and the vote they gave in Iowa at the August election of 1848, was to be found!

Mr. Letfler replied, that the evidence was to be found in the history of the country.

Mr. Fowler. Will the gentleman have the goodness to point out to me some written evidence!

Mr. Letfler. I will refer the gentleman to the files of the "Gazette" and the "Hawkeye" newspapers published in the State of Iowa, for the years 1846–7–8.

Mr. L. then pursued still further his argument regarding the illegality of the Kanesville vote, and contended that in every point of view it ought to be rejected. He adverted to the circumstances under which these people had been brought to give their votes, assigning a special agency in the matter to Mr. Fitz Henry Warren, the present Second Assistant Postmaster General. In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. read a copy of a letter addressed to the Mormons by Orson Hyde, one of their leaders, directing them to vote as they should be instructed by Mr. Fitz Henry Warren. A piece of slander that was very current (he said) in that part of the country, was, that the possession of a certain printing press by Mr. Hyde, was the result of his good offices in procuring the Mormon vote to be cast in a particular way. A celebrated English statesmen once remarked, that if he were asked whether there was any corruption prevailing at the elections in England, he would laugh in the face of the questioner, and reply, certainly not. If any man (said Mr. L.) were to ask me if there was any fraud perpetrated in connection with that vote, I would most undoubtedly laugh in his face, and rep'y, certainly not.

The allotted hour here expired, and Mr. Evans, of Maryland, obtained the floor.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, considered nearly all that had been said by Mr. Letfler extraneous, not being based upon the evidence, but upon his own knowledge, the statements of the Burlington "Hawkeye" and "Gazette," and other such authority. The gentlemen had seen fit to travel out of his way to make a violent attack upon the Mormons, and had declared that they had temporarily stopped in Iowa, while upon their way to California. He (Mr. E) referred to the testimony showing that that people had opened farms, built houses, mills, &c., and had plainly manifested by their actions the *animus manendi* — thus entitling them to vote. He remarked at some length upon the bitterness of feeling exhibited by Mr. Letfler against the Mormons, and intimated that it arose from the fact that their votes were at that election cast for the candidate of the Whig party, whereas when, in Missouri, where they voted with the Democrats, they had been courted by the gentleman's party. He read a letter of Judge Mason, of Iowa, and referred to other evidences to sustain his explanation of the reasons for the course of that gentleman, and for the course, conformable thereto, of a portion of the Democratic party in that State.

He proceeded to consider the question of the admissibility of the voters of Kanesville, and took the ground that the evidence was full, entire, conclusive, that they were legal voters in Kanesville, and that they were entitled to vote in Monroe county. He said the report of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Strong) based the argument for the rejection of the Kanesville votes, on the ground that Kanesville was not due west from Monroe county, and therefore not entitled to be counted. He referred to the evidence to show that it was the common understanding of that entire county, both Whigs and Democrats, both residents at Kanesville and in Monroe county — that Kanesville was attached to Monroe county; that both Democrats and Whigs did vote there as the lawful place; and he argued that, such being the case, their votes were legally entitled to be received and canvassed in Monroe county, even if subsequent developements proved that Kanesville was not due west of Monroe. But he contended that there was no evidence that Kanesville was north or west of Monroe—the only evidence relied upon being a survey which the sitting member had caused to be run, and which, having given no notice to the contestant, he (Mr. E.) said could not be received as evidence. He intimated, moreover, that the line was loosely and unscientifically run, and discarded it as in all respects unworthy to be received as evidence. He referred also to the conceded point, that the people of Appanoose county had taken jurisdiction and indicted Gheen for a murder committed at Traders' Point, (which was but eight miles south of Kanesville,) from which judicial determination it necessarily resulted that Kanesville belonged to Monroe county. He contended that one hundred miles of wilderness intervening between Monroe county and Kanesville, the Legislature of Iowa could not have intended, nor could it be reasonable, to construe the law with the same strictness with which it would be applied in an old settled country where metes and bounds are fully established, especially when by such technicality they would exclude a large number of citizens from the privilege of the elective franchise.

He maintained the validity of the law which divided Polk county from Boone county, on the ground that it was not a separation of a county; and held, as a consequence, that the votes of Boone township, Boone county, should be disallowed in the canvass of Polk county.

Excluding the votes, then, of Boone township, Boone county, from the official canvass, and adding thereto those of Kanesville, White Oak, Chariton and Wells, the result he arrived at exhibited a majority for the contestant of 59 votes.

He alluded to the attack made yesterday by Mr. McDonald upon Truman Smith and Fitz Henry Warren, for their alledged interference in this election, and read from the testimony conclusively showing, he contended, there had been no such interference on their part, but, on the other side, that the Democrats had made free use of money to affect the election, and that it had been dispensed by the sitting member. He also commented with some severity upon the evidence, tracing the course of the poll-book of Kanesville in its rejection by the clerk of Monroe county, its travels in the carpet bag of Hall, the attorney of the sitting member, and its remaining in the hands of the sitting member, who, while it was in his possession, was putting in the technical objection to receiving the certified copy.

Contested Election.

We received the following by Telegraph Monday evening.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1850.

Congress has sent Thompson and myself back to run the election over.

I will speak in Keokuk this day two weeks. D. F. MILLER.

By the above, it will be seen that the Locofoco House Representatives have in a sneaking and cowardly spirit, attempted to carry out the bold rascality, which was commenced in this District by the stealing of the Poll Books of the Kanesville precinct.

It is clear that either Miller or Thompson was elected by the voters of this District in August 1848. There can be no possibility of mistake as to this proposition. And it is equally certain that the fact was undeniable and well known to the House of Representatives. Had Thompson been the individual elected, he would have had a decision in his favor. But Miller was the man, and so the election is referred back to the people.

To subserve party purposes, the House has permitted Thompson to occupy a seat for seven months, against every principle of justice, and as they *now* admit, without a particle of right to it. And yet, when they see clearly that the *right* is with Miller, instead of giving him the seat, of which he has been deprvied by theft and fraud, they STULTIFY themselves, and attempt to befool the people by declaring that *nobody* was elected to Congress from this district.

Surely the people are not so blind as to be deceived in this manner, nor so perverted by party prejudice as to aid in carrying out this iniquitous scheme of reckless politicians.

The people has no security for their dearest liberties and rights, save that which rests in the inviolability of the Ballot Box. If they countenance and encourage scoundrels in the profanation of this sacred palladium of republican institutions, their rights. It becomes voters, jealous of their rights and watchful of their liberties, to rebuke the *Poll Book thieves*, and their aiders and abettors in Congress by a triumphant majority.

Let the rallying cry go forth—Hurrah for Miller. Down with the Poll Book thieves!

Open the Canvass Saturday week with a rousing gathering of the people at this place, and keep the Ball rolling on till it shall have crushed in its course, all who would thwart the will of the people, by robbing them of their votes.—[Whig and Register.

It is rumored, that the locofoco candidate for State Treasurer, Mr. Israel Kister, is the veritable thief, who stole the Kanesville Poll Books. If this rumor should prove to be well founded, let the people look out for their funds. He was nominated by a majority of one vote over Mr. Hughes of this City, a gentleman well qualified to fill the office, to which this man Kister is aspiring.

This is the Man.

Kister, of Davis county, the Locofoco nominee for State Treasurer, is the same Skeezicks, who it is generally believed stole the Kanesville Poll Books, and gave them to J. C. Hall. It will be seen by Mr. Hall's testimony published by order of Congress, that he admits that the missing Poll Books were found in his possession. We have been looking ever since, to see Kister rewarded for this base act; and none need be surprised, or ask why *such* a man was chosen to fill so responsible an office!—Those who do the dirty work for Dodge & Co., have to be rewarded with officers, if the character of the State, and interests of the people have to be sacrificed to accomplish it.

Barber the Clerk of Monroe county, who Dodge attempted to bolster up by calling on a Locofoco meeting to give him nine cheers, has been repudiated by all parties, and suffered to go into the solitude of private life, "unwept and unsung." And, can it be possible that the people of Iowa will cast their vote for his equally guilty accomplice. The nominees for Congress, and all the nominees for State offices are of the Old Hunker or Dodge faction, and were placed in nomination by order of Dodge for their fealty to him; and the people of Pottawatamie County may thank him and his tools, for their past wrongs and present situation. — [Des Moine Courier.

There was a rumor at Washington on the 27th that Maj. Hobbie, Mr. Syner, of Pa., and twenty-three others, in the Post Office Department, were to be removed this week.

BOSTON, July 1.

To-day there seems to be some doubt that Professor Webster is about to make a clear breast of it relative to the murder of Dr. Parkman.

TORONTO, June 29.

An address to the Queen, expressing satisfaction with England and a desire to continue present relations was adopted in the assembly by a vote of 49 to 11.

There are two thousand one hundred and fifty persons engaged in the printing business in New York.

June 25th.

The dates from San Francisco are to the 15th of May. The reports from the mining districts north and south continue to be favorable; the general state of health at these places is also good.

The fire alluded to occurred the 4th of May; the alarm proceeded from the U. S. House, on Portsmouth Square, and by the time the people were enabled to leave their beds, the flames spread to the adjoining buildings on either side, destroying El Dorado and Delmonico's, and soon every house, except two, on the block between Clay, Washington, Kearney and Montgomery streets, was destroyed. The fire extended also along Kearny street, and that portion of Washington street, opposite the square, and in order to stay its progress, every house from Washington to Jackson streets was torn down. A block between and towards the bay fared but little better, and out of the three blocks in the centre of the city, but seven buildings are standing.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing 16 lbs, was found near the Mariposa and sold for $16,000. Several recent and important discoveries have been made on the Mocclume; out of one hole there was taken in two days, $4,000 worth of the precious metal; some lumps have likewise been found—nearly every man is making an ounce a day. The miners generally have done well, and more gold may be expected in the coming six months than has altogether been received since the commencement of mining. Chagres and Panama were healthy.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, June 15, 1850.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN: — Dear Sir: In the trial of Brodie, spoken of by the correspondent of the Peoples Organ, St. Louis, Mo., there was not a Mormon engaged. The emigrants, and some of them from Linn County, were the principle actors; he was tried, condemned, and had he not paid the young man he assaulted, twenty-five dollars, he would have received twenty-five lashes. All such persons, or their friends and abetors must keep entirely clear of this County, or they will receive *similar treatment—dislike it who may.*

Yours Respectfully.
WHEELING & CLARK.

CHOLERA.—We learn that cholera from the latest papers in St. Louis was on the increase. It also has appeared at Nashville, Tenn.

We return our thanks to Col. Thos. L. Kane, for a copy of his interesting discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the history of the Mormons. We shall publish it in our next.

AN ARTFUL FORGERY.— A most artful forgery was perpetrated yesterday upon the Bank of the State of Missouri. The facts, as reported to us, are these: A few days ago an individual called upon Mr. Edward P. Tesson, Broker, on Main street, about the time of closing and assigning some sufficient reason, purchased Mr. T.'s check on the Bank for two hundred dollars. By this check, it is supposed, he acquired the means of counterfeiting or imitating Mr. Tesson's signature. On Tuesday evening just as Mr. Tesson was closing his banking house, he called and again purchased a check for $210 for which he paid bills of the Bank. This check was numbered 279, and it is supposed the object in calling so late was, to get the last number of the checks of the house. Yesterday morning this check for $210, and another, No. 280, for *twenty-two hundred dollars*, were presented *by a negro* at the counter of the Bank, and paid. The latter was a forgery, and in the course of the day it was discovered that Mr. Tesson had drawn no such check.

The rogue, whoever he may be, has certainly managed the matter very adroitly, and by the interposition of the negro, whose testimony would be of no avail against him, has succeeded in swindling the Bank out of $2,200, with a fair chance of escaping conviction.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigth of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

OWNER WANTED.

The steamer Lightfoot on her last trip to this point, left on Kanesville Landing, Council point, 9th ult. 1 black leather trunk, nadressed "James Hinchill, or Winchill, Council Bluffs. The owner can have the trunk by calling upon the subscriber —proving property—paying charges and this advertisement. IRA OVIATT.

Kanesville Landing, Council Point, July 1st, 1850. } 2t

Council Bluffs Drug Store.

WE have received a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines and a small lot Books and Stationary per steamer Sal uda which we will sell at a small advance from St. Louis prices. "Small profits and Ready Sales is our motto." Two of our firm being Practicing Physicians the public may depend upon getting none but genuine articles at our store. Drs SMITH & CLARK will attend to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

SMITH, CLARK & CO.

[Iowa Republican, Iowa Star, DuBuque; Telegraph, Banner & Gazette, Davenport; Western Democrat & Journal, Andrew; Jeffersonian, Galena, will please copy, and send bill to Dr. Clark.]

Council Bluffs, June 30, 1850.—tf j10

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer,

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'lg'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Hollowware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high.; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd priats;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHNABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized, or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid

Oct 17 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Hail to the Land, &c., 4th July, 1850.

Hail to the land, where our fathers are laid,
To our own native soil;
Where in childhood we have strayed,
And in manhood's riper years, we have toiled.

Hail to the land where freedom first reigned:
And whence anarchy fled;
Where oppression and priestcraft were slayed,
And tyrany wept for her dead.

Hail to the land where righteousness reigns,
And truth spreads her wings;
Where Saints shall inherit the blessings in full,
That Faith, Hope and Charity brings.

EVER MONT.

Slander.

'Tis wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.

And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.

Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to bemoan,
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.

And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on him frown;
Tho' humbled in the dust he lay,
The text is "keep him down."

They'll preach up penance with a sigh,
To cure, or nothing can—
Sufferings are good, I'll not deny,
But not when sent by man.

Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But O! let failings fill the pot,
And slander sucks the draining.

Unto the dregs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bear the charming swill about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.

'Neath friendship's mask she often lurks,
And smiling, fawns around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.

Detested pest of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes would destroy,
What's more than all our treasures.

The True Man.

I love the man that dare to lift
His voice for the struggling poor:
The man that will open his heart, nor close
Against the beggar his door.

Oh! give me the hand that firmly stands,
Where the storm begins to lower!
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped
In misfortune's darkest hour.

MISCELLANY.

Adam Crotch, Or, a Married Philosopher's Crotchets.

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him. Why? Is there anything incompatible in philosophy with philogyny; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman? "The wisest man the world ever saw," appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates, as well as Solomon, was a husband. When Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was not good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all the other Smiths — Amelia's kinsfolk excepted — and Joneses, and Browns, and Tompkinses, comprising the world he moved in, should, simply because Adam was reputed a philosopher, make merry at the expense of his father's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which placed the *summum bonum* in the main chance. He married purely for those reasons that, according to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Common-Prayer-Book:" which include, we believe, no reference to the Three Per Cents.

As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it behooves us to explain what were his pretensions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, metaphysical knowledge, and practically in a systematic course of life, based mainly on the principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who, like many other philosophers, was rather fond of smoking, though in the abstract he preferred Havana cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his taste to his finances, to content himself with a clay pipe. It was further a maxim with Adam Crotch, in economising, to sacrifice the lesser enjoyment to the greater, and always to deny himself what he could best spare.

Now there are two words to every bargain; and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between a real and a factitious gratification, and asked whether, content with true happiness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with an enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce these words with. Their marriage took place, but not altogether quietly. There are two matters connected with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the onset. All other preliminaries having been settled, "Adam, dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding cake, and whom shall we send cards to?"

"A wedding cake!" exclaimed Crotch, astonished. "Cards! my dear girl, what do you want with either?"

"Oh! we must have them, of course, love," she replied.

"Why of course?" asked the philosopher. "You are not fond of sweets, neither am I, and the very few friends we are going to visit we can write to."

"But they will expect," urged the young lady, our cards and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam."

"Yes, my dear," said Crotch, "of course we should; but what benefit will anybody derive from our sending them a mouthful of plum-cake? What is it to eat? There would be something in a large lump; but that is out of the question. As to cards, they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle, as conventional humbug, dictated by the mere caprice of society."

"Still," pleaded Amelia, "we had better do what is usual."

"Granted," he returned, "when there is no particular reason to the contrary, I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what! No pleasure to ourselves or anybody else."

"But surely we can afford it, dear."

"Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity."

"But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect."

"Then let them be offended my girl!" exclaimed Adam Crotch; why should we regard unreasonable people?"

"Oh, you know, Adam, "she answered, "it isn't everybody that's like you; and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it?"

"Humph!" ejaculated the philosopher, musing, as if this last consideration had some weight with him. "there's something in that. Well — come — we'll e'en follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of this silly silver twist about our cards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle, not only imbecile, but, to be disgustingly vulgar."

"Do you think so!" was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake arose from motives strictly of policy. Bride-cake and cards, however, though by no means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decent lodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in one of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they were soon provided; and now arose the question of furnishing it, whereon the philosopher discoursed as follows:—

"The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are, comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in an inconvenient chair; but so long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same principle to beds, tables, and fire-irons."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Crotch.

"Not but that," continued Adam, "there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrassment, well and good; but the annoyance at being hampered in circumstances is much more than equivalent to that gratification."

"There is no doubt about that, dear," said she.

"Well, now you see love," he pursued, "we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-d'ye-call-it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil cloths on the tables and paint their legs, which will make them look quite well enough; and a floor-cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet."

"My dear, what are you talking about?" demanded his wife in amazement.

"Why that instead of mahogany and rosewood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal chairs and tables, and green baize."

"I never heard of such a thing!" exclaimed the lady.

"Don't you see that by so doing we shall have the money to eat and drink, love, and to be enabled to save some over in case of a rainy day?"

Oh! you're joking, Adam," she answered.

"Joking?" he repeated. "Not at all."

"Deal chairs and tables, and green baize carpet?" she exclaimed. "Horrible!"

"What is the matter? You admitted my proposition with regard to the furniture in the abstract," said the philosopher.

"Oh, nonsense," she retorted. "Bother the abstracts."

"Amelia! My dear!" exclaimed the astonished husband.

"I have no patience with you!" she cried.

Adam first started, then whistled, and then sat himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him with upbraidings.

The philosopher was fain to make his peace by conceding the point as to the upholstery, and the house, amid his suppressed groans, was furnished in fashionable style.

Among other domestic exigencies that soon arose was that of a set of dinner-plates. Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them than, seizing one, she dashed it indignantly on the ground. It was unbroken.

"See," observed the philosopher, with mild equanimity, "the advantage of pewter over china!"

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Amelia.

"It is not nonsense," returned Adam. "What is there in a plate? Nothing—but food upon it—that is of any consequence. What objection is there in dining off pewter!"

"I can't bear it," she replied.

"But why?"

"Because I can't."

"Now don't you see," reasoned Adam, "how absurdly you talk. You can't bear it because you can't. Does it hurt your eyes or make your head ache? Does it pain you in any way?"

"I don't like it—and that's enough."

"No, my good girl, urged Crotch, it is not enough. When we say that we can't bear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable sensation. What intolerable sensation does a pewter plate produce in you?"

Such were the scenes that were enacted almost daily between Adam Crotch and his helpmate. He wanted her to wear stuff dresses; she would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject of cotton pocket handkerchiefs.

"What earthly reason," he demanded, "could there exist for having any other!"

She answered, "Every reason," but gave none.

Reasons, however, she did give, occasionally for her wishes. She wanted a white bonnet. Why! Because Mrs. Wilson had one. She desired to have venetian blinds for the parlor window. Wherefore! Such an embellishment had been added to Mrs. Blake's.

In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philosophy encountered trials. Disquiet and doctor's bills he was prepared for; but he was not prepared for the requisition of monthly nurses. He had not counted on supernumerary napkins, bibs, caps, pinafores, ribbons, feathers, frocks and trousers. Occasional disturbances at his studies he expected, but he never thought he should be called from his books to rock a cradle. An expedient which he adopted to lighten this especial burthen should be recorded. It consisted in the adaptation of a smoke-jack to produce the required motion; but this arrangement was continually interfered with by the cook.

His calculations thus confounded, the system thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do! He had no alternative but to cut down his own expenses to the lowest possible mark. He relinquished the solace of his pipe—he drank his tea without milk or sugar—he lived on the smallest amount of food that would sustain nature!

Our latest account of Adam Crotch represents him as meditating some scheme for the enlargement of his means. He intends to devote those faculties heretofore employed on speculation to business. Would that he could discover that stone, whose acquisition has so long been the philosopher's object! In the mean time, let philosophers in general, and those of the Crotch school in particular, about to marry, study attentively that chapter in the book of human nature whose special subject is woman.—[Douglass Jerrold's Magazine.

Love Letter.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, for the benefit of any of our readers who may happen to be placed in a situation with that of the unfortunate swain herein mentioned:

DEAR SWEET:—Oh, my love of love, clarified honey and oil of citron, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations! you have been absent from me three whole days. The sun is dark at midday—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy step is the music of the sphere! and the wind of thy gown when you pass by, is a zepher from the garden of paradise in the spring time of early flowers! I kissed you when we last met, and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose, and that organ was transmuted into loaf sugar. Oh, spice of spices—garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair—send me anything that your blessed fingers hath touched, and I will go raving mad with extacy! One look from thy bright eyes would transmute me incontinently into the third heaven! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth! My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire. The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals as it passes through them. Oh, come, most delightful of delights, and with your seraphic breath, breathe upon me! When you do come, be sure and bring that two shillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The whale ship Coral, Capt. Seabury, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at New Bedford on the 12th inst., with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of sperm oil, which, at the present prices, is valued at about $113,000. The Coral has been absent from port about three years and a half. This is said to be the most valuable cargo of sperm oil ever entered in one vessel at any port in the world.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP.—A very singular piece of incendiarism occurred in the town of Greenwich, Mass., last week. A meeting house was blown up by a mine of powder underneath: the whole interior of the building being destroyed. The hearse house was burnt, also, with the hearse within it. These outrages are supposed to have been perpetrated in revenge for temperance movements by the church, or persons connected with it.

PHONOGRAPHY.—A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus:—&ru Jaxn.

"A correspondent" of the Boston Post, wishes to know whether the body that Mr. Gliddon unrolled, was not that of *Spurius Mummius*, a distinguished Roman, who flourished in the time of Cicero!

The Emperor of China died on the 25th of February. He is succeeded by his fourth son, the eldest survivor, a youth nineteen years old, who will reign under the title of Szching. It is said that this change will be of advantage to English interests, by bringing KETING into a more influential position. The Overland Register remarks, in anticipation, that the legalization of the sale of opium both as a source of revenue in helping the new government through its formidable financial difficulties, and towards settling a long vexed and dangerous question, will probably be one of the first measures submitted to the new sovereign.

Another incident mentioned, is the capture of three piratical vessels by Her Majesty's steamer Reynard on the 23d inst. It occurred at the entrance of the bay, and within sight of the western point of the city of Victoria. Three junks and fourteen prisoners were brought in.

Two trading steamers, one English the other American, have been prohibited from carrying cargo into Canton river. This is looked upon by the representives of both powers as a breach of treaty on the part of the Chinese authorities, and pending the settlement of the question the two steamers are lying on demurrage.—[N. Y. Courier.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

Post Office Department,

CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1854, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year;

Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6. A. M.;

Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, seperate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the forts named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No,——from——to——as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $——."

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that [here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,"] written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,

June 26th, 4t. Postmaster General.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

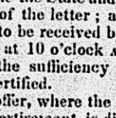
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,

Needham & Ferguson,

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE.

OR



Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them. CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Aritnmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, mediumi and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT

Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the atrention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs	Imp. & G. Tea;	7 bbls	molasses, S. H.
3 half chests	do do;	10 bxs	herring;
36 sks	green Rio coffee;	600 lbs	codfish;
10 bbls	crushed sugar;	24 kegs	powder, 6¼ lbs each.
6 hhds.	brown, do;	50 cans	do 1 do;
40 sks.	G. A. Salt;	30 kegs	tar;
15 bxs	W R cheese;	4 doz	tar buckets,
8 bbls	pilot bread;	10 coils	Manilla rope;
8 bbls	butter crackers,	15 bxs	boots and shoes;
5 bbls	vinegar;	12	cook stoves;
40 bbls	rectified whiskey;	4 doz	camp kettles;
10 hf bbls	do. do;	600 gals.	stoneware.
2 bbls	mackerel,		

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, DyeStuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,** ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "**Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar.**"

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Statiionery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which Hewill sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warheouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound;) 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 14.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. CARTSDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

A few years ago, ascending the Upper Mississippi in the Autumn, when its waters were low, I was compelled to travel by land past the region of the Rapids. My road lay through the Half-Breed Tract, a fine section of Iowa, which the unsettled state of its landtitles had appropriated as a sanctuary for comers, horse thieves, and other outlaws. I had left my steamer at Keokuk, at the foot of the Lower Fall, to hire a carriage, and to contend for some fragments of a dirty meal with the swarming flies, the only scavengers of the locality. From this place to where the deep water of the river returns, my eye wearied to see everywhere sordid, vagabond and idle settlers; and a country marred, without being improved, by their careless hands.

I was descending the last hillside upon my journey, when a landscape in delightful contrast broke upon my view. Half encircled by a bend of the river, a beautiful city lay glittering in the fresh morning sun; its bright new dwellings, set in cool green gardens, ranging up around a stately dome-shaped hill, which was crowned by a noble marble edifice, whose high tapering spire was radiant with white and gold. The city appeared to cover several miles; and beyond it, in the back ground, there rolled off a fair country, chequered by the careful lines of fruitful husbandry. The unmistakeable marks of industry, enterprise and educated wealth, everywhere, made the scene one of singular and most striking beauty.

It was a natural impulse to visit this inviting region. I procured a skiff, and rowing across the river, landed at the chief wharf of the city. No one met me there. I looked, and saw no one. I could hear no one move; though the quiet everywhere was such that I heard the flies buzz, and the water-ripples break against the shallow of the beach. I walked through the solitary streets. The town lay as in a dream, under some deadening spell of loneliness, from which I almost feared to wake it. For plainly it had not slept long. There was no grass growing up in the paved ways. Rains had not entirely washed away the prints of dusty footsteps.

Yet I went about unchecked. I went into empty workshops, ropewalks and smithies. The spinner's wheel was idle; the carpenter had gone from his work-bench and shavings, his unfinished sash and casing. Fresh bark was in the tanner's vat, and the fresh-chopped lightwood stood piled against the baker's oven. The blacksmith's shop was cold; but his coal heap and ladling pool and crooked waterhorn were all there, as if he had just gone off for a holiday. No work people anywhere looked to know my errand. If I went into the gardens, clinking the wicket-latch loudly after me, to pull the marygolds, heart's-ease and lady-slippers, and draw a drink with the water sodden well-bucket and its noisy chain; or, knocking off with my stick the tall heavy-headed dahlias and sunflowers, hunted over the beds for cucumbers and love-apples,—no one called out to me from any opened window, or dog sprang forward to bark an alarm. I could have supposed the people hidden in the houses, but the doors were unfastened; and when at last I timidly entered them, I found dead ashes white upon the hearths, and had to tread a tiptoe, as if walking down the aisle of a country church, to avoid rousing irreverent echoes from the naked floors.

On the outskirts of the town was the city grave yard. But there was no record of Plague there, nor did it in anywise differ much from other Protestant American cemeteries. Some of the mounds were not long sodded; some of the stones were newly set, their dates recent, and their black inscriptions glossy in the mason's hardly dried lettering ink. Beyond the graveyard, out in the fields, I saw, in one spot hard-by where the fruited boughs of a young orchard had been roughly torn down, the still smouldering embers of a barbecue fire, that had been constructed of rails from the fencing round it. It was the latest sign of life there. Fields upon fields of heavy-headed yellow grain lay rotting ungathered upon the ground. No one was at hand to take in their rich harvest. As far as the eye could reach, they stretched away—they, sleeping too in the hazy air of Autumn.

Only two portions of the city seemed to suggest the import of this mysterious solitude. On the southern suburb, the houses looking out upon the country showed, by their splintered woodwork and walls battered to the foundation, that they had lately been the mark of a destructive cannonade. And in and around the splendid Temple, which had been the chief object of my admiration, armed men were barracked, surrounded by their stacks of musketry and pieces of heavy ordnance. These challenged me to render an account of myself, and why I had had the temerity to cross the water without a written permit from a leader of their band.

Though these men were generally more or less under the influence of ardent spirits; after I had explained myself as a passing stranger, they seemed anxious to gain my good opinion. They told me the story of the Dead City: that it had been a notable manufacturing and commercial mart, sheltering over 20,000 persons; that they had waged war with its inhabitants for several years, and had been finally successful only a few days before my visit, in an action fought in front of the ruined suburb; after which, they had driven them forth at the point of the sword. The defence, they said, had been obstinate, but gave way on the third day's bombardment. They boasted greatly of their prowess, especially in this Battle, as they called it; but I discovered they were not of one mind as to certain of the exploits that had distinguished it; one of which, as I remember, was, that they had slain a father and his son, a boy of fifteen, not long residents of the fated city, whom they admitted to have borne a character without reproach.

They also conducted me inside the massive sculptured walls of the curious Temple, in which they said the banished inhabitants were accustomed to celebrate the mystic rites of an unhallowed worship. They particularly pointed out to me certain features of the building, which, having been the peculiar objects of a former superstitious regard, they had as matter of duty sedulously defiled and defaced. The reputed sites of certain shrines they had thus particularly noticed, and various sheltered chambers, in one of which was a deep well, constructed they believed with a dreadful design. Beside these, they led me to see a large and deep chiselled marble vase or basin, supported upon twelve oxen, also of marble, and of the size of life, of which they told some romantic stories. They said, the deluded persons, most of whom were immigrants from a great distance, believed their Deity countenanced their reception here of a baptism of regeneration, as proxies for whomsoever they held in warm affection in the countries from which they had come: That here parents "went into the water" for their lost children, children for their parents, widows for their spouses, and young persons for their lovers: That thus the Great Vase came to be for them associated with all dear and distant memories, and was therefore the object, of all others in the building, to which they attached the greatest degree of idolatrous affection. On this account the victors had so diligently desecrated it, as to render the apartment in which it was contained too noisome to abide in.

They permitted me also to ascend into the steeple, to see where it had been lightning-struck on the Sabbath before, and to look out, East and South, on wasted farms like those I had seen near the City, extending till they were lost in the distance. Here, in the face of the pure day, close to the scar of the Divine wrath left by the thunderbolt, were fragments of food, cruises of liquor and broken drinking vessels, with a bass drum and a steam-boat signal bell, of which I afterwards learned with pain.

It was after nightfall, when I was ready to cross the river on my return. The wind had freshened since the sunset; and the water beating roughly into my little boat, I headed higher up the stream than the point I had left in the morning, and landed where a faint glimmering light invited me to steer.

Here, among the dock and rushes, sheltered only by the darkness, without roof between them and the sky, I came upon a crowd of several hundred human creatures, whom my movements roused from uneasy slumber upon the ground.

Passing these on my way to the light, I found it came from a tallow candle in a paper funnel-shade, such as is used by street venders of apples and pea-nuts, and which flaring and glittering away in the bleak air off the water, shone flickeringly on the emaciated features of a man in the last stage of a bilious remittent fever. They had done their best for him. Over his head was something like a tent, made of a sheet or two, and he rested on a bed partially ripped open old straw mattress, with a hair sofa cushion under his head for a pillow. His gaping jaw and glazing eye told how short a time he would monopolize these luxuries; though a seemingly bewildered and excited person, who might have been his wife, seemed to find hope in occasionally forcing him to swallow awkwardly measured sips of the tepid river water from a burned and battered bitter smelling tin coffee-pot. Those who knew better had furnished the apothecary he needed—a toothless old bald-head, whose manner had the repulsive dullness of a familiar with death scenes. He, so long as I remained, mumbled in his patient's ear a monotonous and melancholy prayer, between the pauses of which I heard the hiccup and sobbing of two little girls, who were sitting up on a piece of drift wood outside.

Dreadful, indeed, was the suffering of these forsaken beings. Cowed and cramped by cold and sunburn, alternating as each weary day and night dragged on, they were, almost all of them, the crippled victims of disease. They were there because they had no homes, nor hospital nor poor-house nor friends to offer them any. They could not satisfy the feeble cravings of their sick: they had not bread to quiet the fractious hunger cries of their children. Mothers and babes, daughters and grandparents, all of them alike, were bivouacked in tatters, wanting even covering to comfort those whom the sick shiver of fever was searching to the marrow.

These were Mormons, famishing, in Lee county, Iowa, in the fourth week of the month of September, in the year of our Lord 1846. The city,—it was Nauvoo, Illinois. The Mormons were the owners of that city, and the smiling country round. And those who had stopped their ploughs, who had silenced their hammers, their axes, their shuttles and their workshop wheels; those who had put out their fires, who had eaten their food, spoiled their orchards, and trampled under foot their thousands of acres of unharvested bread; these,—were the keepers of their dwellings, the carousers in their Temple,—whose drunken riot insulted the ears of their dying.

I think it was as I turned from the wretched nightwatch of which I have spoken, that I first listened to the sounds of revel of a party of the guard within the city. Above the distant hum of the voices of many, occasionally arose distinct the loud oath-tainted exclamation, and the falsely intonated scrap of vulgar song;—but lest this requiem should go unheeded, every now and then, when their boisterous orgies strove to attain a sort of extatic climax, a cruel spirit of insulting frolic carried some of them up into the high belfry of the Temple steeple, and there, with the wicked childishness of inebriates, they whooped, and shrieked, and beat the drum that I had seen, and rang in charivaric unison their loud-tongued steam-boat bell.

They were, all told, not more than six hundred and forty persons who were thus lying on the river flats. But the Mormons in Nauvoo and its dependencies had been numbered the year before at over twenty thousand. Where were they? They had last been seen, carrying in mournful trains their sick and wounded, halt and blind, to disappear beyond the western horizon, pursuing the phantom of another home. Hardly anything else was known of them: and people asked with curiosity, What had been their fate—what their fortunes?

I purpose making these questions the subject of my Lecture. Since the expulsion of the Mormons, to the present date, I have been intimately conversant with the details of their history. But I shall invite your attention most particularly to an account of what happened to them during their first year in the Wilderness; because at this time more than any other, being lost to public view, they were the subjects of fable and misconception. Happily, it was during this period I myself moved with them; and earned, at dear price, as some among you are aware, my right to speak with authority of them and their character, their trials, achievments and intentions.

The party encountered by me at the river shore were the last of the Mormons that left the city. They had all of them engaged the year before, that they would vacate their homes, and seek some other place of refuge. It had been the condition of a truce between them and their assailants; and as an earnest of their good faith, the chief elders and some others of obnoxious standing, with their families, were to set out for the West in the Spring of 1846. It had been stipulated in return, that the rest of the Mormons might remain behind in the peaceful enjoyment of their Illinois abode, until their leaders, with their exploring party, could with all diligence select for them a new place of settlement beyond the Rocky Mountains, in California, or elsewhere, and until they had opportunity to dispose to the best advantage of the property which they were then to leave.

Some renewed symptoms of hostile feeling had, however, determined the pioneer party to begin their work before the Spring. It was, of course, anticipated that this would be a perilous service; but it was regarded as a matter of self-denying duty. The ardor and emulation of many, particularly the devout and the young, were stimulated by the difficulties it involved; and the ranks of the party were therefore filled up with volunteers from among the most effective and responsible members of the sect. They began their march in midwinter; and by the beginning of February, nearly all of them were on the road, many of their wagons having crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Under the most favoring circumstances, an expedition of this sort, undertaken at such a season of the year, could scarcely fail to be disastrous.* But the pioneer company had to set out in haste, and were very imperfectly supplied with necessaries. The cold was intense. They moved in the teeth of keen-edged north-west winds, such as sweep down the Iowa peninsula from the ice-bound regions of the timber-shaded Slave Lake and Lake of the Woods: on the Bald Prairie there, nothing above the dead grass breaks their free course over the hard rolled hills. Even along the scattered water courses, where they broke the thick ice to give their cattle drink, the annual autumn fires had left little wood of value. The party, therefore, often wanted for good camp fires, the first luxury of all travelers; but to men insufficiently furnished with tents and other appliances of shelter, almost an essential to life. After days of fatigue, their nights were often passed in restless efforts to save themselves from freezing. Their stock of food also proved inadequate; and as their systems became impoverished, their suffering from cold increased.

Sickened with catarrhal affections, manacled by the fetters of dreadfully acute rheumatisms, some contrived for a-while to get over the shortening day's march, and drag along some others. But the sign of an impaired circulation soon began to show itself in the liability of all to be dreadfully frost-bitten. The hardiest and strongest became helplessly crippled. About the same time, the strength of their beasts of draught began to fail. The small supply of provender they could carry with them had given out. The winter-bleached prairie straw proved devoid of nourishment; and they could only keep them from starving by seeking for the *browse*, as it is called, or green bark and tender buds and branches, of the cotton-wood and other stinted growths of the hollows.

To return to Nauvoo was apparently the only escape; but this would have been to give occasion for fresh mistrust, and so to bring new trouble to those they had left there behind them. They resolved at least to hold their ground, and to advance as they might, were it only by limping through the deep snows a few slow miles a day. They found a sort of comfort in comparing themselves to the Exiles of Siberia, and sought cheerfulness in earnest prayings for the spring,—longed for as morning by the tossing sick.

The Spring came at last. It overtook them in the Sac and Fox country, still on the naked prairie, not yet half way over the trail they were following between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. But it brought its own share of troubles with it. The months with which it opened proved nearly as trying as the worst of winter.

The snow and sleet and rain, which fell as it appeared to them without intermission, made the road over the rich prairie soil as impassable as one vast bog of heavy black mud. Sometimes they would fasten the horses and oxen of four or five wagons to one, and attempt to get ahead in this way, taking turns; but at the close of a day of hard toil for themselves and their cattle, they would find themselves a quarter or half a mile from the place they left in the morning. The heavy rains raised all the water-courses: the most trifling streams were impassible. Wood fit for bridging was often not to be had, and in such cases the only resource was to halt for the freshets to subside,—a matter in the case of the headwaters of the Chariton, for instance, of over three weeks' delay.

These were dreary waitings upon Providence. The most spirited and sturdy murmured most at their forced inactivity. And even the women, whose heroic spirits had been proof against the lowest thermometric fall, confessed their tempers fluctuated with the ceaseless variations of the barometer. They complained, too, that the health of their children suffered more. It was the fact, that the open winds of March and April brought with them more mortal sickness than the sharpest freezing weather.

The frequent burials made the hardiest sicken. On the soldier's march, it is matter of discipline, that after the rattle of musketry over his comrade's grave, he shall tramp it to the music of some careless tune in a lively quick-step. But, in the Mormon camp the companion who lay ill and gave up the ghost within view of all, all saw as he lay stretched a corpse, and all attended to his last resting-place. It was a sorrow then, too, of itself to simple-hearted people, the deficient pomps of their imperfect style of funeral. The general hopefulness of human, —including Mormon—nature, was well illustrated by the fact, that the most provident were found unfurnished with undertaker's articles; so that bereaved affection was driven to the most melancholy makeshifts.

The best expedient generally was to cut down a log of some eight or nine feet long, and slitting it longitudinally, strip off its dark bark in two half cylinders. These, placed around the body of the deceased, and bound firmly together with withes made of the alburnum, formed a rough sort of tubular coffin, which surviving relatives and friends, with a little show of black crape, could follow with its enclosure to the hole, or bit of ditch, dug to receive it in the wet ground of the prairie. They grieved to lower it down so poorly clad, and in such an unheeded grave. It was hard,—was it right?—thus hurriedly to plunge it in one of the undistinguishable waves of the great land sea, and leave it behind them there, under the cold north rain, abandoned, to be forgotten? They had no tombstones, nor could they find rock to pile the monumental cairn. So, when they had filled up the grave, and over it prayed a Miserere prayer, and tried to sing a hopeful psalm, their last office was to seek out landmarks, or call in the surveyor to help them determine the bearings of valley bends, headlands, or forks and angles of constant streams, by which its position should in the future be remembered and recognized. The name of the beloved person, his age, the date of his death, and these marks were all registered with care. His party was then ready to move on. Such graves mark all the line of the first years of Mormon travel, dispiriting milestones to faing stragglers in the rear.

It is an error to estimate largely the number of Mormons dead of starvation, strictly speaking. Want developed disease, and made them sink under fatigue, and maladies that would otherwise have proved trifling. But only those died of it outright, who fell in out-of-the-way places that the hand of brotherhood could not reach. Among the rest no such thing as plenty was known, while any went an hungered. If but a part of a group was supplied with provision, the only result was that the whole went on the half or quarter ration, according to the sufficiency that there was among them: and this so ungrudgingly and contentedly, that till some crisis of trial to their strength, they were themselves unaware that their health was sinking, and their vital force impaired.

Hale young men gave up their own provided food and shelter to the old and helpless, and walked their way back to parts of the frontier states, chiefly Missouri and Iowa, where they were not recognized, and hired themselves out for wages, to purchase more. Others were sent there, to exchange for meal and flour, or wheat and corn, the table and bed furniture, and other last resources of personal property which a few had still retained.

In a kindred spirit of fraternal forecast, others laid out great farms in the wilds, and planted in them the grain saved for their own bread; that there might be harvests for those who should follow them. Two of these, in the Sac and Fox country and beyond it, Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah included within their fences about two miles of land a-piece, carefully planted in grain, with a hamlet of comfortable log cabins in the neighborhood of each.

Through all this the pioneers found redeeming comfort in the thought, that their own suffering was the price of immunity to their friends at home. But the arrival of spring proved this a delusion. Before the warm weather had made the earth dry enough for easy travel, messengers came in from Nauvoo to overtake the party with fear-exaggerated tales of outrage, and to urge the chief men to hurry back to the city that they might give counsel and assistance there. The enemy had only waited till the emigrants were supposed to be gone on their road too far to return to interfere with them, and then renewed their aggressions.

The Mormons outside Nauvoo were indeed hard pressed; but inside the city they maintained themselves very well for two or three months longer.

Strange to say, the chief part of this respite was devoted to completing the structure of their quaintly devised but beautiful Temple. Since the dispersion of Jewry, probably, history affords us no parallel to the attachment of the Mormons for this edifice. Every architectural element, every most fantastic emblem it embodied, was associated, for them, with some cherished feature of their religion. Its erection had been enjoined upon them as a most sacred duty: they were proud of the honor it conferred upon their city, when it grew up in its splendour to become the chief object of the admiration of strangers upon the Upper Mississippi. Besides, they had built it as a labor of love; they could count up to half a million the value of their tithings and free-will offerings laid upon it. Hardly a Mormon woman had not given up to it some trinket or pin-money: the poorest Mormon man had at least served the tenth part of his year on its walls; and the coarsest artisan could turn to it with something of the ennobling attachment of an artist for his fair creation. Therefore, though their enemies drove on them ruthlessly, they succeeded in parrying the last sword-thrust, till they had completed even the gilding of the angel and trumpet on the summit of its lofty spire. As a closing work, they placed on the entablature of the front, like a baptismal mark on the forehead,

The House of the Lord:
Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Holiness to the Lord!

Then, at High noon, under the bright sunshine of May, the next only after its completion, they consecrated it to divine service. There was a carefully studied ceremonial for the occasion. It was said the high elders of the sect traveled furtively from the Camp of Israel in the Wilderness; and throwing off ingenious disguises, appeared in their own robes of holy office, to give it splendor.

For that one day the Temple stood resplendent in all its typical glories of sun, moon and stars, and other abounding figured and lettered signs, hieroglyphs and symbols: but that day only. The sacred rites of consecration ended, the work of removing the sacrosancta proceeded with the rapidity of magic. It went on through the night; and when the morning of the next day dawned, all the ornaments and furniture, everything that could provoke a sneer, had been carried off; and except some fixtures that would not bear removal, the building was dismantled to the bare walls.

It was this day saw the departure of the last elders, and the largest band that moved in one company together. The people of Iowa have told me, that from morning to night they passed westward like an endless procession. They did not seem greatly out of heart, they said; but, at the top of every hill before they disappepred, were to be seen looking back, like banished Moors, on their abandoned homes, and the far-seen Temple and its glittering spire.

To be continued.

*Nine children were born the first night the women camped out. "SUGAR CREEK," Feb. 5.

*One of the company having a copy of Mme. Cottin's Elizabeth, it was so sought after that some read it from the wagons by moonlight. They were materially sustained, too, by the practice of psalmody, "keeping up the Songs of Zion, and passing along Doxologies from front to rear, when the breath froze on their eyelashes."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Great Salt Lake—Capt. Stansbury's Reconnoissance.

After an interval of six months, during which the party were completely isolated by the impenetrable snows of the surrounding mountains, intelligence has at length been received from Captain Stansbury, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who is engaged in an examination of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and a hydrographic survey of that singular sheet of water. The last previous news of the whereabout of his party was dated in October last. The present despatches come down to as late as the 16th of March. Captain Stansbury says:

"The winter season here has been long and very severe, commencing about the middle of November. To-day (February 26) the mountains are white with snow, and in many of the *canons* (pronounced 'kanyons') it is upwards of fifty feet deep, reaching to the tops of the tallest trees. Although only in the latitude of 40 deg. 46 m., it has more than equalled in severity the winter of last year in Philadelphia, which was an unusual one, and it is even now quite uncertain when it will terminate."

Again, he says, writing on the 16th of March:

"The mountain passes are fuller of snow than ever. Yesterday morning we found that five inches of snow had fallen during the night, and last night nearly as much. This is on the plains; in the mountains the fall is from four to six times greater, the condensation of the atmospheric vapor being there much more rapid and complete. At this moment, while the sun is shining brightly on the plains, it is snowing furiously among the peaks." * * * *

"After completing the reconnoissance of Cache valey, we returned to our camp on Bear River. When Colonel Porter returned to his post, the provision train was despatched down the east shore of the Salt Lake under Lieutenant Howland, of the Rifles, with orders to report to Lieutenant Gunnison, whilst I, accompanied by Dr. Blake, with a party of four men and sixteen mules, addressed myself to make the tour around the western side of the lake. This trip was, by many of the old mountaineers, considered rather hazardous, especially at that late season of the year. Many of them had tried it, but none had ever succeeded in achieving it. The country was represented to be barren in the extreme, and almost, if not entirely, destitute of fresh water. In addition to which, some disturbances and ill-feeling had taken place between the whites and the Snake or Shoshone Indians, arising out of a gross outrage which had been wantonly inflicted upon the latter by a band of unprincipled emigrants, in which several of their men were killed, and women violated and murdered. I was determined, however, to proceed; and having provided ourselves with some India-rubber bags for 'packing' water, in case of necessity, on the 19th of October we commenced our journey. We were also provided with one soldiers' tent, and one wall tent-fly, for protection from rains; but they were of little use, as but in one or two instances could poles be procured for stretching them, so utterly destitute of timber was the region through which we passed. The journey occupied us until the 8th of November.

"We found that the whole western shore of the lake consists of immense level plains of soft mud, inaccessible within many miles of the water's edge to the feet of mules or horses, being traversed frequently by meandering rills of salt or sulphur water, which apparently sink and seem to imbue and saturate the whole soil rendering it miry and treacherous. These plains are but little elevated above the present level of the lake, and have, without doubt, at one time, not very long since, formed a part of it; for it is evident that a rise of but a few inches will at once cover the greater portion of these extensive areas of land with water again. I do not think I hazard much by saying that a rise of one foot in the lake would nearly if not quite double its present area.

"The plains are, for the most part, entirely denuded of vegetation, excepting occasional patches of Artemesia and 'greasewood,' and they glitter in the sunlight, presenting the appearance of water so perfectly that it is almost impossible for one to convince himself that he is not in the immediate shore of the lake itself. This is owing to the crystallization of minute portions of salt on the surface of the mud, and the oozy slime occasioned by the complete saturation of the soil with moisture. From this cause, also, arises a *mirage*, which is greater here than I have ever witnessed elsewhere; distorting objects in the most grotesque manner, and giving rise to optical illusions almost beyond belief. I anticipate serious annoyance from this cause, in making the triangulation."

"In an estimated distance of one hundred and fifty miles, on one part of the route, fresh water and grass were found *only in one spot*, about midway of this stretch, and we were obliged to subsist our animals, that is, to keep life in them, by serving them out a pint of water each, night and morning, taken from the india-rubber bags packed upon their backs. The first part of this desert was about seventy-five miles in extent, and occupied us two days and a half to cross it, traveling all day and the greater part of the night; walking a great portion of the way to relieve the mules, which began to sink for the want of sustenance and water.

"In the latter portion of this first desert we crossed *a field of solid salt*, which lay encrusted upon the level mud plain, so thick that it bore up the mules loaded with their packs so perfectly that they walked upon it as if it had been a sheet of solid ice, slightly covered with snow. The whole plain was as level as a floor. We estimated this field

to be at least ten miles in length, by seven in width, and the thickness of the salt at from one-half to three quarters of an inch. A strip of some three miles in width had been previously crossed, but it was not thick, nor hard enough to prevent the animals from sinking through it into the mud at every step. The salt in the solid field was perfectly crystalized, and, where it had not become mixed with the soil, was as white and fine as the best specimens of salina table salt. Some of it was collected and preserved.

"After crossing the field of salt, we struck upon a fine little stream of running water, with plenty of grass, lying at the foot of a range of mountains, which seemed to form the western boundary of the immediate valley of the lake. Here we were obliged to halt for three days to give our animals an opportunity to recruit. The latter part of the desert was about seventy miles in extent, and was passed in two days, by prolonging our marches far into the night. Had we not found grass and water midway of this barren waste, both animal and men must have perished.

"We were, as I have every reason to believe, the first party of white men that ever succeeded in making the entire circuit of the lake by land. I have understood that it was once circumnavigated by canoes, in early times, by some trappers, in search of beaver, but no attempt by land has ever been successful.

"From the knowledged gained by this expedition, I am of opinion that the size of the lake has been much exaggerated; and from observation, and what I have learned from the Mormons, who have made one or two excursions upon it in a small skiff, I am induced to believe that its depth has been much overated. That it has no outlet is now demonstrated beyond doubt, and I am convinced, from what I have seen, it is but a few inches in depth; and if there be any deep water it must be in the middle. The Utah river (or the Jordan, as the Mormons call it) is altogether too insignificant and too crooked to be of any use commercially. The greatest dept of the Utah Lake that we have found is sixteen feet: so that, for the purposes of a connected line of navigation, neither the river nor the Lakes can be of the slightest utility. Such at least is my present impression. Further examination of Salt Lake may, perhaps, modify this opinion with regard to the latter. The river connecting these two lakes is forty-eight miles in length."

The delays and difficulties encountered by Capt. Stanbury's party in conducting their triangulation of a district of country extending two degrees in latitude and more than a degree in longitude, may be conceived from the fact that almost every stick of timber used in the construction of fourteen triangulation stations, thus far erected, has cost from twenty to thirty miles' travel of a six mule team, and that nearly, if not all, the water will have to be transported along with the different parties for their daily use. The Captain adds:

"Every thing here is enormously high. The vicinity of the gold mines has made money plenty and labor scarce and dear. Ordinary mechanics get from $2 50 to $4 per day. Corn $2, and oats from $1 to $1 50 a bushel. Potatoes at first were $4, now $2 a bushel. Flour from 10 to 15 cents per pound. Hay from $12 to $20 per ton, wild, and of a very inferior quality. Wood from $12 to $15 a cord, and every thing else in proportion."

He expresses some fears that the party may not be able to complete their task the present season; but if the most strenuous exertion, stimulated by the dread of another winter's imprisonment, amid surrounding mountains, buried in snow, and cut off from all communion with the States, can secure the object, it will certainly be accomplished. Success attend them!

For the Frontier Guardian.

Keep the Sabbath Day Holy unto the Lord.

This was an imperative commandment given to man in the first age of the world. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; finishing his work upon the seventh day, he blessed and hallowed it, and sanctified it—setting it apart as a day of rest. He also gave in commandment unto the House of Israel, the seventh day as a day of rest, commanding them to rest, together with their families, their servants, their cattle and all that belonged unto them, from all their labors, ordaining that they should assemble themselves together upon that day, that their teachers might read in their hearing, and that thereby the Law of God might be engraved upon their hearts, and stamped in their memories.

In these last days, among other commandments the Lord has said remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Gather yourselves together upon this my holy day, and speak ye often one to another, and show each other your fellowship, and your steady determination, and steadfast resolutions, in keeping the commandments of the Lord your God, and then shall the Lord bless his people. But alas! how many imprecations are poured out upon those who willfully profane the Sabbath day. Dear brethren beware the evil day is not far distant—the day of the Lord's vengeance is at hand. In that day the just shall live by faith—not by a belief that certain individuals are the servants of God, but by a knowledge of God, and an assurance that we are his servants doing his will, keeping his commandments, honoring him both in word and deed. Be wise and the Lord will bless you all: Amen.

E. M. G.

Compensation for Assistant Marshals.—By the act making provision for taking the census, each Assisstant Marshall is to be allowed, as compensation for his services, after the rate of two cents for each person enumerated; ten cents a mile for necessary travel; ten cents for each establishment of productive industry fully taken and returned; two cents for each name of a deceased person returned; and for social statistics, two per per cent. Upon the amount allowed the enumeration of population. The Assistant Marshal is to visit each family personally.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 7, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

"United, we Stand, Divided we Fall."

The above is very applicable to certain characters, whose sole object seems to be, to gratify their own evil inclinations, by trying continually "*to have all the corn in their bushel measure*," at the expense of right, equity, truth, and every feeling sacred to the human heart, or acknowledged to be honorable, by all good and upright men. Selfishness is so very predominant in some, that even at the expense of reason, light and truth, they will sacrafice the most valuable principle that ever dawned upon this earth, viz: "*unity*." Some may object to our position in this respect; but we would ask them a simple question. What power can a single truth have when properly weighed in comparison to the whole? We answer, but little. Well, even so with men, a man may be considered a good man, and in reality be so; but what amount of power, or influence can that man use against thirty of a similar character? We answer one thirtieth part. This being the product of our researches, we would advise every man who wishes to study his own real interest, to advise, influence and try by every lawful means to bring about unity, and make it bear on the present crisis. Would we say to do evil? No. We say to do good; and the man who is found in the discharge of such a duty cannot lose his reward. Otherwise endeavor to sow discord, and you may rest assured that eventually you shall reap the same. Be not deceived—God is not mocked—for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Brethren and friends, would you expect to reap wheat, from a field which you had planted with corn. We believe you would answer, no. Neither do we believe, that a man, or set of men, who are constantly working for self-aggrandisement upon a false principle can prosper, or even realize their own anticipations, as long as they continue to do so. We firmly believe that there is more safety in acting upon a correct principle, either for temporal or eternal salvation, (although the actor may have to sacrifice his secular interest upon the same,) than in ten thousand fleeting vanities which are only calculated to allure for the moment and then flee away. We would advise every man, who has the least regard for his own welfare and happiness, and that of others; to commence at home first, in the family circle, and set in order every thing requisite in that sphere, and then carry the same influence to his neighbors and associates; and if we are not mistaken, this course would effect a complete cure, for all the evils which at present contaminate our moral atmosphere, and infest society at large.

Millennial Star.

We have on hand and for sale at this office, 20 volumes of (vol. xi.) the above named periodical edited by Elder Orson Pratt, Liverpool, England, whose talent, wisdom and skill is known to almost all the Saints on this continent and elsewhere, and also to a great number of individuals who do not belong to the church. We can say that his periodical is worthy of perusal by either Saint or sinner, and from its pages, intelligence and truth can be gleaned, which is able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.

Roll round thy orb thou little Star,
And shed thy luminous rays,
On nations near—also afar;
In these the latter days.

And may your *Globe* be always filled,
With matter pure and free,
To cheer the hearts of honest men,
Who love sweet Liberty.

Col. Kane's Discourse Before the Philadelphia Historical Society.

We refer our readers to the article on our outside, written by Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, it is a discourse delivered before the historical Society in that city, on the history of the Mormons since their expulsion from Nauvoo. Col. Kane is a most sterling friend, a beautiful writer, and well versed in the history of our people, and it will be read with a great deal of interest. It is well calculated to enlighten many who have not been through the trying scenes which the church has experienced since they left Nauvoo.

Our Democratic friends at Council Bluffs, came here on election day, in a body with a flag of truce at their head, preserving good order during the day and exerting a peacable influence and after voting in a solid phalanx, proceeded to the Bluff House where they had a dinner served up in good style, after which they returned home preserving that good order and friendly feeling that they possessed when they arrived. We are glad to see men of both political parties mingling together, and notwithstanding the strong political excitement of the day, part with good feelings. Our friends of Council Bluffs labored hard for their cause (we are sorry to say) still we respect their firmness and dertermination to support their principles although we think them wrong.

Who Would Worship a Calf!

The children of Israel in Ancient days, during the absence of Moses, went to work, and made a calf, under the superintendence of Aaron, Moses' brother. We learn from a reliable source, that a certain character residing not far from this place, is about to canvass for a calf, or something similar, to be established in this county as soon as circumstances, and the voice of the people will permit. We would say to all Israel, who reside in this county; do not bring your jewels to the feet of any man, or men whose object may be to destroy the present organization of the Church at this place, or in this county, or elsewhere, lest like the People in Aaron's day, you may have to drink bitter water, mixed up with the work of your own hands, and some of you perish, upon the return of the servant of God from the Valley. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

Death of President Taylor.

How the mighty art fallen."

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Gen. Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. He died at Washington on the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., of cholera morbus, after a very short illness.

In speaking of him, and of his merits and good qualities we do not feel fully competent to do them justice, but we feel to mourn the loss of a man whose whole study has been to keep union between the two great divisions of the nation, the North and the South. The nation has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, one of its most precious jewels. We believe that all this has been done in the economy of Heaven for the upbuilding of God's kingdom upon the earth, as it seems that nearly all the master spirits of the age are being called home to their fathers to rest a season from their labors. Perhaps the great division between the North and South is a means that the Lord is using to destroy the nation, for "*united it stands, but divided it falls.*" Of other great men who have recently been numbered with the dead, and who have played a conspicuous part in the drama of the nation, we find John C. Calhoun, who was one of the greatest statesmen that the nation ever produced, and the great agitator of Southern principles; also, S. S. Prentiss, of Alabama, and Jame K. Polk, and all of recent date, and Henry Clay, another great statesman in about the last stages of existence.

These things betoken that something is to be done either for the promotion of the Union as it now exists or to spread division and confusion throughout the land; we think the latter will be the case as the clouds begin to lower over the nation's head they look gloomy and frightful in the extreme, and without some master spirit now arises upon the platform to avert the impending storm, we are afraid that the old ship which has carried us safely for so many years will be rent in twain. But it will be the duty of every true hearted American to stand by the old ship as long as any of her remain.

But to our subject: Gen. Taylor's character is familiar to the whole country, and particular noted as the hero of Buena Vista, and one of the greatest Generals that any nation ever produced. Few persons ever found themselves in the presence of Gen. Taylor, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; neither did these emotions subside on a closer acquaintance, but his deportment was such as rather tended to augment them. The hard service he has seen in the battle field gave a kind of austerity to his countenance, and a reserve in his manner; yet the long life of General Taylor is unstained by a single blot. He was indeed a man of rare endowments; we scarce know where to point to a criterion, except in the Father of the Country.

General Taylor is not the idol of a day, but his name will be handed down to posterity for ages as a hero, and his course will be marked by military aspirants to cloth them with glory.

At the commencement of the Mexican War, Gen Taylor was placed at the head of the American Army under the most trying circumstances, but his perseverance overcame every obstacle; his enlarged views could plan for the best interests of the nation; he had the courage which could act or forbear to act, as the true policy dictated, without caring for the reproaches of those in or out of power. He new how to conquer by waiting in spite of reproach for the moment of victory; and he merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the American army. He acted ever as if his country's welfare and that alone was the moving spring, and his excellent mind needed not the stimulus of ambition or prospect of fame for him to act: for the best interest of the nation, for glory was a secondary consideration with him, and his reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts.

In his exercise of the power as Chief Magistrate, it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had not solicited or usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies; but stood boldly up to the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and used his utmost exertions to preserve the Union between the North and South, and to his death has succeeded in the undertaking. The nation has met with an imparable loss, in the person of General Taylor; one with which her national interests were at stake, but it is hoped that party strife will be hushed into oblivion, under the influence of the new President (Millard Fillmore, who now takes the Presidential chair.

Millard Fillmore.

President Fillmore assumes the responsibilities which are devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and not being particularly familiar with his public acts, we cannot say with what ability he will fill the Presidential Chair, although he is spoken of in the highest terms by our co-temporaries. But we hope for the best; the present distracted condition of the nation will probable encompass him with many embarrassments, by the croaking of the ultras in the North and South. And in this state of affairs it requires a man of great firmness of character. His office since he has been elected Vice President, has been one of form merely, and therefore could not bring forth his views upon the important questions which are now agitating the country.

Kanesville, July 1850.

To ——— Family:—I improve the present few moments while laid down on my bed to write you a few lines:

It is enjoyment for me to have a good opportunity of communicating with those whom I love.

It is pleasing to me to have communications from those whom I have respected through acquaintance.

When the love of God is shed abroad in the heart, it is joy to meditate and lucubrate on friends; for goodness conceiveth and bringeth forth goodness, and for evil there is no place.

In a heart where love abounds, charity increaseth and evil speaking is banished therefrom.

Humility and prayer before the Lord with a virtuous and upright course of life, secures to a Saint the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, where this dwells the love of God is.

A Saint that lives in the light, sees heavenly things, and his course is guided by angels continually.

The above was found and handed to us by a friend which we consider contains too many truths to be lost.

Signs of the Times.

The signs of the times with all persons connected with the work of the last days is an all important subject. It is the province of the Guardian to keep them advised of the progress of the work, and we cannot refrain from calling our readers attention at this time to the words of the Lord upon them, as given by Revelation, March 7, 1831, nearly twenty years ago, through Joseph Smith.

"In that day shall be heard of wars and rumors of wars, and the whole earth shall be in commotion, and men's hearts shall fail them, and they shall say that Christ delayeth his coming until the end of the earth. And the love of men shall wax cold, and iniquity shall abound; and when the time of the Gentiles is come in, a light shall break forth among them that sit in darkness, and it shall be the fulness of my gospel; but they receive it not, for they perceive not the light, and they turn their hearts from me because of the precepts of men; and in that generation shall the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled: and there shall be men standing in that generation, that shall not pass, until they shall see an overflowing scourge; for a desolation sickness shall come over the land: but my disciples shall stand in holy places, and shall be moved; but among the wicked, men shall lift up their voices and curse God and die. And there shall be earthquakes, also, in divers places, and many desolations, yet men will harden their hearts against me; and they will take up the sword one against another, and they will kill one another."

And in the generation when wars and rumors of wars, and commotion covers the earth then shall the times of the gentiles shall be fulfilled, and there will be men standing upon the earth at the time the above revelation was given to witness the transactions therein mentioned; and now readers, mark! In that day those same men will stand up and bear testimony, that an overflowing scourge and a desolationg sickness had covered the land. The disciples of the Lord should stand in holy places to be preserved from this desolating sickness, and what else can we call the cholera which now exists over the whole land to a greater or less extent but a desolating and tryilg sickness, and how often do we hear of wicked men, who "lift up their voices, and curse God and die," they are things of common occurrence, and yet men harden their hearts against God and his commandments; and ere long, earthquakes, famines, wars, and desolations not yet heard of will come upon the land, and the Lord will speak with the thunders and lightnings, and with the wind, in a voice which will be unmistakeable; but still men will harden their hearts against truth and righteousness. In the face of all these warnings, it becomes the duty of every servant of God, to proclaim the plagues and destructions which are about to be poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth, and withal he should lift up his head and rejoice, (not at the calamities that are befalling the world,) but that his redemption draweth nigh.

Watch and Pray that you may not be overtaken in this day of calamity with the vengeance of God. As God sendeth rain upon the just and unjust, so his plagues must fall upon all whether Saint or sinner, if they are placed in a position where that heartless tyrant, *death!* can take hold of them. Therefore it is necessary for men to become wise and have their lamps trimmed and burning, and not be caught in the dark as the ten foolish virgins were.

Remember brethren and friends, the time is short, and let us improve every moment that we possibly can in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God. Do not be found in the eyes of men or of angels profaning the name of your maker, do not be seen going to any place, where you see signs similar to the following: "*Rum and Brandy Exchange*" because you will there be sure to *exchange* your right as a citizen in the kingdom of Heaven, to a loyal subject of the God of bacchus. Pray not go where a little ominous sign is exposed to view, "*Bar!*" for this *bar* which you are invited to visit is not the *bar* of righteousness, but is a place where Satan allures the innocent to take their first step on the road to ruin and death. Look out sharp for places where you see posted "*whisky by the gallon,*" for at those places men can get a large quantity and take it home to his family, and thereby place them with himself liable to be caught in the snare.

Now if you do not wish to be found like the ten foolish virgins do not profane the name of your maker; don't visit doggeries; keep yourselves free from the inebriates cup; remember your God, give him thanks for his manifold blessings unto his people; be just and upright in your walk and conversation. Be cheerful and kind; love your neighbor as yourself, and keep the statutes of God, and walk humbly before him—if you do these things you will have faith to claim the promises which God has promised all his faithful Saints.

Hogs and Dogs.

This town has become invested with a host of the above animals, and we believe that their presence is not conducive to the health of our citizens, neither very profitable to those who do not keep them. It is almost impossible to fence against the above animals, and the hogs have destroyed barrels of flour entered dwellings, broken crockery ware, and played smash with all articles for domestic use. The dogs are continually prowling about houses at night, entering dwellings, stealing and carrying off meat, and frightening the inmates. In this state of things it is necessary that the community should pass some resolutions to protect themselves against the above animals. We have no objections to any persons keeping hogs, but it looks to us that it is rather more appropriate that farmers should keep and raise hogs, but it looks to us that it is rather more appropriate that farmers should keep and raise hogs, than to annoy the inhabitants of a thickly settled village with them. If persons wish to keep hogs let them have a pen made for them, where they will be at the owners entire expense of keeping them, and not place the burden upon their neighbors.

Kister, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer received a merited rebuke by the Democrats in this county; having only received twenty-two votes, at the election, for his near connection with the stolen Poll Books.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr Grenig Baker in another column. He bakes every day, we can assure the citizens that he bakes first rate bread, for we have tried it.

Missouri Statesman.—This most excellent and spirited Whig paper published at Columbia, Mo., has been enlarged, and Col. Switzler, its editor, deserves to be liberally patronized. So gentlemen fork over your dimes to him, and reward the printers as their time and talents should be rewarded.

Politics—The Election, &c.

The excitement which predominated here on Monday last has subsided in a great degree, and the Guardian will pursue the even tenor of its way, resigning the political arena to those who are thorough bred politicians; and design that the paper will be more instructive to the saints of God. As it is our place to watch for the interest of the people of Pottawattamie county and the people of Deseret, we shall come out boldly and above board. The frowns and displeasure of men will not deter the course of the Guardian; but it will pursue that course which will be calculated for the best interests of the people, without fear. The election has passed, and we hope the officers that are elected for State or county officers, will perform their duty with equity and justice, and whatever the result may be we hope in the providence of Almighty God, that it will be for the best. We have been censured by a few enemies of the press, impugning the motives under which we acted, and the independent stand that we took in regard to A. W. Babbit, Esq. Being somewhat acquainted with political life we understand well what course to pursue when such a case comes to our knowledge. We are not ignorant of what is transpiring in different parts of the nation, and feel it our duty to act as becomes freemen, to protect your interests in all emergencies, to stand by you in all danger, and be with you in all things that are right. There were some who did not seem willing to vote for the State ticket, and therefore it has run somewhat behind the county ticket. Persons going to the polls should have manly independence enough to vote for one party or the other. We do not approve of the plan of being neutral in anything. Any person who is or can call himself a friend should not lay dormant and not act; they are like drones in the hive, and should feel the sting of public frown. Suppose that you were neutral in your labors of getting to heaven; do you suppose you would ever arrive there if you did not do something towards your own salvation? The Devil, seeing your inactivity, would soon take advantage of your neutrality, and take you into his arms and carry you down the road of ruin. So it is in worldly matters. Let your enemies see that you are neutral, and do not act, they will take advantage of your neutrality and come upon you and overthrow you where you are. Either make friends of God or Mammon, and then you will have an equal chance with one party or the other; but if you are neutral you will have neither party for your friend.

The course pursued by some during the election was by no means wise or politic. But we hope that they will learn by experience the right way and walk therein. The way of the transgressor is hard.

The returns we have received denote a strong majority for the Whig ticket, and it is probable that George G. Wright is elected by a small majority in this District, to Congress. We hope now that the election is over every thing will assume quietness and peace, & that tranquility will reign in our midst. Hoping that we may all ever live to keep the commandments of God and do our duty faithfully, as his servants, and may he guide us in the discharge of our sacred duties; leaving the past to be forgotten, and looking forward for a crown of immortal life in the future.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

	Precincts.				
	Kanesville.	Rockyford.	Coonville.	Silver Creek.	Indian Town.	Total.
For Governor.						
James L Thompson,	328	79	40			447
Stephen Hempstead,	75		6			81
For Sec. of State.						
Isaac Cook,	333	79	40			452
Geo. W. McCleary	71		6			77
For Auditor						
Wm. H. Seevers,	333	79	40			452
Wm. Pattee,	71		6			77
For Treasurer						
Evan Jay,	334	79	40			453
Israel Kister	16		6			22
For Treasurer of the Board of Public Works.						
Dr. James Nosler,	332	79	40			451
Geo. Gillaspy,	72		6			78
For Congress, 1st District.						
Geo. G. Wright,	339	79	40			458
Beruhart Henn,	73		6			79
COUNTY OFFICERS.						
For Sheriff.						
Alexander McRae,	328	79				407
Egbert Ellsworth,	129					129
For County Commissioner.						
Calvin C. Pendleton,	440	79				519
Evan M. Green,	15					15
For District Clerk.						
James Sloan,	417	79				496
Geo. P. Styles,	15					15
David Devol,	21					21
For Judge of Probate.						
Jacob G. Bigler,	450	79				529
For Coroner.						
Isaac Bullock,	447	79				526
For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector.						
Luke Johnson,	426	79				505
C. H. Bassett,	15					15
Prosecuting Attorney.						
James Sloan,	418	79				497
Geo. P. Styles,	24					24
Scattering,	2					2
For County Surveyor.						
Thomas Burdick,	436	79				515
For Sealer Weights and Measures.						
C. C. Pendleton,	446	79				525
For Representative.						
Henry W. Miller,	419	79				498
Thos. Burdick,	15					15

Coonville has been partially heard from. The State ticket stands as reported in the list above. Silver Creek and Indian Town, not heard from when we went to press. The two presincts will not make but a small difference in the result.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since July 24, 1850.

Richard Johnson	1 00	James McGaw	30 00
William Martin	1 00	Jacob A. Miller	2 00
William Jenkins	1 00	Sampson McCoon	2 00
Edson Barney	1 00	Joseph D. Clark	2 00
Alva North	2 00	A. P. Hains	2 00
Grandison Raymond	50	Charles Price	2 00
James Procter	1 00	Emer Harris	1 00
James Allred	1 00	Coleman Boren	1 00
Elizabeth Mifflin	50	Sherman Blocher	1 00
Albert Lutz	1 00	Charles Thomas	1 00
Francis A. Brown	1 50	A. B. Fuller	1 00
George G. Redden	1 00	W. W. Riley	1 00
Abraham Lewis	1 00	Samuel Wood	1 00
John C. Allred	1 00	H. Johnson	1 00
Geo. I. Headleo	50	R. McClennehan	1 00
James D. Allen	1 00	John Tidwell	1 00
John D. Parker	1 00	Isaac Houston	1 00
Martin Potter	1 00		

New York, July 15.

Letters from the City of Mexico, state the deaths in that city to amount to 300 daily. Great excitement exists on the Rio Grande, from the fear of the attacks of Indians; families are leaving their settlements in all directions.

Saturday was observed in New York with much solemnity, business was generally suspended.

Wanted Immediately,

A set of House logs 21 by 25 feet for which cash will be paid. Apply at this office.

MARRIED,

In this town, August 4th, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. ROSWELL C. FERRY, to Miss CATHERINE HOLLISTER, both of this town.

DIED,

On Monday July 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Mrs ELIZABETH P. CROMBIE, formerly of Boston, Mass, aged 38 years.

Farewell dear mother, repose in peace,
From worldly care, y've received release,
Thy sons will meet thee, in a better clime,
Where no death prevail, nor health decline.

Where life, eternal life, sustains,
The vast assemblage on there domains,
Repose in peace, unto you will come,
When God may call us to gather home.

At Council Point, on the 17th inst., John F. L. ALLRED, of cholera, aged 23 years.

In Indian Mill Branch, of the small pox, Wm. B. Coffin, on the 9th of June; aged forty-one years.

Also, on the 4th of August, Lusetta Levens; aged two years and six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar,**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on this part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c, attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. B. Y. SHELLEY, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity. He is a graduate of one of the principle medical schools of Philadelphia, and is prepared to render satisfactory services in all cases concerning his profession, which may be entrusted to his care and management.

His residence is temporarily at the Bluff House, where he may be consulted until he can fix upon a permanent residence in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. 3t.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT double log house, having a good well of water, situated in the most business part of town, suitable for Store, Tavern, or Private Boarding House. Terms made known on application on the premises next door to the Printing Office.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loof bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850.

[Telegraphed for the Louisville Journal.]

Particulars of the Death of General Taylor--Proceedings of Congress--Inauguration of President Fillmore--Great Fire in Philadelphia--150 Persons Killed, Wounded and Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The President of the United States died at thirty-five minutes past 10 o'clock last night. His death was calm and peaceful. The Vice President and Cabinet, the Mayor and Marshal of the district, the attending physicians, and family of Gen. Taylor surrounded his bed. Gen. Taylor's last words were: "I am prepared, I have endeavored to do my duty."

WASHINGTON, July 10—10 A. M.

The cabinet this morning communicate to Congress the death of President Taylor. The executive departments are all closed. The remains of the President will be exposed in state at the executive mansion until the day of the burial, which will probably be on Friday.

Thirty-First Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

HOUSE.—Rev. Mr. Butler, the Chaplain of the Senate, delivered a most solemn and appropriate prayer. The Hall of the House was filled with sad and anxious faces. After an interval of five minutes, the speaker took the chair. A message was then received from Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United, States, and reads as follows:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. He died last evening at the hour of half past ten in the midst of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in full possession of all his faculties. His last words were these, and he uttered them with emphatic distinctness: "I have always done my duty, I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you, fellow-citizens this most affecting bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say, that I propose this day, in the Hall of the House of Representative, and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, to enable me to enter on the duties of the office which this event has devolved on me."

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hall of the House of Representatives.

12 o'clock, M.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock. A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Judge Cranch came into the Hall, accompanied by Mr. Morse, and took his seat at the clerk's desk. A few minutes elapsed, when the Senators entered. The members of the House received them, and the Senators were seated in the area fronting the speaker's chair. Every part of the floor of the hall and gallery was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The President of the United States and Cabinet next came in and were received standing. Mr. Fillmore took a seat at the clerk's desk and the Cabinet immedialely in front of it.

The Speaker said that the oath of office would now be administered to the President.

Accordingly, Judge Cranch administered it, as laid down in the constitution, and the President, the Senate and the Cabinet then retired.

HOUSE—Evening Session—A message from the President was read as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

A great man has fallen from among us, and a whole community is called to an occasion of unexpected, deep, and general mourning. I recommend to the two Houses of Congress and adopt such measures, as in their discretion may seem proper, to perform with due solemnities the funeral obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, and thereby to signify the great affectionate regard of the American people for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service—whose career of arms has not been surpassed, in usefulness and brilliancy—who has been so recently raised by the unsolicited voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the Government, which he has administered with so much honor and advantage to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been slighted for ever. To you Senators and Representatives of the nation in tears, I can say nothing that will alleviate the sorrows with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me under the trying circumstances which surround me in the discharge of my duties, from which however much I may be oppressed, I dare not shrink. And I rely upon Him, who holds in his hand the destiny of nations, to endow me with requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen it. I shall most readily concur in whatever measure the wisdom of the two Houses may suggest as benefitted this melancholy occasion.

MILLIARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

Eulogies were delivered on the character of the deceased and appropriate resolutions were passed.

SENATE—Proceedings similar to those in the House were held in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10—P. M.

It is stated that the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Mr. Fillmore. They however still continue in office for the present. Speculation is busy as to their successors. No change will be made before the close of the present session.

Death of President Taylor.

There was intense anxiety in every portion of the the city, yesterday, caused by items of Telegraph news announcing the dangerous illness of the President, which had been published in the morning papers. It was hoped, that the intelligence thus transmitted might be exaggerated, and that a clearer report would bring more favorable news. By 9 or 10 o'clock, however, in the morning, another dispatch was received, briefly saying, that the President died at half-past 10 o'clock of the previous night, (Tuesday.) This is all the news which we have received, except a corroboration of the intelligence by way of Chicago, and we are, therefore, without any reason to doubt the truth of the mournful intelligence.

In this calamity, the nation has sustained a loss which may well cause all her people to mourn. If is not necessary now to attempt an eulogy on the character of the distinguished dead. The history of his life, his virtues and his heroic deeds, are a part of the history of the nation. They are written on its pages and engraven upon the hearts and memories of its people. In a green and vigorous old age, the fell destroyer, Death, has taken from our midst one of the greatest and best of men. His illness appears to have been sudden, and the disease to which he fell a victim was, no doubt, contracted in his campaigns in Mexico, heightened and aggravated by the incessant toil and new duties, habits of life and estrangement from former customs, imposed by his civil position.

Never has the nation had occasion to mourn the demise of a purer or nobler man. History and time will do that justice to his memory, which, living, his enemies denied him, and of which political asperites strove to divest him. His whole life was a exemplification of his patriotism and devotion to his country. In another aspect, his death at the present time is to be deplored. In his life—his ability to rule—the confidence that all men reposed in his firmness and attachment to the Constitution, and determination to support and sustain it at all hazards—the People, political friends as well as opponents, felt perfect security that, however the storm of ultraism might rage at the North or the South, there was still a power at the helm that could control it.

That he was equal to the prominent station to which the affections of his countrymen called him, is evinced by his brief administration. He came into power surrounded by peculiar circumstances. A majority of each House of Congress was against him, and, although nearly seven months of session have been wasted and no one subject embraced in his annual message has been disposed of, yet even the political majority against him has not dared to act in opposition to any of his propositions. Had he been permitted to live to see the result of his recommendations, their utility, statesmanship and forecast, would have been exemplified and vindicated.

He sleeps with his fathers, and the patriots of the land who have gone before him; but his spirit, his integrity and high purposes, will live after him in his successor to the Chief Magistracy.—[Republican.

WASHINGTON, 12th July.

A caucus of members of Congress, of all parties, favorable to the Union, was held today.

The South agreed to the line of 34 of latitude as the boundary of New Mexico, all below that line to Texas. Texas agrees to it—Clay agrees to it—the North agrees to it—and President Fillmore is content with it: so that this question bids fair to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. A proposition is entertained in to divide California by the same line, and at the present time—12 o'clock—the proposition is still under discussion, with a prospect of its being carried.

There is a rumor current that Mr. Webster will give place to Mr. Winthrop in the Cabinet.

General Scott arrived in the city this morning. He comes to attend the funeral of Gen. Taylor, and superintend the military arrangements for the occasion.

The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes the official order of procession and ceremonies to be observed at the funeral at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Adjutant General Jones has issued an order that all the military stations, the day after the order has been received, the troops to be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M; the order is then to be read to them, after which all labor for that day will cease; minute guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset—officers of the army will also wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and sword—the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for six months. Similar orders have been issued to the Navy. The solemnities in this city to-morrow will be of the most imposing character.

A large body of the military, regulars and volunteers, will be in attendance, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers.

Horace Greeley is talked of for the Department of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

BOSTON, July 3.

The confession of Professor Webstor was communicated to the Council by his spiritual adviser, Dr. Parkman. The Professor denied that the act was premeditated; his object in making the apointment with Dr. Parkman was to sue for further indulgence, as he was unable to meet his liabilities, and he did not state that he was ready to pay him any thing. He says that Dr. P. abused him and used the most opprobious epithets towards him, and threatened to have him turned out of his place. This irritated him to the highest degree, and in the moment of frenzy he seized a stick, and with one violent blow on the head he killed Dr. P. on the spot. The profession then goes on with the details of the after proceedings, which appears to have been carried through with the greatest coolness.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

A fire, last night, destroyed several lumber yards and several small buildings—loss estimated at $40,000. During the fire, a serious riot occurred among the firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

Destructive Conflagration.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in Philadelphia broke out yesterday afternoon at No. 58 north Delaware Avenue, in the fourth story, occupied for storage. The flame spread in every direction—in a short time extending west to Water street, and south from Race to Callowhill streets. Three terrific explosions occurred, originating, as it is supposed, from about one thousand bags of salipetre stored in Brook's warehouse. Many lives were lost, among whom were many valuable, energetic and noble firemen—of these, at least thirty are supposed to be killed, and ten or more of the wounded will probably die. The total number cannot be less than one hundred. Judging from the extent of ground covered by the fire, and the nature of the property consumed, we venture to compute the loss at 4,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 2 P. M.

The coroner this morning held inquests over fifteen bodies and is still engaged. Many are so mangled that their nearest relatives cannot identify them. The scene where the fire has raged present a most sickening aspect. The smouldering ruins and wholly and partially destroyed buildings for squares present a distressing appearance. The sufferers, many of whom have lost everything, force upon the mind most melancholy emotions.

The City Council held a meeting at noon, and appropriated $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Not less than four hundred houses were destroyed. Several insurance offices held a consultation this morning, when it was found that their total losses would not exceed half a million of dollars. Delegation of the New York firemen reached here at noon. Workmen are engaged in digging for bodies.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.—After most diligent inquiry, I am unable to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing. From all information, I feel safe in stating the number of killed at 30, of wounded at 100; of drowned at 9, and missing at 17. A most painful specticle was exhibited at the Cherry station house. A large woman was lying on the floor. Her clothes were burned and her body bore horrid marks of fire. Her limbs were drawn up in agony, and the painful expression of her face told the suffering she must have experienced. By her side, on a scorched matress, lay three boys, terribly burned. In removing them they had been rolled together, and in attemping to seperate them, the charred flesh fell from their bodies.

THE WEBSTER CASE.—A hearing was had before the Committee on Pardon, on the morning of the 8th, in the case of Dr. Webster. A petition for clemency, signed by 984 persons of New York city, was presented. The Lieut. Governor stated that a large number of petitions for commutation from all parts had been recived—one from Mr. Greene, a juryman in the case. Several medical men showed that a blow, such as that Dr. Webster said he gave Dr. Parkman, often caused death in a short period. Edward Jarvis cited instances to show the questionable temper of Dr. Webster, and how soon it was over. In one case, when Dr. W. was a student, he commenced at play knocking off hats with another student, in which Webster was rather the worst off—finally, Webster got enraged, seized a stick to deal a blow, and had he not been prevented, would have caused death.

Next he showed no resentment. Dr. Wyman was introduced to show that Dr. Parkman's skull was a little thinner than an average.

A petition was presented by Prof. Bowen signed by President Sparks, and nearly all of the Professors of Harvard College, praying for a commutation, not on the ground of his confession, he having forfeited all claims to be believed, but upon the great probability that the act was not premeditated. Prof. Bowen urged for delay, to obtain more direct petitions, and the case was postponed to the 15th inst.

Constitution of New Mexico.

We received last evening, printed copies, Spanish and English languages, of the Constitution of New Mexico, which was declared to be adopted on the 25th of May last. The boundaries of the New State are thus set forth:

BOUNDARIES.—Beginning at the dam in the Rio del Norte, which supplies with water the "asequia," or irrigating channel of the town of El Paso del Norte; and running thence due East to the hundreth parallel; thence due north on said parallel to a point where the same intersects the river Arkansas; thence up the middle of the channel of said river to its source; thence in a direct line to a point on the Rio Colorado of California, where the same is intersected by the one hundred and eleventh parallel of longitude west from Greenwich; thence due south on the said parallel of longitude to a point on the Rio Gala, intersected by the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the point which may be designated by the Commissioners appointed to establish the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as the point where said river or one of its branches shall be intersected by the western line of New Mexico; thence south on the said line, as the same shall be established by the Commissioners, to the angle formed by the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and New Mexico; thence easterly on the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as it shall be laid down by said Commissioners, to a point where the same may intersect the Rio del Norte; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

The section in relation to slavery is as follows:

Article 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—Sec 1. All men being born equally free and independent, and having certain natural inheritant and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty, the acquirement, possession and protection of property, and the pursuit of and attainment of happiness; therefore no male person shall be held by law to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years; nor female in like manner, after she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless they be bound by their own consent after they arrive at such age, or are bound by law for punishment of crime.

Table Rock Fallen.

It was announced by telegraph on Saturday afternoon, the 29th ult., says the Buffalo Express, that the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, had fallen into the abyss below. We have received the following particulars from one of the proprietors of this paper who was at the Falls:

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, June 29th, 9 P. M.

About half-past one o'clock this afternoon, the large mass of rock known as Table Rock, gave way and went tumbling into the river below. The mass carried away was about six rods in width and twelve in length, and fortunately no one was injured. Not ten minutes before the occurrence a party of some twenty or thirty were standing on the rock but happily had just left. A gentleman was sitting in a carriage on the rock when it commenced giving way; he leaped from the carriage and was saved; the carriage went down with the mass of rock. A gentleman and lady, accompanied by guide were passing under the rock at the time it commenced falling, but fortunately got out from under, before the large mass fell. Large numbers have visited the spot this afternoon to witness the place where the table rock once was. A story was put afloat and sent off by telegraph that a number of persons were buried under the falling rocks, but there is no truth in the report.

LOUISVILLE, July 6th

S. S. Prentiss died at Natchez on 1st inst. The cholera is increasing at Cincinnati and Nashville. Deaths in Cincinnati for the 48 hours ending last evening 108, 65 of which were cholera. Interments at Nashville on Tuesday, 18—12 of cholera, and on Wednesday 29, 27 of which were cholero.

The following we copy from the Times and Seasons, published at Nauvoo, July 1st, 1845. In answer to the repeated questions asked of us concerning the cholera, and its cause; and we would advice our brethren and friends to read it, and profit thereby.

What is to Be.

As a matter of every day reflection, all people, good, bad and indifferent, are more concerned about *what is to be* than any thing else that appertains to life. This may be one reason why so much jealousy, hatred and persecution are manifested towards any man, men, or people, that profess to be guided by revelation.

Notwithstanding the word of the Lord, having out-lived all the speculation of the ancients, and frustrated the philosophy of the moderns, shines like diamonds among the rubbish of six thousand years, to guide the way of human beings, still every age has its own *blind leader of the blind*, and the result that has been, is now, and wilt be,—"both fall into the ditch."

We have said thus much for the consideration of the saints; if the world pays any regard to it, may God bless them accordingly. We profess to be governed by revelation and shall we, while fire, storm and vexation trouble the world, be lulled to sleep in false security? Shall we calculate our warfare over, and our salvation safe when the war of elements hath hardly commenced! "He only is saved that continueth faithful to the end."

"Pray without ceasing," said an old apostle, and so says a later. The troubles to come are more grievious than what have been; so be ready.

Joseph Smith, our martyred prophet, left the following prophecy to be fulfilled:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, darkness covereth the earth and gross darkness the minds of the people, and all flesh shall become corrupt before my face! Behold vengeance cometh speedily upon the inhabitants of the earth; a day of wrath; a day of burning; a day of desolation; of weeping; of mourning and of lamentation; and as a whirlwind it shall come upon all the face of the earth, saith the Lord.

And upon my house shall it begin; and from my house shall it go forth saith the Lord. First among those among you saith the Lord; who have professed to know my name and have not known me, and have blasphemed against me in the midst of my house saith the Lord."

From the above it is evident that after the church suffers the world has to come in for its share of *woe*—and now after fourteen years suffering, who does not see the Lord begin to pour out a little vengeance like a whirlwind?

Be faithful and patient, then saints, and He that said to the flood "come," and make an end of wickedness, will say also "go," to the elements, and sweep the earth with the besom of destruction till it is fit for Paradise again, and then my people shall inherit the kingdom. Watch and pray.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmidful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Cost Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Canales, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak,") upwards of 50 tons **Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Indian Rubber Goods, &c., &c.,** making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatamie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo., April, 3, 1850.—3m*

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.

10 bxs Imp. & G. P. tea;	7 bbls molasses, S. H.		
3 half chests do do;	10 bxs herring;		
36 sks green Rio coffee;	600 lbs codfish;		
10 bbls crushed sugar;	24 kegs powder, 6¼ lbs each.		
6 hhds. brown, do;			
40 sks. G. A. Salt;	50 cans do 1 do;		
15 bxs W R cheese;	30 kegs tar;		
8 bbls pilot bread;	4 doz tar buckets,		
8 bbls butter crackers,	10 coils Manilla rope;		
5 bbls vinegar;	15 bxs boots and shoes;		
40 bbls rectified whiskey;	12 cook stoves;		
10 hf bbls do. do;	4 doz camp kettles;		
2 bbls mackerel,	600 gals. stoneware.		

S. F. NUCKOLLS.

Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m*

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Councillor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo

Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y*

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,) VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,) VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Among the ranks of human kind,
Some go before, and some behind,
But mark them well and you shall find
Not almost is the Printer.

Of numbers oft he takes the lead,
And is a gentleman, indeed,
For whom the world has utmost need,
This very self same Printer.

The lessons which you learn at school,
That you might not grow up a fool.
Had all, in scientific rule,
Been published by the Printer.

How do your Presidents and Kings
Govern so many thousand things?
'Tis by the types, and screws, and springs,
Belonging to the Printer.

The farmer, and mechanic, too,
Would, sometimes, scarce know what to do;
Could they not get a certain view
Of work done by the Printer.

The doctor cannot meet the crooks
Of all his cases, till he looks
Upon the pages of the books
Supplied him by the Printer.

The lawyer for a wit has passed,
But high as he his head may cast,
He would be but a dunce, at last,
Were it not for the Printer.

Who is it that so neatly tells
The various goods the merchant sells,
Inviting all the beaux and belles?
Who is it but the Printer?

Two classes of the human race,
Of different size, of different face,
Appears in this and every place—
Now obvious to the Printer!

One sings the bass on sharps and flats,
Bedecked with pantaloons and hats,
And long-tailed coats, and smooth cravats;
Of this class is the Printer.

The other sings the treble sweet,
Adorned with frocks and bonnets neat.
And look! how beauteous and complete,
And lovely to the Printer!

'Tis Hymen's will, of course you know,
These classes should in couples go,
And, since the world will have it so,
So be it, says the Printer.

There's not a man below the skies,
Who better understands to prize
The charms that grace a lady's eyes,
Than does this very Printer.

Young Maidens, then, without debate,
'Tis hoped you'll duly estimate,
Before in fact it be too late,
The value of the Printer.

MISCELLANY.

We make the following extracts from Sidney Smith's "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," just published.

Change of Instinct.

The most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned in Darwin. The bees carried to Barbadoes and the Western Islands ceased to lay up any honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and the material for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, eat up their capital, resolved to work no longer, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses, and stinging the negroes.

Man in Society.

You spend your morning in learning from Hume, what happened at particular periods of your own history. You dine where some men tells you what he observed in the East Indies, and another discourses of brown sugar and Jamaica. It is from these perpetual rills of knowledge that you refresh yourself, and become strong and healthy as you are. If lions would consort together, and growl out the observations they have made about killing sheep and shepherds, the most likely plan for catching a calf grazing, and so forth, they could not fail to improve.

Indestructibility of Enjoyment.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure, which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them; and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.

Happiness as a Moral Agent.

That virtue gives happiness, we all know; but if it be true that happiness contributes to virtue, the principle furnishes us with some sort of excuse for the errors excesses of able young men, at the bottom of life fretting with impatience under their obscurity, and hatching a thousand chimeras of being neglected and overlooked by the world. The natural cure of these errors is the sunshine of prosperity; as they get happier, they get better; and learn, from the respect which they receive from others, to respect themselves. "Whenever," says Mr. Lancaster, (in his book just published,) "I met with a boy paticularly mischievous, I made him a monitor; I never knew this fail." The *cause* for the promotion, and the kind of encouragement it must occasion, I confess, appear rather singular; but of the *effect*, I have no sort of doubt.

Power of Habit.

Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions; whatever we do often, we become more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such like instances are of too common notoriety to need that they be adduced; but as I have before observed, at the very time that the tendency to do the thing is every day increasing, the pleasure resulting from it is, by the blunted sensibility of the bodily organ diminished; and the desire is irresistable, though the gratification is nothing. There is rather an entertaining example of this in Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," in that scene where he is represented as playing at cards with the Count, a gamble. "Such," says Mr. Fielding, "was the power of habit over the minds of those illustrious persons, that Mr. Wild could not keep his hands out of the Count's pocket, though he knew they were empty; nor could the Count abstain from palming a card, though he was well aware Mr. Wild had no money to pay him.

Puns.

I have mentioned puns. There are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words that wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfection in its kind, should contain two meanings; the one common and obvious; the other, more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful, that he could never be brought to read the word *patriarchs*; but whenever he met with it he pronounced it *patridges*. A friend of the writer observed to her, that he could hardly considered a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy in calling them patridges, was *making game* of the patriarchs. Now there are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase; for to make game of the patriarchs is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is by a very extravagent and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection, and calls *game*; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to says about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance, which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution, it has been at last got under and driven into cloisters—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world.

A Bet Fairly Won; Or, the Ventriloquist Nonplussed.

It was some years prior to the Revolution, when the good old laws for hanging people for numberless crimes (for which a short imprisonment answers now-a-days) were in full vogue, that a small party were gathered one bright moonlight night in an eating cellar, in the city of New York, around an old table, from which the steam rose to the ceiling as it left the surface of a large dish of soup set in its centre. The party appeared in a merry humor, and as three noted characters had that day swung from the scaffold, the topic of conversation naturally turned upon the execution.

"Old Jake died game at all events," said one of the men.

"I'm 'fraid that's mor'n you'll do," retorted another.

"I don't fear death in any shape," replied the first speaker.

"You don't hey!" suddenly chimed in a third person.

"No, I don't, nor I can't be scared either." Was the bragging answer.

"You can't, humph—allow me to doubt that, will you," sneered his opponent.

"If you don't believe it, you are freely privileged to test me, but mind you, the consequences be on your own head, not mine."

"Well, we'll see. You don't fear dead people; do you?"

"Not so much as living ones."

"Very well. Now, then, I'll bet you twenty dollars, that you darn't go down to the scaffold and feed one of the men hung to day, with some hot soup."

"Are you in earnest?"

"Never more so in my life; there's the money—let's see you cover it."

The boaster put his hand in his pocket, drew forth a well-filled wallet, and placed twenty more dollars upon the table.

"Then you take the bet!" exclaimed the opponent in a surprised voice.

"I do. Let George hold the stakes."

The preliminaries were soon all arranged, and with a bowl of soup and spoon the boaster took his way to the scaffold.

Now it so happened that the person with whom he had bet was a ventriloquist, and no sooner had he left the house, when his opponent also departed, taking a short by-way to the scaffold, by which means he reached the place three or four minutes in advance of the soup feeder, and getting under it, took his station behind one of the posts, and awaited his coming. In a few moments the bragger appeared, and when at the steps he looked cautiously around him, then quickly ascended, and stood beside one of the corpses. The wind moaned and the chains creaked, as the bodies swung to and fro, but without hesitation, the boaster seized the spoon, and raised it full of soup to the dead man's lips. Now was the ventriloquist's time. As the handle of the spoon was raised, the corpse suddenly exclaimed in the sepulchral tones of the dead—

"It's hot!"

"Well d—n you, blow it then!" was the instant retort of the feeder, as he coolly lowered the spoon, descended the scaffold, and took his way back to the cellar.

The ventriloquist also made tracks for the same place, and fully testified that the bet had been fairly won, and swearing that after what had taken place that night his opponent might brag as much as he pleased, but he wouldn't get another wager out of him.

Let your thoughts be as and suitable for the subject. Every day have higher thoughts of God — lower thoughts of self — kinder thoughts of your brethren, and more hopeful thoughts of all around you.

There's many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

Woman's Mission.

How strange it seems, says the City Item, to hear a harsh word fall from a woman's mouth. To hear a stern rebuke issue from lips which we have always been taught to think were the portals whence fell those pearls of life, the gentle syllables of love. Since our earliest childhood, when every grief was forgotten in the kind caress and gentle tone of a doting mother, we have looked on woman as a being to brighten the dark hours of man's life, to comfort him in sorrow, and linger near him in affliction. Instead of supposing our own sex the strongest in misfortune, we have always fancied that woman was our stay and support, and that her mind was not so easily overpowered by grief. This is for the most part true. The woman's hand that soothes the burning pillow of the dying; 'tis woman's form that hovers near the abode of misery, bringing comfort and happiness where want and poverty had long reigned, and 'tis woman's love that falls on the ear of the guilty one, shows him the errors of his ways, and leads him from the path of shame and ignominy.

It is not long since we saw an instance of man's devotion, which led us to the belief that there are as kindly and gentle chords of tenderness naturally planted in his breast as there are in woman's.

With a friend we took a sent in the cars to spend a day in a neighboring town. Seated at the farthest end, we saw a woman wrapped in a large black shawl, and a hood of the same color was drawn nearly over her face. Suddenly she tore it back, and starting up, laughed and shrieked with a wild unearthly voice. She was a maniac. The light of reason was gone, and the dark pall of madness hung over her brain. By her side sat a man whose arm encircled her slim waist, while ever and anon he breathed some kind word into her ear which soothed her paroxysm. The voice, which, in halcyon days of youth, wrought the spell of love upon her heart, and not even in this dark hour lost its power, and he would gaze into her hollow orbs with so much tenderness that we almost wept to find his look rewarded only by the cold, unconscious stare of the maniac. As we gazed on them, we thought what a lesson for some in the world, some who have recently been endeavoring to severe the holy bonds of matrimony, because the gilt is worn from the chains of love. If you could have seen this man clinging to the wreck of all his hopes and joys, clinging fervently to her whom he had wedded in youth and beauty, when the bloom of health was on her cheek, and the fire of intellect in her eye, when she indeed most needed him, it would have been a sad but terrible lesson to them. There are some we know who scoff at the constancy of man, and mock the idea of his own loving, but here was an instance of as pure devotion as ever warmed a human heart. We parted from them with a deep regret that such love was so rare.

A Dandy's Creed.

I believe that a gentleman is any person with a tolerable suit of clothes, a watch and snuff-box in his pocket, and a quizzing glass suspended from his neck.

I believe that honor means standing fire well; that advice means an affront; and conviction a leaden pill.

I believe that adoration is only due to a fine woman, or her purse; and that a woman can keep one secret—namely, her age.

I believe that playing at *rouge et noir* is the only honorable way of getting a livelihood; that a man of honor never pays his tradesmen, because they are pack of scoundrels;" and that buying goods means ordering them without the purpose of paying.

I believe that debt is a necessary evil.

I believe *dress* means nakedness in females; that *husband* implies a person engaged to pay a woman's debts; that *economy* means pusilanimity; and that any person talking about decency is a bore.

I believe that there is not a cleverer or prettier fellow in the town than myself; and that as regards the women, I am perfectly irresistable.—[N. Y. Fashion.

"Aunt, Aunt Partington!" said little Bodderskins, "they will not wait until I put salt on their tails; and with that he fell a-weeping.

"The tears of childhood," said Miss Frederika Bremer, "are the true holy water. They flow in pearly clearness from the sorrows of the heart, as fresh springs from the bowels of the mountains." Mrs. Partington felt this. Like all matrons of good new England, her heart is tender and true, pulsating to its innermost radience with good.

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, were yesterday removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them, in the beautiful lawn, in front of the family residence in this city.—[Nashville True Whig, 25.

CUBA.—All is quiet in our relations with Spain. The bodies of those shot are to be returned to the United States and be decently, perhaps honorably buried—mausoleums raised to their memory at some future time both in Cuba and the States. Those taken upon neutral grounds, and now in the dungeons of the Moro Castle, though not allowed to be visited by the American Consuls, we are assured by Don De Sa Barca, they are well supplied with all the elegancies of life, and after a few Spanish preliminaries are gone through with, will be released and conducted home in the Pizzarro. Who would not prefer so comfortable, so elevated a position to the common monotony of American freedom? Spain has more than redeemed herself in this grand enterprise. She feels it, knows it, and is now about to attack and crush the liberties of Hayti. Will the United States be dazzled with the glory and contribute her might to the grandeur of Spain? Or have we internal difficulties enough for immediate occupation?

There are two ways of gaining a reputation; to be praised by honest men, or abused by rogues.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admiring public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpacas, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheeps eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announince that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the man opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOSTON STORE,

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

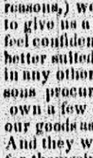
To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Council Bluffs Drug Store.



WE have received a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines and a small lot Books and Stationary per steamer Sal ida which we will sell at a small advance from St. Louis prices. "Small profits and Ready Sales is our motto." Two of our firm being Practicing Physicians the public may depend upon getting none but genuine articles at our store. Drs SMITH & CLARK will attend to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

SMITH, CLARK & CO.

[Iowa Republican, Iowa Star, DuBuque, Telegraph, Banner & Gazette, Davenport; Western Democrat & Journal, Andrew; Jefferson an. Galena, will please copy, and send bill to Dr. Clark.]

Council Bluffs, June 30, 1850.—tf 10

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 25 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Ja.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fleutlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares

in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axles, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it lie—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Millers store.

Kanesville, Oct 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripes;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jeans;
48 bbls whisky;	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHINABOTTENA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the Nichnabotna River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the decerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not. CANSLER & LIVERMORE.

Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which He will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warhouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

Post Office Department,

CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1854, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year;

Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.;

Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, seperate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the forts named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No.——from——to——as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $——."

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors; guaranties that [here insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from——to——be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of——, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals to [name the State and Territory,]" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER,

June 26th, 4t. Postmaster General.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 15.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
ELDER JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
DR. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
MR. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.
WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[*Continued.*]

After this consecration, which was construed to indicate an insincerity on the part of the Mormons as to their stipulated departure, or at least a hope of return, their foes set upon them with renewed bitterness. As many fled as were at all prepared; but by the very fact of their so decreasing the already diminished forces of the city's defenders, they encouraged the enemy to greater boldness. It soon became apparent that nothing short of an immediate emigration could save the remnant.

From this time onward the energies of those already on the road were engrossed by the duty of providing for the fugitives who came crowding in after them. At a last general meeting of the sect in Nauvoo, there had been passed an unanimous resolve that they would sustain one another, whatever their circumstances, upon the march; and this, though made in view of no such appalling exigency, they now with one accord set themselves together to carry out.

Here begins the touching period of Mormon history; on which but that it is for me a hackneyed subject, I should be glad to dwell, were it only for the proof it has afforded of the strictly material value to communities of a active common faith, and its happy illustrations of the power of the spirit of Christian fraternity to relieve the deepest of human suffering. I may assume that it has already fully claimed the public sympathy.

Delayed thus by their own wants, and by their exertions to provide for the wants of others, it was not till the month of June that the advance of the emigrant companies arrived at the Missouri.

This body I remember I had to join there, ascending the river for the purpose from Fort Leavenworth, which was at that time our frontier post. The fort was the interesting rendezvous of the Army of the West, and the head-quarters of its gallant chief, Stephen F. Kearney, whose guest and friend I account it my honor to have been. Many as were the reports daily received at the garrison from all portions of the Indian territory, it was a significant fact, how little authentic intelligence was to be obtained concerning the Mormons. Even the region in which they were to be sought after, was a question not attempted to be designated with accuracy, except by what are very well called in the West,—Mormon stories; none of which bore any sifting. One of these averred, that a party of Mormons in spangled crimson robes of office, headed by one in black velvet and silver, had been teaching a Jewish pow-wow to the medicine men of the Sauks and Foxes. Another averred that they were going about in buffalo robe short frocks, imitative of the costume of Saint John, preaching baptism and the instance of the kingdom of heaven among the Ioways. To believe one report, ammunition and whiskey had been received by Indian braves at the hands of an elder with a flowing white beard, who spoke Indian, he alleged, because he had the gift of tongues:—this, as far North as the country of the Yanketon Sioux. According to another yet, which professed to be derived officially from at least one Indian sub-agent, the Mormons had distributed the scarlet uniforms of H. B. M.'s servants among the Pottawatamies, and had carried into their country twelve pieces of brass cannon, which were counted by a traveler as they were rafted across the East Fork of Grand River, one of the northern tributaries of the Missouri. The narrators of these pleasant stories were at variance as to the position of the Mormons, by a couple of hundred leagues; but they harmonized in the warning, that to seek certain of the leading camps would be to meet the treatment of a spy.

Almost at the outset of my journey from Fort Leavenworth, while yet upon the edge of the Indian border, I had the good fortune to fall in with a couple of thin-necked sallow persons, in patchwork pantaloons, conducting Northward wagon-loads of Indian corn, which they had obtained, according to their own account, in barter from a squatter for some silver spoons and a feather bed. Their character was disclosed by their eager request of a bite from my wallet; in default of which, after a somewhat superfluous scriptural grace, they made an imperfect lunch before me off the softer of their corn ears, eating the grain as horses do, from the cob. I took their advice to follow up the Missouri; somewhere not far from which, in the Pottawatamie country, they were sure I would encounter one of their advancing companies.

I had bad weather on the road. Excessive heats, varied only by repeated drenching thunder squalls, knocked up my horse, my only traveling companion; and otherwise added to the ordinary hardships of a kind of life to which I was as yet little accustomed. I suffered a sence of discomfort, therefore, amounting to physical nostalgia, and was, in fact, wearied to death of the staring silence of the prairie, before I came upon the objects of my search.

They were collected a little distance above the Pottawatamie Agency. The hills of the "High Prairie" crowding in upon the river at this point, and overhanging it, appear of an unusual and commanding elevation. They are called the Council Bluffs; a name given them with another meaning, but well illustrated by the picturesque Congress of their high and mighty summits. To the south of them, a rich alluvial flat of considerable width follows down the Missouri, some eight miles, to where it is lost from view at a turn, which forms the site of the Indian town of Point aux Poules. Across the river from this spot the hills recur again, but are skirted at their base by as much low ground as suffices for a landing.

This landing, and the large flat or bottom on the east side of the river, were crowded with covered carts and wagons; and each one of the Council Bluff hills opposite was crowned with its own great camp, gay with bright white canvas, and alive with the busy stir of swarming occupants. In the clear blue morning air, the smoke streamed up from more than a thousand cooking fires. Countless roads and by-paths checkered all manner of geometric figures on the hillsides. Herd boys were dozing upon the slopes; sheep and horses, cows and oxen, were feeding around them, and other heards in the luxuriant meadow of the then swollen river. From a single point I counted four thousand head of cattle in view at one time. As I approached the camps, it seemed to me the children there were to prove still more numerous. Along a little creek I had to cross were women in greater force than blanchisseuses upon the Seine, washing and rinsing all manner of white muslins, red flannels and particolored calicoes, and hanging them to bleach upon a greater area of grass and bushes than we can display in all our Washington Square.

Hastening by these, I saluted a group of noisy boys, whose purely vernacular cries had for me an invincible home-savoring attraction. It was one of them, a bright faced lad, who, hurrying on his jacket and trowsers, fresh from bathing in the creek, first assured me I was at my right destination. He was a mere child; but he told me of his own accord where I had best go seek my welcome, and took my horse's bridle to help me pass a morass, the bridge over which he alleged to be unsafe.

There was something joyous for me in my free rambles about this vast body of pilgrims. I could range the wild country wherever I listed, under safeguard of their moving host. Not only in the main camps was all stir and life, but in every direction, it seemed to me, I could follow 'Mormon Roads,' and find them beaten hard and even dusty by the tread and wear of the cattle and vehicles of emigrants laboring over them. By day, I would overtake and pass, one after another, what amounted to an army train of them; and at night, if I encamped at the places where the timber and running water were found together, I was almost sure to be within call of some camp or other, or at least within sight of its watch-fires. Wherever I was compelled to tarry, I was certain to find shelter and hospitality, scant, indeed, but never stinted, and always honest and kind. After a recent unavoidable association with the border inhabitants of Western Missouri and Iowa, the vile scum which our own society, to apply the words of an admirable gentleman and eminent divine, "like the great ocean washes upon its frontier shores," I can scarcely describe the gratification I felt in associating again with persons who were almost all of Eastern American origin,—persons of refined and cleanly habits and decent language,—and in observing their peculiar and interesting mode of life;—while every day seemed to bring with it its own especial incident, fruitful in the illustration of habits and character.

It was during the period of which I have just spoken, that the Mormon battalion of five hundred and twenty men was recruited and marched to the Pacific Coast.

At the commencement of the Mexican war, the president considered it desirable to march a body of reliable infantry to California at as early a period as practicable, and the known hardihood and habits of discipline of the Mormons were supposed peculiarly to fit them for this service. As California was supposed also to be their ultimate destination, the long march might cost them less than other citizens. They were accordingly invited to furnish a battalion of volunteers early in the month of July.

The call could hardly have been more inconveniently timed. The young, and those who could best have been spared, were then away from the main body, either with pioneer companies in the van, or, their faith unannounced, seeking work and food about the north-western settlements, to support them till the return of the season for commencing emigration. The force was therefore to be recruited from among fathers of families, and others whose presence it was most desirable to retain.

There were some, too, who could not view the invitation without jealousy. They had twice been persuaded by (State) Government authorities in Illinois and Missouri, to give up their arms on some special appeals to their patriotic confidence, and had then been left to the malice of their enemies. And now they were asked, in the midst of the Indian country, to surrender over five hundred of their best men for a war march of thousands of miles to California, without the hope of return till after the conquest of that country. Could they view such a proposition with favor?

But the feeling of country triumphed. The Union had never wronged them: "You shall have your battalion at once, if it has to be a class of our elders," said one, himself a ruling elder. A central 'mass meeting' for Council, some harangues at the more remotely scattered camps, an American flag brought out from the storehouse of things rescued, and hoisted to the top of a tree mast—and, in three days, the force was reported, mustered, organized and ready to march.

There was no sentimental affectation at their leave taking. The afternoon before was appropriated to a farewell ball; and a more merry dancing rout I have never seen though the company went without refreshments, and their ball room was of the most primitive. It was the custom, whenever the larger camps rested for a few days together, to make great arbors, or Boweries, as they called them, of poles and brush and wattling, as places of shelter for their meetings of devotion or conference. In one of these, where the ground had been trodden firm and hard by the worshippers of the popular Father Taylor's precinct, was gathered now the mirth and beauty of the Mormon Israel.

If anything told the Mormons had been bred to other lives, it was the appearance of the women, as they assembled here. Before their flight, they had sold their watches and trinkets as the most available resource for raising ready money; and hence, like their partners, who wore waistcoats cut with useless watch pockets, they, although their ears were pierced and bore the loop-marks of rejected pendants, were without ear-rings, finger rings, chains or brooches. Except such ornaments, however, they lacked nothing most becoming the attire of decorous maidens. The neatly darned white stocking, and clean bright petticoat, the artistically clear starched collar and chemisette, the something faded, only because too well washed, lawn or gingham gown, that fitted modishly to the waist of its pretty wearer,—these, if any of them spoke of poverty, spoke of a poverty that had known its better days.

With the rest, attended the elders of the church within call, including nearly all the chiefs of the High Council, with their wives and children. They, the gravest and most trouble-worn, seemed the most anxious of any to be first to throw off the burden of heavy thoughts. Their leading off the dancing in a great double cotillion was the signal bade the festivity commence. To the canto of debonnair violins, the cheer of horns, the jingle of sleigh-bells, and the jovial snoaring of the tambourine, they did dance! None of your minuets or other mortuary processions of gentles in etiquette, tight shoes, and pinching gloves, but the spirited and scientific displays of our venerated and merry grandparents, who were not above following the fiddle to the Fox-Chase Inn or Gardens of Gray's Ferry. French fours, Copenhagen jigs Virginia reels, and the like forgotten figures, executed with the spirit of people too happy to be slow, or bashful or constrained. Light hearts, lithe figures and light feet, had it their own way from an early hour till after the sun had dipped behind the sharp sky line of the Omaha hills. Silence was then called, and a well cultivated mezzo-soprano voice, belonging to a young lady with fair face and dark eyes, gave with quartette accompaniment a little song, the notes of which I have been unsuccessful in repeated efforts to obtain since.—a version of the text, touching to all earthly wanderers:

"By the rivers of Babylon we sat down and wept."
"We wept when we remembered Zion."

There was danger of some expression of feeling when the song was over, for it had begun to draw tears; but breaking the quiet with his hard voice, an Elder asked the blessing of Heaven on all who, with purity of heart and brotherhood of spirit, had mingled in that society, and then, all dispersed, hastening to cover from the falling dews. All, I remember, but some splendid Indians, who in cardinal scarlet blankets and feathered leggings, had been making foreground figures for the dancing rings, like those in Mr. West's picture of our Philadelphia Treaty, and staring their inability to comprehend the wonderful performances. These loitered to the last, as if unwilling to seek their abject homes.

Well as I knew the peculiar fondness of the Mormons for music, their orchestra in service on this occasion astonished me by its numbers and fine drill. The story was, that an eloquent Mormon missionary had converted its members in a body to an English town, a stronghold of the sect, and that they took up their trumpets, trombones, drums and hautboys together, and followed him to America.

When the refugees from Nauvoo were hastening to part with their table-ware, jewelry, and almost every other fragment of metal wealth they possessed that was not iron, they had never a thought of giving up the instruments of this favorite band. And when the battalion was enlisted, though high inducements were offered some of the performers to accompany it, they all refused. Their fortunes went with the Camp of the Tabernacle. They had led the Farewell Service in the Nauvoo Temple. Their office now was to guide the monster choruses and Sunday hymns; and like the trumpets of silver made of a whole piece for the calling of the assembly, and for the journeying of the camps,' to knoll the people in to church. Some of their wind instruments, indeed, were uncommonly full and pure toned, and in that clear dry air could be heard to a great distance. It had the strangest effect in the world, to listen to their sweet music winding over the uninhabited country. Something in the style of a Moravian death-tune blown at day-break, but altogether unique. It might be when you were hunting a ford over the Great Platte, the dreariest of all wild rivers, perplexed among the far-reaching sand bars and curlew shallows of its shifting bed:—the wind rising would bring you the first faint thought of a melody; and, as you listened, borne down upon the gust that swept past you a cloud of the dry sifted sands, you recognized it—perhaps a home-loved theme of Henry Proch or Mendelssohn. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, away there in the Indian Marches!

The battalion gone, the host again moved on. The tents which had gathered on the hill summits, like white birds hesitating to venture on the long flight over the river, were struck one after another, and the dwellers in them and their wagons and their cattle hastened down to cross it at a ferry in the valley, which they made ply night and day. A little beyond the landing they formed their companies, and made their preparations for the last and longest stage of their journey. It was a more serious matter to cross the mountains then than now, that the thirst of our people for the gold of California has made the region between them and their desire such literally trodden ground.

Thanks to this wonderful movement, I may dismiss an effort to describe the incidents of emigrant life upon the Plains, presuming that you have been made more than familiar with then already, by the many repeated descriptions of which they have been the subject. The desert march, the ford, the quicksand, the indian battle, the bison chase, the prairie fire:—the adventures of the Mormons comprised every variety of these varieties; but I could not hope to invest them with the interest of novelty. The character of their every-day life, its routine and conduct, alone offered any exclusive or marked peculiarity. Their romantic devotional observances, and their admirable concert of purpose and action, met the eye at once. After these the stranger was most struck perhaps by the strict order of march, the unconfused closing up to meet attack, the skilful securing of the cattle upon the halt, the system with which the watches were set at night to guard them and the lines of *corral*—with other similar circumstances indicative of the maintenance of a high state of discipline. Every ten of their wagons was under the care of a captain. This captain of ten, as they termed him, obeyed a captain of fifty; who, in turn, obeyed his captain of a hundred, or directly a member of what they call the High Council of the Church. All these were responsible and determined men, approved of by the people for their courage, discretion and experience. So well recognized were the results of this organization, that bands of hostile Indians have passed by comparative small parties of Mormons, to attack much larger, but less compact bodies of other emigrants.

The most striking feature, however, of the Mormon emigration, was undoubtedly their formation of the Tabernacle Camps and temporary Stakes, or Settlements, which renewed in the sleeping solitudes everywhere along their road, the cheering signs of intelligent and hopeful life.

I will make this remark plainer by describing to you one of these camps, with the daily routine of its inhabitants. I select at random, for my purpose, a large camp upon the delta between the Nebraska and Missouri, in the territory disputed between the Omaha, and Otto and Missouria Indians. It remained pitched here for nearly two months, during which period I resided in it.

It was situated near the Petit Papillon, or Little Butterfly River, and upon some finely rounded hills that encircle a favorite cool spring. On each of these a square was marked out; and the wagons as they arrived took their positions along its four sides in double rows, so as to leave a roomy street or passage-way between them. The tents were disposed also in rows, at intervals between the wagons. The cattle were folded in high fenced yards outside. The quadrangle inside was left vacant for the sake of ventilation, and the streets, covered in with leafy arbor work and kept scrupulously clean, formed a shaded cloister walk. This was the place of exercise for slowly recovering invalids, the day-home of the infants, and the evening promenade of all.

From the first formation of the camp, all its inhabitants were constantly and laboriously occupied. Many of them were highly educated mechanics, and seemed only to need a day's anticipated rest to engage them at the forge, loom, or turning lathe, upon some needed *chore* of work. A Mormon gunsmith is the inventor of the excellent repeating rifle, that loads by slides instead of cylenders; and one of the neatest finished fire-arms I have ever seen was of this kind, wrought from scraps of old iron, and inlaid with the silver of a couple of half dollars, under a hot July sun, in a spot where the average height of the grass was above the workman's shoulders. I have seen a cobbler, after the halt of his party on the march, hunting along the river bank for a lap-stone in the twilight, that he might finish a famous boot sole by the camp fire; and I have had a piece of cloth, the wool of which was sheared, and dyed, and spun, and woven, during a progress of over three hundred miles.

Their more interesting occupations, however, were those growing out of their peculiar circumstances and position. The chiefs were seldom without some curious affair on hand to settle with the restless Indians; while the immense labor and responsibility of the conduct of their unwieldy moving army, and the commissariat of its hundreds of famishing poor, also devolved upon them. They had good men they called Bishops, whose special office it was to look up the cases of extremest suffering: and their relief parties were out night and day to scour over every trail.

At this time, say two months before the final expulsion from Nauvoo, there were already, along three hundred miles of the road between that city and our Papillon Camp, over two thousand emigrating wagons, besides a large number of nondescript turn-outs, the motley make-shifts of poverty; from the unsuitably heavy cart that lumbered on mysteriously with its sick driver hidden under its counterpane cover, to the crazy two-wheeled trundle, such as our own poor employ for the conveyance of their slop barrels, this pulled along it may be by a little dry dugged heifer, and rigged up only to drag some such light weight as a baby, a sack of meal, or a pack of clothes and bedding.

Some of them were in distress from losses upon the way. A strong trait of the Mormons was their kindness to their brute dependents, and particularly to their beasts of draught. They gave them the holiday of the Sabbath whenever it came round: I believe they would have washed them with old wine, after the example of the emigrant Carthaginians, had they had any. Still, in the Slave-coast heats, under which the animals had to move, they sometimes foundered. Sometimes, too, they strayed off in the night, or were mired in morasses;—or oftener were stolen by Indians, who found market covert for such plunder among the horse-thief whites of the frontier. But the great mass of these pilgrims of the desert was made up of poor folks, who had fled in destitution from Nauvoo, and been refused a resting place by the people of Iowa.

It is difficult fully to understand the state of helplessness in which some of these would arrive, after accomplishing a journey of such extent, under circumstances of so much privation and peril. The fact was, they seemed to believe that all their trouble would be at an end if they could only come up with their comrades at the Great Camps. For this they calculated their resources, among which their power of endurance was by much the largest and most reliable item, and they were not disappointed if they arrived with these utterly exhausted.

I remember a signal instance of this at the Papillon Camp.

It was that of a joyous hearted clever fellow, whose songs and fiddle tunes were the life and delight of Nauvoo in its merry days. I forget his story, and how exactly, it fell about, that after a Mormon's full peck of troubles, he started after us with his wife and little ones from some 'lying down place' in the Indian country, where he had contended with an attack of a serious malady. He was just convalescent, and the fatigue of marching on foot again with a child on his back, speedily brought on a relapse. But his anxiety to reach a place where he could expect to meet friends with shelter and food, was such that he only pressed on the harder. Probably for more than a week of the dog-star weather, he labored on under a high fever, walking every day till he was entirely exhausted.

His limbs failed him then; but his courage holding out, he got into his covered cart on top of its freight of baggage, and made them drive him on, while he lay down. They could hardly believe how ill he was, he talked on so cheerfully—"I'm nothing on earth ailing but home-sick: I'm cured the very minute I get to camp and see the brethren."

Not being able thus to watch his course, he lost his way, and had to regain it through a wretched tract of Low Meadow Prairie, where there were no trees to break the noon, nor water but what was ague-sweet or brackish. By the time he got back to the trail of the High Prairie, he was, in his own phrase, 'pretty far gone.' Yet he was resolute in his purpose as ever, and to a party he fell in with, avowed his intention to be cured at the camp, 'and no where else.' He even jested with them, comparing his jolting couch to a summer cot in a white washed cockloft. "But I'll make them take me down," he said, "and give me a dip in the river when I get there. All I care for is to see the brethren."

His determined bearing rallied the spirit of his travelling household, and they kept on their way till he was within a few hours journey of the camp. He entered on his last day's journey with the energy of increased hope.

I remember that day well. For in the evening I mounted a tired horse to go a short errand, and in mere pity had to turn back before I had walked him a couple of hundred yards. Nothing seemed to draw life from the languid air but the clouds of gnats and stinging midges; and long after sundown it was so hot that the sheep lay on their stomachs panting, and the cattle strove to lap wind like hard fagged hunting dogs. In camp, I had spent the day in watching the invalids and the rest hunting the shade under the wagon bodies, and veering about them, like the shadows round the sun-dial. I know I thought myself wretched enough, to be of their company.

Poor Merryman had all that heat to bear, with the mere pretence of an awning to screen out the sun from his close muslin cockloft.

He did not fail till somewhere hard upon noon. He then began to grow restless to know accurately the distance travelled. He made them give him water, too, much more frequently; and when they stopped for this purpose, asked a number of obscure questions. A little after this he discovered himself that a film had come over his eyes. He confessed that this was discouraging; but said with stubborn resignation, that if denied to *see* the brethren, he still should *hear* the sound of their voices.

After this, which was when he was hardly three miles from our camp, he lay very quiet, as if husbanding his strength; but when he had made, as is thought, a full mile further, being interrogated by the woman that was driving, whether she should stop, he answered her, as she avers, "No, no; go on!"

The anecdote ends badly. They brought him in dead, I think about five o'clock of the afternoon. He had on his clean clothes; as he had dressed himself in the morning, looking forward to his arrival.

To be Continued.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Elders Hymn.

O come! come, away! from home and friends receding,
From Zion's light—our hearts delight—O come, come, away,
The Gospel trump we're called to blow,
That the meek and humble all may know,
That God's with man below, O come, come away.

O come! to the world, where darkness is prevailing,
Where all is strife—contentions rife, O come, come away,
And tell the news that God to man,
Has sent the ancient Gospel plan,
That Saints all may be one, O come, come, away.

O come! come, away! the harvest now is rip'ning,
And men do fear—that *something's* near, O come, come, away.
Perplexity does fill the heart;
The signs appearing wise men start,
Up Elders!—light impart! O come, come, away.

O come! come, away! where pestilence is stalking,
Abroad the land—by Heavens command, O come, come, away.
How pleasant 'tis now to proclaim,
Deliverance as sent again.
To which God's pledged his name, O come, come, away.

O yes! let me go! for mankind to be saving
From war, and death—plagues, and distress, O come, come, away.
Behold how Joseph hath pourtrayed,
The blessings which our God hath laid,
On those who Zion aid, in this the Latter-day.

O yes! I will go, for God my heart's inspiring,
His word to preach, the truth to teach, O come, come, away.
I love the truths of heaven to tell,
And on God's kindness sweetly dwell,
When grace my heart does swell, O come, come, away.

For the Guardian.

Celebration of the 24th of July, at North Pigeon.

Wednesday, July 24, 1850.

The inhabitants of the North Pigeon Branch, met pursuant to previous appointment, for the purpose of recreating themselves, on the day above mentioned. The Presidency of the day having arrived, and also Br. Lyman Stoddard. The music played several tunes while the people were assembling. The meeting was opened by singing "Come let us anew," and prayer by President John Wood, of Honey Creek. The music then gave us another specimen of their professional attainments. Father Stoddart then arose and addressed the people on the object for which they had assembled on the present occasion; in which he set forth the necessity of the Elders of Israel's getting a spirit of wisdom on the present occasion, and be careful how they spoke their sentiments in full, as we know not how many there are in our midst who are ready to make a man an offender for a word. Therefore it is necessary for us to be wise. For we do not celebrate this as a day of liberty; but as a day of thanksgiving before the Lord, for his protecting care manifested in behalf of our brethren, whilst traveling the sandy and barren sage plains of the West, in search of a resting place for the saints of the Most High God. And, also, for the glorious discovery of the Valley where the saints might gather together in peace. And that our spirits may commingle with the spirits of our brethren who have already been blessed with the glorious privilege of settling in peace at the place destined and prepared for the gathering of the saints of the Most High God. These are a few of the reasons why we should seek for a spirit of wisdom, upon this and all other occasions, that we may at all times be blessed with a sufficient portion of the spirit of God, to lead and guide us in the ways of truth and righteousness. He was followed by A. P. Chesley, one of the hundred and forty four that first entered the Valley of the Great Salt Lake from Winter Quarters, July 24, 1847. He read a chapter in the book of Genesis, from which he stated he should endeavor to make some remarks in reference to the saints' emigrating from Nauvoo to Council Bluffs, and from thence to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. By a chain of powerful ideas he handled his subject in a masterly manner. He also gave an elaborate description of his travels whilst he was one of the pioneers. He also stated that it was impossible for him to give anything like an elaborate description of his feelings, on his view of that Great Valley. We were then favored with another treat from our professional brethren. Prest. Gardner then said that we would have an intermission for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. Benediction by James Ware.

ham. The procession was then formed in the following order, viz:

Presidents of the day and Father Stoddard.
Vice Presidents.
Clerks of the Day.
Marshal. Strangers. Marshall.
Visitors.
Aged People.
Youth.

The music being placed at the head of the procession, we were then marched around the square near the Bowery, and were seated at the table, covered with the luxuries of life, and first fruits of the earth, even to overflowing. There were seated around the table, one hundred and seventy-six couple, and all partook freely, till every heart was satisfied. After dinner was over, Br James Wareham arose, and made some very appropriate remarks in reference to the trials and tribulations of the Saints in these last days; and also the blessings they have received. Even the privilege we have this day enjoyed, is a demonstrating proof, that we are blessed above all people. Father Stoddard then arose, and spoke upon the principles that had been advanced through the day, and also gave the brethren some very good counsel and advise, which was truly edifying to every true and faithful saint of God.

Closing Benediction by John Laird.

Presidents of the day,
BENJAMIN GARDNER,
JOHN WOOD.
JOHN W. LASLEY, Clerk.

Washington's Farewell Address.

Gen. George Washington in his farewell address being endowed with the spirit of truth, and foreseeing that a day would come when party spirit would run high, and that it would distract the councils of the nation, and admit of Foreign influence to creep in; and that party spirit, if allowed, would soon get so hot that the utmost diligence and caution would not prevent it from bursting into a flame and thereby consume the nation.

We make the following beautiful extract from it:

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments, occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

MILITARY POSTS.—As the government has issued orders, directing a reconnoisance of the country, between Fort Leavenworth and Senata Fe, for the purpose of selecting suitable sites for the erection of four military forts on that route, we hope the government will extend their operations a little further, and erect a fort near Counil Bluffs. At this time, a heavy and important trade is now carried on between the Mormons at Salt Lake, and the citizens of the United States, and it is but just and proper that some protection should be shown them. In addition to this, there are at this time several tribes of Indians near the Bluffs, who are continually committing depredations upon the citizens in the neighborhood, and a few companies of dragoons at some point near the Bluffs would have the effect of keeping these red men under proper subjection.—[Adventure.

BOSTON, 25th July.

Littlefield and Professor Webster had an interview yesterday in jail, at the desire of the latter. The Professor said he could not rest until he had acknowledged that he had done Littlefield great injury, and asked his forgiveness. He said that Littlefield, in his testimony, had told nothing but the truth, but that he [Webster] knew nothing about the sledge hammer.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY; BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 21, 1850.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

We publish the following letter by request of a gentleman at Council Bluffs. The signatures we are acquainted with and acknowledge them to be genuine. A. W. Babbitt, who came here on an electioneering tour acknowledges them, and also claims to be under their instructions to go to Washington to transact business for the people of Deseret. If he was the Delegate of the people of the Great Basin, and sent to Washington to transact business for the inhabitants of that place—which we have no doubt—why did he transcend the bounds of his mission, and leave the interests of the people of Deseret to take care of themselves at Washington and run to Kanesville to advise the people of this place if they did not vote the Locofoco ticket, to undertake to procure any kind of Government for Deseret would be useless! If Congress does not think proper to establish a State or Territorial Government in Deseret, perhaps, she will be able to sustain herself a year or two longer, as well as she has heretofore. Why did Mr. Babbitt forsake the interests of the people of Deseret at Washington to come here and spend $500 dollars to try to prevent men from voting the Whig ticket, according to his own acknowledgement in a public speech? It looks to our vision that he could not considered the interests of the people of Deseret very sacred to leave them in the hour of trial.

According to the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Washington July 20th, it shows that he should have been there to lay before Congress the expediency of admitting him as the Delegate of the people of Deseret, instead of his being here, and it is not probable that he will get back in season to do anything for her interest before Congress adjourns, which has probably adjourned. Pray what effect can the vote of Pottawatamie have on Congress when it will not reach Washington much before it adjourns?

"HOUSE.—The Mexican delegate question was disposed of finally, by excluding him by a vote of 105 to 93. Finally, after considerable debate the report of the committee of elections, declaring it inexpedient to admit A. W. Babbitt to a seat in the House, as delegate from Deseret, was adopted by yeas 108, nays 77. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

We have been on nettles for sometime to know where Mr. Babbitt got this $500 to spend so lavishly for electioneering. Perhaps some of the knowing ones can give the desired information. A person who is sent as a delegate is answerable to those who send him, and if he can account to the people of the State of Deseret for his conduct, we have nothing to say. His business according to an extract in the following letter to A. C. Dodge, Esq., was as follows: "Mr. Babbitt, goes out as the Delegate of this people to transact business at Washington." We cannot find a word authorizing him to come to Kanesville, or delegated to use his influence against Prest. Hyde, or to counsel and advise the people of Pottawatamie county, but we can find plenty authorizing Prest. Orson Hyde, to advise and counsel the members of our church in all matters pertaining to their present interest and future welfare. Every man should know his place in the kingdom of God, and Mr. Babbitt knows very well that his field of labor is at Washington, and not here. He might with equal propriety proceed to England, and at the Court of St. James ask the British Government to extend their laws over the State of Deseret, because some of her subjects had congregated in the valleys of the Mountains as to come here and tell the people of Pottawatamie county to vote the Locofoco ticket, if they did not, every thing in regard to Deseret would be lost. We believe that there is still virtue enough in Congress to give Deseret an equal chance with the other Territorial Governments. We respect every man in his place, and are willing to aid and assist him in the discharge of his lawful duties.

We respect Mr. Babbit as the Delegate of the people of Deseret to lay before Congress their wants, and to use all the influence that he could bring to bear upon the final result of their obtaining either a State or Territorial Government, and sincerely hope that Congress will give them the desired Government.

Mr. Hyde is placed here by the authorities of the Church in the Valley to counsel and advise the people of our Church in all matters pertaining to their interests, and it is not the desire of the people that any person should come here to counsel and advise them without they have the authority from the right source.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 20, 1849.

Hon. A. C. DODGE—Dear Sir: We learn with great pleasure through our much esteemed friend, A. W. Babbitt, Esq., that you have been elected by the Legislature of your State, Senator for the term of six years. We have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you but from representations of Mr. Babbitt, and from other sources, we cannot but indulge the belief that your election will give general satisfaction to our people.

Mr. Babbitt goes out as the Delegate of this people to transact business at Washington, and any assistance you shall render him will be truly appreciated by a grateful people, while you may be assured of our highest satisfaction and esteem.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Jacob Bigler and A. P. Chesley, are intending to take cattle upon the Rushes, on the Boyou to winter, they are both men of experience in these matters as they have been there several winters before. See their advertisements in another column.

Our Town and Merchants.

This place is growing very rapidly, and we have in addition to about fifty dwellings put up this season, a large commission house, also, two large and commodious stores are in progress of erection, one by our enterprising friends, Donnel, Stutsman & Co., the other by Mr. Hall, a thorough business man; both of which will be completed in season for the reception of their heavy stocks of goods which they intend purchasing this fall. Mr. Voorhis is also making large additions to his heretofore well known house. Messrs. Needham & Ferguson of the Bee Hive, are continually at work carrying honey to their hive. The *Elephant*, under the management of Messrs. Tootle & Brother are filling its trunk, to be prepared for a heavy trade at fair prices. The *Bluff Store*, kept by the Old Pioneer, is determined that it shall not be surpassed, and they have a large and heavy stock of Goods. The *Emporium* who are always busy with every notion that you could name; if you should visit the other stores and not find the article you want, just run into the Emporium, you will be sure and find it there. Not forgetting if you want the news of the day call at the Frontier Guardian Office, and subscribe for it.

Our enterprising merchants are intending to lay in heavy stocks of goods for the Spring trade. They expect a heavier emigration this way next spring than ever before. This frontier country is growing in importance, and a great quantity of goods are wanted here for emigrants, also there are many goods purchased here to trade with again at Salt Lake. Persons having from 500 to $1000 capital would spend there money at this point if they could only have the goods here; and these things our merchants understand, and are preparing to lay in very heavy stocks of goods. Emigrants need not fear but what everything can be obtained here lower than they can afford to haul it to this place. We are in hopes that two or three thousand head of cattle will be drove into this market during the winter; they will all be needed.

FROM ELDER ORSON HYDE.

We have received a letter from Elder Orson Hyde, editor of this paper, written 15 miles on this side of Fort Kearney, dated July 11th. He states that himself and his company are well and getting on finely; but that the emigrants have suffered much from cholera; about 60 of our people have died between the Missouri river and the Fort. (names not given.) He also states that sickness was abating pretty much. Grass and water plenty, and musketoes by the wholesale.

Just as we were writing the above, another letter was laid on our table from Joseph Kelly, one of Elder Hyde's company written on the banks of the Platte, beyond Fort Laramie, dated, July 23d. It also contains the cheering news that they are all well and in sight of the mountains, and that they expect to complete the journey in 35 days from the time of starting.

We are glad to hear from our friends, and it increases our joy to learn that our much esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Elder Orson Hyde, and his company are well, and in good spirits: and we hope that they will continue to enjoy the same blessing until they return, and we have the pleasure of receiving them again into our midst to share of the hospitality and kindness of our citizens.

From the Plains.

We have received two letters from the two last emigrating companies for the Valley. One from Bishop Hunter's company, another from Joseph Young's. Both letters were written at Fort Kearney. Out of the Bishop's company, 3 were sezed with cholera, but only one died, and out of Joseph Young's, Ezra Bickford, from Bullock's Grove in this country, died since the mail came through.

We are glad to learn of the health and prosperity of these two companies, notwithstanding the false reports which were put in circulation at this place respecting the Bishop's company. We felt confident at the time, that they were not true, but now our faith is confirmed, and we leave the public to judge the truth of similar reports, which were put in circulation through the same channel.

Further News From the Plains.

Two men from the State of New York, arrived here on the 13th inst., they left Fort Leavenworth, on the 10th of May *en route* for California, in company with ten others. They proceeded up the southren route and they state that the scene witnessed by them was truly lamentable. Mr. William Townsend, one of the above named gentlemen says: that it is his unqualified opinion, that not less than one thousand persons have died between Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Laramie. And that at several of the camping places he saw from ten to twelve graves close together in one place. He attributes the sickness to the bad water, on the south route.

Mr. T. and his companion Mr. W. Roberts, proceeded as far as the Upper Crossing of the Platte and there lost the last of their Company by cholera. Becoming discouraged, they returned, coming back on the northren route which they state is very healthy, and all the graves seen by them, were only four.

Profanity.

Swearing or taking the name of the Lord in vain, is considered by some, and we may safely say by many, not only in this town, but in other towns and cities also, to be highly respectable, or is used as being such; Why? Because the persons who use it, only do it to endorse their own vile sentiments, and try to carry into effect their evil purposes under the endorsement of this holy name. Will the Lord hold guiltless such characters, who thus impose upon him? We answer no. The Lord is jealous of his honor, and he has declared in these last days, that his scourges will inevitably fall on those who blaspheme his name, and do not fear him. In the world such things may be looked for, but among the Saints, who profess to know his name and fear him, these things ought not to exist, 'A gentleman in the real sense of the term would not use such language, because it is low, mean, and disgusting, yea, revolting to the hearts of such as love morality and virtue. Cease then, from this unbecoming course, and teach your children to reverence the name of the Lord, and to keep his commandments, then will your light spring forth like the morning, and your path be enlightened as the noon-day.

Fort Desmoine Mail.

Messrs. Frink & Walker, we understand have taken the contract of carrying the mail between this point and Fort Desmoine. They come in punctually, at the time specified in their contract with the Post Office Department. We now feel confident that the mail service for this place will be performed with punctuallity.

Things to be Remembered.

Are you procuring the requsite quantity of hay? Is it well stacked, and secured against destruction from cattle, &c. If so, all is well, you are doing your duty, and God will bless you; if not, remember that the lazy ought not to share of the labors of the industrious and dilligent. Have you broke up the prairie, and making the necessary preparations to sow fall wheat? If you are, you are doing what is right. Have you attended to establishing schools, &c., throughout the county and filled up the little vacancies by your own good judgement and spent part of your time in prayer, thanksgiving and watchfulness? These things ought to be done, and not leave any other duty undone.

We love to see the Saints prosper, and others equally so, although they may not belong to our community. The Guardian will not differ with any class of men, either political or religious without they are deviating from a course that we believe to be right, although we advocate more particularly the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Who would not support a paper of such a character? whose whole object and aim is to exalt virtue and depricate vice in its various forms. We think a man or woman that would not support it, has not that interest for their own salvation that they should have, and are a detriment to the cause of virtue and truth. We leave the people to judge.

Cholera.

There has been several cases of cholera in our town this season, but not enough to create the alarm which at present exists. There has been but twelve deaths since the commencement of the season, The following persons have died of cholera since the 1st of May. Mr. Richard Hewitt, Mrs. Hannah Martin, Mr. Roberts, late of Ohio, B. J. Bgler, son of Jacob G. Bigler, Mrs. E. P. Cromby, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Mifflins youngest child, T.B. Parker, Kelsey Barton's youngest child, Miss Evira Sherman and Mrs. Elizabeth Kelting. A number of the above have died more from fright than actual cholera.

We deprecate in the strongest terms the practice that is prevalent among the female portion of our community going from one house to another mourning over the sick and diseased, and in time of cholera it is entirely wrong, for if person are naturally timid. It commences upon the mind, their mind runs down, and then imagination is very powerful, which brings on the diarrhœa, and the system becomes relaxed, and capable of receiving any kind of disease. Although we may feel to mourn the loss of friends near and dear, we cannot approve at this time of persons going from house to house to mourn. If you feel like mourning, wait till the season is more healthy, and no cholera lurking in our midst, but at this time, when it is sickly, keep up your spirits; be cheerful to all around you, which is the best remedy against this "overflowing scourge and desolating sickness." It has been reported abroad that eight deaths were occuring here daily, which are about as many as have occurred for three months.

Since writing the above there has four more deaths occurred by cholera. Mrs. Lewis Robins, Mrs. Alice Moody, Janette Huntington, of cholera infantum, and Seth Sherman. At present there is no new cases, and those that were attacked are fast recovering.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop has been appointed United States Senator in Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occassioned by the resignation of Mr. Webster. We regard this as a most excellent selection. Mr. Winthrop is a man of superior attainments, and one of the purest whigs in the land.

Death of Hon. Daniel P. King.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Hon Daniel P. King, member of Congress from the Second District of this State, died yesterday of dysentery contracted at Washington. His funeral took place this afternoon at Danvers.

Pearson the murderer was hung to-day, for the murder of his wife and children.

Three Cent Pieces.

This new coin has just been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. On one side are the words "United States of America," in which is a circular wreath, enclosing the numerical "III." On the reverse side is the Liberty Cap, inscribed with the word "Liberty," and surrounded with rays. Underneath the cap are the figures "1850."

We refer our readers to the medical notice of B. Y. Shelly in another column. He is located for the present at the Bluff House. He is spoken of in high terms by those who have employed him, as a skilful and gentlemany physician.

Weekly Coach from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo.

Our friends Ferrin & Sandford have put some good coaches on the above route. They come in and leave punctually at the hour advertised. Passengers can rely upon the arrangement which they have made in their advertisement. See Advertisement in another column.

Repuest.

Dr. Luke Johnson, Assistant Marshall, for Pottawatamie county, would feel obliged if the Presidents or clerks, of the different branches of the church in this county would furnish him with the names of their members, and also the names of any other person who may be living near, although they may not belong to the church; so as to aid him in obtaining the necessary information, where to find them when he is out taking the census, as his business will commence soon. Please advertise the foregoing at your first public meeting so as to facilitate his progress in the performance of this dut/.

We have received a communication from "40 *Gals*," which we shall publish in our next.

California.

An overland party, which left Independence in April last, has arrived at the gold mines. They had packed mules, and in ten days passed 600 teams. In crossing the mountains they found the snow from 15 to 30 feet deep, but so hard, that their mules made but slight impression on it. They averaged 30 miles per day, and men and mules arrived in good health and condition.

Wanted.—Cash will be paid for prime butter at this office.

Weather.

The weather has been excessively hot and dry since the 1st of July, until Monday morning, when it changed and in the evening we had a fine shower of rain. We have not had rain enough since the 1st ult., to wet the face of the earth, and every thing is dried and parched up. We are in hopes now that the weather has changed that we shall have still more rain. It has rained in every direction, but at this point and a circumference of about 20 miles.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

To the Editors of the Frontier Guardian:

DEAR SIRS: The peculiarity of the season, the intense heat and the prevalence of a specie of cholera, and its fatality call for some energetic measures to avert the calamity. I would recommend that a meeting be called to adopt some measures for this purpose. There are several items that are important among the first is, that some more speedy way of interment be adopted, and so prevent persons who have died with cholera being kept forty-eight or even twenty-four hours. It is only contagious when persons dying with it are kept above ground. 2d, persons should be prohibited from feeding their horses in the Public Square and so make a place for hogs, dogs and cattle to gather at day and night. 3d. No slaughtering house should be allowed to exist in town, and restrictions placed upon the meat market, for meat is not good this hot and unhealthy season, not only that, but cholera is in almost every thing that grows and especially that breathes this atmosphere. A committee of vigilance to see these things (if adopted,) carried into effect ought to be appointed, and to visit the back premises of every house, and see that the streets are cleaned. These things, will, I conceive, be productive of health. Yours, &c.,

A LOVER OF HEALTH.

Kanesville, Aug. 10, 1850.

THE ELECTION RETURNS—Official.

	Precincts.				
	Kanesville.	Rockyford.	Coonville.	Silver Creek.	Indian town.	Total.
For Governor.						
James L Thompson,	328	79	28		11	446
Stephen Hempstead,	75		6		1	82
For Sec. of State.						
Isaac Cook,	333	79	28		11	451
Geo. W. McCleary	71		6		1	78
For Auditor						
Wm. H. Seevers,	333	79	28		11	451
Wm. Pattee,	71		6		1	78
For Treasurer						
Evan Jay,	335	79	28		11	453
Israel Kister	16		6		1	23
For Treasurer of the Board of Public Works.						
Dr. James Nosler,	332	79	28		11	450
Geo. Gillaspy,	72		6		1	79
For Congress, 1st District.						
Geo. G. Wright,	339	79	28		12	458
Bernhart Henn,	73		6		1	80
COUNTY OFFICERS.						
For Sheriff.						
Alexander McRae,	328	79	39		13	459
Egbert Ellsworth,	129					129
For County Commissioner.						
Calvin C. Pendleton,	440	79	35		13	567
Evan M. Green,	15					15
For District Clerk.						
James Sloan,	417	79	34		13	567
Geo. P. Styles,	15					15
David Devol,	21					21
For Judge of Probate.						
Jacob G. Bigler,	459	79	40		13	582
For Coroner.						
Isaac Bullock,	447	79	39		13	578
For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector.						
Luke Johnson,	426	79	33		13	515
C. H. Bassett,	15					15
Prosecuting Attorney.						
James Sloan,	418	79	32		13	543
Geo. P. Styles,	24					24
Scattering,	2					2
For County Surveyor.						
Thomas Burdick,	436	79	33		13	561
For Sealer Weights and Measures						
C. C. Pendleton,	446	79	35		13	573
For Representative.						
Henry W. Miller,	419	79	33		13	544
Thos. Burdick,	15					15

No election was held at Silver Creek precinct.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL—Sir Robert Peel, Ex-member of the British Parliament was killed by being thrown from his horse on the evening of June 29th.

Elections Returns.

We have not received sufficient returns from the eastern part of the State to tell what the result will be, but from the complexion of affairs. It seems that the State Ticket will be entirely Democrat. Wright's election is still uncertain, although he run very strong in Lee county. We shall be able to give our readers a better account in our next. By that time we shall ascertain what has been done throughout the entire State.

Cattle, Hogs and Chickens.

We are more than astonished at the patience of some of the citizens of this place, who can look on, and see the fruits of their spring and summer's labor totally destroyed, scarcely without a murmur or complaint. Brethren, and friends you have borne until forbearance remains no longer a virtue, and we are determined to speak in your behalf; and let those who are so careless, about their cows, hogs and chickens know, that if they do not endeavor to restrain them from such depredations, they will have to foot the bill. It is aggravating in the extreme to have your corn, &c., torn down and trampled under feet of animals, about the time that you are expecting to lay up your little treasure for yourself and family against a day to come; and to have your potatoes dug up by hogs and destroyed, when you are contemplating upon the happy period that you and your family will share of the blessed repast. Chickens have eaten your cabbage, &c., and out of all that you sowed and planted in the spring, you have nothing in return but disappointment and chagrin. We have a word of consolation for you, "remember that it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong," and the owners of such breachy creatures, should have to pay you four fold; inasmuch as you have done your duty towards having a good fence around your lot. Where is the person that is so dead to the interest of his neighbor and humanity that would look on with indifference? we hope they cannot be found. But at the same time such things are permitted to exist in our midst, and no effort being made to put a stop to them. You who have cows, and are careless as to their whereabouts at night, had better look out, for if they are in your neighbor's garden destroying and eating up his scanty supply you may rest assured, that no blessing can flow from such acts, and you are in a great degree responsible for them. We would suggest a plan, get a few rails and fence in your cows every night and the present evil will be obviated, and society in general benefited by the operation.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since August 7, 1850.

Jane S. Smith,	50	Welthy Tuttle,	2 00
Geo W Harris,	1 00	Dr. Coulson,	1 00
Rufus Fisher,	1 00	A. V. Ratten,	1 00
John L Butler,	1 00	G. W. Armstrong,	1 00
John Reese,	1 00	S P Rose,	2 00
Mary Southwick,	50	S Disbrow, Esq.,	2 00
James Hill,	1 00	Henry Davenish,	1 00
Lydia Richards,	1 00	Horace Bartlett,	1 00
Ira Wilson,	1 00	Adam Stephens,	1 00
Benjamin Wiley,	1 00	L N Dougherty,	2 00

We learn from some of our late exchanges that an attrocious attack was made upon the Queen of England, by a retired Lieutenant of the army by the name of Robert Pale, on the 25th of June.

MARRIED,

In Pleasant Valley, August 11th, by Lyman Stoddard, Mr. GEORGE BLACKMAN, to Miss HARRIET STAILEY.

In this town by N. S. Bulkley, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, to Mrs. SARAH PERKINS, both of this place.

"Oh! would that there were now some artist divine,
To portray, in colors of magical art,
The charms which are hidden in spirits like thine,
And translate the language that glows in thy heart."

DIED,

At Indian Creek, of Inflamation, on the 12th of August, JOHN SEDDON, aged 32, who has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

In this town on Sunday evening Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY CHADWICK, of cholera, aged 30 years.

In this town on Saturday August 18th, Mrs. ALICE MOODY, of cholera, aged 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal.

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons.

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, rice, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, and persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850—tf

WEEKLY MAIL COACH,

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

WM. H. GOOCH & BROTHER

HAVE in progress of erection a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, in this town, where they will be prepared to store goods of all kinds by the 1st day of October, 1850, also to sell on Commission all goods consigned to them; and also prepared to receive and forward goods to Salt Lake, one half of the freight money from here to Salt Lake must be paid besides all expenses to this place. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. A share of the Commission business is respectfully solicited. The Senior partner will attend to selling all kind of goods, &c., at public auction. WM. H. GOOCH,
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

St. Joseph Adventure copy 2t and send bill to this office.

STRAYED,

From Walnut Grove, 1 mile from Ferryville, one light red cow, with a short tail, rather lame in one of her hind legs. Whoever will bring said cow to the subscriber, or give information, that may lead to her recovery will confer a lasting obligation upon a poor and helpless family. ROBERT YATES.

Walnut Grove, Aug. 21, 1850.

NOTICE.

IF Mr. WM. BOLTON, is in the country, I wish him to call at the store of C. Voorhis in Kanesville as I have business of importance to transact with him. C. VOORHIS, Agent.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.—1t.

CATTLE WINTERED
ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850—3m

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1850.

Congressional.

The following proceedings of Congress, we copy from the Washington "*Republic*" of July, the 20th:

Delegate From Deseret.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Committee of Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., and his memorial praying to be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from the provisional State of Deseret, and concluding with a recommendation to adopt the following resolution, viz:

That it is inexpedient to admit Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., to a seat in this body as a delegate from the alleged State of Deseret.

Mr. Strong said that the report of the committee was unanimous, and at his request it was read. Among the arguments for the exclusion of the delegate are these: The memorialist, comes as the Representative of a State; but of a State not in the Union, and therefore not entitled to a representation here; that the admission of Mr. Babbitt would be a *quasi* recognition of the legal existence of the "State of Deseret;" and that no act should be done by this House which, even, by implication, may give force and *vitality* to a political organization extra-constitutional and independent of the laws of the United States; and that in the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the "State of Deseret," after praying for the admission of the State into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, or for the establishment of some other form of civil government, ask that, "upon the adoption of any form of government, their delegate may be received, and their interests be faithfully and properly represented in the Congress of the United States." It is thus apparent that those by whom Mr. Babbitt was sent do *not* contemplate his admission to a seat in this House until some form of government shall have been given to them by Congress.

Mr. Strong, after a few remarks in support of the report, said that if no gentleman was desirous to discuss the question, he would move the previous question.

Mr. McDonnald wished to say a few words, and moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting, "That A. W. Babbitt be admitted as a delegate from Deseret for the present Congress." He contended that Deseret has a provisional government and a political organization, and that the interests of the people should be furthered by having an accredited agent here to furnish information respecting them to the House. Deseret is situated in the central portion of California, a thousand miles from any organized government. It was eight months after the Presidential election when the people there knew who was elected. He did not believe, with Mr. Strong, that the admission of Mr. Babbitt would be recognition of the form of government framed by the convention in that Territory.

Mr. Gentry said he voted for the admission of the delegate from New Mexico, and intended to vote for the admission of the delegate from Deseret. He held to the opinion that it was within the discretion of the House to admit or refuse to admit a man presenting himself here in the character of the representative of any given number of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States. While the right to rule and govern is asserted, it carried with it correlative right to be representated, else the struggle of the patriots of the Revolution was in vain.

Mr. Woodward confessed that he desired to see Deseret become prosperous. He had no prejudices. He wished that he could vote for the admission of the delegate.

Mr. Gentry desired to say that New Mexico has had a regular organized political community for more than a hundred years; sometimes as a State, sometimes as a department, and sometimes subject to the absolute rule of a dictator.

Mr. Woodward replied to the gentleman, and in the course of his remarks he said that nobody knew by what portion of the people Mr. Smith was elected, nobody knew but what the people would have sent another here within a month. He could not vote to admit the delegate, because he came here not by provision of law, and not in conformity with the practice of the Government. Have the whole people co-operated to send him? It was known that some people, assembled in convention, had sent him here. There is no proof that any Mexican, who claims the rights of protection and privileges under the treaty of Hidalgo Guadalupe, united in the election. All the rights under the treaty are for Mexicans, and American citizens can claim nothing under it. We can pass laws to exclude all inhabitants of the United States, but cannot exclude Mexicans from the territories acquired, because they hold their rights under the treaty.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, said it was his belief that we are bound to give Territorial governments to New Mexico and Deseret at the proper time. He believed that the proper way to do this was by adopting the Compromise bill of the Senate, to which he would give his support. All other measures would be dilatory. He was not opposed to the admission of California. There were others, he would not say here, who professed to be friends of the admission of that State, and were not. He was for such steps as would organize Territorial governments in the most speedy way. He rebuked the assertions that those only who voted for the admission of the delegate from New Mexico are the friends of representative government.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Gentry. He was willing to vote for territorial governments whenever the territories ask to come in at the straight gate; but he was not willing to admit a delegate in advance of a government. For more than two years we have had a right to give the territories governments, but have refused to do it. With regard to the allusion of the gentleman as to the causes of the Mexican revolution, Mr. B. said the British crown did govern us; governors were sent hither, and laws were enacted for colonies, but they refused to give us representation. Have we sent any officers to Deseret? Where is the governor, the judiciary, or the tax-gatherers? We have failed and refused to do that which we were bound to do. He reproached no man more than others might reproach him. He had voted against the admission of Mr. Smith, and should vote against the admission of Mr. Babbitt. He would vote for any delegate elected according to the law of the land, and would not care whether he was for or against slavery; but he should not break down law and trample the Constitution beneath his feet.

Mr. Root replied to Mr. Woodward, and argued in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and said that the House would violate good citizenship by refusing a voice to Deseret, to be heard when Congress is about to provide a government for her. He went for California, all alone, and wanted her to stand out in all her pride and dignity as a State, without being clogged with the Fugitive bill, the New Mexico and Utah boundaries, and trash. He said that the omnibus bill will not give peace, and, if passed, will produce more agitation than was ever dreamed of. Any man from a free State who votes for it will have the seal of condemnation put upon him.

Letter of John Taylor to the French.

We have received the "INTERPRETER" published at Boulogne, France, dated June 25th, containing Br. John Taylor's proclamation to the French people. It is worthy the perusal of all:

To the Editor of the "INTERPRETER."

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER—, June 25th, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:—As I perceive by your paper that you are liberal in you sentiments and that your columns are open to all professions, I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you the following communication for an insertion in your excellent journal.

I have lately arrived at Boulogne in company with three other gentlemen Mr. Curtis E. Bolton, Mr. John Pack, and Mr. William Howell. We are Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: We have come to Boulogne for the purpose of preaching or lecturing on the religious principles believed in by us as a people, and we are desirous of laying those principles as fully before all classes of the citizens of Boulogne as circumstances will admit of. What those principles are, will of course be more fully developed in the lectures which will be given; but at present I will give a brief synopsis or outline of the leading items of our faith. But before I commence, perhaps it may be proper to answer one or two questions that I have had put to me frequently since my arrival here. Have you any political object in view? No. We are ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and have come to teach his word as committed unto us and desire to infringe on no man's rights: nor to interfere with the government or policy of this nation. We wish to be in subjection to all law, rule, and authority; and to sustain them so far as our humble influence will extend. Are you Protestant or Catholic? neither, in the common acceptation of the term: Both, in many particulars.

The church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was first organized in Town of Manchester, Ontario County, State of New York, U. S. A. 6th, April, 1830. Previous to this an angel appeared unto a young man about fifteen years of age, a farmer's son, named Joseph Smith, and communicated unto him many things pertaining to the situation of the religious world, the necessity of a correct Church organization, and unfolded many events that should transpire in the last days, as spoken of by the Prophets.

As near as possible I will give the words as he related them to me. He said that "in the neighborhood in which he resided there was a religious revival, (a thing very common in the country) in which several different denominations were united; that many professed to be converted: among the number, two or three of his fathers family. When the revival was over, there was a contention as to which of these various societies, the persons who were converted, should belong. One of his father's family joined one society, and another a different one. His mind was troubled, he saw contention instead of peace, and division instead of union; and when he reflected upon the multifarious creeds and professions there were in existence he though it impossible for all to be right, and if God taught one, he did not teach the others "for God is not the author of confusion." In reading his Bible, he was remarkably struck with the passage in James 1. Chapter 5th verse. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not and it shall be given him." Believing in the word of God he retired into a grove, and called upon the Lord to give him wisdom in relation to this matter. While he was thus engaged, he was surrounded by a brilliant light, and two glorious personages presented themselves before him, who exactly resembled each other in features, and who gave him information upon the subjects which had previously agitated his mind. He was given to understand that the churches were all of them in error in regard to many things; and he was commanded not to go after them; and he received a promise that the *fulness* of the Gospel should at some future time be unfolded unto him: After which the vision withdrew leaving his mind in a state of calmness and peace.

Some time after, when engaged in fervent prayer, on a sudden a light like that of day, only purer, and far more glorious and bright burst into room. The first appearance was as though the house was filled with consuming fire. This sudden vision of a light so effulgent and glorious, occasioned a sensation or shock which thrilled through his whole system: it was however followed by a calmness and serenity of mind, and an overwheiming rapture of joy; and in a moment a personage stood before him. This being was surrounded by a halo of glory more brilliant than the before mentioned, of which he was then in the midst; and though his countenance was as lightning, yet it was of a pleasing, innocent, and glorious appearance; so that every fear was banished from his heart and nothing but calmness pervaded his soul. The statute of this personage was a little above the common size of men in this age; his garment was perfectly white and had the appearance of being without seam. He declared himself to be an angel of God, sent forth by commandment, to communicate to him that his sins were forgiven, and that his prayers were heard; and also to bring the joyful tidings, that the covenant which God made with ancient Israel, concerning their posterity, was at hand to be fulfilled; that the great preparatory work for the second Coming of the Messiah was speedily to commence—that the time was at hand for the Gospel, in its *fulness* to be preached in power unto all Nations; that a people might be prepared with faith and righteousness, for the Millenial reign of universal peace and joy; and that he was called and chosen to be an instrument in the hands of God, to bring about some of his marvellous purposed in this latter dispensation."

There are many other things relating to this vision too lengthy for a communication of this kind, but which we hope hereafter to be able to lay before the people. Such as the gathering of Israel; the restoration of the ten tribes; the personal reign of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ upon the earth; the discovery of Ancient Sacred Records; the dealings of the Lord with the North American Indians in former days; the Urim and Thummim; the Melchisedeck Priesthood; the situation of the Churches and the world; the organization of a pure Church after the order of that of the Apostles, and the restoration of the Gospel in all its fulness, riches, power, glory, gifts and blessings as in former days.

Without entering into any further details I shall proceed to state the leading doctrines or items revealed unto us, and which we teach.

We believe in the scriptures of sacred truth, and in the doctrines contained therein.

We believe that the Church established by Jesus Christ, and his Apostles was a pure church: and that any departure from that, is not right—Gal., 1—8.

We believe that it is now as necessary to have Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers [inspired men] as it was formerly; and that the Church cannot now, any more than it could then, be perfected without them—Ephesians 4th chap. 11 to 14 verses, 1 Cor. 12th chap. 28th verse.

We believe in faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; repentance towards God; baptism for the remission of sins, [viz adult baptism by immersion] and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2 chap. 38 39 verses,—Mark 16 chap. 16 to 20. Acts 8 chap. 14 to 18. We believe also in the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgement, as being among the first principles of the Gospel,—Hebrews 6 chap. 2 v.

We believe that when men receive the gift of the Holy Ghost it will do the same things for them now, as it did formerly. Acts 2 chap. 16 to 18. Acts 19—6; they will have also the gifts of tongues, healings, wisdom utterance, knowledge, faith and everything that existed in former days associated with the same Gospel. 1 Cor. 12, 8 to 11.

We believe all that the Lord has revealed, what he now reveals, and are prepared to believe all that he will reveal. We are not circumscribed in our feelings or views; our creed embraces all truth, philosophical, moral, or religious, that will benefit men in time, or eternity. Consequently wherever we find a principle of truth that we do not possess, in any society or with any individual, we gladly embrace it as part and parcel of our creed; we at the same time feel ready to communicate as freely to others. For this purpose we have come from the Territory of Deseret, near the Great Salt Lake Upper California United States a distance of eight thousand miles over mountains, deserts, plains and oceans in the name of Israel's God as his servants to make known to the inhabitants of this nation, the things in which we ourselves rejoice, and to call upon all men in the name of Jesus to repent and be baptized for the remission of sins, and they shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

I have the honor to be yours

Very respectfully,

JOHN TAYLOR.

15, Rue de la Lampe.

M'Holland Comes out Again.

I first commenced a boarding house,
I've now got up a sign,
Within my bar I always keep
Good Brandy, Ale and Wine.

I have Sardines and Oysters too,
With trimmings all complete,
A genteel room I always keep,
Where you may sit and eat.

You lawyers and physicians too,
I courteously invite,
Come to my house and fetch your friends—
Come Gents that use the type.

Mechanics I must not forget,
I owe them right good will,
I make them welcome to my house,
They always pay their bill.

My thanks I tender to my friends,
For favors that are past,
I hope my conduct will be such
That favors still may last.

McHOLLAND, on the Levee.

Response.

Now Mr. Jim you're out again,
How sacred your devotion
Toward your Brandy, Ale and Wine,
To keep the same in motion.

You're partial to lawyers too,
And Gents that use the type;
Mechanics, you must not forget,
You love them as your life.

The screw hid down at Trading Point,
Was used by the mechanic;
To make the dimes, forsooth you know,
Pray would you let us have it.

Highly Important from California—Another Terrible fire at San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 22.

The steamer Crescent City, with dates from San Francisco to 15th June, has reached her dock. Passengers have $180,000. On the 14th June another terrible fire occurred at San Francisco, which destroyed 300 buildings. The total loss is estimated at $5,000,000.

The New Cabinet.

The Cabinet nominations, announced by telegraph, prove to be correct; they were transmitted to the Senate, by the President, and immediately confirmed. The official announcement is as follows:

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A. Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War.

N. K. Hall, of New York, Postmaster General.

John J. Crittenden, of Kentuckey, Attorney General.

We learn by telegraph since receiving the above that J. A. Pearce, of Maryland, and Edward Bates, of Missouri, both have declined a seat in the Cabinet.

Paper-Folding Machine.

We have seen several descriptions of the newly invented machine for the folding of sheets from the press, but until yesterday never saw it in operation. One of the inventions has been temporarily attached to the printing press of the *Transcript*, and the sheet, as worked off fully printed, passes through a succession of four sets of cylinders, placed at right angles, one above the other, which delivered the paper upon a platform, completely as fast as it is printed. We have a young man in our office who thinks that he can beat steam in folding papers, but the machine.—[Boston Courier.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The steamer America arrived off the harbor last night.

The America arrived at Liverpool on Sunday noon, 30th ult., and sailed again on the 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th June by being thrown from his horse. Speculation is rife as to the probable effect his death will have on the position of affairs; the general belief appears to be that the event will rather strengthen than weaken the position of the present Ministry.

Accounts from Lisbon state that great excitement prevailed in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of the United States. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a reply. Fears were entertained for a refusal; it is said that the Portuguese government had determined to resist the demand.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections. "That it is inexpedient to admit Mr. Smith to a seat in the House, as a delegate from New Mexico.

The stage from this place to Council Bluffs, 320 miles, now goes through in five days. Stewart says in less than two years he will have a four horse post coach running daily to Fort Des Moines and tri-weekly to Council Bluffs.—[Hawk-Eye.

At the funeral of the President, Old Whitey, in good condition, was led, immediately in the rear of the pall-bearers by a gentleman who fought with General Taylor in the Seminole war.

AGES OF PRESIDENTS.—On quitting their offices; Washington retired in his 66th year; John Adams, 66; Jefferson, 66; Madison, 66; Monroe, 66; J. Q. Adams, (one term) 62; Jackson, 70; Van Buren, 59; Harrison, died, 68; Tyler, retired, 55; Polk, 54; Taylor, died, 66.

BOSTON, July 22.

The death warrant was read to Professor Webster, to-day, he appeared calm and only said "God's will be done, I am reconciled to my fate."

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico to 25th June. The Cholera was raging, 200 dying daily; during the month there have been 8000 cases and 2700 deaths. At Zacatecas the Cholera was equally bad, the deaths averaging 80 per day. On account of the prevalence of the epedemic the Mexican Congress was not able to obtain a quorum. It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the deaths by cholera in the different cities average 1000 a day. The Popes return to his dominions was celebrated in grand style in the city of Mexico. The approaching Presidential election is exciting much interest; one paper mentions Santa Anna, but he is ineligible, not being a resident.

WASHINGTON, August 1st 1850.

A bill [message] was received from the Senate, saying that they had passed a bill establishing *a central government* for Utah—[general laughter and much confusion, enquiry made, where is the omnibus bill, has it broke down? Adjourned.

[The above has been received by the telegraph, what it means we are at a loss to know, having received no intimation to lead us into the secret of the matter; and we give it to our readers for just what it is worth; to form their own opinion.]—Ed.

Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was unanimously elected President of the Senate and is consequently acting Vice-President of the United States.

BUFFALO, July 31st.

The steamer America exploded her steam pipe when sixty miles above her port, scalded twenty-five persons and killed the second Engineer and two or three others. She was bound down for Sandusky.

The Compromise Lost.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 2d says: "A dispatch was received in town yesterday announcing the defeat of this measure for the pacification of the country." The proceedings which took place at the time the compromise was defeated have not yet reached us.

Crossing the Atlantic in Five Days.

The citizens of Portland, Maine, have petitioned their Legislature to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from Bangor in the direction of St. John, New Brunswick, to some good harbor at Nova Scotia, best fitted for a terminus for a line of transatlantic navigation. From Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, to Galway bay, in Ireland, the distance is said to be two thousand miles. Assuming the speed of steam vessels to be seventeen miles an hour, the ocean will thus be crossed in *five days* time.

The State census of Massachusetts has just been completed and show a population little short of one million. In 1840 it was 737,699.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1850.

The market for several weeks past, has been very inactive at this point; nevertheless staple articles still command high prices. Flour is very scarce, and to all appearance will be, as the wheat crop is very light in this section of country. The consumers must look to a foreign market to supply the deficiency. We are of the opinion that 3000 bbls. of flour will scarcely supply the market till the 1st of May next. Consequently heavy shipments should be made to this point this fall, and we are satisfied the speculation will justify any party who may undertake it. The corn crop bids fair, and a heavy crop is expected.

For particulars we refer our readers to the following list of prices:

Flour ℔ hundred,	$5 00
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	9@10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	8@10c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$3 00@$3 50
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	3 00@3 50.
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c.
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	$1 00
Corn, "	90c.
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	75c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	50c.
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	10c
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	10

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candles, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. B. Y. SHELLEY, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity. He is a graduate of one of the principle medical schools of Philadelphia, and is prepared to render satisfactory services in all cases concerning his profession, which may be entrusted to his care and management.

His residence is temporarily at the Bluff House, where he may be consulted until he can fix upon a permanent residence in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. 3t.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various *qualities*, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;		13 bales domestic;	
300 sks salt;		2 do. shirting stripe;	
12000 lbs assorted iron.		5 do blue & brown drill;	
1000 lbs castings!		1799 yds. ass'd prints;	
10 hhds sugar;		1270 yds satinetts & jus;	
48 bbls whisky,		1300 prs boots and shoes	

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above easter costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Gaiters;		" do Cloth buskins;	
" Light do		" do Monroe boots;	
" Black Kid Slippers;		Gentlemen's Calf Boots,	
" Fancy do do;		" pumpsole do;	
" Black Kid Welt Ties;		" gaiter do;	
" do do Buskins;		" Monroe slippers;	
" Phil. Polka Slippers;		Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans	
" do Gaiter Boots;		" do Pumps	
" do Grane do;		" seal do;	
" half Gaiters;		" kip do;	
		Boys' calf Brogans	
		" kip do	
		" do Slippers;	

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the big boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT double log house, having a good well of water, situated in the most business part of town, suitable for Store, Tavern, or Private Boarding House. Terms made known on application on the premises next door to the Printing Office.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

TYPES.

Click—click,
Go the types in the "stick."
They glide in together with ominous sound,
As swiftly the hand that collects them goes round
And arranges them firm in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick,"
What wonderful things they are now, as they sit;
One moment 'tis satire, and then it is wit—
Unmeaning when single—combined then they hit,
A terrible blow with their click—click—
In putting them up in the "stick."
Click—click!

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick."
To the thief or assassin they sorrow betide,
And the wealthy oppressor in vain tries to glide
Away from the clicking—the world cannot hide,
Him, away from the sound of that click—click,
In putting up types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
As they go in the "stick."
See guilt, at the sound, with a visage of fright,
Recoiling from self by day or by night,
As it views with suspicion each method of flight;
But it never can flee from the click—click,
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
Monarchs and Kings their approaches dread;
They know that with Liberty types have been wed,
And visions they see of their thrones blood-red,
As they tremblingly bow to the click—click,
Of putting up types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick."
By the midnight lamp, or the broad sun-light,
Still ever they're working with power and might;
While their voice, from despots demanding their right,
Is louder, somewhat, than the click—click,
Of putting the types in the "stick;"
Click—click.

Click—click,
See them firm in the "stick"—
Their loud voices, echoing sound through the world,
At the sound, the bright banner of freedom's unfurl'd
Wherever 'tis heard, there the tyrants are hurled
From their power, by the sound of that click,
click,
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
Go the types in the "stick."
States, Rulers, and Monarchs, Pachas, and Kings,
The Poet, the Printer, the Minstrel that sings,
Have a most "holy horror" of these little things—
Of the noise that they make, with their click,
click,
When setting them into the "stick."
Click—click!

Click—click.
Go the types in the "stick."
To the good and the just—all the nations around—
To the rest of mankind,' and where virtues abound,
With high throbbing hearts, there is welcomed the sound,
And the noise that is made by the click—
click,
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

MISCELLANY.

The "Spirits" in Town.

Our preceding papers upon the "Rochester Spirits" (who have become of late as notorious as Jamaica spirits) were based upon certain pamphlets issued under their auspicies, and most probably copyrighted in the Spirit land. In the last of those papers we promised records of a visit to them.

The "Knockings" have been in town for a fortnight. They came by the way of the river; they were hustled by hackmen: they were booked at "Barnum's Hotel;" they were fed at the "ordinary;" and if eye-witnesses are credible, they eat pudding like the mountebank of your English fair.

Without counting the "Peter Funks" who are *en suite*—the "Knockings" are three in number, and are not very dangerous. None of them "look killing." They hold audiences (like their fellow-wonders at upper Barnum's—the Chinese ladies.) They demand a dollar admission money; and unless Congress take the initiative very soon, will have a private mint of their own before that of the United States be out of the Architect's office; for they attract crowds even in June.

——"The pleasures is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

Without more parlance we crave leave to take the reader with us to a public interview.

Time one o'clock, P. M., of a June day. Scene, Barnum's Hotel (quondam Howard House.) Entering a flight of stairs from private entrance in Maiden Lane, behold a tall gentleman in a black body coat, white cravat, and pale face, astride of the banisters.

Tall gentleman—Spirits?

Visitor—Thank you, we don't drink before dinner.

T. G—Mysterious Knockings?

V.—Oh—beg pardon—you're right—we *are* in quest of them. (*presenting a card.*)

T. G.—Very sorry, sir. The spirits are quite fatigued; been three parties in already; very sceptical parties, too sir; won't believe anything; the harder we rap the worse they get; reg'lar double knockers we gave 'em; won't believe Moses and the prophets, won't believe anything, eh, sir?

V.—Pray, have you had Moses up to-day?

T. G.—No; not to-day; we left Moses in Rochester. We did have one of the prophets here once, but he didn't stay long; must be city air.

V.—Am I to be admitted?

T. G.—Pardon again; rather late, and may be unnecessary. I'll see. [Tall gentleman pokes his head in at the door opened on a crack; creaking of boots and a buzzing of voices heard; some whispering; tall gent withdraws his head and points to a printed placard on the door, emphasizing with his thumb nail one of the rules thereon. "It is expected the visitors will preserve the decorum of a religious assemblage," &c. Enter Visitor.

SCENE.

Small room in Burnum's Hotel, window overlooking yard in Maiden Lane. Sofa against the wall, on which is seated a stout man with a red face; young lady (youngest Miss Fox) from the highest form of a country school; young lady No. 2, second Miss Fox; young lady (a widow sister,) No. 3, Mrs. Fish; on a chair at latter's left, an individual, of the Spiritual Peter Funks. Before the sofa, and pushed up very close a long table, covered with red cloth; around which is seated half a dozen ladies and gentlemen with pencils and bits of paper. Bystanders scattered about. As the Visitor enters he hears a sound something like the scratching of mice in a champaigne basket, which changes to an imitation of a shoemaker round the corner, hammering some wet sole leather. Doorkeeper—a short man with short hair and a short step, is continually flitting about.

Visitor (*whispering to a long-faced bystander.*) What are the spirits at?

Long-faced Bystander (*with an Aminadab Sleek look to the ceiling.*) Ah; working into the stony heart of that sceptical young man in the yellow vest; but he is impenetrable.

Stony-Hearted Young Man. What was my brother's age?

Mrs. Fish—The Spirits have never answered *sich* a question, and *they never will* (!) If you want it, check off numbers on a piece of paper.

S. H. Y. M.—Was it this? *this?* (*two shoemaker's taps.*)

Peter Funk.—Was it right.

S. H. Y. M.—Yes.

L. F. B. S.—(*triumphantly.*) Now you ought to be satisfied; ne'er a miss to you.

S. H. Y. M.—Stuff! I had a dog which did as well as that.

Mrs. Fish.—Now, sir, give next gentleman a chance.

Blushing youngster (*in a low sepulchral voice.*) Will the spirits converse with me? (*No answer.*) Will it some time hence? *tap at the word "some."* Will it this afternoon?

Mrs. Fish.—I wish it understood that if the manifestation is promised hereafter, we make no extra charge.

Audacious bystander—Could'nt you make a table move now? Isn't that usual and more effective?

Peter Funk.—Silence, sir; such levity is unbecoming the sanctity of this place—*Youngest Miss Fox slightly laughs, and bites her handkerchief.*

Meek-faced gentleman. Are my dear infants in heaven? *Taps are heard.* [*Meek-faced gentleman fetches up a tear in his eye, and continues.*] Are they happy? *Tremendous tapping.*

Peter Funk (*in chorus.*) Ah!

Interesting looking Lady.—Is my dear husband alive? [*Answer in the negative.*]

Did he die of disease? *No!*

A Homœpath.—Did the Doctors bleed him too much? [*A signification that they did, and consequent profound sensation in the audience.*]

Visitor [*to bystanders in a whisper.*] How do you account for the knockings?

1st Bystander.—Boot heels!

2d Bystander.—Ventriloquism!

3d Bystander.—Electricity!

4th Bystander.—Back teeth!

5th Bystander.—A set of spiritual loafers on a spree!

Visitor.—Explain yourselves.

1st B.—Boot-heels, a la Elssler in Cracovienne. When one girl is suspected another takes it up, if all are suspected, Peter Funk does duty.

2d B.—All wrong, sir, its in the throat. See how these girls are dressed. High-necked dresses, and broad ribbons on their necks to hide the vibration.

3d B.—Magnetism! One of 'em has a diet of brass chains and balls. The other eats pounded glass and amalgam.

4th B.—Nonsense. It's in the back teeth of the red-faced man who sits so silently. He gaped a minute ago, and I saw teeth like pebble stones.

Mrs. Fish.—There is really too much of levity in the room, and I don't like it a bit. It's enough to discourage one; but I wont be discouraged.

S. H. Y. M. (*aside.*)—No, not so long as you have a dollar a head!

Mrs. Fish.—People who come here, come primed with the idea that it's all a humbug. *We* (*looking at Fishbough*) know it isn't; we are not here voluntarily! The spirits directed us to come to advance the cause of futurity, and so we obeyed. It's not for me to explain the phenomenon of the matter, when it's to be had for a shilling at Fowlers and Wells; and we've no interest in the matter either (*loud tapping by the invincibles.*)

Peter Funk.—They are calling for the alphabet.

Mrs. Fish.—A, B, C, D, (*tap: without commencing again.*) E, F, G, H, I J, K, L, M, N, O, (*tap: and Peter Funk began to look at watches.*) A, B, C, D, etc., to N (*tap.*) A, B, C, D, E (*tap: without running over the alphabet again!*) There, D O N E. The Spirits are withdrawing.

S. H. Y. M. (*aside, and looking at the placard put on the room door,* A LA MODE HOTEL, "*Beware of Robbery.*") Done! yes, reg'larly.

(*Exit Visitor and Victims. Manent Peter Funk and Spirits!*)

"It's all very well to ridicule," says some Rochester subscriber; "the Jews did that in the times of Christian miracles! But that does not account for the noises."

Accounting for the noises, we humbly submit to be a *petitio principii. Are they the product of a spiritual agency?* [!] that's the question. In view of all heard or read on the subject, and from personal observation, we continue to repeat, they are clearly not. There is no manifestation of superior intelligence beyond the range of the conjuror. The queries answered are exceedingly common-place in character, stereotyped in design, and not beyond the reach of a clever and adroit mind, who, from observation of the voice, inflexion of the querist, and from the study of physiognomy, may well answer them. The ladies engaged are invariably present when the knockings are heard. They are accompanied by one or more gentlemen acquaintances, who are more intimately connected with the "doings" than they seould be, who are present from sympathy, or love investigation [!] The "knockings" have the advantage of receiving a leading question, and of choosing a querist. Shoud one present himself who has the sharp look of an ugly customer the *ci devant* spirit immediately declines close engagement.

We have a word of advice to the spirits (as' they take advice from an unbelieving quarter,) and it is embodied in the old saying, *carpe diem.* Nothing glorious was ever long without imitation. Cæsar had his after-age; Napoleon and Washington their Bolivar. So profit-makers have *their* imitators. Brandreth had his sugar-coated contemporary; Sands his Townsend; and very soon the "Rochester company" will find "Knockings" South and West, who are more adroit, more ingenious and less expensive.—[N. Y. Literary World.

To Make Good Bread.—This is one of the most important duties of a good housewife, and we present a receipt of a new mode taken from the Chicago Tribune, which is said to be the best extant:

Take three pounds of flour, mix with it three teaspoonful of soda, passing the whole through a seive, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a table spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form, pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of any meal, with five minutes' labor, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt in the bargain.

Professor Webster.—As we anticipated, this miserable man is to die. All the powerful influences brought into action from a thousand points, have failed to shake the determination of the Governor of Massachusetts, or induce the Council or pardons to lend credence to his latter statements. On a calm and dispassionate review, we earnestly believe that hope had not fled from his case, until the appearance of the confession, proclaiming all those solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, mere juggling and concocted lies to enlist sympathy.

Affairs at Washington seem to be in a bad fix. People are talking about danger to the *Union*, and the *Republic* going to a total wreck.

We Go For the Pledge.—The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice; and a friend of ours says they ought also to kiss every man that dont use it—and we go for that too.

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a grave-yard, reading one after another the praises of those who sleep beneath, said: "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

The aggregate value of the real and personal property, in the city of New York is estimated at $254,493,527. That of San Francisco in the "Far West," is set down at $300,000,000.

A Good Paying Stock.

Gov. Briggs in his message to the Legislature, says that Massachusetts has $2,700,000 invested in school houses, and more than two millions of the sum has been expended within the last twelve years. In 1849 there were in her 324 towns 3749 public schools in which were employed 8163 teachers. The amount of money raised for the support of Public schools was $630.000. This, added to the amount paid for instruction in academies and private schools will make the sum expended for education during the year, $1,168,234. All this is exclusive of the money paid for collegiate and professional education—and now is this not money well invested? Does not a citizen of that noble State point to them as among the ornaments that beautify her? What bulwark against anarchy, licentiousness in morals and misgovernment, are these schools! Next to her churches, of which they are at the same time the offspring and the support, they constitute her glory. They introduce knoledge into minds that but for them would wander on in darkness. In these schools the rich and the poor meet together, and together become obedient to law, and the children of poverty often win the palm from the favored sons of affluence. They are the nurseries of Republicanism, and since knowledge is allied to virtue, they cherish virtue also. In no State in the Union are the people better clothed, better fed, more industrious or religious.—[Lewiston Falls Journal.

Love is as natural to a woman as fragrance is to a rose. You may lock a girl in a convent—you may confine her in a cell—you may cause her to change her religion, or forswear her parents—these things are possible—but never hope to make the sex forego their heart-worship, or give up their reverence for casimere.

The man who would systematically and willfully set himself about cheating a Printer, would commit highway robbery upon a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—take the last bit of hoe-cake from a starving negro—rob a church of counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind negro's "flitter"—pawn the false whiskers of a dandy for a drink of liquor—skin a toad for its hide, —and take the clothes off a scare crow, to make a respectable appearance in society!

People are too prone to condemn in others what they practice themselves without scruple. Plutarch tells of a wolf, who, peeping into a hut where a company of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaiming, "what a clamor they would have raised if they had caught *me* at such a banquet!"

Wherever you find an ignorant people, rely upon it, but few papers are taken. Men and children are well informed only when well supplied with newspapers.

Vicious.—To persist in kissing a pretty, black-eyed girl, when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks just as though you would'nt take her word.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford.*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Sucessors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Statiionery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which He will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warhcouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmidful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Memoroes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind: Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other with some Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES-SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july 24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Græfenburg's, for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july 25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july 24] VOORHIS.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,

Needham & Ferguson,

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE; first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as *Attorney,* Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and *all other documents* or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Cours Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 16.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single numbers, - - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
ELDER JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
DR JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
MR. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN ROWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[*Continued.*]

Beside the common duty of guiding and assisting these unfortunates, the companies in the van united in providing the highway for the entire body of emigrants. The Mormons have laid out for themselves a road through the Indian Territory, over four hundred leagues in length, with substantial, well built bridges, fit for the passage of heavy artillery, over all the streams, except a few great rivers where they have established permanent ferries. The nearest unfinished bridging to the Papillon Camp, was that of the Corne a Cerf, or Elk-horn, a tributary of the Platte, distant may be a couple of hours' march. Here, in what seemed to be an incredibly short space of time, there rose the seven great piers and abutments of a bridge, such as might challenge honors for the entire public spirited population of lower Virginia. The party detailed to the task worked in the broiling sun, in water beyond depth, and up to their necks, as if engaged in the perpetration of some pointed and delightful practicle joke. The chief sport lay in floating along with the logs, cut from the overhanging timber up the stream, guiding them till they reached their destination, and then plunging them under water in the precise spot where they were to be secured. This the laughing engineers would execute with the agility of happy diving ducks.

Our nearest ferry was that over the Missouri. Nearly opposite Pull Point, or Point aux Poules, a trading post of the American Fur Company, and village of the Pottawatamies, they had gained a favorable crossing by making a deep cut for the road through the steep right bank. And here, without intermission, their flat-bottomed scows piled, crowded with the wagons and cows and sheep and children and furniture of the emigrants, who, in waiting their turn, made the woods around smoke with their crowding camp fires. But no such good fortune as a gratuitous passage awaited the heavy cattle, of whom, with the others, no less than 30,000 were at this time on their way westward: these were made to earn it by swimming.

A heavy freshet had at once swollen the river to a width, as I should judge of something like a mile and a half, and dashed past its fierce current, rushing, grurgling, and eddying, as if thrown from a mill race, or fountain of the deep. Its aspect did not invite the oxen to their duty, and the labor was to force them to it. They were gathered in little troops upon the shore, and driven forward till they lost their footing. As they turned their heads to return, they encountered the combined opposition of a clamorous crowd of by-standers, vieing with each other in the pungent administration of inhospitable affront. Then rose their hubbub; their geeing and woing and hawing, their yelling and yelping and screaming, their hooting and hissing and pelting. The rearmost steers would hesitate to brave such a rebuff; halting, they would impede the return of the outermost; they all would waver; wavering for a moment, the current would sweep them together downward. At this juncture, a fearless youngster, climbing upon some brave bull in the front rank, would urge him boldly forth into the stream: the rest then surely followed; a few moments saw them struggling in mid current; a few more, and they were safely landed on the opposite shore. The driver's was the sought after post of honor here; and sometimes when repeated failures have urged them to emulation, I have seen the youths, in stepping from back to back of the struggling monsters, or swimming in among their battling hoofs, display feats of address and hardihood, that would have made Franconi's or the Madrid bull-ring vibrate with bravos of applause. But in the hours after hours that I have watched this sport at the ferry side, I never heard an oath or the language of quarrel, or knew it provoke the least sign of ill feeling.

After the sorrowful word was given out to halt, and make preparations for winter, a chief labor became the making hay; and with every day dawn brigades of mowers would take up the march to their positions in chosen meadows—a prettier sight than a charge of cavalry—as they laid their swarths, whole companies of scythes abreast. Before this time the manliest, as well as most general daily labor, was the herding of the cattle; the only wealth of the Mormons, and more and more cherished by them, with the increasing pastoral character of their lives. A camp could not be pitched in any spot without soon exhausting the freshness of the pasture around it; and it became an ever recurring task to guide the cattle, in unbroken droves, to the nearest places where it was still fresh and fattening. Sometimes it was necessary to go further, to distant ranges which were known as feeding grounds of the Buffalo. About these there were sure to prowl parties of thievish Indians; and each drove therefore had its escort of mounted men and boys, who learned self-reliance and heroism while on night guard alone, among the silent hills. But generally the cattle were driven from the camp at the dawn of morning, and brought back thousands together in the evening, to be picketed in the great corral or enclosure, where beeves, bulls, cows, and oxen, with the horses, mules, hogs, calves, sheep and human beings, could all look together upon the red watch fires, with the feeling of security, when aroused by the Indian stampede, or the howlings of the prairie wolves at moonrise.

When they set about building their winter houses, too, the Mormons went into quite considerable timbering operations, and performed desperate feats of carpentry. They did not come, ornamental gentlemen or raw apprentices, to extemporise new versions of Ribinson Crusoe. It was a comfort to notice the readiness with which they turned their hands to wood craft; some of them, though I believe these had generally been bred carpenters, wheelrights, or more particularly boat builders, quite outdoing the most notable *voyageurs* in the use of the axe. One of these would fell a tree, strip off its bark, cut and split up the trunk in piles of plank, scantling, or shingles; make posts, and pins, and pales—everything wanted almost, of the branches; and treat his toil from first to last with more sportive flourish than a school-boy whittling his shingle.

Inside the camp, the chief labors were assigned to the women. From the moment, when after the halt, the lines had been laid, the spring wells dug out, and the ovens and fire-places built, though the men assumed to set the guards and enforce the regulations of Police, the Empire of the Tented Town was with the better sex. They were the chief comforters of the severest sufferers, the kind nurses who gave them in their sickness, those dear attentions, with which pauperism is hardly poor, and which the greatest wealth often fails to buy. And they were a nation of wonderful managers. They could hardly be called house wives in etymological strictness, but it was plain they had once been such, and most distinguished ones. Their art availed them in their changed affairs. With almost their entire culinary material limited to the milk of their cows, some store of meal or flour, and a very few condiments, they brought their thousand and one receipts into play with a success that outdid for their families, the miracle of the Hebrew widow's cruise. They learned to make butter on a march, by the dashing of the wagon, and so nicely to calculate the working of barm in the jolting heats, that as soon after the halt as an oven could be dug in the hill side and heated, their well kneaded loaf was ready for baking, and produced good leavened bread for supper. I have no doubt the appetizing zest, their humble lore succeeded in imparting to diet which was both simple and meagre, availed materially for the health as well as the comfort of the people.*

But the first duty of the Mormon women was, through all change of place and fortune, to keep alive the altar fire of home. Whatever their manifold labors for the day, it was their effort to complete them against the sacred hour of evening fall. For by that time all the out-workers, scouts, ferrymen or bridgemen, road-makers, herdsmen or haymakers, had finished their tasks and come in to their rest. And before the last smoke of the supper fire curled up reddening in the glow of sunset, a hundred chimes of cattle bells announced their looked-for approach across the open hills, and the women went out to meet them at the camp gates, and with their children in their laps sat by them at the cherished Family meal, and talked over the events of the well-spent day.

But every day closed as every day began, with an invocation of the Divine favor; without which, indeed, no Mormon seemed to dare to lay down to rest. With the first shining of the stars, laughter and loud talking hushed, the neighbor went his way, you heard the last hymn sung, and then the thousand-voiced murmur of prayer was heard like babbling water falling down the hills.

There was no austerity, however, about the religion of Mormonism. Their fasting and penance, it is no jest to say, was altogether involuntary. They made no merit of that. They kept the Sabbath with considerable strictness: they were too close copyists of the wanderers of Isrnel in other respects not to have learned, like them, the value of this most admirable of the Egypto-Mosaic institutions. But the rest of the week, their religion was independent of ritural observance. They had the sort of strong stomached faith that is still found embalmed in sheltered spots of Chatholic Italy and Spain, with the spirit of the believing or Dark Ages. It was altogether too strongly felt, to be dependent on intellectual ingenuity or careful caution of the ridiculous. It mixed itself up fearlessly with the common transactions of their every-day life, and only to give them liveliness and color.

If any passages of life bear better than others a double interpretation, they are the adventures of travel, and of the field. What old persons call discomforts and discouraging mishaps, are the very elements to the young and sanguine, of what they are willing to term fun. The Mormons took the young and hopeful side. They could make sport and frolic of their trials, and often turn right sharp suffering into right round laughter against themselves. I certainly heard more jests and Joe Millers while in this Papillon Camp, than I am likely to hear in all the remainder of my days.

This, too, was at a time of serious affliction. Beside the ordinary suffering from insufficient food and shelter, distressing and mortal sickness, exacerbated, if not originated by these causes, was generally prevalent.

In the camp nearest us on the West, which was that of the bridging party near the Corne, the number of its inhabitants being small enough to invite computation, I found, as early as the 31st of July, that 37 per cent. of its inhabitants were down with the Fever and a sort of strange scorbutic disease, frequently fatal, which they named the Black Canker. The camps to the East of us, which were all on the eastern side of the Missouri, were yet worse fated.

The climate of the entire upper "*Misery* Bottom," as they term it, is, during a considerable part of Summer and Autumn singularly pestiferious. Its rich soil, which is to a depth far beyond the reach of the plough as fat as the earth of a kitchen garden, or compost-heap, is annually the forcebed of a vegetation as rank as that of the Tropics. To render its fatal fertility the greater, it is everywhere freely watered by springs and creeks and larger streams, that flow into it from both sides. In the season of drought, when the Sun enters Virgo, these dry down till they run impure as open sewers, exposing to the day foul broad flats, mere quagmires of black dirt, stretching along for miles, unvaried, except by the limbs of half buried carrion tree trunks, or by occasional yellow pools of what the children call frog spawn; all together steaming up thick vapors redolent of the savor of death.

The same is the habit of the Great River. In the beginning of August, its shores hardly could contain the millions of forest logs, and tens of billions of gallons of turbid water, that came rushing down together from its mountain head-gates. But before the month was out, the freshet had all passed by; the river diminished one half, threaded feebly southward through the centre of the Valley, and the mud of its channel, baked and creased, made a wide tile pavement between the choking crowd of reeds and sedgy grasses and wet stalked weeds, and growths of marsh meadow flowers, the garden flowers, the garden homes at this tainted season of venom-crazy snakes, and the fresher ooze by the water's edge, which stank in the sun like a naked muscle shoal.

Then the plague raged. I have no means of ascertaining the mortality of the Indians who inhabited the Bottom. In 1845, the year previous, which was not more unhealthy, they lost one-ninth of their number in about two months. The Mormons were scourged severely. The exceeding mortality among some of them, was no doubt in the main attributable to the low state to which their systems had been brought by long continued endurance of want and hardship. It is to be remembered also, that they were the first turners up of the prairie sod, and that this of itself made them liable to the sickness of new countries. It was where their agricultural operations had been most considerable, and in situations on the left bank of the river, where the prevalent south-west winds wafted to them the miasmata of its shores, that disease was rife.*

In some of these, the fever prevailed to such an extent that hardly any escaped it. They let their cows go unmilked. They wanted for voices to raise the Psalm of Sundays. The few who were able to keep their feet, went about among the tents and wagons with food and water, like nurses through the wards of an Infirmary. Here at one time the digging got behind hand, burials were slow; and you might see women sit in the open tents keeping the flies off their dead children, sometime after decomposition had set in.

In our own camp for a part of August and September, things wore an unpleasant aspect enough.† Its situation was one much praised for its comparative salubrity; but perhaps on this account the number of cases of Fever among us was increased by the hurrying arrival from other localities, of parties in whom the virus leaven of disease was fermented by forced travel.

But I am excused sufficiently the attempt to get up for your entertainment here any circumstantial picture of horrors, by the fact, that at the most interesting season, I was incapacitated for nice observation by an attack of Fever—mine was what they call the Congestive—that it required the utmost use of my faculties to recover from. I still kept my tent in the camp line; but, for as much as a month, had very small notion of what went on among my neighbors. I recollect overhearing a lamentation over some dear baby, that its mother no doubt thought the destroying angel should have been specially instructed to spare. I wish too for my own sake, I could forget, how imperfectly one day I mourned the decease of a poor Saint, who by clamor rendered his vicinity troublesome. He no doubt endured great pain; for he groaned shockingly till death came to his relief. He interfered with my own hard gained slumbers, and—I was glad when Death did relieve him.

Before my attack, I was fond of conversing with an amiable old man, I think English born, who having then recently buried his only daughter and grandson, used to be seen sitting out before his tent, resting his sorrowful forehead on his hands, joined over a smooth white oak staff. I missed him when I got about again; probably he had been my moaning neighbor.

So, too, having been much exercised in my dreams at this time, by the vision of dismal processions, such as might have been formed by the union in line of all the forlornest and ugliest of the struggling fugitives from Nauvoo, I happen to recall as I write, that I had some knowledge somewhere of one of our new comers, for whom the nightmare revived and repeated without intermission the torment of his trying journey. As he lay, feeding life with long drawn breaths, he muttered: "Where's next water? Team—give out! Hot, hot—God it's hot: Stop the wagon—stop the wagon—stop, stop the wagon!" They woke him;—to his own content—but I believe returning sleep ever renewed his distressing visions, till the sounder slumber came on from which no earthly hard or voice could rouse him; into which I hope he did not carry them.

In a half dreamy way, I remember, or I think I remember, a crowd of phanthoms like these. I recal but one fact, however, going far in proof of a considerable mortality. Earlier in the season, while going westward with the intention of passing the Rocky Mountains that summer, I had opened with the assistance of Mormon spades and shovels, a large mound on a commanding elevation, the tomb of a warrior of the ancient race; and continuing on my way, had left a deep trench excavated entirely through it. Returning fever-struck to the Papillon Camp, I found it planted close by this spot. It was just forming as I arrived; the first wagon, if I mistake not, having but a day or two before halted into place. My first airing upon my convalescence took me to the mound, which, probably to save digging, had been re-adapted to its original purpose. In this brief interval, they had filled the trench with bodies, and furrowed the ground with graves around it, like the ploughing of a field.

The lengthened sojourn of the Mormons in this insalubrious region, was imposed upon them by circumstances which I must now advert to.

Though the season was late, when they first crossed the Missouri, some of them moved forward with great hop fulness, full of the notion of viewing and choosing their new homes that year. But the van had only reached Grand Island and the Pawnee villages, when they were overtaken by more ill news from Nauvoo. Before the summer closed, their enemies set upon the last remnant of those who were left behind in Illinois. They were a few lingerers, who could not be persuaded but there might yet be time for them to gather up their wordly goods before removing, some weakly mothers and their infants, a few delicate young, and many cripples and bereaved and sick people. These had remained under shelter, according to the Mormon statement at least, by virtue of an express covenant in their behalf. If there was such a covenant, it was broken. A vindictive war was waged against them, from which the weakest fled in scattered parties, leaving the rest to make a reluctant and almost lulicrously unavailing defence, till the 17th day of September, when 1,625 troops entered Nauvoo, and drove all forth who had not retreated before that time.

Like the wounded birds of a flock fired into toward nightfall, they came straggling on with faltered steps, many of them without bag or baggage, beast or barrow,* all asking shelter or burial, and forcing a fresh repartition of the already divided rations of their friends. It was plain now, that every energy must be taxed to prevent the entire expedition from perishing. Further emigration for the time was out of the question, and the people prepared themselves for encountering another winter on the prairie.

Happily for the main body, they found themselves at this juncture among Indians, who were amicably disposed. The lands on both sides of the Missouri in particular, were owned by the Pottawatamies and Omahas, two tribes whom unjust treatment by our United States, had the effect of rendering most suspiciously hospitable to strangers whom they regarded as persecuted like themselves.

The Pottawatamies on the eastern side, are a nation from whom the United States bought some years ago a number of hundred thousnad acres of the finest lands they have ever brought into market. Whatever the bargain was, the sellers were not content with it; the people saying, their lenders were cheated, made drunk, bribed, and all manner of naughty things besides. No doubt this was quite as much of a libel on the fair fame of this particular Indian treaty, as such stories generally are; for the land to which the tribe was removed in pursuance of it, was admirably adapted to enforce habits of civilized thrift. It was smooth prairie, wanting in timber, and of course in game; and the humane and philanthropic might rejoice therefore that necessity would soon indoctrinate its inhabitants into the practice of agriculture. An impracticable few, who may have thought these advantages more than compensated by the insalubrity of their allotted resting place, fled to the extreme wilds, where they could find deer and woods, and rocks and running water, and where I believe they are roaming to this day. The remainder, being what the political vocabulary designates on such occasions as Friendly Indians, were driven—marched is the word—galley slaves are marched thus to Barcelona and Toulon—marched from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and planted there. Discontented and unhappy, they had hardly begun to form an attachment for this new soil, when they were persuaded to exchange it for their present *Fever Patch* upon the Kaw or Kansas River. They were under this second sentence of transportation when the Mormons arrived among them.

They were pleased with the Mormons. They would have been pleased with any whites who would not cheat them, nor sell them whiskey, nor whip them for their poor gipsey habits, nor bear themselves indecently toward their women, many of whom among the Pottawatamies, especially those of nearly unmixed French descent, are singularly comely, and some of them educated. But all Indians have something like a sentiment of reverence for the insane, and admire those who sacrifice, without apparent motive, their worldly welfare to the triumph of an idea. They understand the meaning of what they call a great vow, and think it the duty of the right-minded to lighten the votary's penance under it. To this feeling they united the sympathy of fellow-sufferers for those who could talk to them of their own Illinois, and tell the story how from it they also had been ruthlessly expelled.

Their hospitality was sincere, almost delicate. Fanny Le Clerc, the spoiled child of the great brave, Pied Riche, interpreter of the Nation, would have the pale face Miss Devine learn duetts with her to the guitar; and the daughter of substantial Joseph La Framboise, the interpreter of United States,—she died of the fever that summer,—welcomed all the nicest young Mormon Kitties and Lizzies, and Jennies and Susans, to a coffee feast at her father's house, which was probably the best cabin in the river village. They made the Mormons at home, there and elsewhere. Upon all their lands they formerly gave them leave to tarry just so long as should suit their own good pleasure.

The affair, of course, furnished material for a solemn council. Under the auspices of an officer of the United States, their chiefs were summoned, in the form befitting great occasions, to meet in the dirty yard of one Mr. P. A. Sarpy's log trading house, at their village. They came in grand toilet, moving in their fantastic attire with so aplomb, and genteel measure, that the stranger found it difficult not to believe them high born gentlemen, attending a costumed ball. Their aristocratically thin legs, of which they displayed fully the usual Indian proportion, aided this illusion. There is something too at all times very Mock-Indian in the theatrical French millinery tie of the Pottawatamie turban; while it is next to impossible for a sober white man, at first sight, to believe that the red, green, black, blue and yellow cosmetics, with which he sees such grave personages so variously dotted, diapered, cancelled and arabesqued, are worn by them in any mood but one of the deepest and most desperate quizzing. From the time of their first squat upon the ground, to the final breaking up of the council circle, they sustained their characters with equal self-possession and address.

I will not take it upon myself to describe their order of ceremonies; indeed, I ought not, since I have never been able to view the habits and customs of our aborigines in any other light than that of a reluctant and sorrowful subject of jest. Besides in this instance, the displays of pow wow and eloquence were both probably moderated, by the conduct of the entire transaction on temperance principles. I therefore content myself with observing, generally, that the proceedings were such as every way became the grandeur of the parties interested, and the magnitude of the interests involved. When the Red Men had indulged to satiety in tobacco smoke from their peace pipes, and in what they love still better, their peculiar metaphoric rhodomontade, which, beginning with the celestial bodies, and coursing downwards over the grandest sublunary objects, always managed to alight at last on their Grand Father Polk, and the tenderness for him of his affectionate colored children; all the solemn funny fellows present who played the part of Chiefs, signed formal articles of convention with their unpronounceable names.

The renowned chief, Pied Riche—he was surnamed Le Clere on account of his remarkable scholarship,—then rose, and said:

MY MORMON BRETHREN:—

"The Pottawatamie came sad and tired into this unhealthy Missouri Bottom, not many years back, when he was taken from his beautiful country beyond the Mississippi, which had abundant game and timber and clear water everywhere. Now you are driven away, the same, from your lodges and lands there, and the graves of your people. So we have both suffered. We must help one another, and the Great Spirit will help us both. You are now free to cut and use all the wood you may wish. You can make all your improvement, and live on any part of our actual land not occupied by us. Because one suffers, and does not deserve it, is no reason he shall suffer always. I say We may live to see all right yet. However, if we do not, our children will—Bon Jour."

And thus ended the pageant. I give this speech as a morsel of real Indian. It was recited to me after the Treaty by the Pottawatamie orator in French, which language he spoke with elegance. *Bon Jour* is the French, Indian and English Hail and Farewell of the Pottawatamies.

To be continued.

*It is certain that there is no sickness among the present inhabitants of this region comparable to that of 1846.

†This camp was moved by the beginning of October to winter quarters on the river, where also, there was considerable sickness before the cold weather. I am furnished with something over 600 as the number of burials in the graveyard there.

*I know of an orphan boy, for instance, who came on by himself at this time a foot, starting with no other provision than his trowser's pocket full of biscuit, given him from a steamboat on the Mississippi.

Facts worth Knowing.

All beams have a greater resistance when firmly fixed than when merely supported at their ends, the portion being as 3 to 2.

Lenz has ascertained by actual experiment that electricity is as capable of producing cold as heat, to the degree of freezing water rapidly.

Frost cannot penetrate through a thick covering of snow, below a sheet of ice, or through a covering of grass on a pasture, all of which act as non-conductors.

Six quarts of charcoal, finely pulverized and put into a cistern of the capacity of fifteen hogsheads, will make the water sweet at any time. It is worth the trial.

When the sun shines bright, take a looking glass, hold it nearly perpendicularly over the well, so that it will reflect on the water, and you may see a straw or a pin, or any small object, at the bottom of any depth.

Vulgarity.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper, Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the more sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language; it may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you was quite young. By being careful, you will save yourself a deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have taken sick, and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after a restoration of health, they had no idea of the pain they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impressions had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

Cheerfulness.

Foremost among the graces of female character stands cheerfulness. Let us, one and all, cultivate it; for without it we cast away much of the enjoyment designed for us; besides mixing a bitter dreg in the life-cup of our associetes. Many a man has been kept from rising in the world, or has fallen after he had risen, solely because his wife was more familiar with sighs than with smiles.

Instead of comparing your lot with that of those whose circumstances appear preferable to your own, and saying, if things were thus and so, you could be cheerful, determine to be so, be your situation what it may. View it as a christian duty.

Do you say that you cannot be insensible to troubles? True, but you can, if you will, avoid being overcome by them. We do not recommend stupidity, but resignation. The greater your trials, and the more deeply you feel, the greater merit have you in resisting despondency. The world is full of trials, but no one encounters fewer than the person who resolves to meet them without repining. We repeat, cultivate habitual cheerfulness.

Advice to a Young Man.

There is very much of human attainment, says Horace Greely, dependent on circumstances; let us not forget how much also, I will not say vastly more, depends on essential Man. There is a deplorably immense multitude who live but to eat bounteously and daintily—with whom the sum of life is practically to compass the largest amount of rich viands and gaudy trappings with the smallest outlay of effort or perseverance to procure them—this mass will be at Rome Romans, at Moscow Russians, and nothing more. There will be some small varieties or shadings of individual character, calculated to gratify by their study the minute curiosity of an entomologist, and interesting to him only. But let one of these human ephemera be awakened, however casually or blindly, to the higher impulses, the nobler ends of our being, and he is instantly transferred to a different world, or rather the world which surrounds him takes on a different aspect, and what before was bleak waste, or dull expanse of wooded height and low herbage, assumes a deep spiritual significance. To his unfolding, wondering soul, Nature is no more a poet's rhapsody, a Chemist's generalization, but a living presence, a solemn yet cheering companionship. No matter whether he be in social position, a peer or a peasant, by birth Danish or Egyptian, one glance at the world within has pizzed him with those whose countrymen and brethren are all mankind. He has now to change his daily pursuit or outward condition, for he has risen by inevitable force to an atmosphere of serenity, above the influence of merely external influences and petty limitations. He has not toilsomely but naturally attained a condition in which the soul no longer blindly pants for eminence or homage, but realizes intensely that nobly to do for the sake of nobly doing and its intrinsic results; rightly to be for the sake of rightly being, discarding "the lust to shine or rule," is the true end of life.

There is no true valor in an unjust quarrel.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

GRSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1850.

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Congress—The Compromise Bill—Territorial Government for Utah, &c.

Congress has now been eight months in session, and expended a great portion of their time in "*gassing*" about slavery, abolitionism, Wilmot Proviso's and other useless harangues, and not until late have they accomplished much of anything. The Compromise Bill for the settlement of matters between the North and South, and for the establishment of governments for California, New Mexico and Utah failed to pass the Senate, with the exception of Deseret," which passed the Senate, giving her a Territorial Government by a vote of 32 in favor of it, and 18 against it. It passed on the 1st ult, and sent to the Congress. We copy the following extract from the Telegraph reports in regard to this matter:

"Messrs. Berrien, Foote and Dawson made unsuccessful efforts to secure an adjournment. Mr. Benton said that when Homer wrote of a certain woman who every night unravelled what she wove during the day he must have been mistaken. He must have had a vision, and seen the Senate of the United States voting on the compromise bill (Great Laughter.) After various unsuccessful efforts to fix the southern boundary of Utah at 36 deg. 30 min., 35 minutes, it was finally carried at 37.

Mr. Soule moved to amend the bill by adding a provision restricting the territorial legislature from passing any laws prohibiting slavery, but leaving them power to pass laws necessary for the protection of slave property, which was rejected.

Mr. Rusk moved to lay the bill on the table—lost, 23 to 26.

The question being then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Dodge, Illinois, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pratt, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Yulee.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clark, Davis, of Mass, Dayton, Dodge of Wis, Ewing, Green, Hall, Fleming, Hunter, Pearce, Ward, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop.

The Senate then adjourned.

The Bill has now to go through the House of Representatives, and receive the President's signature, which will no doubt be done. So by the enactment of Congress they will have a government and a governor appointed. The boundary of Deseret defined in the Bill is on the south by 37 degrees north latitude, on the West by the Sierra Nevada Mountains; on the east by the Wasatch mountains, or the head waters of the Colorado, and north by the head waters of the Columbia river. By the division of the Southern boundary it leaves a territory to be made out of the southern portion of that country to be called the Colorado territory, and for this purpose they have an extent of country of 2 degrees in latitude, and 14 degrees in longitude. The object we suppose that Congress had in this move, it intends to make a slave territory of that portion of country lying south of 37 deg. and therefore they compromised upon the above line. Congress should have given Deseret a chance of a harbor on the Pacific Ocean, for her benefit and the interest of the United States. Deseret is a large country, which soon will become very populous; she should have a seaport, for having no navigable rivers, she can have nothing to add to her wealth but the products of the soil, and if they become a wealthy people, it will be by their being very industrious. The ultra feelings which were existing between the North and South, they could do no more than what they have done at the present time, and under existing circumstances. They have given Deseret a territorial government over a tract of country surrounded on its four sides by everlasting snow capped mountains, which we believe will be thankfully received, as the saying goes: "small favors thankfully received and larger ones in proportion," and perhaps if they continue faithful to the nation, in due time Congress will give them a State government, which the people of that secluded place desire. All this, we believe, is accomplished in the economy of Heaven, for a final and lasting benefit to those who love his laws, and keep the commandments which he gives unto his people in these last days. It will all work together for good.

When the compromise bill came up before Congress it was mutilated in all its features; New Mexico was dropped from the bill with her boundaries, as if it was some venemous reptile. California came next in turn, which went over with a groan; then came the Texan claim which was also dropped, and finally the bill contained only one of its original features and that was the bill for the establishment of a territorial government for Utah, which passed the Senate. Thus was the fate of the Compromise bill.

Fears were entertained at Washington that the defeat of the compromise bill would be the result of a civil war; but after the members became cooled off a little, and the excitement allayed with them in a degree, the President sent a message to Congress, in relation to the difficulties existing between Texas and New Mexico on the boundary question. The consequence was that new bills were presented; California was admitted as a State, New Mexico obtained a territorial government, and Texas receives $10,000,000 for her claim to New Mexico. Thus stands matters in regard to the all absorbing questions which have kept Congress for the last eight months, and all without any immediate prospect of civil war. President Fillmore's Message to Congress was one which the present distracted condition of the union demanded at the present time, it was conciliating and manly in all its bearings, and we believe will have a tendency to allay the excitement which has been existing between the ultras of the north and south.

The Appropriation Bill has passed both houses of Congress.

"Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits if they be of God."

At no time ought the saints to be more on their guard than at the present, against the influence of evil or false spirits, when almost every thing in the world, both of a religious and of a political character, are left to toss on the tempestuous billows of public opinion and popular applause or censure. "Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits if they are of God; we are of God," says the Apostle John; "He that is of God heareth us; he that is not of God heareth us not. By this, we know the spirit of truth, and the spirit of error." It is commonly understood that the apostle John wrote his three epistles after his release from the Island of Patmos, and that he had the government of certain churches must be admitted, from the instructions given him on that Island, viz: the Book of Revelations containing the commandments of the Lord to him respecting these churches, over which he presided; and from the tenor of his remarks in his first epistle, we understand it to be general, to most, if not all under his charge.

We are here in Pottawatamie county, under the Presidency and direction of Elder Hyde, President of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and he, under the first Presidency in the Valley. Unto him is committed the charge of the churches on this side of the mountains—Pottawatamcie lands, and other places also. He chose a council to assist him (the High Council,) in the arduous task he has to perform, and in his absence left them here to preside and direct the affairs of the Church until his return. Well, if an apostle in former days held such a standing before God that he could say: "He that is of God heareth us; he that is not of God heareth us not; by this we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of error." Would there be any impropriety in an apostle of the last days, holding the Presidency of the twelve, and also of the churches under his charge to come out in the same manner? We think not, and more than that, we are assured of the fact, that the doctrine is true. But this is not all we have to say, on this all important subject. We are strongly of the opinion, yea confident that his Council, the High Council, has the same privilege in his absence, for they are his representatives. Jesus said on one occasion to his disciples: "He that receiveth you, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me;" even so with the High Council in Elder Hyde's absence—whosoever receiveth them, their words, and counsel receiveth him, and not him only, but they also who appointed him. What shall we say to those who slander, and take advantage in Elder Hyde's absence? We would say to them that they had better repent, &c., and walk as becometh saints in the light, and in union of spirit with the council, and help to build up the kingdom, by promoting righteousness, equity, truth, and peace among the brethren, instead of strife and confusion, and God will bless them, but if they still persist—the snare is laid, and they will be caught in it.

We have a word to say to the obedient and faithful Saints; be of good cheer, although you may have and to pass through an ordeal of suffering, sorrow, and woe; greater is he that is for you, than all that can be against you. Storms may arise, tornadoes threaten demolition, plague and pestilence stare you in the face, but amid all these let patience have her perfect work, and the sunshine of prosperity shall yet arise upon you, and your habitation, and wipe away all your sorrow and gloom. What we say to one, we say to all, be up and doing good while the day lasts, and remember the criterion to go by which we have given you in the foregoing, that so your feet may be established, and your path made sure. We close our remarks by saying in the language of the apostle: "dearly beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God. And every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God.

Elections.

IOWA.—We have nothing to say in regard to the election in this State, it being almost passed redemption, the Locos have elected the entire State Ticket by about 1200 majority. Henn the Locofoco candidate for this district has been elected by about 300 majority over Wright the Whig candidate.

MISSOURI.—The Whigs have done nobly in the above State, as far as heard from it announces the election of fifty-one Whig members of the House, and thirteen members of the Senate—sixty-four in all; thirty-six Benton men in the House, and six in the Senate—forty-two in all; and twenty-two anti-Benton members of the House, and five in the Senate—in all, twenty-seven. Of the members of the Senate who hold over, five are Benton men, and two are said to be anti-Benton. And it is probably that a good Whig will be sent to Congress in place of Thomas H. Benton, who has been fattening at the public crib for nearly half a century.

To the Branches of the Church in this County.

Whereas several persons have been of late complaining of the negligence of some of our agents in the branches giving information of the arrival of the paper, we deem it necessary, and due to our subscribers that every such barrier should be removed, and the requisite facility given to the distribution of the Guardian upon its arrival at the place of destination. To obviate this difficulty we would suggest that a meeting be called in each Branch, and a proper person selected to receive the papers, and distribute the same to the subscribers, living at or near each Branch and that said person's name be handed to us for publication in our next number, so that every person may know where to call for their paper and the time also. The Guardian is published every other Wednesday, as heretofore, and by calling at our office, on the morning of the day of publication the paper can be had by the person appointed to receive the same or his delegate, without any trouble. We hope that our brethren and friends will pay particular attention to this notice, and we have not the least doubt but everything will go on smoothly by a little exertion. We have had our eye upon this subject for sometime past, but were unable to attend to it in consequence of other matters crowding us rather heavily. The emigration is over for this season and things are taking their usual level, consequently it is indispensibly necessary, that other good men, should supplant those agents who left for the Valley in the spring, and bear a hand to spread the onward march of intelligence and truth in this section of country.

Watermelons, &c.

Our old friend Martin L. Benson, late from New York, realizing that we could not raise the above delicious vegetable in a printing office, presented us, the other day, with a large water melon weighing 22 lbs.; also several large mushmelons, for which he has our thanks. The "*Devil*" soon knocked them into "*pi*," and after several severe attacks upon their right and left they were forced to surrender; which we acknowledge to be a luxury during this hot weather. Our friends Caldwell, Cazier and Fisher have our thanks for similar favors.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

We have observed the progress of Congress in all its particulars in regard to their moves towards establishing a government for Deseret. Whenever any complicated matter came before Congress in regard to that far remote and inland country, we have always found Dr. Bernhisel, at his post ready to explain matters and make them clear and plain; and whenever enemies have endeavored to influence Congress against that State, and make them believe that the people of Deseret were not loyal subjects, he has been the first to stand up in behalf of the citizens of Salt Lake, and spurning the calumnies and censure which they unjustly poured upon them. Dr. B. went to washington as agent for the people of Deseret, and we believe him to be fully worthy of all the confidence that has been placed in him at Washington, by members of Congress. We suppose that he will return immediately to Salt Lake upon the adjournment of Congress, and make his report, which we feel confident will be gratefully received at the latter place.

Tithing.

The Bishop is now ready to receive and anxious to obtain the hay tithing. Those concerned will please to bring it in as soon as they possibly can, so that they may have the good will and blessing of him who holds keys in temporal things. If you want the enjoyment of that which you possess, give a tenth of your increase, and we promise you a prosperous winter and spring.

High Council.

We, Lyman Stoddard, George Coulson and Evan M. Greene, Committee, appointed by the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to investigate the situation of the brethren on Silver Creek and Nishnabotna, as reported by Elders Lyman Stoddard, Luman A. Shurtliff and David J. Ross, upon examination of said reports, do feel to say, in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, that we consider that Calvin Beebe, Jacob Myres, Michael Jacobs, Dana Jacobs, Sandford Jacobs, Ruben P. Hartwell, Heman Abels, Lewis S. Dalrimple, and Jehial Hildreth, are disaffected members, and characters that are seeking to affect the character and standing of the church, and saints, and also that they are drawing off after Cutler and Brewster, old disaffected members, that have been disfellowshiped by the church.

We also feel to caution the brethren in all the branches to beware of letting into their midst, as teachers, men who can stand up before a Conference, (as did Elder Rainey last spring,) and declare that he is for the organization, and feels to uphold the present officers, and turns off and goes to lecturing, for and in behalf of Cutler and others who do not walk with the church. We also say in behalf of the High Council that all those whose names are published in this document will be handed over to the High Council at its next sitting, (this day two weeks,) when their cases will be considered, and if they do not make proper retractions they will receive public action.

We would also further say in behalf of the High Council, that all those, who are thus disaffected and drawing off, if they do not, at the Conference, or before that time, make proper retractions, will then be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Done by order of the Council at Kanesville, Iowa, this 31st day of Aug., A. D., 1850.

LYMAN STODDARD,
GEORGE COULSON, } Committee.
E. M. GREENE,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1850.

DEAR BROTHER: I hasten to inform you that the Compromise or Omnibus bill was defeated in the Senate yesterday evening. This afternoon at about eight minutes before o'clock, the bill for establishing a Territorial Government for Deseret alias Utah, passed the Senate, and I am inclined to think will pass the House, JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

The Ethereal Car.

On our fourth page our readers will find a beautiful "ORIGINAL ROMANCE," written by "Charlie," a friend of ours in this town, it is some of his first production, and we hope that he will favor us again, with something more from his pen. He will prove a favorite if he should continue to write.

We refer our readers to Mr. George W. Johnson's card in one of our columns. Mr. J. has come out as Botanic Physician, and from what we learn he bears the character of a careful, skilful, and attentive man to his line of business; and his unwearied diligence during the prevalence of Cholera at this place, has secured to him the good will of many of the inhabitants of this town and county.

From the Plains.

We received the following from our friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, one of Elder Hyde's company; and though not of so late a date, as letters which we published in our last issue, still the matter may be interesting to our patrons and friends, therefore we give it a place in our columns:

PLATTE RIVER, 50 MILES ABOVE FORT KEARNEY.

Encamped July 14, 1850, 2 *o'clock*, P. M.

EDITORS FRONTIER GUARDIAN—Dear Sirs: On Friday, July the 5th, I left Kanesville with W. D. Johnson and F. Hall, (who kindly volunteered to take me forward to overtake the Express company for the Salt Lake Valley.) I crossed at Martin's Ferry and overtook the company, viz: Mr. Orson Hyde, Henry Miller and Joseph Kelley, about five miles from the river encamped. In the morning our escort returned and we pursued our journey over a beautiful country, though with but little timber yet well watered. Passed Hunters company about 25 miles from the river, and generally in good health but getting along rather slow waiting for Brs. Haywood and Wooley's train to come up. Encamped at night on a very pretty stream called Weeping water, passed 12 graves, and 4 in sight of camp.

7th day—Fair, started 8¼ o'clock. Crossed Salt Creek about 10, found part of the Government train, the rest has gone on; part of the country more flat, our horses rather fractious and balky. Encamped on the Platte bottom, with our California wagons. Strong signs of rain at night.

8th day—Morning fair, an axletree broke about 10, and came up with Middleton & Riley's train, and Capt. Markham's company at 12. A few cases of sickness and one death occurred (G. G. Johnston) while we were with them; traveled 25 miles to day and encamped on the bank of the river which is about 3 miles wide on an average; passed 50 graves up to this time; strong signs of rain to night.

July 9th—Some rain last night. Left our company behind, as they conclude they cannot keep up with us; passed brother Snow with a part of his company; health of the camp improving; encamped among the bluffs near the river; traveled 40 miles; health all good.

10th day—Morning pleasant. Had rained some in the night. Passed several small companies through the day and traveled over some bad roads; encamped after traveling some 40 miles on a high sandy knoll on the bottom without any wood; very heavy black clouds with thunder, lightning and rain; after it had ceased an immense swarm of musquitoes rushed upon us in the most severe manner that I ever before experienced; Bros. Miller and Kelley were obliged to take the horses back two miles to another encampment, leaving Bro. Hyde and myself to do the best we could; neither running, fighting, nor wrapping up defended us from their attack and we suffered most severely.

12th day—Horses came up and drove swiftly 6 or 8 miles before stopping to feed. Passed Bro. Grant's train about 11, all well; passed Fort Kearney at 12; encamped on the bank of the river traveled 35 miles; heavy wind and rain.

13th day—Wet, and roads heavy and muddy; flies very bad in the afternoon. Express mail overtook us at night and propose to keep us company; heavy rain, wind thunder and lightning. Have seen some elk and antelope on the way.

14th day—Still raining hard. Br. Kelley has been quite sick since yesterday. Has rained all the forenoon; roads very muddy, wet and bad. 6 o'clock; encamped on a beautiful site on the bank of the river; traveled 25 or 30 miles. Bro. Kelley is better; cooked a good supper with *Buffalo chips;* heavy black clouds in the South, with wind, thunder and lightning. We are in the midst of a Buffalo country and expect to try and kill one to-morrow.

I am writing up this little sketch on account of expecting the Fort Laramie mail to meet us to-morrow, and we do not know when we shall have a chance to send back again. We have passed as many as 25 graves to day and near as many yesterday; among the number we knew was the wife of Isaac Hill, Edward Wilcox, the wife of Peter Shirts, the widow Browitt, besides a number I do not now recollect. Our healths are all first rate. Our animals are doing well considering the wet weather and bad roads. We hope to get a change at Laramie.

The health of the companies of emigrants are improving, but they are generally getting along slow on account of the wet and bad roads. We have concluded that this is the wrong side of the Platte and shall probably return on the other side. I must close for want of news interesting.

In haste, I am respectfully, &c.,
J. E. JOHNSON.

Several articles prepared for this number have been unavoidably crowded out by the President's Message. They will appear in our next. We received a communication from our Washington correspondent X, which was received too late for insertion in this number.

Daniel F. Miller, Esq.

It is expected that every legal voter will be prepared to give our friend D. F. Miller, his vote at the coming election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late act of Congress. Mr. M. was thrown out of his seat, by the Poll Books of this county being stolen; and justice to him and yourselves demand that every person should be ready to cast their vote for him. It will be seen by refering to our advertising columns that Thompson has got opposition. We are glad to see this calumniator of the people of this county opposed, for it will ensure the seat to our friend Miller, who is justly entitled to it. Give the poll book thievs a just rebuke by your vote at the polls, and show them that you do not countenance such acts, in no way or shape.

To Subscribers.

We call the attention of our subscribers, and more especially our agents, to the law concerning Newspapers, which is published regularly in the first column on the outside of the paper. We do this in order that our friends may be aware of the law regulating this matter, and knowing this they may in future be benefited thereby.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

IN SENATE.—The bill to distribute the public lands among the States in which they are located for the use of actual settlers was taken up.

Mr. Walker supported the bill, which, after some debate, was postponed till Monday.

The California bill was taken up.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, opposed its passage, warning the Senate of the serious and fatal consequences likely to follow the consumation of such a measure.

Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, opposed the bill also in an animated speech.

Mr. Houston defended the vote he was about to give in support of the bill. He scouted all idea of disunion in regard to the propriety of admitting California.

After further debate, the bill was passed by yeas 34, nays 16.

The passage of the bill was greeted with demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Berrien signified his desire to enter a protest against the bill, on the part of the minority.

Mr. Bell's resolution to establish a Territorial government for New Mexico was made the special order for Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

IN SENATE.—The consideration of Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary line, was taken up. Mr. Winthrop took the floor upon his amendment offered yesterday. His principle object was to open the subject for further discussion. He agreed with every word of the executive message—he thought that the friends of California had a right to expect her admission—he saw no objection to Mr. Pearce's boundary line, and therefore, withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Underwood then offered an amendment, giving substantially the same boundary line as that provided in the Omnibus bill, which was rejected—yeas 24, nays 25.

After some further debate, the question was taken on Mr. Mason's amendment, offering substitution for the whole bill, when it was rejected—yeas 14, nays 27.

The bill was then restored to the Senate with the several amendments.

The first amendment was the substitution of the expression, "her claim to territory," for the words "her territory," on that part of the bill relating to the consideration, for which $10,000,000 is to be paid to Texas; after some discussion the amendment was concurred in.

The question recurring on the Proviso, which was itself an amendment, that only 5 of the 10 millions of stock shall be issued until the creditors of Texas shall have been paid, Mr. Atchison spoke in favor of the rejection; after some further debate the Proviso was agreed to—yeas 12, nays 35. Several other amendments were made and rejected 24 to 26.

After some further amendments the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read the third time, when it was passed—yeas 30, nays 20.

Monthly Mail to Salt Lake.

On the 1st inst., commenced regular monthly mail service between this point and Salt Lake. The mail is carried in light wagons drawn by mules. Under the management of its enterprizing contractors, James Brown and his associates, men thoroughly acquainted with such business, the undertaking will no doubt be conducted with energy and promptness and result in great public utility. By the regular mail communications from this with Santa Fe and Salt Lake, business intercourse will be greatly facilitated.—[Independence Messenger.

In Oregon, the existence of gold in abundance has been discovered; that which is exhibited is different in character to any dug in California; it contains large quantities of platina of a very rich character.

NEW YORK, 9th August.

Sing Sing prison was entirely destroyed by fire to day. The prisoners were let out, under guard.

The produce market has experienced no change since our last. Flour is selling at $4 50 per 100 pounds.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since August 21, 1850.

Oliver Whitney,	$1 00	Benj. Vanleuven,	2 00
James Redebeck,	1 00	Ed J Turner,	2 00
G A W Belcher,	1 00	Abrahams & Co.,	1 00
Preston Thomas,	2) 00	C. F. Holly,	1 00
Martin Monehan,	1 00	Joseph Heart,	1 00
E F Wiggins,	1 00	John A Wakeham,	1 00
Thos Martin,	50	Chas Layton,	1 00
John B. Walker,	50	Samuel Lever,	1 00
Benjamin Johnson,	1 00	James Camp,	1 00
Allen Russell,	1 00	E M Kimball,	1 00
John Clark,	1 45	Alvah Alexander,	1 00
Benj. Grove,	1 00		

MARRIED.

Near Kanesville, August 27th, by Elder JACOB E. TERRY, Sen., Mr. JOSEPH B. HAWKES, to Mrs. LOUISA BOWEN, both of this county.

DIED,

In this town on the 21st of August, MARY, wife of Elder Thomas McKenzie, aged 34 years, formerly from virginia.

Mary sleep on, and now take your rest,
May your spirit find ease with the rest of the blest,
Your troubles were great and your labors too,
In serving the Lord since you left Nauvoo.

You left us bereaved, dear partner and friend,
But still we take comfort, and cheer up our mind,
With the sweet consolation that you shall arise
In the first resurrection to claim your own prize.

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Goosby, Andrew county, Mo., on Saturday, 12th of July, Mr. CURTIS BLACK, of this county, of some unknown cause.

Mrs. Black is requested to call at our office as soon as convenient, we have a letter for her.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELASON SMITH,

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress.

At the urgent solicitation of the great body of the Democracy of Van Buren County,

DELASON SMITH, Esq.,

Has consented to become a Candidate for the seat recently made vacant in Congress from this district.

Sept. 4, 1850—1t*

TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA.

A LARGE LOT of Townsends celebrated Sarsaparilla, just received on consignment by

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t*

PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the High Priest's Quorum, requests the Quorum to hold their next monthly meeting in the Music Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., as the Conference will be on the 1st Sabbath in October. LYMAN STODDARD, Prest.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—1t

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammer, geography and arithmetic. Latin and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post office.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altrication between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof, without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t*

Catch the Thief!

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from Jail in Kanesville, Pottawatamie county Iowa, last night, a man by the name of MAYBERRY WAY, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, rather heavy sett and dark complexion; said prisoner was confined on the charge of larceny. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said prisoner to me in Kanesville.

ALEXANDER McRAE,
Sheriff of Pottawatamie county Iowa.

Kanesville, Aug 31st, 1850—1t

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850—4t

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Tuesday, after the morning business was disposed of, the following was received:—

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress, a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him come to my hands on his death, and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt it to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication. Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states, that, by authority of the Legislature of that State, he despatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the state over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio and Santa Fe, situated on its north-western limits; he proceeds to say, that the Commission had reported to him in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed, adversely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of this object, and in favor of the establishment of a separate state government, east of the Rio Grande, within the rightful limits of the state of Texas. These four counties, which Texas proposes to establish and organize, being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has been heretofore regarded as an essential and integral part of the department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms. The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction, and her own laws, by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they occur while Congress is yet in session. A crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two houses of Congress, and still more directly the Executive Government, to an immediate performance of their respective duties under the Constitution of the United States. The President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union. Congress has power under the Constitution to provide for calling on the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office. The second section of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, declares that "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution be obstructed in any state by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings of the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided, that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual state or territory, when it is lawful for the President to call forth the military for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as he shall judge necessary." These several enactments are now in full force. It is therefore, the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed in any state or territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, and it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia, or to employ the military or naval force of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combination, the constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory. The authority vested in him by law for the performance of this duty is clear and ample.

Texas, as a state, is authorised to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who commit treason against the state, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws. But this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundary. All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texan militia, therefore, march into any one of the other states, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers—they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such state or territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by force of arms, or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument and by the acts of Congress. Or, if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any territory of the United States under the protection of the laws thereof, with the intention to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial, for alleged offences, and this posse be too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, such seizure, or attempt to seize, is to be prevented or resisted by the authorities of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises, whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or obstruction to which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President. The Constitution of the United States declares that the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. If, therefore, New Mexico be a territory of United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld, and accordingly, in the letter to the Governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace. By that treaty, the title of conquest was confirmed, and these territories, provinces or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty, certain important rights and securities were solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants residing therein. By the fifth article of the treaty, it is declared, that the boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land opposite the mouth of Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should make more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southren boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, which runs north of the town called Paso, to its western boundary termination; then westward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same; thence down the middle of said branch and of the said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean."

The 8th Article of the Treaty is in the following terms: "The inhabitants of Mexican origin now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and who remain for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territory, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without being subjected on this account to any contribution tax, or charge whatever. Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of the citizens of the United States; but they shall be under obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have been elected to become citizens of the United States in the said territories. Property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolate. The present owners, their heirs, if Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guarantees equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The 9th article of the Treaty is in these words:—"The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic conformable with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time to be judged of by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principle of the Constitution, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured to the free exercise of their religion without restriction. It is plain, therefore, in the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, came within the protection of the 9th article, and that the treaty being a part of the supreme law of the land, extends over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and in the free exercise of their religion, and this supreme law of the land is a actual force over this territory, and is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions, or obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority.

This case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution nor the laws, nor my duty or my oath of office, leave me any alternative or any choice of my action. The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become one between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt should be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of Texas may be necessary by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean time, its disturbances or collision cease, or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws are faithfully maintained. He can regard only the actual state of things existing at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established and now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberties and property, according to the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty. In other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by the citizens of New Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be establish, and by competent authority.

This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence, or from liability to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that territory. That power belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such government. The duty of the Executive only applies to the execution of laws, and the maintenance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws, with whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow which no human sagacity can foresee.

I have thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and have made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for respecting Constitutional obligations which may arise in the future progress of things, and may devolve on me to discharge. I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding I am aware that the subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement, for settlement of the question of the boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico. All consideration of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility calls for this. It seems to be in its character the first, or one of the first of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, now requiring decision, if New Mexico can be made either a state or a territory, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established. Numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgement, to show that this divisional line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas, in the first place. This seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended; so great delay in this case is to be avoided if possible; such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions; for the same reason I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners and of examination, estimate and award of indemnity to be made by them; this would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding it justly and properly now, as it probably would be after the report of the Commissioners. The claim of title on the part of Texas appears to be well founded in the whole or part. It is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of the claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for an amicable adjustment and immediate settlement, the government of the United States would be justified in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable or extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation. I think no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the United States than the amicable adjustment of these difficult questions, which have for a long time agitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress. Having thus freely communicated the result of my own reflections on the most advisable mode of adjusting this boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise—and in conclusion, I repeat my conviction, that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress of a settlement of this boundary question before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired, but the adjustment of this, appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope, there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 6, 1850.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8. P. M.

The Cherokee brings $20,942 98 of gold as freight, and $40,000 in the hands of passengers.

The conductor of Howland & Aspinwall's specie train was robbed of $40,000 in his passage across the Isthmus.

The failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., of New York, it is said, was not unexpected, and will be a bad one—whole amount $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. They held 250,000 barrels flour and 300,000 bushels shorts. Their paper has been selling at one per cent per month. The Eastern and Western banks will suffer materially.

The Cabinet.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, received yesterday, but dated the 9th inst., informs us of the completion of President Fillmore's Cabinet, by the following appointments:

Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of War.

Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Conrad is a member of the present Congress from New Orleans, is an able man, and most decided Whig.

Mr. McKennon was distinguished as a member of Congress from one of the western districts of Pennsylvania, a few years ago. His popularity, even in the highest party times, and in a district as often against the Whigs as for them, was always sufficient to ensure his election. He was frequently mentioned, before the last nominations were made, for the office of Vice-President on the Whig ticket. He is a strong tariff man, and has always had the true interest and honor of the country at heart.

James G. Wilson, the pioneer of cheap literature in this country, and for many years publisher of the Brother Jonathan, died near New York, on Wednesday week.

Jenny Lind will embark for this country on the 21st of August, accompanied by Mr. Benedict, the pianist, Herr Deichman, the violinist, and Signor Beliotti.

California Mail Recovered.

By a private letter, from Fort Laramie, we learn, that the mail which left that Fort about a year ago, by Picord, who was killed in the vicinity of Ash Hollow, on the south side of the Platte, has been found opposite the Fort. It was brought into the Fort in a very dilapidated condition, and has been forwarded to the Post office in this city, in the hope that the address of many of the letters may be deciphered.—[Republican.

India — A Terrific Explosion — 1,200 Persons Killed.

We have received by express our usual dispatches and papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates of the intelligence brought by this arrival are—Calcutta 13; Bombay, May 25; and Alexander, June 16:

A terrific explosion, at Benares, by which upwards of 1000 lives were lost, forms the principal topic of the present mail. A fleet of 35 boats, containing government ordinance stores, among which were 3000 bbls. (330,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares, en route to the upper provinces, on the afternoon of the first of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghaut (the principal landing place of the city,) in the centre of the town. A little after 10 P. M., one of these boats caught fire, and immediately after the whole exploded, sinking all the boats near the landing place, and destroying or injuring every one within a certain range. By the latest accounts, the killed and wounded amounted to 1200, but more continually being disinterred by the 300 men at work in removing the ruins. The Ghout Hotel, the Belgium Palace, and the Mission House, are among the principal buildings destroyed, and missionary's wife and the Begum and her family are among the victims. In addition to the ordinance flotilla 40 other boats containing merchandise, belonging to European or native merchants, were sunk or destroyed: the ordinance flotilla was under charge of a warrant officer, who was absent from the boat at the time of the catastrophe. —London Times.

GOVERNMENT FINACES.—The Register of the Treasury gives the expenditures of the government from April 1st to June 30th, at $12,551,787 21, and the receipts as follows: From customs, $9 342,172 58; lands, $354,743 76; loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded) $358,950 00; miscellaneous sources $787,513 77—total, $10, 849, 265 11. The treasurer also shows that the amount of funds subject to his draft in the different depositories, &c. on the 22d of July, was $10,198,916 of which there was at Washington, $116,423 60; Boston $2,324,049 31; New York $3 393,943 65; Philadelphia, $871,593 35; Charleston $168,210 73; New Orleans $141,029 66; St. Louis $134, 875 44; Buffalo $16,283 28; Baltimore 76 684 45; Richmond $16,597; Norfolk $4,844 70; Wilmington, N. C., $8,557 29; mint of the U. S. Philadelphia $2,341,150 00. The treasury notes outstanding on the first inst. amounted to $323,289 31.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED

ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to

A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850—2m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. B. Y. SHELLEY, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity. He is a graduate of one of the principle medical schools of Philadelphia, and is prepared to render satisfactory services in all cases concerning his profession, which may be entrusted to his care and management.

His residence is temporarily at the Bluff House, where he may be consulted until he can fix upon a permanent residence in Kanesville.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. 3t

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country; to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford.*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE

SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,

Needham & Ferguson,

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instraments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT

C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.
SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES, PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.
YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.
SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.
BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.
HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.
LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.
COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at. [july 24,] VOORHIS'.
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.
TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.
SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24. VOORHIS.
CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.
MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july 24] VOORHIS'
MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.
PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.
OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.
WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july 25] VOORHIS.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair us tre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, rice crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

STRAYED,

From Walnut Grove, 1 mile from Ferryville, one light red cow, with a short tail, rather lame in one of her hind legs. Whoever will bring said cow to the subscriber, or give information, that may lead to her recovery will confer a lasting obligation upon a poor and helpless family. ROBERT YATES.

Walnut Grove, Aug. 21, 1850.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

WM. H. GOOCH & BROTHER

HAVE in progress of erection a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, in this town, where they will be prepared to store goods of all kinds by the 1st day of October, 1850, also to sell on Commission all goods consigned to them; and also prepared to receive and forward goods to Salt Lake, one half of the freight money from here to Salt Lake must be paid besides all expenses to this place. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. A share of the Commission business is respectfully solicited. The Senior partner will attend to selling all kind of goods, &c., at public auction. WM. H. GOOCH,

JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

St. Joseph Adventure copy 2t and send bill to this office.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, and persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH,

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Cholera.

BY E. H. R.

It comes, it comes, the dreadful curse,
The charge to angels given,
It comes again, than war 'tis worse,
A dire distressing scourge to earth,
It comes; the rod of heaven

It comes; the news like thunder peels;
Thousands by it are dying,
And man, proud man, frightened feels,
While on, and on the waster steals,
And scatters death's darts by him

'Mid flames that burn our cities out,
'Mid wars and every warning,
It comes, and yet the world will doubt,
Nor will they hear the watchman's shout;
"*'Tis near the dawn of morning.*"

It comes; and man with all his skill
Shuns not the angel's power;
He comes to do his master's will,
And sweeps the earth of its sinful fall,
Ah! 'tis god's judgment hour.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines suggested on visiting a beautiful flower dell on the Plains.

Wild flowers of the Plains.

BY AMICUS.

Sweet blooming flowers far on the plains,
You mind me of my home behind,
When oft, I hope to meet my friends again,
Sweet hope, kind soother of a sorrowing mind.

Fair, lovely flowers, ye bloom unseen,
Upon the broad and pathless plains,
Your tints would far outvie, I ween,
Those reared with luxury and pains.

Grow on, sweet flower in thy wild bed,
And let the fresh wind kiss thy form,
Though it bloom when costlier flowers are dead,
Unharmed through many a prairie storm.

Bloom on wild flower in thy fair dell,
The wild bee oft thy sweets do sip;
The butterfly makes his richest meal,
Off from the honey of thy lip.

Smile on bright flower, nor cease to bloom,
Till wintry blasts have laid thee low,
Nor cease to shed thy rich perfume,
On the wild zephyrs as they blow.

Bloom smiling goddess of the plain,
To glad the wanderers weary eye,
The warbler sings to thee his strain,
The stars gaze on thee from the sky.

Fair flower still show thy heavenly light,
Thou type of blissful joys above,
Thou makest the desert fair and bright,
Emblem of pure and perfect love.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

The Ethereal Car.

BY CHARLIE.

About the beginning of the present century, there arose in that part of Mexico called New Spain, a sect or party known as exemplifiers. A young Spaniard who had formerly held the Catholic priesthood, and had been excommunicated for licentiousness and debauchery, was the spiritual leader of this peculiar people. He pretended to see visions, hold converse with angels and receive revelations from God. His followers reposed implicit confidence in all his sayings, and his pretended visions and revelations; his counsels were cordially obeyed, and his word acknowledged to be the word of the Lord. Romoneo's superior talents and education, gave him an unlimited sway over the minds of his deluded followers. He found little difficulty in persuading them to believe, that he held powers co-equal with the Almighty. They firmly believed that he possessed the keys of Heaven and hell; that he had power to insure eternal felicity to those that obeyed his will, or consign them to perdition for the slightest disobedience. This acknowledged superiority is what the ambitious Romoneo had secretly aspired to; his will was law, and his mandates obeyed with alacrity.

For a number of years the exemplifiers were blessed with prosperity, and the privilege of practising without molestation, the peculiar tenets of their religion; and had it not been for an occurrence which I am about to relate, they might at this day, been a numerous and prosperous people. One evening as Romoneo was returning from one of his accustomed rides in the country, he was startled from the reverie into which he had fallen by the voice of some one singing. He paused and listened. He discovered that it proceeded from an arbor in a garden, attached to a neat little cottage, a short distance from the road side. It was a female voice accompanied by a guitar. She was singing his favorite song, but with a delicious sweetness he was a stranger to. Romoneo listened with breathless silence to this enchanting melody. Such soft notes, such melting strains, he had never heard before; the mellow tones, and varied warblings of the nightingale lost their sweetness, compared with the raptuous music, that now saluted the ears of Romoneo. For a moment he listened with extatic delight, then springing from his carriage, exclaimed: "I must see this fairy songstress, she must be a fairy or an angel for no mortal being can produce such heavenly music." In a moment he had leaped the garden fence and was approaching the arbor. The entrance to the arbor, was on the side opposite to the road, so that Romeno was obliged to go quite round to the back side, before he could see the object of his curiosity. As he approached the door, he saw a female figure, reclining on a rural seat, so busily engaged with her guitar, that she did not see Romoneo, till he had sufficient time to survey her beautiful figure. The position which she occupied, disclosed her form to the best advantage. She was sitting on a rustic seat, her body resting on the elbow of her left arm, her large black eyes were fixed on her guitar; her long dark hair hung in luxuriant curls over her shoulders, partially concealing a neck as fair as alabaster; her olive tinted cheek betrayed her Creole birth; her long taper fingers touched the soft guitar, and beneath the voluptuous folds of her robes were discovered a pair of feet.

"Harmonious swelled by nature's finest hand."

The moment that she concluded her song, Romoneo entered the arbor. She started on seeing her door darkened, and quickly sprung to her feet; she betrayed no symptoms of fear, but the sudden appearance of a stranger in her arbor, surprised her. Romoneo seeing her embarrassment, thus addressed her:

"Unequalled songstress! be not frightened, I am Romoneo; as I was passing by I heard your voice singing my favorite song, and a desire to see the person that could sing so sweetly, is my apology for this intrusion. Don't think I flatter you, when I say I have discovered perfection in singing, and if it is not asking too much indulgence, let me entreat you to repeat that lovely song.

These gentle words from one she had been taught to acknowledge as her spiritual guide, at once secured her confidence. After inviting him to a seat, she again touched the mellow guitar, and ran through the song with the voice of a seraph. Romoneo listened with increased rapture to this song which he had heard a thousand times with indifference, and as he gazed on the voluptuous figure, and angelic features of the fairy songstress.

"He drew such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for awhile o'erwhelmed his raptured thoughts,
With luxury to daring."

The song was ended. The last mellow notes lingered in the ear of Romoneo as he rose to depart. Taking the hand of the songstress within his: "Tell me," said he, "by whom have I been so sweetly entertained, and promise that you will allow me to repeat the happiness I have enjoyed this evening, and I will leave you."

She replied, "My name is Lovellina, and if I can do aught that will contribute to the happiness of so great and so good a man as Romoneo, I shall take great pleasure in doing so.

"Heaven bless you," said Romoneo, and pressing to his lips the hand which he still retained, he left the arbor.

Lovellina Delano had lost both her parents when quite young; since which time she had resided with her uncle, her fathers brother. This kind uncle had no children, and all his affections were bestowed on his interesting neice, in whom he discovered more than ordinary talent and ability, and every facility for education which the country afforded he brought within her reach. By an unyielding perseverance, and an unremitting attention to study, she early acquired an education inferior to none in the country. She excelled in music, which was her chief delight. One had but to hear her sing to be convinced that she was mistress of her voice, and perfected in the art Added to a refined education, was the simplicity of her manners, and the unequalled beauty of her form and features. These desirable accomplishments, combined with an extraordinary power to please drew around the fair Lovellina a train of admirers.

Eldro En Passo, a youth of obscure birth, but possessing a strong mind and a magnanimous spirit, was the accepted suitor. He had early formed an attachment for Lovellina, which, when he had arrived at manhood had repined into avowed love, which was warmly reciprocated by the fair Lovellina. Eldro had obtained the promise of her hand, the nuptial day was appointed, and a few weeks would complete their happiness.

As soon as Romoneo left the arbor of Lovellina, he hastened home a changed man; he was perfectly enamored by the garden songstress; all his former licentiousness at once returned, and those latent passions which had for years laid dormant rankled anew in his sinful breast. He spent the entire night in devising plans to ensnare his victim. He was determined that if soft words, and artful flattery did not succeed to resort to compulsion. The following evening he early repaired to the neighborhood of the cottage garden. He was delighted to hear Lovellina already singing her evening song; and leaving his carriage with his servants, he was in a moment at the door of the arbor. As Lovellina rose to receive him, Romoneo imagined that she appeared more ravishingly beautiful, than she did the preceeding evening. Lovellina manifested much pleasure in seeing Romoneo; but little did the unsuspecting girl imagine, that while she allowed him to press her hand and lead her to a seat, that she was cherishing an adder in her bosom. After a few formal inquiries in relation to her health, Romoneo proposed that she should sing the song, that had so charmed him the preceeding evening. She cheerfully complied with his request, and ran through the song with a transporting sweetness that would have done honor to a Jenny Lind. With each swelling note the guilty passion of Romoneo, rose higher and higher, till at length, it become uncontrolable. As soon as she had completed her song, he rudely grasped her arm exclaiming:

"I can no longer endure this torture, tell me at once, will you make me the happiest of men by consenting immediately to be mine, or drive one to madness by a refusal."

This unexpected avowal, from one she had been taught to revere as a man of God, and a stranger to guilt, or even evil thoughts, greatly terrified the virtuous Lovellina, and as she turned her eyes on him, and met his licentious gaze, she uttered a cry of horror and attempted to spring from his grasp, and leave the arbor. But Romoneo was not to be so easily defeated; he caught the terrified girl in his arms, and endeavored to stifle her screams by crowding his pocket handkerchief into her mouth. Then by a preconcerted signal his two servants came to his assistance and seizing Lovellina in their brawny arms, they carried her fainting to his carriage.

When Lovellina recovered her senses, she was lying on a bed of damp straw, in a loathsome dungeon. At first she did not realize her situation; she thought it must be a dream, but a moments reflection on what had passed in her arbor at once revealed her hopless condition. She rose on her feet, and was about to see what chance of escape she might discover, when the door of her cell was opened, and Romoneo holding in his hand a burning lamp, stood before her. The glimmering light of the lamp revealed the fiendish malice depicted on his countenance. Lovellina shrunk from his lustful gaze to the opposite side of the cell.

Romoneo approached her, and seizing rudely her extended arm, thus addressed her: "Vain girl, why will you persist in opposing my wishes, you are aware that I am all powerful, and it is worse than folly to resist the purposes of Romoneo, I have you in my power;" continued he, "and in spite of your puny opposition, I might at this moment compel you to submit to my wishes; but consent to be my wedded wife, and you shall retain your virtue and save your life."

"It cannot be," exclaimed Lovellina in despair. "I am affianced to another, and I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than betray the confidence of my lover

This determined declaration of Lovellina, threw Romoneo into an uncontrolable rage: says he, "I am done, I shall importune you no more, three days and nights, you shall have to consider my offer, at the end of which time, if you still remain obstinate, you shall be led to execution, and suffer an ignominious death in presence of all my people." With these words which he uttered in tones indicative of resolution he hurried from the cell.

As soon as Romoneo had turned the key, Lovellina, after calming in a measure her agitated feelings, she arose and once more the thought of escape occurred to her mind. It was total darkness, yet she examined the walls of her cell as well as she could, feeling with her hands to see if she could not discover some opening in the wall or some loose stone that she might remove and make her escape.

After a fruitless search, she sank on her miserable bed, and resigned herself to her cruel fate. Each day preceding that of her execution, Romoneo visited her cell, sometimes trying to console her by soft words and at other times trying to intimidate her by his repeated threats. The morning of the execution, Lovellina rose from her bed of straw; and thought she would again examine the walls of her cell, and see if there was not some possible chance to escape from the prison. She examined carefully the four walls of her narrow cell, taking care to press with her hand each stone in the wall to see if it would not move, and as she was about to abandon the search as fruitless, a huge stone near the floor yielded to her pressure; this gave her new courage, and summoning all her strength to her assistance, she succeeded in removing the stone from its place in the wall, and stooping down and looking into the aperture she saw a faint light in the distance. With some difficulty she crawled through the opening into a narrow passage, so low that she could not stand upright; on her hands and knees she crept through this narrow passage, in direction of the light, and as it came nearer she found it proceeded from above, and on further examination she discovered a flight of stairs leading to the roof of the prison, which she immediately ascended. On arriving at the top of the stone steps, she found that the roof was flat, (according to the custom of the country,) and mounted on each side by a thick stone wall, several feet high, containing several openings, or sort of port holes, which led Lovellina to the opinion that the prison had at some anterior period been used as a defence against the hostility of the Indians. As Lovellina was looking about to discover some way of descending from the the roof on the outside, she was startled by the report of a cannon near the prison. She in a moment recollected that it was the custom of Romoneo, that when there was to be an execution in town, to announce it by a discharge of ordnance. This she understood to be the announcement of her own execution. At this moment she heard the sound of footsteps ascending the stone stairs, and Romoneo accompanied by the execution, appeared on the roof of the prison and was advancing to seize Lovellina, when the executioner caught the arm of Romoneo, and pointing upwards exclaimed:

"For the love of heaven, Romoneo, tell me what this means I see descending from the sky!"

Lovellina looking upwards saw something like a car descending to the roof of the prison. The next moment it was by her side, and she almost doubted her vision, as she saw her uncle, and her own Eldro En Passo steps from the car. They spoke not a word but hastily seizing the motionless Lovellina in their arms, and placing her in the car, her uncle poured a kind of gas or ether from a glass vessel, which he drew from his pocket into a brass tube which communicated with the machine, the car, arose immediately, while Romoneo and the executioner, stupified with amazement gazed motionless on the scene. As the car arose far above the lofty turrets of the prison, the rescued Lovellina waved a white scarf between her delivers, signifying defiance to her defeated persecutor. A strong south-west wind rising the car swiftly moved to the north-east, and was soon lost in the distance.

Lovellina's sudden disappearance from the arbor, much alarmed her kind uncle, who after a night of fruitless search, came to the conclusion that she had been surprised by a band of robers, who had for some time infested the country. He communicated his fears to En Passo, who immediately joined in the search for his lost Lovellina. As they entered the town early in he morning, they learned that Romoneo had confined a beautiful female in the prison, and at the end of three days was to be put to death for incurring the displeasure of Romoneo. After making some further inquiries, they came to the conclusion that this unfortunate female was no other than his lost Lovellina. How to proceed under these circumstances, they knew not, for they well understood that it was useles to try to avoid the executioner by appealing to the relentless Romoneo. They therefore returned home resolving to resort to some other means. Fortunately the idea of constructing a machine to propel through the air occurred to the ingenious mind of Mr. Delano. He well recollected from the acquaintance he had with the prison, during the recent war with the Indians, that there was a secret passage leading from the roof to each cell, and if they could construct a machine in time, to reach the prison roof before the execution, they entertained no fears but what they could effect the escape of Lovellina. By unceasing exertion, both day and night, they accomplished the machine, and Lovellina was snatched from the jaws of death, in the manner I have mentioned. The car came down in the southern part of Arkansas, and a happy man was Eldro En Passo united in matrimonial connection with the fair Lovellina; and when the frosts of age had silvered o'er the head of Uncle Delano, he found a comfortable repose in the family of his grateful neice.

The chagrin and disappointment, which the haughty Romoneo felt in being defeated in his guilty attempt to ruin Lovellina was more than he could bear. He left his devoted people without a leader, determined to seek a home where the ethereal car was an unknown vehicle.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Aug. 1, '50.

To my friends scattered up and down this Terrestial, globular, round, chubby face earth:

You are aware that a little town has grown up like Jonah's gourd in this extreme jumping off place called Kanesville; and it being so far removed from the rest of mankind that I deemed it necessary to come here myself for the benefit of my fellow beings. It took me sometime to get in among this cold hearted people, for you know all persons who drink water as a beverage are stingy, while the man who drinks at my fountain is liberal. How I love a liberal soul. Well to resume my history: I got into a small house on a treacherous creek. I stood the talkativeness of my enemies, when lo! the very elements they drank rose in the creek and washed me out. I floated down the stream, and it pained to hear my brother's, tumblers and decanters smash against the logs in the vile stream. No one lent the helping hand, for some time hope kept me up, but the bung of my anticipations flew out and scattered my vitals to the waters of oblivion. My votaries kept quiet for a time, and by and bye the man of gold came along, and under the cover that I would open for a short time I got me a small stand, and quietly ensconced myself; the emigrant poured in; presently some of my enemies came in and drank; then! then! then! I say, I arose in the majesty of my potent strength and laughed. I gave the knock down arguments in my favor, and they insensible to my favors which I poured upon them so freely; I put my polite foot in contact with their persons and sent them out to keep company with the ——. I wont say it, it is too indelicate for my polite ears.

Well to continue, for I hate to quit the subject. I was afraid while that little fat man was here, I should be obliged to shut up, but I held council with my son, and that ghost of a groggery on ——, and we determined to stick it out. I sit every day on my own bottom, and determined that every tub shall stand on its own. Laughing to see the poor dupes come into my embrace at night, and sing:

"Shades of evening come close o'er us,
Leave us here to drink awhile,
What care I for friends or home,
I've no wife or little child," &c.

I generally managed to be pretty discreet about my movements. I received great patronage at the election, and therefore hope I shall be able to stand to meet the calls of my drunken patrons. You have no idea of the trouble I feel from the watery weakness in my bowels at this time, and the length of time I last, notwithstanding I am tapped. The people do abuse me that do retail me, they pour all kinds of things into me for these cholera times. I will not rebel because of the power and place I have got. Do advise me if you can as to my future course, and tell me how you get on in all the world. I will write you again more fully. I will drink your health. Success to the trade, may her stream never run dry. I must stop, the stuff has given me the gripes. There is w——r, l——d, and such stuff; I must vomit. Your's most lovingly,

40 GAL'S.

For the Curious.

As a matter of curiosity, we copy the following dream from a pamphlet entitled the "Victimizer," or life of Dr. Richard Jennings, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, last year,

The singularity of the dream, in connection with the character of the dreamer, and the peculiar characters and circumstances portrayed therein, throws a charm over it, that we are unable to fathom, and therefore leave the public to judge; perhaps they are better interpreters in such matters than we are. The narrative is said to be founded on fact.

"While I was in Washington, I was favored with a dream, or vision, I know not which; but, as there may be interpreters among those who believe in such things, I will relate it, that they may ascertain whether it is worthy of notice, and also its signification.

I saw a large tract of land floating in the air, filled with men—in the midst thereof, was built a platform, on which stood a beast with a head like unto an Owl, the arms like unto an Ape's, the body like unto an Eel, and the legs like unto a Bull Frog's. Now, from this platform were many wires, which were fastened to the joints of the men, and so constructed, that whenever they were pulled, they excited a movement among the men.

Now, I looked, and behold I saw the beast pull one of these wires, when imediately there was a running to and fro, by many of the men, who passed among the multitude, whispering in the ears of those who stood still, at the same time placing a piece of gold into their hands, which had the magical effect of producing the same movement among those who retained it. I looked again, and lo, the beast grinned an exceeding grin, after which, he pulled another wire, and immediately the people shouted three times. The beast now looked around him, to the north, and to the south, to the east and to the west—then lying flat upon his face, he again pulled another wire, and all the people dropped before him many millions of pieces of gold, upon seeing which, the beast grinned exceedingly, jumped up and down, and danced, and seemed very glad. Now, I looked again, and saw on the west, a building, which was supported upon the shoulders of many men; to these, also, wires were attached, which the beast pulled, but with no effect.

Again, I saw men dressed in white, and in red, going to and fro, trying to put each other under foot, which, the beast perceiving, he turned pale, and trembled, and like to have fainted. Now, those dressed in red conquered those dressed in white, which so reanimated the beast, that he pulled a wire, fastened to the building on the west, and shook it terribly.

And as I looked, behold this tract of land suddenly disappeared from before me, and in its place I saw another of the same size, likewise filled with men who were sitting in chairs, and who were having their heads shaved bald, and the razors wherewith they were shaved, were curiously constructed, the handles being each shaped like unto a star, and the blades each like unto a cross; and while they were being shaved, I saw others, who slily picked their pockets, and at the same time, fastened heavy chains to their feet. As soon as the people were shaved, the beast, being also in the center of this tract of land, sat down, and hiding his face in his hands, he laughed very much; after which, I saw him put a crown on his head, in the center of which was a sword, and at each corner a representation of five toes, and with which he was mightily pleased, taking it from off his head very often, to look at it, and likewise to show it to the people, who could do nothing because of the chains which were fastened to their feet.

Moreover, I looked in the west, and I saw the building was in ruins, and those who had supported it were all in commotion, on account of the barbers trying to shave them also; but they would not submit. Again I looked, and lo! there was war—the beast concealed himself in a corner, and those dressed in white attacked those who were dressed in red, and slew them to the number of fifty thousand—the beast was drawn from his hiding place, his crown was cast into a deep pit, and he was tickled under the ribs, so that he died of excessive laughing.

Now when the men in white had finished slaying, I heard a great shout, and looking thereupon, I saw descending from the heavens a building like unto the temple of Liberty, and after sailing through the air, it rested upon the platform, and destroyed it and the wires forever. I looked again and behold the whole place was filled with trees which were loaded with singing birds of all descriptions, and the music far surpassed any which I had ever heard before or after—when this was finished, the vision left me, and I saw no more.

From the cradle to the grave we are the victims of taxation. The rich man has his property tax, the sailor his ship tacks, the wig-wearer his poll tax, and even the boy, "trudging like a snail unwillingly to school," has his syntax.

When we hear a man say he cannot afford to take a paper, we are inclined to tell him that he cannot afford to do without it. A man who is really too poor to take a paper, is like a person so emaciated by famine as to be too weak to eat bread.

SELF ENERGY.—Self-energy is the true life of a man. To think by other men's thoughts, is no true living thinking; to believe by other men's belief, is no true living faith.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar."** on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slipers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the MO NOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A NEAT double log house, having a good well of water, situated in the most business part of town, suitable for Store, Tavern, or Private Boarding House. Terms made known on application on the premises next door to the Printing Office.

FRONTIER GUARDIAN EXTRA.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 17.

Arrival of the U. S. Mail with Highly Important News from Deseret.

IMPORTANT NEWS,

ARRIVAL OF THE

MAIL FROM SALT LAKE.

Dates to August 3d, 1850.

The mail arrived from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on Thursday evening, (Sept 12th,) under the supervision of Mr, John Greene. Matters and things in the Valley are prospering and progressing just as they should be, and as we expected all the time. The true spirit predominates and the people in that far off region are led to rejoice and give glory to the God of Israel, who led and guided them to their distant place of retreat and refuge, and they are not unmindful of his commandments.

Mr. Green had several mules stolen from him by the Indians just before he reached Laramie, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail; and he could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail brought through to the Missouri river at a heavy expense. He did not come on the regular road and therefore did not meet President Hyde, or any of the companies, with the exception of Bishop Hunt's company, which he met at Laramie, getting along very well. He was accompanied through by Mr. Hollyday, of Weston, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Salt Lake City, also two servants in the service of Mr. H. Most of the letters and papers were from emigrants.

Our readers will observe by the following letter to Elder Hyde, what is lacking, help! help! is their continual cry, and our response is willing! willing! just as soon as wisdom and means opens the way. The public works are languishing for lack of the requisite assistance, and strength. They want men, faithful, energetic men, who are not afraid to live and work, and bear a hand in the rolling forth, and building up of the kingdom of God, and establishing righteousness on the earth. Hear what they say!

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret,
July 28, 1850.

DEAR BRO. ORSON HYDE,—

As the mail is expected to start to-morrow, although much crowded with business, we take this opportunity of answering your communication to us, by Thomas Williams, who arrived here in safety, June 7th; and, although our city has been crowded with swarms of hungry emigrants since the 20th of May, we had received no direct intelligence, or even a paper from the States, until the mail arrived.

The emigration poured in here in such numbers that they raised provisions to a very high price. Flour sold for one dollar per pound, which was sufficient to induce some of our speculators to sell their last morsel, and go without. Harvest commenced with the 4th of July and has continued until the present. Some of the earliest pieces of wheat were injured by a frost which occurred when it was in the blow. Since harvest flour has been selling for twenty-five dollars per hundred. The amount of grain sowed last fall and spring was immense. The great majority of the fall grain has produced an excellent crop, and the spring crop looks remarkably well. In consequence of the great amount of snow on the mountains, many of our rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to crops &c. The Jordan was several feet higher than it has been known before, and destroyed a great portion of the crops below the bridge. The crops in Weber, Utah, and Toule counties are reported to be excellent. Brother Morley who has lately visited us from San Pete, gives us flattering accounts of the prospects for an abundant harvest. Our celebration of the 24th was well attended and very interesting, the minutes of which you will find in the Deseret News. It is a general time of health with the saints, and peace and plenty and hard work, as every one has been so busy that they can hardly get time to eat or sleep. You speak about hurry and bustle at Kanesville; but if you were here, to see, feel, and realize the burdens, labors and responsibilities, which are daily, hourly, momentarily, rolling, piling, tumbling, and thundering upon us, you would at least conclude that there was no danger of our getting the gout from idleness, or too much jollity. * * *

We are in the hands of our heavenly father, the God of Abraham, and Joseph who guided us to this land; who fed the poor saints on the plain with quails; who gave his people strength to labor without bread; who sent the Gulls of the deep as saviors to preserve, (by devouring the crickets); the golden wheat for bread for his people; and who has preserved his saints from the wrath of their enemies. He is our Father and our protector; we live in his light, are guided by his wisdom, protected by his shadow and upheld by his strength. * * * *

Our public works appear to drag for want of means, and workmen; our council house is not yet enclosed. We have erected a large shop on the Temple Square for doing the blacksmithing for the public works; when completed it will put in our reach a place where we can execute all jobs necessary for the building of the Temple. We have had to make some alterations, and improvements upon the Bowery, and have been unable as yet to get our storehouse done for the public grain, provisions &c. * * * * We meet every Saturday in company with Brothers P. P. Pratt, E. T. Benson, George A. Smith and Thomas Bullock, in a room for the purpose, and lift our hearts to the Most High in prayer, for the prosperity of Israel, in which you are always, with the saints in Pottawattamie, remembered. Our earnest desire is for your welfare, and the welfare of the people that are with you.

We remain your brethren,
In the gospel of patience,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

EMIGRANTS.—Look out for stolen horses! an Indian stole a horse and a gun from our city, sold them to an emigrant. The stolen property has since been overhauled and restored, and the Indian punished, but who pays the emigrant?—[Deseret News, July 1.

Indian Fight.

July 1st. we received a long letter from John W. Jones, Capt. of the Oquaka, Ill., Company of emigrants, giving the particulars of an Indian fight at yellow creek, about eleven miles west of Bear River, on the morning of the 27th of June. We have not room for the particulars, but the principal facts have since been corroborated by Mr. A. Williams of Utah, who says that the Utah Chief, Walker, told him that he had burned six lodges of the Snakes, eleven miles west of Bear River; killed seven men and four squaws; and taken five prisoners and forty horses, in revenge for the Snakes having previously killed some of his Indians. While the captors were contending about the division, they killed all the horses. The prisoners were for sale. Walker's statements is doubtless correct, and agrees with Capt. Jones, except in length and particulars. The supposed Fight, near Weber, the following day, we think a mistake, for the above.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: I ask a small space in your paper, to correct an error, which, to my surprise, I have been informed, exists on the eastern side of the mountains, with regard to the reception here of the party under my command. An impression, I find, has gone abroad, not only that we were received with coldness and suspicion, but that the survey of the Great Salt Lake, which was the object of the expedition, had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley. How this rumor became prevalent, I am ignorant, as my official reports to the War Department, gave ground for no such impression. Let that be as it may, I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and Public Authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally; and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them, and the citizens of the place.

Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained, from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community.

I have deemed it not improper to say thus much, to counteract an erroneous impression against a people, already burthened with too much undeserved reproach.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HOWARD STANSBURY,
Captain Corps Topographical Engineers, in charge of Survey of the Great Salt Lake.

From the Deseret News published June 22d, 1850.

The public works are progressing well, considering the circumstances which surround us. If the brethren would be more prompt with their labor tithing, and the farmers in the country, would bring forward their butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c., as fast as they receive, it would be a great blessing to themselves and the workmen, and expedite business.

The walls of the blacksmith shop, on Temple Block, are completed; the store-house, on State House Lot, designed for the occupancy of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade, are ready for the timbers; and the brick are now being laid for the Church store-house and store, east of the Bowery. The floors are being placed in the State House; and the best of slate is now quarrying at Utah, for the roof. The aqueduct to the Bath House is nearly completed.

Weather.

The Valley weather has been very warm the past week. Mercury at noon, in shade, on Wednesday, 100 deg. At 1 P. M. a pleasant thunder storm passed over the southern portion of the valley, a few drops falling on the city. Mercury fell to 88 deg., but immediately rose again. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

From the Deseret News.

Ordinance concerning Revenue.

A Bill concerning Revenue was read three times and passed, by the General Assembly, July 4, 1850, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, that all spirituous liquors which are offered for sale, or disposal in any way, within this State, the same shall be assessed and taxed at the rate of fifty per ct upon the selling price thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Assessor and Collector, to assess and collect the above tax, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions as required in the Ordinance concerning Revenue, passed Jan. 10, 1850.

Sec. 3. All Iron, Steel, Castings, Glass, Nails, Hardware, Hallowware, Glass and Queensware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Fruit, and all other Greceries, together with Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, are hereby exempted from all and any assessment, or tax whatever.

Sec. 4. Any law or ordinance, incompatible with this, so far as relates to the articles mentioned in this Ordinance are concerned, the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1850.

On motion, the General Assembly adjourned to the last Saturday in August, to meet in the Legislative hall at 10 A. M.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Senate.

SAN PETE.—Several brethren arrived from San Pete on Tuesday bringing 34 M. Shingles, and report all well; crops late but prosperous.—[Deseret News, July 1.

The emigrants to California commenced arrriving in the Valley on the 20th of May, and there has been a continual rush. We observe that Mr. Craw's company, was among the first. Thos. S. Williams who left here on the 6th of May with the mail and a company of California emigrants, arrived at Salt Lake in 32 days, their horses and mules in good condition.

We find several communications in the Deseret News from emigrants which we shall publish as soon as convenient.

The proceedings of the 24th of July in Salt Lake we shall publish in the next number of the Guardian.

We learn that Capt Stansbury has closed the survey of Great Salt Lake.

It is feared says the Deseret News: that the Slate quarry lately discovered at Utah, is not as extensive as was at first anticipated.

The News says: a gentleman seeing the frame of a building near the State House, enquired if the house would be to let when finished, was politely informed that it was only the frame work of a carriage, now building by the Nauvoo Brass Band.

The Deseret News is a quarto sheet published weekly, and edited by Willard Richards. Price, $5 00 per year.

DAMAGES.—Two gardens were destroyed on Tuesday night by emigrants cattle, which cost them $74. Our Marshall suggests that it would be wisdom for the emigrants to camp further from the city, thereby saving their money and leaving the vegetables to grow.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Our friends at the Salt Lake complain because they do not get any papers, we would suggest to the friends to send them papers, as often as they can possibly get an opportunity.

VEGETABLES, &c. Potatoes were dug in Salt Lake City, July 4th, measuring six inches in circumference. We also observe that carrots had been pulled measuring sixteen inches in length. On the 17th of June a heavy frost was experienced in the valley, which destroyed many tender vegetables. On the night of the 14th of June considerable rain fell in the valley.

COUNTERFEITS. Many of the emigrants have attempted to pass counterfeit coin in the valley, which the people there neither wish to buy or sell and advise them to keep their bogus out of sight. Also bogus gold dust has been offered consisting only of copper.

EMIGRATION. The main California emigration passed through the valley about the middle of July.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—A man leading a milch cow with a small pack, passed our office yesterday, face west.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Gold is the God of this world; only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard on the mountain top. Tell where it can be found, and millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.—[Ib.

Harvest has commenced: many small pieces of wheat have been cut this week. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

From the Deseret News July 29, 1850.

The Bowery was crowded last Sabbath; many stranger present. The assembly were addressed in the morning, by the Rev. G. B. Day, of Shermon, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on his way to the mines. We were not present till near the close, but understood he spoke well, Mr. Day is in good health and spirits. Elder P. P. Pratt followed with an interesting lecture—P. M. The Sacrament administered by the Bishops, interpersed with remarks by Elder George A. Smith.

Afterwards, President Young made some remarks to those who never heard a testimony from a Latter-day Saint; a synopsis of which we hear present:—

"Were it not for the veil of darkness that is over the face of the earth, and that man is fallen form the glory which he once enjoyed, all would be living in the sunshine of revelation: it is on account of sin entering into the world, that causes all this darkness, and which makes it necessary for the Lord to speak from the heavens, send his angels to converse with men, and cause his servants to testify of the things of God.

"The sound of the gospel always carried terror with it, to the man-made preacher in his pulpit, the lawyer at his desk, the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic at his trade.

"Can you make the distinction between truth and evil? Is the power of the Holy Ghost upon you? If so, you need not fear all the delusion that all the earth or hell can produce.

"If any one should ask the sectarian preachers of the day, where God lives, how he looks, or what is the appearance of his palace, could they answer the question correctly? No, they could not! Has God an eye? Their reply would be, he is all eye, all ear, all mouth, all hand, all feet. This is a mass of nonsense to me. Shall I tell you where God lives? The place of his habitation is in the centre of his kingdoms. This world is but a speck in his kingdom; but a mighty black one. There is but one God to us, who is the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he is our elder brother, and is the heir of this kingdom, when purified and celestialized. Tell them, we are the children of the father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Do not the Scriptures tell us, that Jesus said, he is the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the father of our spirits? There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding! Our Father lives in the midst of his kingdoms, and Jesus tells us to call no man on earth, father, for we have one in heaven. You know he said to Mary, 'he is my father and your father, my God and your God!' The Lord made us just as we should be, and prepared all things to bring us back into his presence.

"Ten years ago, it was called heresy for Joseph Smith to be a money digger, and receive revelations; it actually became treason; and the people killed him for it: and now I see hundreds of reverend gentlemen going to dig money. I despise a man who wont dig for gold; he is a lazy man, and intends to sponge on others. Do not think that I blame you; all I have to say is, that you have to follow in the wake of 'Old Joe Smith,' and paddle away to dig gold; it is a comic, novel thing to me.

"We have been driven here, we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here, destitute: I say to you Latter-day Saints, let no man go hungry from your doors; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit, will give us their blessings. I say treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go hungry away. Gentlemen, we cannot give you much for your work until after harvest; after that time we can supply your wants. Friends, help us to gather our harvest, and then you shall have what you want, and you can then go and gather riches. There is one class of people who know our past ill treatment, and they go trembling to the doors of my brethren, who feel as though they would give any thing for a cup of warm drink. I say, walk up strangers! and if any are hungry, feed them a meal, and let them go to those who have to sell; and may the Lord bless you brethren: Amen."

From the Deseret News.

On Sunday, July 14, the Bowery was completely crowded with the Saints and emigrants, who listened to a faithful discourse by Elder Samuel D. Richards on the first principles of the gospel.

President H. C. Kimball then rose and bore testimony to the truth of the remarks by Bro. Samuel; he then said, this people is an industrious, honest and virtuous people, and desire to keep the commandments of God, we all work here, priests and people; we are happy and are glad to see our friends from the United States. If it had not been for the priests of the day, you would all have been Mormons at this very moment, and I do not want you to blame me for telling you.

President Brigham Young rose and said:—I have but a few minutes to occupy, and I wish to preach several discourses in abstract sentences. All men are inclined to be religious, whether they know it or not: all are inclined to reverence and adore something, although many profess to be irreverent and irreligious. We try to practice religion, but we are not perfect, and yet we may say, many are as perfect as they can be in all sects, not only in the Protestant and Catholic, but in the Pagan and Heathen nations also; they do the very best they know how, and that makes them as perfect in their sphere as God is in His.

If the law had not come to Saul of Tharshish, sin would not have revived in him; so when light comes, heresy, false principles, and every thing else, are made manifest;—when a man forsakes his evil, and then does right the rest of his life, he will be blest, and owned of the Lord.

I want to say to every man, the Constitution of the United States, as formed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put into their hearts by the Almighty who sits enthroned in the midst of the heavens; although unknown to them, it was dictated by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I tell you in the name of Jesus Christ, it is as good as I could ever ask for.

The next thing is, I dare raise my voice against wickedness in high places; and if the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives will do wickedly, I will tell them of their sins, as I would the poorest gold digger who goes with his pack on his back; for rest assured, in the latter days that offences must come but woe unto them by whom they come.

I say unto you, magnify the laws! the is no law in the United States, or in the Constitution, but I am ready to make honorable; and I declare in the Presence of God, and all holy angels, and all good men and even the devils in hell, that I never have transgressed any of them. If Governor Boggs had not ordered out the troops, we should have whipped all the mob that came against us, yet if poor old Boggs himself was to come here, I would feed him, lodge him for the night, and help him on his way.

I see a large community here, and now declare that we will show that we will have the best schools, and the best literature on the earth; and even then we will make improvements.

I say unto you, farmers, keep your wheat, for I forsee if you are not careful, starvation will be on our heels; preserve your grain, lest you suffer; preserve every kernel, and if we are prudent, we will have enough. If a man wants to enable him to go on his journey, let him work; and that will be mutualy benefiting each other. If any man will take in emigrants horses into the Big Field for fifty cents a day, he will rue it; for I say that the grain SHALL be preserved, and you millers, you have no right to sell your flour to the emigrants, to feed horses and miles, and rob this people of their bread: What! sell bread to the man who is going to earn his one hundred and fifty dollars a day, at the same price as you do to the poor laborer, who works hard here for one dollar a day? I say, you men who are going to get gold to make golden images, have your golden gods fixed up in your pulpits, pay for your flour.

You who have lived here, you know better! have you forgotten that two of our brethren died from eating poisonous greens, when they could not get a particle of bread to eat! We have always told the emigrants, that we are not able to supply them; don't depend on this settlement for your supplies; we cannot make this a garden of Eden in one or two years: I say unto every man, when you write to your friends, tell them to bring their supplies, and do not depend on this place for your bread. We are informed by many of the emigrants, that A. W. Babbitt told them, they could get their supplies here, which is palpably not true; for Almon W. Babbitt was told positively that we could not supply the emigrants with food; but we had to divide the bread which we had for our own families, last year, with them, to keep them alive; and we shall have to do the same this year; and we publish to all travellers, that when we are able to supply them, and they can depend upon this place for their supplies, that we will notify them, and then they may rely on obtaining their food, and not be disappointed as many are, this season.

When a stranger comes here, tell him where his teams may recruit, and if you will not give the strangers good counsel, you are not fit for good society.

I add no more—may the blessing of God rest upon you all: amen.

Self Reliance.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels, or good, or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart, is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your talent conviction, and it shall be universal sense; for the inmost is due time becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice of the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is, that that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what men but what they thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good humored inflexibility the most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else, to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another one. This sculpture in the memory is not without pre-established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it may be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no more befriends; no invention, no hope.

Trust to thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place the divine Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and Dark.

Most men gamble with fortune, and gain all and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou, leave as unlawful these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the Chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou has chained the wheel of Chance, and shall sit hereafter out of fear from her rotations. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself—nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

WE learn that Dr. Oliver Dresser, made an attempt at suicide last evening by taking a large dose of laudanum, but without success.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb,
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms,
To-day, he's clad in gaudy rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

The Passions.

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters, they come with garlands of flowers, on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delusion; they are fiends of torment in their inflictions; they mislead only to recriminate, they flatter that they may deride; they show us a false glory but to mock us; they raise us in the cloud-capped pinnacle, to dash us fiercely to the stony ground. Like the daughters of Lear, they first beguile their victim of his sovereignty and power; and when their dupe is enfeebled and dependent, robbed of every friendly support, of every pleasant companion, a beggar in consolation and hope, they cast him out upon the desert to the darkness of the night, and the fury of the tempest.—[Giles.

Arrival from Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last a party from this region entered Sacremento, six weeks from the Mormon city. They were belated last fall on their route to the mines, and took shelter at Salt Lake City till this spring. They left their wagons in the mountains, but found no difficulty in bringing through their mules in good condition. They report the snow from ten to thirty feet deep on the mountains, though easily to be passed, it being covered with a firm crust.

The Lake Superior Journal notices a strange phenomenon which was witnessed at Two Head River, 70 miles above the Sault, on the 18th ult. A slight agitation of the water of Lake Superior was noticed, and very soon the land rose out of the water, forming an island of about 150 feet in circumference, and some six feet high. The beach also rose 12 feet, looking like a hillock of sand. The water was only about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had just passed over it. A few rods from the beach a depression of the ground took place at the same time of the upheaving of the water. No noise took place. A party of Indians encamped near, were terrified and fled. The story sounds rather marvellous.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELASON SMITH,

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress.

At the urgent solicitation of the great body of the Democracy of Van Buren County,
DELASON SMITH, Esq.,
Has consented to become a Candidate for the seat recently made vacant in Congress from this district.
Sept. 4, 1850—1t*

TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA.

A LARGE LOT of Townsends celebrated Sarsaparilla, just received on consignment by
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t*

PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the High Priest's Quorum, requests the Quorum to hold their next monthly meeting in the Music Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., as the Conference will be on the 1st Sabbath in October. LYMAN STODDARD, Prest.
Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—1t

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammer, geography and arithmetic. Lain and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post office.
Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altrication between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t*

Catch the Thief!

$25 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from Jail in Kanesville, Pottawatamie county Iowa, last night, a man by the name of MAYBERRY WAY, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, rather heavy sett and dark complexion; said prisoner was confined on the charge of larceny. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said prisoner to me in Kanesville.

ALEXANDER McRAE,
Sheriff of Pottawatamie county Iowa.
Kanesville, Aug 31st, 1850—1t

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN.
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850—4t

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 17.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment expected accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mower, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
John T. Caine, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
Samuel Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Preston Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGaw, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. John M Bernhisel, Travelling Agent.
Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.
Mr. Easton Kelsey, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Vernon H. Bruce, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowes, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.
Edward J. Turner, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
Fathaniel Jordan, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[*Continued.*]

The other entertainers of the Mormons at this time, the Omahas, or Mahaws, are one of the minor tribes of the Grand Prairie. Their Great Father, the United States, has found it inconvenient to protect so remote a dependency against the overpowering league of the Dahcotahs or Sioux, and has judged it dangerous at the same time to allow them to protect themselves by entering into a confederation with others. Under the pressure of this paternal embarrassment and restraint, it has therefore happened most naturally, that this tribe, once a powerful and valued ally of ours, has been reduced to a band of little more than a hundred families; and these, a few years more, will entirely extinguish. When I was among them, they were so ill-fed, that their protruding high cheek bones gave them the air of a tribe of consumptives. The buffalo had left them, and no good ranges lay within several hundred miles reach. Hardly any other game found cover on their land. What little there was, they were short of amunition to kill. Their annuity from the United States was trifling. They made next to nothing at thieving. They had planted some corn in their awkward Indian fashion, but through fear of ambush dared not venture out to harvest it. A chief resource for them, the winter previous, had been the spoliation of their neighbors, the Prairie Field Mice.

These interesting little people, more industrious and thrifty than the Mahaws, garner up in the neat little cellars of their underground homes, the small seeds or beans of the wood pea vine, which are black and hard, but quite nutritious. Gathering them one by one, a single Mouse will thus collect as much as half a pint, which before the cold weather sets in, he piles away in a dry and frost proof excavation, cleverly thatched and covered in. The Omaha animal, who, like enough, may have idled during all the season the Mouse was amassing his toilsome treasure, finds this subterranean granary to give out a certain peculiar cavernous vibration when briskly tapped upon above the ground. He wanders about, therefore, striking with a wand in hopeful spots: and as soon as he hears the hollow sound he knows, unearths the little retired capitalist along with his winter's hope. Mouse wakes up from his nap to starve, and Mahaw swallows several relishing mouthfuls.

But the Mouse has his avenger in the powerful Sioux, who wages against his wretched red brother an almost bootless, but exterminating warfare. He robs him of his poor human peltry. One of my friends was offered for sale a Sioux scalp of Omaha, "with grey hair nearly as long as a white horse's tail."

The pauper Omahas were ready to solicit as a favor the residence of white protectors among them. The Mormons harvested and stored away for them their crops of maize; with all their own poverty, they spared them food enough besides, from time to time, to save them from absolutely starving; and their entrenched camp to the north of the Omaha villages, served as a sort of breakwater between them and the destroying rush of the Sioux.

This was the Head Quarters of the Mormon Camps of Israel. The miles of rich prairie enclosed and sowed with the grain they could contrive to spare, and the houses, stacks, and cattle shelters, had the seeming of an entire county, with its people and improvements transplanted there unbroken. On a pretty plateau overlooking the river, they built more than seven hundred houses in a single town, neatly laid out with highways and byways, and fortified with breast-work, stockade and block houses. It had too its place of worship, "Tabernacle of the Congregation," and various large workshops, and mills and factories provided with water power.

They had no camp or settlement of equal size in the Pottawatamie country. There was less to apprehend here from Indian invasion; and the people scattered themselves therefore along the rivers and streams, and in the timber groves, wherever they found inviting localities for farming operations. In this way many of them acquired what have since proved to be valuable pre-emption rights.

Upon the Pottawatamie lands, scattered through the border regions of Missouri and Iowa, in the Sauk and Fox country, a few among the Ioways, among the Poncahs in a great company upon the banks of the L'Eau qui Coule, or Running Water River, and at the Omaha winter quarters;—the Mormons sustained themselves through the heavy winter of 1846–1847. It was the severest of their trials. And if I aimed at rhetorical effect, I would be bound to offer you a minute narrative of its progress, as a sort of climax to my history. But I have, I think, given you enough of the Mormons' sorrows. We are all of us content to sympathise with a certain extent of suffering; but very few can bear the recurring yet scarcely varied narrative of another's distress without something of impatience. The world is full of griefs, and we cannot afford to expend too large a share of our charity, or even our commiseration in a single quarter.

This winter was the turning point of the Mormon fortunes. Those who lived through it were spared to witness the gradual return of better times. And they now liken it to the passing of a dreary night, since which they have watched the coming of a steadily brightening day.

Before the grass growth of 1847, a body of one hundred and forty-three picked men, with seventy wagons, drawn by their best horses, left the Omaha quarters, under the command of the members of the High Council who had wintered there. They carried with them little but seed and farming implements, their aim being to plant spring crops at their ultimate destination. They relied on their rifles to give them food, but rarely left their road in search of game. They made long daily marches, and moved with as much rapidity as possible.

Against the season when ordinary emigration passes the Missouri, they were already through the South Pass; and a couple of short day's travel beyond it, entered upon the more arduous portion of their journey. It lay in earnest through the Rocky Mountains. They turned Fremont's Peak, Long's Peak, the Twins, and other King summits, but had to force their way over other mountains of the rugged Utah Range, sometimes following the stony bed of torrents, the head waters of some of the mightiest rivers of our continent, and sometimes literally cutting their road through heavy and ragged timber. They arrived at the grand basin of the Great Salt Lake, much exhausted, but without losing a man, and in time to plant for a partial autumn harvest.

Another party started after these pioneers, from the Omaha winter quarters, in the summer. They had 566 wagons, and carried large quantities of grain, which they were able to put into the ground before it froze.

The same season also these were joined by a part of the Battalion and other members of the Church, who came eastward from California and the Sandwich Islands. Together, they fortified themselves strongly with sunbrick wall and blockhouses, and living safely through the winter, were able to tend crops that yielded ample provision for the ensuing year.

In 1848, nearly all the remaining members of the Church left the Missouri country in a succession of powerful bands, invigorated and enriched by their abundant harvests there; and that year saw fully established their Commonwealth of the New Covenant, the future State of Deseret.

I may not undertake to describe to you in a single lecture the Geography of Deseret, and its Great Basin. Were I to consider the face of the country, its military position; or its climate and its natural productions, each head, I am confident, would claim more time than you have now to spare me. For Deseret is emphatically a New Country; new in its own characteristic features, newer still in its bringing together within its limits the most inconsistent peculiarities of other countries. I cannot aptly compare it to any. Descend from the mountains, where you have the scenery and climate of Switzerland, to seek the sky of your choice among the many climates of Italy, and you may find, welling out of the same hills, the Freezing Springs of Mexico and the Hot Springs of Iceland, both together coursing their way to the Salt Sea of Palestine in the plain below. The pages of Malte Brun provide me with a less truthful parallel to it than those which describe the happy Valley of Rasselas or the Continent of Balnibarbi.

Let me then press on with my history, during the few minutes that remain for me.

Only two events have occurred to menace seriously the establishment at Deseret: the first threatened to destroy its crops, the other to break it up altogether.

The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-headed, with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel wire and clock-spring, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the spider on the buffalo, the Deseret cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year, in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season, that the first crops of the new settlers were in the full glory of their youthful green. The assailants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The "Black Philistines" mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

But an unlooked for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well fatted enemy. They were snow white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in flight "like an angel's." At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office, and to this end declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with firearms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons. They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exterminated.

This curious incident recurred the following year, with this variation, that in 1849, the gulls came earlier and saved the wheat crops from all harm whatever.

A severer trial than the visit of the cricket-locusts threatened Deseret in the discovery of the gold of California. It was due to a party of the Mormon battalion recruited on the Missouri, who on their way home, found employment at New Helvetia. They were digging a mill race there, and threw up the gold dust with their shovels. You all know the crazy fever that broke out as soon as this was announced. It infected every one through California. Where the gold was discovered, at Sutter's and around, the standing grain was left uncut; whites, Indians, and mustees, all set them to gathering gold, every other labor forsaken, as if the first comers could rob the casket of all that it contained. The disbanded soldiers came to the valley; they showed their poor companions pieces of the yellow treasure they had gained; and the cry was raised: "To California—To the Gold of Ophir, our brethren have discovered! To California!"

Some of you have perhaps come across the half ironic instruction of the heads of the Church, to the faithful outside the Valley:

"The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses, and making culinary dishes; and, when the Saints shall have preached the Gospe', raised grain, and built up cities enough, the Lord will open up the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of His People. Until then, let them not be over anxious, for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's storehouse, and he will open the doors thereof when and where he pleases."—H. *Gen. Epistle* 14.

The enlightened virtue of their rulers saved the people and the fortunes of Deseret. A few only went away—and they were asked in kindness never to return The rest remained to be healthy and happy, to "raise grain and build up cities."

The history of the Mormons has ever since been the unbroken record of the most wonderful prosperity. It has looked, as though the elements of fortune, obedient to a law of natural re-action, were struggling to compensate to them their undue share of suffering. They may be pardoned for deeming it miraculous. But, in truth, the economist accounts for it all, who explains to us the speedy recuperation of cities, laid in ruin by flood, fire and earthquake. During its years of trial, Mormon labor has subsisted on insufficient capital, and under many trials—but it *has* subsisted, and survives them now, as intelligent and powerful as ever it was at Nauvoo; with this difference, that it has in the meantime been educated to habits of unmatched thrift, energy and endurance, and has been transplanted to a situation where it is in every respect more productive. Moreover, during all the period of their journey, while some have gained by practice in handicraft, and the experience of repeated essays at their various halting-places, the minds of all have been busy framing designs and planning the improvements they have since found opportunity to execute.

The territory of the Mormons is unequalled as a stock-raising country. The finest pastures of Lombardy are not more estimable than those on the east side of the Utah Lake and Jordan River. We find here that cereal anomaly, the Bunch grass. In May, when the other grasses push, this fine plant dries upon its stalk, and becomes a light yellow straw, full of flavor and nourishment It continues thus, through what are the dry months of the climate, till January, and then starts with a vigorous growth, like that of our own winter wheat in April, which keeps on till the return of another May. Whether as straw or grass, the cattle fatten on it the year round. The numerous little dells and sheltered spots that are found in the mountains, are excellent sheep-walks; it is said that the wool which is grown upon them is of an unusually fine pile and soft texture. Hogs fatten on a succulent bulb or tuber, called the Seacoe, or Seegose Root, which I hope will soon be naturalized with us. It is highly esteemed as a table vegetable by Mormons and Indians, and I remark that they are cultivating it with interest at the French Garden of Plants. The emigrant poultry have taken the best of care of each other, only needing liberty to provide themselves with every other blessing.

The Mormons have also been singularly happy in their Indian relations. They have not made the common mistake of supposing savages insensible to courtesy of demeanor; but, being taught by their religion to regard them all as decayed brethren, have always treated the silly wicked souls with kind-hearted civility. Though their outlay for tobacco, wampum and vermillion has been of the very smallest, yet they have never failed to purchase what goodwill they have wanted.

Hence, it happens, that in their Land of Promise, they are on the best of terms with all the Canaanites and Hittites, and Hivites, and Amorites, and Gergashites, and Perizites, and Jebusites, within its borders; while they "maintain their cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind," who, in their case, include a sort of latest remnant of the primæval primates, called the Root Diggers. The Diggers, who in stature, strength and general personal appearance, may be likened to a society of old negro women, are only to be dreaded for their exceeding ugliness. The tribes that rob and murder in war, and otherwise live more like white men, are however numerous all around them.

Fortunately, upon their marauding expeditions, and in matters that affect their free-booting relations generally, they all obey the great war chief of the tribe called the Utahs, in the heart of whose proper territory the Mormon settlements are comprehended.

If accounts are true, the Utahs are brave fellows. They differ obviously from the deceased nations, to whose estates we have taken it upon ourselves to administer. They ride strong, well-limbed Spanish horses, not ponies; bear well cut rifles, not shot-guns, across their saddle-bows, and are not without some idea of military discipline. They carry their forays far into the Mexican States, laying the inhabitants under contribution, and taking captive persons of condition, whom they hold to ransom. They are, as yet at least, little given to drink; some of them manifest considerable desire to acquire useful knowledge; and they are attached to their own infidel notions of religion, making long journeys to the ancient cities of the Colorado, to worship among the ruined temples there. The Soldan of these red Paynims, too, their great war chief, is not without his knightly graces. According to some of the Mormons, he is the paragon of Indians. His name, translated to diminish its excellence as an exercise in Prosody, is Walker. He is a fine figure of a man, in the prime of life. He excels in various manly exercises, in a crack shot, a rough ride, and a great judge of horse flesh.

He is besides very clever, in our sense of the word. He is a peculiarly eloquent master of the graceful alphabet of pantomime, which stranger tribes employ to communicate with one another. He has picked up some English, and is familiar with Spanish and several Indian tongues. He rather affects the fine gentleman. When it is his pleasure to extend his riding excursions into Mexico, to inflict or threaten outrage, or to receive the instalments of his black mail salary, he will take offence if the poor people there fail to kill their fattest beeves, and adopt other measures to show him obsequious and distinguished attention. He has more than one black-eyed mistress there, according to his own account, to whom he makes love in her own language. His dress is a full suit of the richest broadcloth, generally brown, cut in European fashion, with a shining beaver hat, and fine cambric shirt. To these, he adds his own gaudy Indian trimmings, and in this way contrives, they say, to look superbly, when he rides at the head of his troop, whose richly caparisoned horses, with their embroidered saddles and harness, shine and tinkle as they prance under their weight of gay metal ornaments.

With all his wild cat fierceness, Walker is perfectly velvet-pawed to the Mormons. There is a queer story about his being influenced in their favor, by a dream. It is the fact, that from the first, he has received the Mormon exiles into his kingdom, with a generosity, that in its limited sphere, transcends that of the Grand Monarch to the English Jacobites. He rejoices to give them the information they want about the character of the country under his rule, advises with them as to the advantages of particular localities, and wherever they choose to make their settlements, guarantees them personal safety and immunity from depredation.

To be Continued.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for years to come,
To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb,
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms,
To-day, he's clad in gaudy rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

The Passions.

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters, they come with garlands of flowers, on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delusion; they are fiends of torment in their inflictions; they mislead only to recriminate, they flatter that they may deride; they show us a false glory but to mock us; they raise us in the cloud-capped pinnacle, to dash us fiercely to the stony ground. Like the daughters of Lear, they first beguile their victim of his sovereignty and power; and when their dupe is enfeebled and dependent, robbed of every friendly support, of every pleasant companion, a beggar in consolation and hope, they cast him out upon the desert to the darkness of the night, and the fury of the tempest.—[Giles.

From Denmark.

We received a letter from Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and a faithful laborer in the Kingdom of God, and cause of righteousness, dated Copenhagen, July 7th. Believing that a few extracts might be interesting to our readers, we copy the following:

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 4, 1850.

"This being the day or anniversary of a *Nation's birth*, the nations too which has given birth to the Prophet and Saints of the last days, (myself included) and in which the kingdom of God was nourished in its infancy; a variety of reflections and meditations press upon my mind in this far off land. In the midst of which I seat myself at my writing desk to endeavor to communicate some of my feelings and reflections to my kind and affectionate friends in that "land of Promise."

I have often of late had occasion to remark that an American born and raised in the United States knew not the worth of his native land, until he traveled abroad, and with the experiences I have had, I have never been able so fully to realize, the extent of the blessings of heaven that have been showered upon that land, as I have since I arrived in Europe. Well might the people of the United States celebrate the day in which their fathers were made free. If they had continued in that freedom and walked in the footsteps of their fathers, and feared the God of the land, who blessed them and lifted them up above all other lands. But they have despised the precepts of their fathers, and trampled under their feet the God who delivered them; yea they have waxed strong in iniquity and abominations of every kind. The land has become defiled under the inhabitants thereof. It has drunk at their hands the blood of her noblest Son's—Prophets and Saints—the martyrs of Jesus!! They have driven and cast out their own children, even like a mother dashing her infant from her bosom. They wandered in the wilderness—they cried unto God in the desert; the Lord heard their cry—he sent his angels before them. Yea the Most High put forth his hand and lifted them up. He led them to a goodly land—he gave unto them corn, and with the fruits of the earth did he satisfy them. He sent unto them the young of the flock and of the herd—yea and with butter and milk did he satiate their souls—then they rejoiced before him and gave thanks unto their deliverer. They brought unto him the fruits of their ground—the calf and the kid and whatsoever the Lord had given them, and they went up to the place of the temple of the Lord, there to praise his Holy name, and keep a "feast of tabernacles," yea with music and with banners, did the young men and maidens and old men together celebrate the day in which the Lord did give them rest—even the 24th of July! Glorious day! may it never be forgotten! In each succeeding year, may its approach be thrice welcome to Zion's Sons and daughters. May its annual return bring increased strength, glory and deliverance unto her children; until her banners float on every breeze, and proudly wave o'er every hill; and righteousness and peace be the heritage of every soul of man.

July 7th—I again sit down to writ a little more. It is Sunday evening, 9 o'clock, P. M., I am sitting alone by my bedroom window which overlooks a beautiful garden of trees and flowers, and by this window I have sometimes been able to read and write as late as 10½, and sometimes eleven o'clock by the daylight, and again the day dawns between one and two o'clock in the morning. During the shortest days in winter they have daylight some six or seven hours. Copenhagen is in latitude about 56 deg. 36 min., and long, 120 East of Greenwich; about 125 deg. east and 15 deg. north of Salt Lake City. Difference in time about eight hours and 15 minutes so that I am getting up mornings about the time you are going to bed.

This summer has thus far been quite cool. It is not unusual to see men walking the streets with overcoats. Indeed, Br. Dykes and myself sometimes wear our overcoats in the house, and then shiver with cold, while Br. Hanson laughs at us. But you must not judge the winter's here by the Summers. For the difference is not so great here as in Deseret. Although perhaps more snow, yet as near as I can learn the winters are as mild as in Massachusetts or New York. Unlike Sweeden and Norway—Denmark (embracing Jutland Peninsular and Islands of the Categat and Baltic,) is all low flat land; and besides being nearly all surrounded with water, is interspersed with numerous lakes; all of which contribute to equalize the climate, and present a contrast to the mountainous regions of Norway and Sweden. Copenhagen, (situate on the island of Zealand,) is by far the greatest town, and seems to be the soul of the kingdom. It numbers somewhere about 140,000 inhabitants. It is well fortified, and is withal a beautiful place,—speak after the manner of the world—but to me nothing is beautiful but the home of the Saints.

After my last letter was written from England, (May 9th,) I visited Edinburgh and Glascow Conferences in Scotland, and on my way preached in the old "*cock-pit*," in Preston, where Br. Hyde and Kimball, first began the work in Britain, in 1837. I returned from Scotland and went to London where I attended conference and spent about ten days very agreeably. Br. Taylor, L. Snow, F. D. Richards and several other American elders were there, and from thence we all separated on the 8th of June for our several places of destination on the continent Truly the work of the Lord is glorious in the British isles, and the spirit and power of God is greatly manifested upon all his Saints.

Br. G. P. Dykes and John Forssgreen accompanied me here from Hull. Br. Hanson, had preceded us, but his father, who is a son of "Belial," would neither receive him nor permit his step mother to see him. Neither will he yet, only as she steels away from homo. He had stopped with a distant relative who received him kindly.

Br. Forsgreen tarried with us a few days, and then sailed per steamer from here to Geffle on the Sweedish shore of the Baltic, which is some five or six hundred miles from here. We have just received a letter from him, informing us of his arrival, and that he was well received by a brother and sister, who believed his testimony. But his father being at sea, he had not seen him.

When we landed in Copenhagen, Br. Dykes could read Danish a little, but could not speak it. I could not speak a sentence, neither did I know even the Danish Alphabet. I had searched in the Atlantic cities for a Danish, English grammer or other elementary works adopted to English learners, but found none short of London, and after I obtained them there, I had no time to study till I landed here.

Br. Peter Hanson had so forgotten his native tongue that he could scarcely make himself understood when he first landed, and even now he is sometimes at a loss for words to convey his ideas.

Br. Dykes can now speak so as to make himself tolerably well understood, and in family visits and fireside conversation can teach considerable. I am beginning to read and translate a little Danish, and talk a very little.

We at first put up at a public house, which was anything but a desirable place; but the Lord directed our footsteps to a good family, where we hired our board and a pleasant room where we could study and receive visitors, which we dedicated unto God for a holy place unto us; and we pray unto him continually to direct every move we make. And the Lord does truly open up our way and hear our prayers in all things. We keep Br. Peter with us to interpret, and we occasionally find people that can talk a little English.

My prayer has been continually that the Lord would raise up laborers in this land who will be able to understand my counsel and instructions in English and be full of the Holy Ghost to teach in their own tongue; for I have seen that it would be a work of years to acquire by study the variety of forms of expressions so as to be fluent in public speaking, or write with elegance in the Danish language. It is much of it guttural; and the arrangement of sentences and the forms of expression are entirely reversed from ours. In short it seems to be chewed all up and swallowed, and then spit out of the throat.

We have formed acquaintance with many families and have frequent calls to visit, and gentlemen to call upon us at our room, and when we find any that can read English we set them to reading the Book of Mormon and other works. There is already quite a spirit of inquiry awakened and many believe, yet they are like children that come to be fed with a teaspoon; for this has been a dark and Priestridden land for many generations.

They publish Bibles to send abroad, but, few are taught to read and believe it at home. The family with whom we live receive us as servants of God, and receive our teachings gladly, and take great pains to instruct us in their language—several wish to be baptized.

Lutherianism is but one remove from Catholicism, and ever since the days of Luther it has been as strongly guarded in the land, as Catholicism was in her day; but of late the power of the Priests and the King has been greatly broken. The march of Republican principles has *wrung* from them a Constitution which was ratified and duly proclaimed June 5th 1849, which give the people a Representative Legislature, and religious toleration only in part. The Lutherian Church is still to be the State Church, and the rights and privileges of dissenting societies yet to be defined by Legislature enactment.

As a principal means of effecting this freedom, the Lord used a man by the name of Munster, who for about eight years "ran the gauntlet" through Denmark, and was hunted by the Priests about as the Latter-day Saints have been in America. Had he been a foreigner, he would have been expelled from the country, but being a native they could not get rid of him — they could not bribe him to leave, he was continually harrassed by lawsuits—six times imprisoned—three years in all—but as soon as one time expired he would commence preaching again, and thus was a continual thorn in their flesh —until many of the common people and of the Police took his part, and he is now measurably delivered from the Priestly intolerance. He has a large hall in which he preaches here, and from about two to three hundred members besides some country branches. He baptizes and lays on hands; but the baptists of England and Hamburgh have disowned him because he preached the Prophecies and believed too much of the Bible to suit them.

The next day after we got settled here, (being Sunday) I sought his acquaintance and found him to be a good man; whom the Lord had enlightened enough to prepare his heart for the truth, he reads English and speaks it a little—he is a man of general intelligence, yet humble and much beloved by his followers. But few of them can understand any English. We are continually instructing him, and he is dealing it out to his people. I visited with him one of his country branches one Sunday, and he explained to them our mission to their land, and gave them a history of the rise of the Church, and of the Book of Mormorn, and of our doctrine and persecution, &c., in short: and they heard with delight, and flocked around me to welcome me, as if I had been an angel from heaven. I trust that he and many of his followers will soon be with us. He is

anxious when he moves to carry as many as possible of his people with him.

Street preaching is not lawful here, and we could not talk well enough to justify hiring Halls and we have therefore as yet thought it wisdom to operate privately in small circles. The State Priests are already beginning to warn their folks against us.

Yours in the New and
Everlasting Covenant.
ERASTUS SNOW.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

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☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS

To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the stealing of the Poll Books of this County.

DANIEL F. MILLER,

Published by Authority.

PROCLAMATION.

Executive Department, Iowa.

WHEREAS, notice has been received from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a vacancy exists in the office of Representative from the First Congressional District of the State of Iowa. Now therefore,

I, ANSEL BRIGGS, Governor of the State aforesaid, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do order that a special election be held in said first Congressional District, **On Tuesday the 24th day of September next,** for the purpose of filling said vacancy. And the Judges of Elections, in each and every Township in said District, are hereby directed to open a poll for the reception of votes, to fill said vacancy: said Special Election to be held, and return thereof made according to the law regulating General Elections.

SEAL. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 23d day of August, A. D., 1850.

ANSEL BRIGGS.

JOSIAH H. BONNY, Secretary of State.

To the Voters of Pottawatamie.

It will be seen that the Governor has issued a Proclamation and that the Election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress, comes off on Tuesday next, the *24th day of September*. They have given us hardly time in this remote county to prepare for the contest. Every person is familiar with the low handed act which was the cause of this vacancy, if not, we would here state that the Poll Books of this County were stolen from the Clerk's office in Monroe County by some person or persons; through this act, Thompson obtained a seat in Congress, after which they were said to be in his possession; besides keeping in his possession the stolen Poll Books, he has slandered the people of this County in an unjust manner before Congress, which we have the documents to prove; and in fact he is a man that is opposed to the interests of this people, in every form. Mr. Miller is a gentleman and a scholar, and has stood by this people in adversity and prosperity as many of the citizens of this County well know, and has defended them time after time when malicious and unjust prosecutions have been brought against them, and he will do more good for the people of Pottawatamie and Deseret than Mr. Thompson dare do. And now we say to every voter turn out, and get your neighbor to turn out and give Mr. Miller an overwhelming majority, and show to the world that you do not countenance any person who will rob you of your voice as American Freemen. Rally to the Polls! and give your vote for our particular friend Daniel F. Miller. We hope we shall not be called upon to say anything more upon the election, and we shall not without we see that your rights are to be invaded by a foreign foe.

From Claudius V. Spencer.

We received a letter from New York, written by Elder Claudius V. Spencer, son of Daniel Spencer President of the Stake at Salt Lake City, Deseret. He informs us that he, and the company of brethren associated with him on a mission to England are well, (with the exception of Elder Robert Campbell, who had not arrived there when said letter was written,) and about to embark on the New Ship "Lady Franklin," bound for Liverpool on the 10th ult. We feel warmly attached to these brethren, being intimately acquainted with most of them in days gone by, and know that they are men of sterling integrity and fortitude in the cause of truth. They have our best wishes and blessing, in connection with those who are already laboring hard in the vineyard in the British Isles.

Go ye heralds of salvation,
May the winds your canvass swell;
Leaving Zion's land behind you,
And the friends you love so well.

For the sake of truth and virtue,
You have left your kindred home;
May the God of heaven bless you,
And his will through you be done.

We learn that Capt Stansbury has closed the survey of Great Salt Lake.

It is feared says the Deseret News: that the Slate quarry lately discovered at Utah, is not as extensive as was at first anticipated.

IMPORTANT NEWS,

ARRIVAL OF THE

MAIL FROM SALT LAKE.

Dates to August 3d, 1850.

The mail arrived from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on Thursday evening, (Sept 12th,) under the supervision of Mr, John Greene. Matters and things in the Valley are prospering and progressing just as they should be, and as we expected all the time. The true spirit predominates and the people in that far off region are led to rejoice and give glory to the God of Israel, who led and guided them to their distant place of retreat and refuge, and they are not unmindful of his commandments.

Mr. Green had several mules stolen from him by the Indians just before he reached Laramie, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail, and he could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail brought through to the Missouri river at a heavy expense. He did not come on the regular road and therefore did not meet President Hyde, or any of the companies, with the exception of Bishop Hunter's company, which he met at Laramie, getting along very well. He was accompanied through by Mr. Hollyday, of Weston, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Salt Lake City, also two servants in the service of Mr. H. Most of the letters and papers were from emigrants.

Our readers will observe by the following letter to Elder Hyde, what is lacking, help! help! is their continual cry, and our response is willing! willing! just as soon as wisdom and means opens the way. The public works are languishing for lack of the requisite assistance, and strength. They want men, faithful, energetic men, who are not afraid to live and work, and bear a hand in the rolling forth, and building up of the kingdom of God, and establishing righteousness on the earth.

Hear what they say!

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret,
July 28, 1850.

DEAR BRO. ORSON HYDE,—

As the mail is expected to start to-morrow, although much crowded with business, we take this opportunity of answering your communication to us, by Thomas Williams, who arrived here in safety, June 7th; and, although our city has been crowded with swarms of hungry emigrants since the 20th of May, we had received no direct intelligence, or even a paper from the States, until the mail arrived.

The emigration poured in here in such numbers that they raised provisions to a very high price. Flour sold for one dollar per pound, which was sufficient to induce some of our speculators to sell their last morsel, and go without. Harvest commenced with the 4th of July and has continued until the present. Some of the earliest pieces of wheat were injured by a frost which occurred when it was in the blow. Since harvest flour has been selling for twenty-five dollars per hundred. The amount of grain sowed last fall and spring was immense. The great majority of the fall grain has produced an excellent crop, and the spring crop looks remarkably well. In consequence of the great amount of snow on the mountains, many of our rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to crops &c. The Jordan was several feet higher than it has been known before, and destroyed a great portion of the crops below the bridge. The crops in Weber, Utah, and Toole counties are reported to be excellent. Brother Morley who has lately visited us from San Pete, gives us flattering accounts of the prospects for an abundant harvest. Our celebration of the 24th was well attended and very interesting, the minutes of which you will find in the Deseret News. It is a general time of health with the saints, and peace and plenty of hard work, as every one has been so busy that they can hardly get time to eat or sleep. You speak about hurry and bustle at Kanesville; but if you were here, to see, feel, and realize the burdens, labors and responsibilities, which are daily, hourly, momentarily, rolling, piling, tumbling, and thundering upon us, you would at least conclude that there was no danger of our getting the gout from idleness, or too much jollity. * * *

We are in the hands of our heavenly father, the God of Abraham, and Joseph who guided us to this land; who fed the poor saints on the plains with quails; who gave his people strength to labor without bread; who sent the Gulls of the deep as saviors to preserve, (by devouring the crickets); the golden wheat for bread for his people; and who has preserved his saints from the wrath of their enemies. He is our Father and our protector; we live in his light, are guided by his wisdom, protected by his shadow and upheld by his strength. * * * *

Our public works appear to drag for want of means, and workmen; our council house is not yet enclosed. We have erected a large shop on the Temple Square for doing the blacksmithing for the public works; when completed it will put in our reach a place where we can execute all jobs necessary for the building of the Temple. We have had to make some alterations, and improvements upon the Bowery, and have been unable as yet to get our storehouse done for the public grain, provisions &c. * * * * We meet every Saturday in company with Brothers P. P. Pratt, E. T. Benson, George A. Smith and Thomas Bullock, in a room for the purpose, and lift our hearts to the Most High in prayer, for the prosperity of Israel, in which you are always, with the saints in Pottawattamie, remembered. Our earnest desire is for your welfare, and the welfare of the people that are with you.

We remain your brethren,
In the gospel of patience,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Millennial Star.

We notice in the last No. of the Star, that 22,500 copies of said periodical is now published in England, semi-monthly, and from the receipt of monies which they receive in return, we have concluded that the Saints in that far off land, are alive to their duty in spreading the principles of truth both by word and letter. This is right! and what should be. Will our friends on this side of the Atlantic take the hint, and not linger behind in any good word or work,—but like men step forward subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it? We believe they will. We have no reason to complain, our subscription list is augmenting daily in number, and we trust that those who are indebted to the office will walk up and cash over, as we are rather "hard up" at present for the "*needful*."

Remember the Poor.

If we are not mistaken, unless adequate measures are entered into to obviate, the poor is bound to suffer this season in this section of country. Although the Savior said on one occasion: "The poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always." This sentence ought not to carry the import that the poor ought to be neglected, neither do we believe that the spirit or intent of the words then spoken had the least shadow of conveying the impression to the hearts or minds of any one, but rather to the contrary. When Jesus said "the poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always;" we are of the opinion that he meant what he said: and that his object was to convey the impression to their minds that his necessities ought to be attended to first, because he was about to leave and then remember the poor that remained among them. Well, if the poor are always with us, we ought always to remember the poor and minister to their necessities, inasmuch as we possess anything to bestow on such a charitable object. Paul says: "Though (Jesus) the prototype of our salvation was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich;" and we ask, can we claim salvation or exaltation, in the kingdom of God any other way than that plainly pointed out to us? We answer, no. And we would further say to our brethren who have the means, let the same mind be in you, which was also in Christ, and he that raised him up from the dead shall strengthen and quicken you who are ready to give, and if you happen to become poor, a sustaining hand will help, even as you have helped others, and in order that every thing may be done decently and without confusion, deal out liberally of your substance to the bishop, and especially to the presiding Bishop of this county, Br. Lane. His counsel are faithful men, and are known to be such; their past course and conduct have proved them worthy of the standing they hold among the people, and their diligence and perseverance in ministering to the sick and afflicted in our midst this season have doubly proven them to be servants of God, and faithful ministers. Let no person think that the Bishops here, or throughout the county are going to eat up your offerings themselves; but nevertheless you who think so, consider well before you withhold from giving—lest you, and yours should be consumed in a way that you least expect it. There is safety and security guaranteed to the Saints who comply with the order of heaven, and their reward is sure, but those who feel disposed to apply their substance to get gain, or some other unwise purpose contrary to the law of God, and the counsel of their brethren—they have their reward, without enjoyment; and we are of the opinion that the enjoyment of anything far supersedes the possession. We trust that from henceforth the Bishop's hands may be kept full of such things, as will relieve the distressed, comfort the widow and the orphan, and in fact relieve all the poor in our midst, that instead of mourning, they may have cause to rejoice, instead of heaviness, gladness may fill their hearts, and in the ecstacy—they may be led to call on the Lord to bless their brethren, and secure them from danger, want and distress of every kind, then the great I am, will hear and answer. Brethren, remember that blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in a time of trouble.

Health.

Our town is remarkably healthy at present, with the exception of a few cases of Chills and Fever, and these are but few.

Cholera has entirely disappeared from our locality, and health, vigor and strength are on the ascendency—which give a different tone to all our movements. Weather cool and pleasant, with light showers of rain at intervals.

We find several communications in the Deseret News from emigrants which we shall publish as soon as convenient.

A Word to the Saints in Pottawatamie County.

We have been looking on, with a great degree of pleasure and satisfaction of late to witness the diligence exerted by our brethren and friends in procuring hay in its time and season. We consider they have about done their duty in this respect as in many other instances, for which they deserve praise; but we hear that a goodly number of our brethren are preparing to go to the Valley next spring, and care but little about sowing fall wheat this year. While we have no particular fault to find with the general course taken by the Saints, yet it is an important and imperative duty devolving upon us as a people, not only to help ourselves, but to endeavor to help others also, as far as lays in our power. The kingdom of God is not composed of one member, but many, and these co-operating as the members of a natural body for the general good produce the desired effect. But let us take a side view of the question, and only consider ourselves in the narrow, contracted sphere of a family circle and that our all, is wholly absorbed in this nutshell, and in building it up, independent of the kingdom of God and its subjects, and we shall by and by come to know that we are on the back ground, and that the kingdom is ahead of us. Take warning in time then, you who wish to continue in the kingdom and endeavor to sow all the fall wheat you can, even if you are preparing to go to the Valley; and do not forget that sowing fall wheat is one of the most important preparations you can make, and a sure passport in connection with other matters, (if attended to) to get there.

Our reasons are plain and obvious, suppose we all adopt the plan, and put the resolution in force not to sow wheat this fall. what will become of our brethren who are bound to emigrate to this point next spring, and for the want of means cannot proceed any farther. Will you leave them here to die? We hope not, and beside the foregoing consideration, if you only study your own individual interest, you can sell your farms to better advantage in the spring with a good crop of wheat than you possibly could do otherwise.

Having said so much, let every man be at his post doing his duty in this, and in all other respects, and we faithfully promise the careful performer that he never will regret it, for we are dependent upon God, our own perseverance, diligence, &c., and the products of the earth for our subsistence and happiness.

We call the attention of our readers to J. W. Coolidge's advertisement in another column. Mr C. has lately returned from Cincinnati and St. Louis; in which places he purchased a select stock of Dry Goods—and has them now open at his store on Keg Creek in this county, for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. Call and see him, if you want anything superb in his line of business, and take the cash with you, and we are certain you will be waited upon.

Mr. Babbitt has printed a circular at St. Louis in which he has undertaken to construe our course, and also all those who stood for right, and if we had considered that the letter had been calculated for the benefit of this people we should not have said much, but he has endeavored to sow disunion in our midst, also to falsify our course: but we find by looking over the Valley news that he is censured at that place for telling the emigrants what was palpably not true, and if he will falsify in one thing he is very apt to in others. We have no good opinion of Mr. Babbitt's political veracity or his course, for his effort has been against the people of this county, from the fact that they are not willing to support men like Thompson, who, we understand, had the stolen poll books in his possession while in Washington City, and would make Mr. Miller procure an original copy of them, and who has called the people of Pottawatamie county, *indiscriminately* aliens, foreigners, and not twenty-one years of age, roving gipsies, and without an abiding place, &c.; and Mr. Babbitt would make you believe that Mr. Thompson was your friend, after making all these statements before Congress, but if this was the first statement of the kind Mr. Babbitt had tried to palm upon us, we might believe him in earnest, but his object has been and now is to break down, President Hyde and the church organization of this county. When Mr. B. came here, he wanted to know if we intended to publish Miller's letter in *phamplet form*? We replied to him that we would publish it in just such a form as suited our own convenience. He then asked us if we would publish anything for him in reply? We replied that we would if we had time. He then asked us if we would do it for money. We made the same reply as before. We are prepared to prove that we told Mr. Babbitt that he could have a chance to reply in our regular edition, over his own signature, but he never asked the privilege. We make the following extracts from his circular:

"During my late visit among you, a libelous letter over the signature of Daniel F. Miller, was published in the Frontier Guardian, Extra, and as many know, all contradiction was denied me through that organ, *until the election was over.*

All know that he arrived here on Saturday, and our publication day did not occur till the following Wednesday, just two days after the election.

"The object, in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth. The election is over and the operators of the *Guardian* did not realize their expectations; and having failed at three successive elections, they may well begin to reflect whether their nett is not on the wrong side of the ship, for they have toiled three years and caught nothing.

But the general election is over, and the Editors of the *Guardian* and its *pets*, have labored in vain, and brought forth in trouble; and now comes the special election, between Miller and Thompson; you may ask which shall we vote for? In answer, I will say, you know my advice has been given on two former occasions, [the people of this county did not take your advice.—EDS.] not to vote for either party. My motto is, between two evils, choose neither. But if there is still a disposition to bring out the people to vote, my advice, is vote for Mr. Thompson. [Consistency, thou art a jewel, Mr. Babbitt advises you not to vote, the next sentence he advises you to vote for Thompson.—EDS.] I have proved him for three years, two of the time smarting under the lash of your vote, and I must in all justice to him, say he has ever shown himself ready to do you justice: do so by him. Again, he has been three years in Congress, is acquainted with all the members, and with parliamentary rules, and can do more good for the time he has to serve than any new member, however friendly he may be. I say then to the friends of Deseret, (or Utah as may be,) support Mr. Thompson, and I will vouch for a liberal friend to her immediate interest."

When Mr. Babbitt found that we were determined to publish Mr Miller's letter, he attempted to prevent its publication by threats of the most aggravating nature, and said that he had money for the office which he would not pay if we published the letter, and we suppose that it was Locofoco hush money to buy the press into silence, if nothing more; but he found it could not be done, and he tried every scheme that he could to traduce the press. If the money that he had in his possession was in reality for this office, we caution persons from putting money in his hands for us.

Mr. Babbitt, says: "the object in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth." Now let us take a view of the different points in Mr. Miller's letter, and see how much of it was false, if any. Mr. M. says: in the 1st place, that Babbitt said that he "was on his way to Pottawatamie county to break down Hyde;" well every one knows that it was his endeavor while here to induce the people to believe that President Hyde, had no right to advise the people which was best for their interest, and that he (Mr. Babbitt,) was the only man that should be heard in this matter, because, we suppose, that he had received a large sum of money to secure the election, if possible, of a Democrat Congressman from this district. 2d. "As regards the people of Pottawatamie county he said he had the money to bring your people all out and make them drunk and vote against the Whig ticket."

As regards to horses, the citizens of this place well knew that he had a splendid span while here, and he also stated in a public speech that he had spent *five hundred dollars*, to prevent the people from voting the Whig ticket. As for getting the people drunk; deducting the voters of Trading Point, or as they term themselves the *Spartan Band*, and which they say numbered sixty, leaves a balance of sixteen Democratic votes, which we are willing to admit that Mr. B. obtained; whether he obtained them by whisky or otherwise, we are not prepared to say; We understand, however, that he had a cask of brandy tapped in one place, and in another that he paid the bill for all that was drank, which run freely during the whole of election day; and about the close of the day he DRANK they had not been surfeited enough with liquor he began to break open the Champagne and wine bottles, and his *friends* began to crowd upon him rather heavily for the wine, he then began to pitch it into the street, by the box, a dozen bottles in each; and after so profusely using his liquor he obtained but 16 votes, making an expense of 31 dollars per vote, to him or his party; we are inclined to believe that it must be some portion of the Locofoco corruption fund. Mr. Miller says that he unjustly slandered the people of this county. We have only to refer you to the sentiments expressed by him in his public speeches, when here, for proof. He calls all those who voted for the Whigs at the late election, the *Guardian's pets*; we hardly know what disposal will be made of those 16 *pets*, that he obtained while here at the expense of 31 dollars each; but we believe that the 446 *pets* of the Guardian will show him that they cannot be *petted*, by his slanderous tongue. And they will rally to the polls on the 24th of September, and show that they have no fellowship with demagogues, and those who have robbed from them the most sacred of all rights, their voice through the ballot-box. We refer the readers of this to an article in another portion of our paper, concerning Mr. B., from the Deseret News.

Democracy in Pottawatamie.

Below, our readers will find the proceedings of a meeting held at Council Bluffs in reference to the democratic cause in that county, and the recent visit of Mr. A. W. Babbitt. That Mr. Babbitt has rendered valuable services to democracy in that county at the late election, there is no doubt. Being a Delegate of Deseret to Congress, he has had ample opportunity by his residence in Washington to know the feelings and disposition of parties there, in reference to the Mormons generally, and of the admission of their State. It cannot be denied but that Gen. Taylor's policy is opposed to the wishes and wants of the people of Deseret. That the great body of the Mormons are democrats in feeling and principle is a well known fact, and we hope and believe that they begin to discover that the late friendship of the whig party in this State, is a mere *ruse* to get their votes.

The foregoing we clip from the Iowa Star of the 15th ult., and as regards democracy in Pottawatamie County, we have to say the Poll Books will tell the story. Respecting A. W. Babbitt's mission to this place, we have but little to say about it as he is amenable for his course and conduct in this affair, as well as in other matters, to his constituents in Deseret. And we as individuals, and as free-born American citizens have to look to our own interests, and policy independent of Mr. Babbitt or any body else; we claim this privilege as being one of our inalienable rights, and we acted upon it as such. As regards General Taylor's administration or policy, being derogatory to our interest as a people, it is our unqualified opinion that he acted the hero, and the part of a noble statesman, under the many embarrassing circumstances and grievious troubles that he had to pass through; and were we to speak our mind freely upon the subject, we would ask! who could have done better? Methinks I hear the response from every true hearted American, none! He was the people's choice; they elevated him to the chief magistracy of the nation, and we respect the voice of the people and the choice made by them, and we think it a base and cowardly act, for any man to endeavor to depreciate the honor and character of a man after he is dead; who stood so high in the estimation of the American people as General Taylor; his illustrious deeds on the battle field showed his attachment to his country, and the integrity with which he adhered to the obligations imposed, and the power confered upon him by the Constitution, endeared him to every American heart, and since his elevation to the chief magistracy we have viewed his course as being one continued chain of wisdom and firmness through all his measures. In order if possible to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, and make them one, under our glorious Constitution. We believe his last and dying testimony, "that he had always done his duty."

Precincts.

Rally to the Polls. The Polls will be open at Kanesville, Rocky-Ford, Keg Creek and Indian Town. Our friends are requested to arouse the people throughout the County, as the time is but short before election. Tickets can be had at this office.

Notice.

In our last, we made a special call upon the branches of the Church in this County; to furnish us with the names of those persons appointed to act as agents for the Guardian in each Branch, but up to date, we have only received two. We would feel greatly obliged, if the remainder could be forwarded to us before our next issue, so that we can publish the whole, and have the matter settled.

Professor Webster was hung on Friday the 30th ult., at Boston in the jail yard, about thirty persons were admitted to witness the *imposing ceremony*.

ROBBERIES.—Several stores were broken open at Linden Mo., a few nights since.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Charles Robidoux, son of Mr. Joseph Robidoux was shot, at St. Joseph, by Duncan McDonald, of St. Joseph, Mo.; young Robidoux was on a "spree," Mr. McDonald shot the gun from the window of his store,—he says he was not aware that any person was in the street when he fired.

CONGRESS.—We can hear nothing from Congress, perhaps they have laid down to take a nap.

The emigrants to California commenced arriving in the Valley on the 20th of May, and there has been a continual rush. We observe that Mr Craw's company, was among the first. Thos. S Williams who left here on the 6th of May with the mail and a company of California emigrants, arrived at Salt Lake in 32 days, their horses and mules in good condition.

The proceedings of the 24th of July in Salt Lake, we shall publish in the next number of the Guardian.

The News says: a gentleman seeing the frame of a building near the State House, enquired if the house would be to let when finished, was politely informed that it was only the frame work of a carriage, now building by the Nauvoo Brass Band.

The Deseret News is a quarto sheet published weekly, and edited by Willard Richards. Price, $5 00 per year.

COUNTERFEITS. Many of the emigrants have attempted to pass counterfeit coin in the valley, which the people there neither wish to buy or sell and advise them to keep their bogus out of sight. Also bogus gold dust has been offered consisting only of copper.

Our friends at the Salt Lake complain because they do not get any papers, we would suggest to the friends to send them papers, as often as they can possibly get an opportunity.

VEGETABLES, &c. Potatoes were dug in Salt Lake City, July 4th, measuring six inches in circumference. We also observe that carrots had been pulled measuring sixteen inches in length. On the 17th of June a heavy frost was experienced in the valley, which destroyed many tender vegetables. On the night of the 14th of June considerable rain fell in the valley.

EMIGRATION. The main California emigration passed through the valley about the middle of July.

EMIGRANTS.—Look out for stolen horses! an Indian stole a horse and a gun from our city, sold them to an emigrant. The stolen property has since been overhauled and restored, and the Indian punished, but who pays the emigrant?—[Deseret News, July 1.

CENSUS.—The Marshall, has completed the census of Kanesville, and Trading Point or Council Bluffs. The former contains 1103—the latter 125.

Lines written on the death of Mrs. Mary Chadwick, who died of Cholera, on Sunday Evening August 11th.

BY D. M.

Thou art gone from this vale of tears and distress,
To mingle with those, whose abodes are in bliss;
Your memory remains, and your deeds do record,
That you were of them that followed the Lord.

Your parents, and friends, now are called to mourn;
The loss of a daughter, sympathetic in turn;
Your husband, and children do now undergo,
The loss of a partner and mother below.

But still, though 'tis hard to endure all the loss,
'Tis only a trial, 'tis only a cross,
Endurance! through faith, adding Patience too,
Will lead them to triumph, and safely get through

Your friends and acquaintances, feel the sad stroke,
The destroyer aimed at you—which virtually broke,
The link that connected, your social sphere,
With us in the flesh who are still living here.

Sleep on then dear sister, and take your repose,
You're relieved from your labor, your trouble and woes,
And in the resurrection of the just may you rise,
To greet your companion—and children likewise.

Market.

Our Market at this point, continues steady at former quotations. flour is firm at $5,50@6,00 per Barrel, Sugar 10cts, and Coffee 12½cts. per pound, other staple articles at the same rate, with a fair demand.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since August 21, 1850.

John B. Walker,	$0 70	Wm. B Coffin,	1 00
Timothy Joiner,	25	Oliver Thornton,	1 00
Alvin Nichols,	50	John M Stewart,	1 00
Robert Ladd,	1 00	Benj. Gardner,	1 00
Tootle & Farleigh,	7 00	Thomas Nelson,	95
Daniel W Gardner	1 00	George Henderson,	1 00
Adventure,	1 00	E Robinson,	1 00
Dr. S M Brice,	1 00	Henry A. Terry,	1 00
Dr. Merryweather,	17 00	Jno Bottolns,	1 00

MARRIED,

In McOlney's Branch, on Monday the 21 inst, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. FREDERICK WILBURN to Miss ANN MOORE, both of this County.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELASON SMITH,

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress.

At the urgent solicitation of the great body of the Democracy of Van Buren County,
DELASON SMITH, Esq.,
Has consented to become a Candidate for the seat recently made vacant in Congress from this district.
Sept. 4, 1850—1t*

STRAYED.

FROM David Adams, Council Point, about the 1st of July, one blind Bay Horse—also one Iron Gray Horse, with a bell on when they left. All resonable charges will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who will give the necessary information for the recovery of said horses.
DAVID ADAMS.
Council Point, Sept. 18th 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, of others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.
St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.
J. W. COOLIDGE.
N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.
Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,
200 Pair Superior Winter Boots.
Made of the best material and Workmanship.
Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.
Kanesville, Sept 18th, 1850

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

From the Deseret News.

On Sunday, July 14, the Bowery was completely crowded with the Saints and emigrants, who listened to a faithful discourse by Elder Samuel D. Richards on the first principles of the gospel.

President H. C. Kimball then rose and bore testimony to the truth of the remarks by Bro. Samuel; he then said, this people were industrious, honest and virtuous people, and desire to keep the commandments of God, we all work here, priests and people; we are happy and are glad to see our friends from the United States. If it had not been for the priests of the day, you would all have been Mormons at this very moment, and I do not want you to blame me for telling you.

President Brigham Young rose and said:—I have but a few minutes to occupy, and I wish to preach several discourses in abstract sentences. All men are inclined to be religious, whether they know it or not: all are inclined to reverence and adore something, although many profess to be irreverent and irreligious. We try to practice religion, but we are not perfect, and yet we may say, many are as perfect as they can be in all parts, not only in the Protestant and Catholic, but in the Pagan and Heathen nations that they do the very best they know how, and that makes them as perfect in their sphere, as God is in His.

If the law had not come to Saul of Tharshish, sin would not have revived in him; so when light comes, heresy, false principles, and every thing else, are made manifest;—when a man forsakes his evil, and then does right the rest of his life, he will be blest, and saved of the Lord.

I want to say to every man, the Constitution of the United States, as formed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put in their hearts by the Almighty who sits enthroned in the midst of the heavens; although unknown to them, it was dictated by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I tell you in the name of Jesus Christ, it is as good as I could ever ask for.

The next thing is, I dare raise my voice against wickedness in high places; and if the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives will do wickedly, I will tell them of their sins, as I would the poorest gold digger who goes with his pack on his back; for rest assured, in the latter days that offences must come but woe unto them by whom they come.

I say unto you, magnify there laws! the is no law in the United States, or in the Constitution, but I am ready to make honorable; and I declare in the Presence of God, and all holy angels, and all good men and even the devils in hell, that I never have transgressed any of them. If Governor Boggs had not ordered out the troops, we should have whipped all the mob that came against us, yet if poor old Boggs himself was to come here, I would feed him, lodge him for the night, and help him on his way.

I see a large community here, and now desire that we will show that we will have the best schools, and the best literature on the earth; and even then we will make improvements.

I say unto you, farmers, keep your wheat, for I foresee if you are not careful, starvation will stare us in the face; preserve your grain, for you suffer; preserve every kernel, and if we are prudent, we will have enough. If a man wants to enable him to go on his journey, let him work; and that will be mutually benefiting each other. If any man will take in emigrants horses into the Big Field for fifty cents a day, he will rue it; for I say that the grain SHALL be preserved, and no millers, you have no right to sell your flour to the emigrants, to feed horses and mules, and rob this people of their bread: What! sell bread to the man who is going to earn his one hundred and fifty dollars a day, at the same price as you do to the poor laborer, who works hard here for one dollar a day! I say, you men who are going to get gold to make golden images, have your golden gods fixed up in your pulpits, pay for your flour.

You who have lived here, you know better, have you forgotten that two of our brethren died from eating poisonous greens, when they could not get a particle of bread to eat! We have always told the emigrants, that we are not able to supply them; don't depend on this settlement for your supplies; we cannot make this a garden of Eden in one or two years: I say unto every man, when you write to your friends, tell them to bring their supplies, and do not depend on this place for your bread. We are informed by many of the emigrants, that A. W. Babbitt told them, they could get their supplies here, which is probably not true; for Almon W. Babbitt was told positively that we could nor supply the emigrants with food; but we had to divide the bread which we had for our own families, last year, with them, to keep them alive; and we shall have to do the same this year; and we publish to all travellers, that when we are able to supply them, and they can depend upon this place for their supplies, that we will notify them, and then they may rely on obtaining their food, and not be disappointed as many are, this season.

When a stranger comes here, tell him where his teams may recruit, and if you will not give the strangers good counsel, you are not fit for good society.

I add no more—may the blessing of God rest upon you all: amen.

SAN PETE.—Several brethren arrived from San Pete on Tuesday bringing 34 M. Shingles, and report all well; crops late but prosperous.—[Deseret News, July 1.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—A man leading a milch cow with a small pack, passed our office yesterday, face west.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Gold is the God of this world; only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard on the mountain top. Tell where it can be found, and millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.—[Ib.

From the Deseret News July 20, 1850.

The Bowery was crowded last Sabbath; many stranger present. The assembly were addressed in the morning, by the Rev. G. B. Day, of Shermon, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on his way to the mines. We were not present till near the close, but understood he spoke well, Mr. Day is in good health and spirits. Elder P. P. Pratt followed with an interesting lecture.—P. M. The Sacrament administered by the Bishops, interpersed with remarks by Elder George A. Smith.

Afterwards, President Young made some remarks to those who never heard a testimony from a Latter-day Saint; a synopsis of which we hear present:—

"Were it not for the veil of darkness that is over the face of the earth, and that man is fallen from the glory which he once enjoyed, all would be living in the sunshine of revelation: it is on account of sin entering into the world, that causes all this darkness, and which makes it necessary for the Lord to speak from the heavens, send his angels to converse with men, and cause his servants to testify of the things of God.

"The sound of the gospel always carried terror with it, to the man-made preacher in his pulpit, the lawyer at his desk, the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic at his trade.

"Can you make the distinction between truth and evil? Is the power of the Holy Ghost upon you? If so, you need not fear all the delusion that all the earth or hell can produce.

"If any one should ask the sectarian preachers of the day, where God lives, how he looks, or what is the appearance of his palace, could they answer the question correctly? No, they could not! Has God an eye? Their reply would be, he is all eye, all ear, all mouth, all hand, all feet. This is a mass of nonsense to me. Shall I tell you where God lives? The place of his habitation is in the centre of his kingdoms. This world is but a speck in his kingdom; but a mighty black one. There is but one God to us, who is the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he is our elder brother, and is the heir of this kingdom, when purified and celestialized. Tell them, we are the children of the father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Do not the Scriptures tell us, that Jesus said, he is the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the father of our spirits? There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding! Our Father lives in the midst of his kingdoms, and Jesus tells us to call no man on earth, father, for we have one in heaven. You know he said to Mary, 'he is my father and your father, my God and your God!' The Lord made us just as we should be, and prepared all things to bring us back into his presence.

"Ten years ago, it was called heresy for Joseph Smith to be a money digger, and receive revelations; it actually became treason; and the people killed him for it: and now I see hundreds of reverend gentlemen going to dig money. I despise a man who wont dig for gold; he is a lazy man, and intends to sponge on others. Do not think that I blame you; all I have to say is, that you have to follow in the wake of 'Old Joe Smith,' and paddle away to dig gold; it is a comic, novel thing to me.

"We have been driven here, we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here, destitute: I say to you Latter-day Saints, let no man go hungry from your doors; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit, will give us their blessings. I say treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go hungry away. Gentlemen, we cannot give you much for your work until after harvest; after that time we can supply your wants. Friends, help us to gather our harvest, and then you shall have what you want, and you can then go and gather riches. There is one class of people who know our past ill treatment, and they go trembling to the doors of my brethren, who feel as though they would give any thing for a cup of warm drink. I say, walk up strangers! and if any are hungry, feed them a meal, and let them go to those who have to sell; and may the Lord bless you brethren: Amen."

DAMAGES.—Two gardens were destroyed on Tuesday night by emigrants cattle, which cost them $74. Our Marshall suggests that it would be wisdom for the emigrants to camp further from the city, thereby saving their money and leaving the vegetables to grow.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

Ordinance concerning Revenue.

A Bill concerning Revenue was read three times and passed, by the General Assembly, July 4, 1850, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, that all spirituous liquors which are offered for sale, or disposal in any way, within this State, the same shall be assessed and taxed at the rate of fifty per ct upon the selling price thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Assessor and Collector, to assess and collect ...ove tax, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions, as required in the Ordinance concerning Revenue, passed Jan. 10, 1850.

Sec. 3. All Iron, Steel, Castings, Glass, Nails, Hardware, Hollowware, Glass and Queensware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Fruit, and all other Greceries, together with Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, are hereby exempted from all and any assessment, or tax whatever.

Sec. 4. Any law or ordinance, incompatible with this, so far as relates to the articles mentioned in this Ordinance are concerned, the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1850.

On motion, the General Assembly adjourned to the last Saturday in August, to meet in the Legislative hall at 10 A. M.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Senate.

Indian Fight.

July 1st, we received a long letter from John W. Jones, Capt. of the Oquaka, Ill., Company of emigrants, giving the particulars of an Indian fight at yellow creek, about eleven miles west of Bear River, on the morning of the 27th of June. We have not room for the particulars, but the principal facts have since been corroborated by Mr. A. Williams of Utah, who says that the Utah Chief, Walker, told him that he had burned six lodges of the Snakes, eleven miles west of Bear River; killed seven men and four squaws; and taken five prisoners and forty horses, in revenge for the Snakes having previously killed some of his Indians. While the captors were contending about the division, they killed all the horses. The prisoners were for sale. Walker's statements is doubtless correct, and agrees with Capt. Jones, except in length and particulars. The supposed Fight, near Weber, the following day, we think a mistake, for the above.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: I ask a small space in your paper, to correct an error, which, to my surprise, I have been informed, exists on the eastern side of the mountains, with regard to the reception here of the party under my command. An impression, I find, has gone abroad, not only that we were received with coldness and suspicion, but that the survey of the Great Salt Lake, which was the object of the expedition, had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley. How this rumor became prevalent, I am ignorant, as my official reports to the War Department, gave ground for no such impression. Let that be as it may, I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and Public Authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally; and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them, and the citizens of the place.

Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained, from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community.

I have deemed it not improper to say thus much, to counteract an erroneous impression against a people, already burthened with too much undeserved reproach.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HOWARD STANSBURY,
Captain Corps Topographical Engineers, in charge of Survey of the Great Salt Lake.

From the Deseret News published June 22d, 1850.

The public works are progressing well, considering the circumstances which surround us. If the brethren would be more prompt with their labor tithing, and the farmers in the country, would bring forward their butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c., as fast as they receive, it would be a great blessing to themselves and the workmen, and expedite business.

The walls of the blacksmith shop, on Temple Block, are completed; the store-house, on State House Lot, designed for the occupancy of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade, are ready for the timbers; and the brick are now being laid for the Church store-house and store, east of the Bowery. The floors are being placed in the State House; and the best of slate is now quarrying at Utah, for the roof. The aqueduct to the Bath House is nearly completed.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 8th 1850.

MR. EDITOR, SIR:—I take this method of informing the emigrants and the public generally, that we the undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, did, on the 28th day of April, start for California from Kanesville, Iowa, under the direction of one T. S. Williams, who brought us through with speed and safety to this city; and we can say that he is a gentleman in every respect—we can with safety recommend him as a good and safe pilot from this city to the Missouri River. Our animals all looked and felt well when we arrived here, and we are satisfied that the reason of our animals looking so well, was the good management of Mr. T. S. Williams.

Yours, with Respect,

M. W. Robinson, Edmund Wirick, R. E. Lemoin, E. Jennings, G. W. Greene, E. Brack, J. Mason, H. M. Worden, A. Davis, J. Brooks, B. Scoville, M. L. Chapin, David Smith, S. Ewing, S. S. Bullock, R. Moon, B. A. Boyle, L. M. Worden, J. C. Blandin, E. Brooks, J. N. Lockwood, William Hibbard.

Weather.

The Valley weather has been very warm the past week Mercury at noon, in shade, on Wednesday, 100 deg. At 1 P. M. a pleasant thunder storm passed over the southern portion of the valley, a few drops falling on the city. Mercury fell to 88 deg., but immediately rose again. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

Babbit of Deseret.

We learn that this worthy is charging his rejection by the House of Representatives, to the Whig party in Congress. To show how grossly he misrepresents the matter, it is only necessary to state the character of the vote upon the subject.

The motion by which Babbit was laid on the table, was made by Gorman an Indiana Locofoco. This motion was *sustained* by the votes of 25 Locos from the free states and only 6 Whigs, and 46 Locos from the slave states and only 23 Whigs. It was *opposed* by 54 Whigs from the free states and only 17 Locofocos, and by two Whigs from slave states, *no Locofoco*. And 6 free-soilers.—[Keokuk Register.

The Mormons.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, and would apprize the public, that we have no fellowship with the party styling themselves Mormons, who are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. James J. Strang is their leader, and they are generally known by the appellation of Strangites, although they denominate themselves Mormons, or Latter-day Saints.

The Mormons are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. It will be about one hundred and sixty by sixty feet.

Foreign News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, August 12.

Sunday 10½ o'clock. P. M. The Pacific from Liverpool, July 31, with four day later news, arrived this evening. She sailed at 2 P. M. The Europa arrived at 2½ P. M., on Sunday 23d.

England.

The debate on admission of Baron Rothschild was resumed on Monday night, when the House approved his admission by an overwhelming majority, but on presenting himself last night for admission, a difficultty arose asto the nature of the oath which he should ake. The oath of allegiance and supremacy were taken by the honorable member without hesitation in the Jewish form. Agreeably with the resolution of the House, yesterday the oath of adjudication was then tendered to him, and he took it all except the words "in the truth of a Christian" and said he refused them—they were not binding on his conscience.

The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw. This gave rise to a very long debate, which ultimately lead to another adjournment.

The Danish question is exciting great interest here, and it is thought that should our trade in the Baltic be interfered with, it will be the duty of England to make a move to protect her own commerce.

Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Maria's Island to Hubart town, there to be kept in close confinement.

The Rev. S. Casserday, American Deputy to the Peace Convention at Frankfort, addressed the Liverpool public with marked success.

On receipt of the official intelligence of the death of General Taylor, a meeting of the citizens of the United States resident in Liverpool, convened at the American Consolate this morning; resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high admiration cherished by his countrymen of the ability, zeal, integrity, and public spirit of the lamented soldier and statesman, and regret for his loss.

France.

PARIS.—Thursday evening—Intelligence received from the Seine and Loire, does not speak favorably of commerce and industry. There is an increase in deposits received in the Savings Bank of the department, an undeniable sign of returning prosperity, and confidence in the maintenance of order.

A plot has just been discovered in Toulon. Another organ of the President, "Le Monitour du Soir," has attacked the Assembly with still greater violence. This article, concerted in the most turbid, Bonaparist, vein, turns in succession, to the Orleanists, Legitimists, and Montaguards, and reproaches them with ingratitude to the Nephew of the Emperor, by a prestige of whose name alone, they were saved.

The destination of the French fleet is said to be Schleswig-Holstein, in order to take part in the probable intervention between the Duchies and Denmark.

The President visited the theatre last night. Upwards two hundred old Invalids were present with free tickets on the occasion, and they gave the nephew of the Emperor a hearty welcome. There were several cries of the "*Vive l'Empereur*," and a few of "*Vive la Republique*." Both in going and returning from the theatre, the President was loudly cheered.

PARIS SUNDAY.—The Moniteur of this day publishes, officially, a decree of the President of the Republic, imposing a quarantine of observation, of three days at least and five at most, on all vessels arriving in the French ports of the Mediterranean from countries where cholera prevails.

PARIS, MONDAY.—No news of importance; business continues active, and the rains have done much good. Some say the wheat harvest would not be as good as expected.

Denmark and the Dutches.

War has commenced in earnest. On the 25th, the two armies met and after some skirmishes a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious; the battle began at day-light and lasted 7 hours. The Danes attacked with 25,000 men; the insurrectionary army was 20,000 strong. The centre of Schleswig Holstein army, under General Willison, occupied the village of Idstadt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig.

The Danes attacked both wings of their enemy's army, and after a combat which continued some time, brought all the disposable strength against Willison's troops, and at last forced him to retire to Schleswig, toward Leuderberg. The defeat was most signal, and the result must be highly important for the Danes. Dates from Hamburgh of the 27th say, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Idstadt, are stated at 7,000, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes—numbers in action estimated 40,000 Danes, and 30,000 Holsteiners. The "Boursenhaule" states that Von Willison refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days' truce. On the 26th the Danes advanced to within a few miles of Eider, near Cropos. Of the 16 guns at Eksfeldt, the Holsteiners carried off two and spiked nine, abandoned the others. A Danish war steamer was seized, but left on learning that she was manned by Prussians. The Danes are now in possession of Schleswig, where they have formed their headquarters.

Arrival from Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last a party from this region entered Sacremento, six weeks from the Mormon city. They were belated last fall on their route to the mines, and took shelter at Salt Lake City till this spring. They left their wagons in the mountains, but found no difficulty in bringing through their mules in good condition. They report the snow from ten to thirty feet deep on the mountains, though easily to be passed, it being covered with a firm crust.—[Pacific News.

Harvest has commenced: many small pieces of wheat have been cut this week. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

McHolland's Omnibus.

McHolland's got two drays,
He keeps them on the Levee;
He's now prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

You gentlemen of Weston,
That have some Goods to haul,
Just step down on the Levee,
And give poor Mac a call.

His teams are always ready,
He has men at his command,
And when your goods are landed,
Then Mac will be on hand.

One word to ladies I must say,
Forget them I must never,
When any water they do want
I'll fetch it from the River.

And as for pay I care not,
Store pay I'll not refuse,
The very things that Merchants has
Are such as I can use.

Response.

Mull is out with drays,
He keeps them on the Levee;
He is prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

But never thinks to haul,
That monstrous screw he left in
A house at Trading Point,
And found by men when digging.

Now Jim do stop your noise,
You mind us of a Buzzard;
You have changed your name likewise,
To make it look unsullied.

While men of sense do know,
Your pedigree and torture;
This changing all the time,
Adds only to misfortune.

Proverbs.

Virtue, is the greatest gem that ever graced the female character.

Modesty, is pleasing and praiseworthy, when coupled with an undefiled conscience.

Knowledge, is power.

Truth, is the knowledge of things as they were, as they are, and as they are to come.

A Lie, is the negative of truth—the opposite to existence, and consequently can have no foundation in fact.

Equivocation, is a deviation from the point at issue.

A man may be known by the company he keeps; and so may a woman, also

A temperate man will not make drunkards his associates; neither will a wise man desire the society of fools.

As water seeks a common level; so does man, an equivalent in man.

As the rushing of many wa ters; so is the noise of a fool.

As drops of honey from the honey comb; so are words of wisdom to them that understand.

A fool may be known, by his multitude of words; but a wise man by his careful uttorance.

The Lake Superior Journal notices a strange phenomenon which was witnessed at Two Head River, 70 miles above the Sault, on the 18th ult. A slight agitation of the water of Lake Superior was noticed, and very soon the land rose out of the water, forming an island of about 150 feet in circumference, and some six feet high. The beach also rose 12 feet, looking like a hillock of sand. The water was only about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had just passed over it. A few rods from the beach a depression of the ground took place at the same time of the upheaving of the water. No noise took place. A party of Indians encamped near, were terrified and fled. The story sounds rather marvellous.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE.—By latest advices from Dr. Bernhisel, we learn with regret that Col. Kane, of Philadelphia, has been ordered by his Physician, to repair to the West Indies, for the recovery of his health, which is very precarious. Colonel Kane has our best wishes and prayers, for his perfect recovery.—[Deseret News.

Green muskmelon fried, like egg plant, is said to be delicious, and far superior to it.

TRIBUTE TO A PRINTER.—Mr. Daniel Godwin, the foreman of the establishment of Messrs. Oliver & Brother, of New York, was presented with a beautiful silver composing stick, on the occasion of his leaving their employ.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venson hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron;	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jus;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps,
Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the
DESERET HOUSE
Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business; he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

BOSTON STORE.
SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236,
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Calfers;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slipers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" galter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe Slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slipers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Galter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Galters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA.

A LARGE LOT of Townsends celebrated Sarsaparilla, just received on consignment by

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the High Priest's Quorum, requests the Quorum to hold their next monthly meeting in the Music Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., as the Conference will be on the 1st Sabbath in October. LYMAN STODDARD, Prest.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—1t

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammer, geography and arithmetic. Latin and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post office.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altrication between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof, without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer,
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek.

W. H. H. BROWN.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850—1t

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN COUCH, Jr.

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

We Still Want Something More.

What though we have, what though we know,
All knowledge nature can bestow,
Though the vast earth should now unfold
All her deep mines of sparkling gold,
And spread them out before our eyes,
And ask us to accept the prize;
Should we possess the glittering store,
We'd sigh and pant for something more.

Though at our bidding we could cause
All earth to rise and give applause,
Though our proud palace were so high,
Its dome should seem the arching sky,
Though on each spire there sat a star
Trowing its radiant light afar,
Though ours each gem on Peru's shore,
We'd gaze and sigh for something more.

Though, at our beck, should mountains kneel,
And wind's should dance their circling reel,
Though we could quell the tempest's noise,
Or hush the dreadful thunder's voice,
Defraud old age, retain our prime,
And in our grasp could chain Old Time;
Though honor, wealth were ours; as eager as before,
We'd wash the sea's last sands, *to gain one jewel more.*

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.

Earth and Heaven.

What if some clouds obscure the skies
That first in brightness shone;
What if some doubts and fears arise.
Where, whilom, faith was known.
What tho' the beauteous rose we see
Does always bear a thorn,
And soon its sweetest fragrancy
Away from us is borne.

What if the morning's radiant beams
Grow pale and dim ere noon,
And all of hope and promise seems
Involved in doubt and gloom,
What tho' the fairest forms we meet
Are first to pass away,
And oft the dearest joys we greet,
The soonest to decay.

Tho' clouds be gathered round our way
And doubts disturb our peace,
There's rest beyond life's toilsome day,
Where every ill shall cease.
There roses bloom without a thorn,
Amidst eternal Spring.
Whose perfume, on the breezes borne,
Shall endless pleasure bring.

Tho' here the morning beams, so bright,
Grow dim and pass away,
And day dreams fade with evening's light,
And hopes die with the day;—
There, purer light shall ever shine,
And fairer flowers bloom;
And Love and Peace and Joy divine,
Be found beyond the tomb.

MISCELLANY.

Be Kind.

Could mankind but realize how much they can increase their own felicity, and how much real happiness every one can strew in the pathway of life, to all with whom he may chance to meet, by exercising true charity, their would be no necessity of urging any one to be kind. Yet it is to be feared that not only mankind in general, but even a large proportion of professed christians, in this respect, often forget the example of their Savior, who was ever kind even to his most bitter enemies. And what could we not accomplish in striving to cultivate in our hearts those feelings which prompted him, even upon the cross, to say, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Has a son become disobedient, and forgotten the precepts taught him in childhood by maternal lips?—let these precepts be kindly repeated, and if necessary, let him be chastened in love. Has a brother become reckless and wayward?—let a sister's kindness lead him to respect *her* it not *himself*, and induce him to turn his feet into the path of the just, which alone leadeth to true happiness. Has a sister, once loved and respected by all around, wandered from the path of recitude? let a kind brother buoy up, as it were, her drooping spirits, and save her from an untimely grave.

Who of us have not witnessed the expressions of joy which flit across the sad countenance of a child, because of a kind look given or a kind word spokon? Does not our experience painfully testify that we are most easily influenced to well doing by expressions of kindness? What heart is so hard that it cannot be softened, and directed into the path of virtue and piety by the exercise of kindness and affection? And what countenance is so dejected by grief, that it will not brighten with joy in the presence of him whose kindness is manifested, not only by his ways and actions, but also shines out through the very windows of the soul, and sends a halo of delight all around;

Let us all therefore, carefully consider how many of our fellow mortals might have been saved from the drunkard's grave, or from the felon's doom, had some kind heart been near to assist them in the hour of trial. And let us see to it, that no one is worse than lost to society, and his precious soul lost to all eternity, because we were unkind. But rather let us ever remember that "charity suffereth long and is kind!" and that "if we have not charity we are nothing."

Our integrity is never worth so much as when we have parted with our all to keep it.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

If all seconds were as averse to duels as their principals, very little blood would be shed in that way.

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentices of dispatch and skill; but neither of them ever learn their master's trade.

The soul as well as the body, if tolerably well formed, always appears more beautiful in dishabille.

The mind of a good man does not alter when he is in distress; the waters of the ocean are not to be heated by a torch of straw.

Good Advice.—An Eastern editor says: Never let people work for you gratis. If you do, you will never get out of their debt in all eternity. Two years ago a man carried a bundle for us to Boston, free of cost. The consequence is that we have been lending him two shillings a week ever since.

It Takes the Yankees.—Mr. Littlefield, the principal witness in the Parkman murder case, according to the Boston Mail, has been offered the sum of $5000 to travel six months with an exhibition of a couple of full length wax figures of the late Dr. Parkman and Professor Webster. The same paper also says that Professor Webster has recently received the religious consolations of a new spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Ware of Cambridge.

From the Pacific News, July 1.

The Gold Lake.

The Gold Lake excitement, so much talked of and acted upon of late, has almost entirely subsided. A crazy man comes in for a share of the responsibility; another report is, that they found one of the pretended discoverers, and are about lynching him in Marysville. Indeed we are told that a demonstration against the town is feared by many. People who have returned, after traveling some one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles, say that they have left a vast number of parties roaming about between the sources of the Yuba and Feather rivers. It is asserted, also, that a fair order of diggings are to be found in that region, and that if they choose to be content under their disappointment, they could do tolerably well, as provisions are superabundant.

The party which first started out from Marysville were probably assured of the facts relative to the position and richness of Gold Lake. Their Guide conducted them as far as Grass Valley, a distance of nearly 100 miles, when they were followed and watched by so many that they would not proceed. The Yuba River, three miles above the new town of Linda, and eight or more from Marysville, has been turned from its course by a company, and made to run through a lateral slough. Prospecting of the bed has proved very satisfactory. A capital stock of 100 shares has been formed, and many of them disposed of at 200 dollars each.

Discovery of Salt in California.

We have just been favored with a view of a specimen of chrystalized salt, from a salt spring, about fifteen miles west of Sonora, and near the Toulomne river.

Returned Californians.

The New York correspondence of the Ledger says:

I have seen and conversed with three or four rough and ready Californians, who came passengers in the Chreokee. All of them are printers by profession, but started off for the land of "big lumps" three years since. When they left New York four finer looking fellows were not to be seen. Now they look more like ourang-outangs than any thing else, having shaved but twice since they left Gotham. Their skin was white once—now it is difficult to tell what color it is; but it is anything but white. They have accumulated a handsome fortune, however, but one and all of them agree that if they were sure of doubling their gains they would not go through half the suffering and privation already endured.

We frequently find advertisements of the following sort, in the eastern papers. It strikes us that those "ladies" who resort to the advertising method of getting a life partner, must be reduced to the "last resort." The subjoined is from the Baltimore Sun:

"Matrimonial.—A lady on a visit to this city, is desirous of forming an alliance. She is 24 years of age, prepossessing in appearance, has no relations living, and enjoys a competence. She desires a younger partner, or one not much older than herself—gentlemanly in appearance and manners—of good moral character—affectionate and of domestic habits. Money no object. The advertiser has selected this method of obtaining a partner—influenced by the purest motives and most serious intentions—which must be her excuse for having selected this course. Address (post paid) Miss Arline Mann, Baltimore post office, when an interview will be arranged, in a public place, where the lady can see the gentleman incog, preparatory to a personal interview being given."

Matrimonial Felicity.—"My love," says Mrs. Foozle to her husband, "oblige me with $20,00 to-day, to purchase a new dress."

"Shan't do any such thing, Agnes—you called me a bear yeterday!"

"Law, love, that was nothing—I only meant by it you were fond of hugging."

"You're a saucy little, (sound heard like explosion of a pistol,) but here's a $50."

A Gem.

There's not a breath, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love nd call its own.

Short visits are the best," as the fly said when he lit on the stove.

Error hurts an empty head as most poison does on empty stomach.

Keep your business and conscience well, and they will keep you well.

A Long Nose.—A Paisly manufacturer having got, by some accident, a severe cut across the nose, and having no court-plaister at hand, stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation—"warranted 350 yards long."

Idleness—the sure pilot-fish of crime and shame.

The rum-bottle, says Douglas Jerrold, is Satan's crucible, in which he melts down all the fine gold of man's nature.

Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts of Providence. Like the pure sunshine, it gladdens, enlivens, and cheers. In the midst of hate, revenge, sorrow, and despair, how glorious are its effects.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with same, by settling your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purhased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we haveheretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonaterms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune: venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

CATTLE WINTERED

ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to

A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850—2m

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa. G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar."** on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph. Mo., March 7, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmidful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examini g my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloth, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins. Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c. and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing desks, Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Pistol Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind of Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cement, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1860.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND STORAGE.

WM. H. GOOCH & BROTHER.

HAVE in progress of erection a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, in this town, where they will be prepared to store goods of all kinds by the 1st day of October, 1850, also to sell on Commission all goods consigned to them; and also prepared to receive and forward goods to Salt Lake, one half of the freight money from here to Salt Lake must be paid besides all expenses to this place. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. A share of the Commission business is respectfully solicited. The Senior partner will attend to selling all kind of goods, &c., at public auction. WM. H. GOOCH,

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, an persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH,

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Jospph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july24 VOORHIS'

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Grœfenburg's, for sale at july24 VOORHIS'

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flanneis, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair u stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, rice crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 18.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Dr. JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BAKER, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[*Concluded.*]

From the first, therefore, the Mormons have had little or nothing to do in Deseret, but attend to their mechanical and strictly agricultural pursuits. They have made several successful settlements; the farthest North, at what they term Brownsville, is about forty miles, and the farthest South, in a valley called the Sanpitch, 200 miles, from that first formed. A duplicate of the lake Tiberias, or Genesareth, empties its waters into the innocent Dead Sea of Deseret, by a fine river, to which the Mormons have given the name—it was impossible to give it any other—of the Western Jordan.

It was on the right bank of this stream, at a choice spot upon a rich table land traversed by a great company of exhaustless streams falling from the highlands, that the Pioneer band of Mormons, coming out of the mountains in the night, pitched their first camp in the Valley, and consecrated the ground. Curiously enough, this very spot proved the most favorable site for their chief settlement, and after exploring the whole country, they have founded on it their city of the New Jerusalem. Its houses are spread to command as much as possible the farms, which are laid out in Wards or Cantons, with a common fence to each Ward. The farms in what already cover a space, greater than the District of Columbia, over all of which they have completed the canals, and other arrangements for bountiful irrigation, after the manner of the cultivators of the East. The houses are distributed over an area nearly as great as the City of New York.

They have little thought as yet of luxury in their public buildings. But they will soon have nearly completed a large common public store-house and granary, and a great sized public bath-house. One of the many wonderful thermal springs of the valley, a white sulphur water of the temperature of 102 deg. Fahrenheit, with a head "the thickness of a man's body," they have already brought into the town for this purpose; and all have learned the habit of indulging in it. They have besides a yellow brick meeting-house, 100 feet by 60, in which they gather on Sundays and in the week-day evenings. But this is only a temporary structure. They have reserved a summit level in the heart of the city, for the site of a Temple far superior to that of Nauvoo, which, in the days of their future wealth and power, is to be the landmark of the Basin and goal of future pilgrims.

They mean to seek no other resting-place. After pitching camps enough to exhaust many times over the chapter of names in 33d Numbers, they have at last come to their Promised Land, and, "behold, it is a good land and large, and flowing with milk and honey:" and here again for them, as at Nauvoo, the forge smokes and the anvil rings, and whirring wheels go round; again has returned the merry sport of childhood, and the evening quiet of old age, and again dear house-pet flowers bloom in garden plots round happy homes.

It is to these homes, in the heart of our American Alps, like the holy people of the Grand Saint Bernard, they hold out their welcome to the passing traveller. Some of you have probably seen in the St. Louis papers, the repeated votes of thanks to them of companies of emigrants to California. These are often reduced to great straights after passing Fort Laramie, and turn aside to seek the Salt Lake Colony in pitiable plights of fatigue and destitution. The road, after leaving the Oregon trace, is one of increasing difficulty, and when the last mountain has been crossed, passes along the bottom of a deep Canon, whose scenery is of an almost terrific gloom. It is a defile that I trust no Mormon Martin Hofer of this Western Tyrol will be called to consecrate to liberty with blood. At every turn the overhanging cliffs threaten to break down upon the little torrent river that has worn its way at their base. Indeed, the narrow ravine is so serrated by this stream, that the road crosses it from one side to the other, something like forty times in the last five miles. At the end of the ravine, the emigrant comes abruptly out of the dark pass into the lighted valley on an even bench or terrace of its upper table land. No wonder if he loses his self-control here. A ravishing panoramic landscape opens out below him, blue, and green, and gold, and pearl; a great sea with hilly islands, rivers, a lake, and broad sheets of grassy plain, all set, as in a silver chased cup, within mountains whose peaks of perpetual snow are burnished by a dazzling sun. It is less these, however, than the foreground of old-country farms, with their stacks and thatchings and stock, and the central city, smoking from its chimneys and swarming with working inhabitants, that tries the men of fatigue broken nerves. The 'Californeys' scream, they sing, they give three cheers, and do not count them, a few have prayed; more swear, some fall on their faces and cry outright. News arrived a few days since from a poor townsman of ours, a journeyman saddler, that used to work up Market street beyond Broad, by name Gillian, who sought the valley, his cattle given out, and himself broken down and half heart-broken:—The recluse Mormons fed and housed him and his party, and he made his way through to the gold diggings with restored health and strength. To Gillian's credit for manhood, should perhaps be cited his own allegation, that he first whistled through his fingers various popular nocturnal, street, circus, and theatre calls; but it is certain that, when my tidings speak of him, which was when he was afterwards hospitably entreated by a Mormon, whom he knew ten years ago as one of our Chester County farmers, he was completely dissolved into something not far from the hysterics, and wept on till the tears ran down his dusty beard.

Several hundred emigrants, in more or less distress, received gratuitous assistance last year from the Mormons,

Their community must go on thriving. They are to be the chief workers and contractors upon "Whitney's Railroad," or whatever scheme is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by way of the South Pass; and their valley must be its central station. They have already raised a "Perpetual Fund" for "the final fulfilment of the covenant made by the Saints in the Temple at Nauvoo," which "is not to cease till all the poor are brought to the valley." All the poor still lingering behind, will be brought there: so at an early period will the fifty thousand communicants, the church already numbers in Great Britain, with all the other "increase among the Gentiles." Their place of rendezvous will be upon what were formerly the Pottawatamie lands. The interests of this Stake have been admirably cared for. It now comprises the thriving counties of "Fremont" and "Pottawatamie," in which the Mormons still number a majority of the inhabitants. Their chief town is growing rapidly, already boasting over three thousand inhabitants, with nineteen large merchants' stores, the mail lines and five regular steam packets running to it, and other western evidences of prosperity; besides a fine Music Hall and public buildings and the printing establishment of a very ably edited newspaper, "The Frontier Guardian."

It is probably the best station on the Missouri for commencing the overland journey to Oregon and California; as travelers can follow directly from it the Mormon road, which, in addition to other advantages, proves to be more salubrious than those to the south of it. Large numbers are expected to arrive at this point from England during the present spring, on their way to the Salt Lake. They will repay their welcome; for every working person gained to the hive of their "Honey State' counts as added wealth. So far, the Mormons write in congratulation, that they have not among them "a single loafer rich or poor, idle gentleman or lazy vagabond." They are no Communists; but their experience has taught them the gain of joint stock to capital, and combination to labor,—perhaps something more, for I remark they have recently made arrangements to "classify their mechanics," which is probably a step in the right direction. They will be successful manufacturers, for their vigorous landlocked industry cannot be tampered with by protection. They have no gold—they have not hunted for it; but they have found wealth of other valuable minerals; rock salt enough to do the curing of the world,—"We'll salt the Union for you," they write, "if you can't preserve it in any other way,"—perhaps coal, excellent ores of iron everywhere. They are near enough, however, to the Californian Sierra, to be the chief quartermasters of its miners; and they will dig their own gold in their unlimited fields of admirably fertile land. I should only invite your incredulity, and the disgust of the Horticultural Society, by giving you certain measurements of mammoth beets, turnips, pumpkins, and garden vegetables, in my possession.

In that country where stock thrives care free, where a poor man's 32 potatoes saved can return him 18 bushels, and 2½ bushels of wheat sown yield 350 bushels in a season; or where an average crop of wheat on irrigated lands is 50 bushels to the acre; the farmer's part is hardly to be despised. Certainly it will not be under a continuance of the present prices current of the region,—wheat at $4 the bushel, and flour $12 the hundred, with a ready market.

The recent letters from Deseret interest me in one thing more. They are eloquent in describing the anniversary of the Pioneers' arrival in the Valley. It was the 24th of July, and they have ordained that that day shall commemorated in future, like our 21st of December, as their Forefather's Day. The noble Walker attended as an invited guest, with two hundred of his best dressed mounted cavaliers, who stacked their guns and took up their places at the ceremonies and banquet, with the quiet precision of soldiers marched to mass. The Great Band was there too, that had helped their humble hyms through all the wanderings of the Wilderness. Through the many trying marches of 1846, through the fierce winter ordeal that followed, and the long journey after over plain and mountain, it had gone unbroken, without the loss of any of its members. As they set out from England, and as they set out from Illinois, so they all came into the valley together, and together sounded the first glad notes of triumph when the Salt Lake City was founded. It was their right to lead the psalm of praise. Anthem, song and dance, all the innocent and thankful frolic of the day owed them its chief zest. "They never were in finer key." The people felt their sorrows ended. FAR WEST, their old settlement in Missouri, and NAUVOO; with their wealth and ease, like "Pithom and Ramseses, treasure cities built for Pharaoh," went awhile forgotten. Less than four years had restored them every comfort that they needed. Their entertainment, the contribution of all, I have no doubt was really sumptuous. It was spread on broad buffet tables about 1800 feet in length, at which they took their seats by turns, while they kept them heaped with ornamented delicacies. "Butter of kine, and milk, with fat of lambs, with the fat of kidneys of wheat;" "and the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic, and the remembered fish which we did eat in Egypt freely"—they seem unable to dilate with too much pride upon the show it made.

"To behold the tables," says one, that I quote from literally.

To behold them "filling the Bowery and all adjoining grounds, loaded with all luxuries of the fields and gardens and nearly all the varieties that any vegetable market in the world could produce, and to see the seats around those tables filled and refilled by a people who had been deprived of those luxuries for years by the cruel hand of oppression, and freely offering seats to every stranger within their borders; and this, too, in the "Valley of the Mountains, over a thousand miles from civilization, where, two years before, naught was to be found save the wild root of the prairie and the mountain cricket, was a scene [illegible] thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of all Good, as the dawning of a day when the Children of the Kingdom can sit under their own vines and fig-trees, and inhabit their own houses, having none to make them afraid. May the time be hastened when the scattered Israel may partake of such like banquets from the gardens of Joseph!"*

I have gone over the work I assigned myself when I accepted your Committee's invitation, as fully as I could do without trespassing too largely upon your courteous patience. But I should do wrong to conclude my lecture without declaring in succinct and definite terms, the opinions I have formed and entertain of the Mormon people. The libels, of which they have been made the subject, make this a simple act of justice. Perhaps, too, my opinion, even with those who know me as you do, will better answer its end following after the narrative I have given.

I have spoken to you of a people; whose industry had made them rich, and gathered around them all the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries of retined life; expelled by lawless force into the Wilderness; seeking an untried home far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them; moving onward, destitute, hungered, sickened, and sinking with disease; bearing along with them their wives and children, the aged, and the poor, and the decrepid; renewing daily on their march, the offices of devotion, the ties of family and friendship, and charity; sharing necessities, and braving dangers together, cheerful in the midst of want and trial, and persevering until they triumphed. I have told, or tried to tell you, of men, who when menaced by famine, and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting cornfields, for the stranger who might come after them, their kinsman only by a common humanity, and peradventure a common suffering,—of men, who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have founded in the desert,—and who, in their new built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the destitute emigrants from our frontier lines,—of men who; far removed from the restraints of law, obeyed it from *choice*, or found in the recesses of their *religion*, something not inconsistent with human laws, but far more controlling; and who are now soliciting from the government of the United States, not indemnity,—for the appeal would be hopeless, and they know it—not protection, for they now have no need of it,—but that identity of political institutions and that community of laws with the rest of us, which was confessedly their birthright when they were driven beyond our borders.

I said I would give you the opinion I formed of the Mormons: you may deduce it for yourselves from these facts. But I will add that I have not yet heard the single charge against them as a Community, against their habitual purity of life, their integrity of dealing, their toleration of religious differences in opinion, their regard for the laws, or their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live, that I do not from my own observation, or the testimony of others, know to be unfounded.

Self Reliance.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can
Render an honest and a perfect man,
Commands all light, all influence, all fate;
Nothing to him falls early or too late.
Our acts our angels, or good, or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart, is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your talent conviction, and it shall be universal sense; for the inmost is due time becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is, that that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what men but what they thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good humored inflexibility the most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else, to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another one. This sculpture in the memory is not without pre-established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it may be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no more befriends; no invention, no hope.

Trust to thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place the divine Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and Dark.

Most men gamble with fortune, and gain all and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou, leave as unlawful these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the Chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou has chained the wheel of Chance, and shall sit hereafter out of fear from her rotations. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself—nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

From the Millennial Star.

Truth.

Oh! say, what is truth? 'Tis the fairest gem,
That the riches of worlds can produce;
And priceless the value of truth will be, when
The proud monarch's costliest diadem,
Is counted but dross and refuse.

Yes, say, what is truth? 'Tis the brightest prize
To which mortals or Gods can aspire,
Go search in the depths where it glittering lies,
Or ascend in pursuit to the loftiest skies,
'Tis an aim for the noblest desire.

The sceptre may fall from the despot's grasp,
When with winds of stern justice he copes,
But the pillar of truth will endure to the last,
And its firm-rooted bulwarks outstand the rude blast,
And the wreck of the fell tyrant's hopes.

Then say, what is truth? 'Tis the last and the first,
For the limits of time it steps o'er,
Though the heaven's depart, and the earth's fountains burst,
Truth, the sum of existence, will weather the worst,
Eternal, unchanged, evermore.

JOHN JAQUES.

The Boston Atlas, alluding to the territorial bill for Utah, says:

"The Mormons will henceforth be regarded, not as the children of the promise, but as the children of the 'com-promise.'"

From the Salt Lake Express Mail Company.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, 70 Miles west of Fort Laramie, July 28th 1850.

DEAR EDITORS:—Here we are encamped among the Red Hills so called, the earth nearly red as paint, caused by calcination this being the crater of some vast eruption; and we find the peaks, hills and rocks, thrown into admirable confusion by a tremendous effort of nature.

We have been three days from the Fort, and have had almost constant rain, at least once in twenty-four hours if not all the time, which makes the road very heavy.

Yesterday the weather was exceedingly cold, inasmuch, that a good overcoat and mittens felt well; some hard showers yesterday, and all last night. Yesterday we passed Thomas Johnson's company of fifty wagons, all in good health and teams in good order—left them five miles at the Le-Bonte. Grass was very scarce all day. We left Bishop Johnson's company on the 24th, near the Fort, in fine health and spirits, and teams in good order rolling along fast; and the companies behind are in like good condition and health. We are daily passing tons of Iron strewed all along the road; wagons, carriages, harnesses, saddles, trunks, chests, kegs,—every thing burnt, and the iron strewing on the plains 'tis really a sickening sight. For curiosity we throwed together in a pile, when it was near, and there was more then a waggon load, besides the tire that lie around in every direction.

Friday forenoon we passed a country beautifully sprinkled over with pines; timber to-day has been scarce—only in the creeks, and that is willow. Fort Laramie is a very pretty and a growing place; with a store at hand as well filled as any you can find in the States.

A number of deserters from the Fort were re-captured on Horse Creek, and we met them coming back the next morning. Our captain brought one into camp and gave him food on condition of his returning to the Fort; he said he had eaten nothing for three days, and we learn that there are more still ahead, but pursued. We saw a fine Buffalo yesterday, but did not succeed in capturing him. We have seen no Indians but a few in a village near the Fort; nor do we expect to see any soon.

I must close, an opportunity offers for sending this back. More Anon.

AMICUS.

The man who would systematically and wilfully set about cheating a Printer, would commit highway robbery upon a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—take the last bit of hoecake from a starving negro—rob a church of its counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind negro's "flitter"—pawn the false whisker of a dandy for a drink of liquor—skin a toad for the clothes on a scare crow, to make a respectable appearance in society.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1½ miles North of Kanesville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850—1t

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMONTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Caiters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slippers;	Gentlemen's Calf Boots,
" Fancy do do;	" pump-sole do;
" Black Kid Welt Ties;	" gaiter do;
" do do Buskins;	" Monroe slippers;
" Phil. Polka Slippers;	Mrs. calf p'g'd brogans
" do Gaiter Boots;	" do Pumps
" do Grane do;	" seal do;
" half Gaiters;	" kip do;
	Boys' calf Brogans;
	" kip do
	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the BIG BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine, House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammer, geography and arithmetic. Latin and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post office.

Kanesville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altercation between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t*

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july 24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at july 24 VOORHIS.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by [july 25] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july 24] VOORHIS.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

THE BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair a stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and nets

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to

A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850—2m

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

From Elder Orson Hyde.

The following letter we received per mail on Monday evening 23d ult., from our much esteemed friend and brother, Elder Orson Hyde. Our friends and readers at home and abroad, no doubt will be anxious to hear of his progress and welfare, and also his company; we therefore submit it for their perusal:

UPPER CROSSING OF THE PLATTE,
July 30th, 1850.

BROTHER MACKINTOSH,

DEAR SIR:—We crossed the Platte yesterday, ferried over wagons and swam our horses, leaving Capt. Milo Andras and company on the banks crossing, all well. We came on about nine miles through sand and encamped — turned out our animals and drove them about half a mile from the road to find grass, and in the night they wandered off. Bros. Miller and Kelley are after them on their back track. They may go back to the ferry. Bro. Daniels who is in company with us, has just come in off the hills and says that the men and horses are coming in the distance. Indeed, they have just fired a gun to let us know they are coming. All is right, we have only been hindered about three hours. This will learn us a lesson—no more to trust our horses to run at large during the night.

Grass is very scarce, though the rains through the black hills have been constant and powerful. But how the vast multitudes of cattle and horses are to get through, God only knows There will be no lack of water, but grass is eaten out root and branch, and in many cases the animals have even eaten out the wild sage. Our health is good, but the mountain air is too strong for me, yet I think that I shall soon become accustomed to it. The health of the emigrants is generally good, and their teams have improved on the journey until they crossed the Black Hills. Since then, they have fallen away a little. Bros. Miller and Kelley have just come in with all the animals safe and sound. They wandered back about seven miles. The word now is, "pack up and hitch up," so I must stop writing for the present, but will resume it again when opportunity offers.

August 1st. at Independence Rock on the Sweet Water—all well. We have just passed through the Valley and Shadow of Death,—a country of about fifty miles in extent where the waters are deeply impregnated with Nitre, Saleratus, Sulphur, &c., &c. There is little or no grass at all through this region, but is mostly a sandy desert. The carcasses of horses and cattle lying along the road side are very numerous, having perished through fatigue, hunger, and through drinking poisonous waters. This country lies between the upper crossing of the Platte and the Sweet Water River, on the banks of which, we are now comfortably encamped. We have proven that horse teams will stand the journey from Fort Laramie, westward, far better than oxen. We are now beginning to overtake the California and Oregon emigration. They have suffered much in the loss of teams and animals: And oh! the sacrifice of wagons, clothing, fire arms, beds, bedding, Buffalo skins, trunks, chests, harnesses, and in the loss of life. The road to gold is strewed with destruction, wretchedness and woe; and yet, thousands and tens of thousands follow on in the way with the hope of securing the wealth of this world. Many will succeed no doubt; yet when it is obtained, it makes not its possessor happy here, nor secures to himself happiness beyond the grave.

There are riches that are durable,—there is gold that will not perish. For it, we need not seek in mines of California, but in those mines far more valuable where truth lies hidden from the vulgar eye, but is found of those who dig for her and who seek her with all their heart. Those mines are on every man's farm—in every man's house, and even in the kitchen of the servant maid, and the printing office should be a rich place. That this may be the case with the office of the Frontier Guardian, you have my best wishes and most ardent prayers.

We have not progressed quite so rapidly as we anticipated when we left home. The trains of emigrants have held to our skirts as we passed them, and we have stopped and given the most of them a lecture or discourse. They have been greatly afflicted, and feel themselves chastened of the Lord. They are humble and child-like generally—familiar and generous. We felt it our duty to give them all a word of comfort so far as we had an opportunity.

There are about five hundred new graves on the route south of the Platte, and but three deaths are reported at Laramie as having occurred on the north side. We intend to return on the north side of the Platte and faithfully examine every foot of the entire distance on both routes. We are taking points and distances, and making observations which we think will be of essential service to the emigrating public another year.

If wood were as plentiful as tools, wagon tire and iron in general on the road, we could have our hot dodger, coffee and fried or broiled bacon whenever we pleased. We are now on the Sweet Water, about thirty miles east of the South Pass. It is Monday, Aug. 5th, if we have not lost our reckoning—one month and one day out. We have broken an axletree to our wagon to day and have been engaged in putting in another. This is all done and we are in full rig again, ready to start in the morning for the South Pass. There is no grass through this country only on the margin of the creeks and streams. I portioned out our last horse feed to-day; but fortunately we have borrowed two sacks of flour of some Californians to be repaid in the Valley. This will help us through. We have left three horses on the way that had given out. They are in the hands of our emigrants, and we have eight very good ones along with us.

The Sweet Water is a beautiful stream. Its waters are clear, its banks low, its current rapid, and glides over a bottom of sand, gravel, and granite rock. It reminds me of the days of my childhood when I ranged up and down some of the limpid streams and rivulets of New England, hunting bird's nests among the low pines and cedars. We can see many nice fish, but have not the requisite means of capturing them. They will not bite at the hook, but might be easily taken in a net or seine. These latter we have not. The Sweet Water is a never failing tribute of the mountains, generously sent forth, wending its way through the low valleys, to fertilize the plain and to refresh the weary and way-worn traveler as he passes on in the service of the God of this world or the next. Here we may learn a lesson,—the crystal stream whose source is high among the mountains, and has only been seen by few, yet all may enjoy its limpid waters by coming into the Valley. So our Supreme Ruler is high and lifted up—is the source and fountain of all good and is not seen by the multitude; but His most choice and precious gifts flow in the valley of humility, and they that humble themselves shall be exalted through them. He that exalteth himself rises only to fall: But he whom God exalts, is exalted indeed.

The PRESS, next under Providence, has the greatest power to control the destinies of men; and he who conducts it, assumes a responsibility commensurate with the increase of power which this engine affords him. Study well the interests of all men, not only in reference to this world, but also to the next. Remember that our Creator causes his Sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust; and this he does because all are originally his children and he has respect for them all, and is also disposed to shut every mouth, and to silence every tongue, and to give no ground to any to accuse him with patiality in giving all an equal chance to secure immortality and eternal life. How just are His ways! and how equal His benefits! Let the light of the Press shine with equal radiance upon the children of this world with the children of light; and then if they improve it not, we have cleared our skirts and their final condemnation must be just.

BIG SANDY, Aug. 8 1850, Thursday ¼ before 10 A. M.

We have been here about two hours and a half and expect to remain here about two hours longer to give our animals a little chance for grass. They have had very little for the last three days, and here we have found an unfrequented corner where our animals get full bite. The eight or ten hundred wagons of emigrants and merchants trains behind us have but a sorry prospect. Much of their stock must and will unavoidably perish. Cows already give but little milk because they have but little to eat, and families whose chief dependance for food on the journey is the milk and butter from their cows, will be cut short of their expectations in some respects. But if they can stand it through to Green River, they will find plenty of grass in my opinion. There are three hard places for stock and teams to pass over. First, from Laramie across the Black Hills to the upper crossing of the Platte, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The road is mostly over rocks, sharp gravel and flint. This is severe on cattle's feet. They all ought to be shod, oxen, cows, and young cattle. If a man has a considerable amount of stock, he will lose more in value in their getting lame and having to be left on the road, a prey to wolves, then it would cost him to get them all shod. Besides, when their feet become tender and are worn through, they limp [illegible] footed boy. This has a great tendency to reduce them also in connection with the scarcity of grass and other unavoidable hardships, so that when they arrive at their journey's end, they are lame and poor; and winter just set in upon them, many of them perish during the first winter. I would therefore recommend to emigrants that they get all their animals shod at the start if possible: or at least take shoes and nails along and put them on yourselves when you come to the hard and stoney road. The second hard place is from the upper crossing of the Platte to Independence Rock on the Sweet Water, a distance of fifty miles. Through this section the alkali or poisonous waters may be mostly found. There is but little grass and but little water through this dreary and bone bleached plains. Emigrants would do well to yoke up all their cattle, old and young, and put them into their teams, so that they can manage them, and not allow them to drink of those waters when they like as they will when they are driven loose. On the Sweet Water there is generally some grass, more or less: but there is more or less alkali from the upper crossing of the Platte to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; and whenever emigrants discover the road white with Saleratus, also the banks and beaks in the land, they should be careful about letting their animals drink from the standing pools and puddles. The third trying part of the road for stock is from the South Pass to Green River, a distance of sixty-five miles. Sand and sage,—sage and sand—dead horses, mules, cows and oxen, with snow capped Mountains on your right and left, and about the variety which the eye meets in passing through this section. I would give a more flattering account of this region if I could conscientiously. I have this assurance, however, that those who travel this road hereafter will testify to the truth of what I have written.

If Mr. Whitney had traveled these plains as we have, I think his rail-road speculation would materially diminish in his own estimation. I would not thank Congress for a grant of all the land that I have seen between Laramie and this place. But if we have good luck, thirty miles more will allow us to gaze upon rather a different landscape. We expect to get into the Valley by the 15th inst., and hope to leave that place for home about the 15th of Sept. We intend to return on the north side of the Platte, and hope to arrive in Kanesville by the 25th of October next, if God will.

Very Respectfully,
Your Brother in Christ,
ORSON HYDE.

Oh! Remember me to Bros. Gooch & Cowley; may God bless them.

Agents for the Guardian Abroad.

Since our last issue we have appointed the following gentlemen as agent for the paper, and we trust that the liberal and generous, will encourage them in their new fields of labor by subscribing for our paper, and paying for it in advance.

Mr. NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Platte co., Mo.
Mr. EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay co., "
Elder EVAN M. GREENE, traveling agent through the Middle States.

Would you prosper in life, or be favored of chance? Subscribe for our paper, and pay in advance.

School.

We have given aid, and used our influence to establish schools, and we are glad to learn and realize that our labors, (in connection with many others of our citizens) have not been in vain.

Mr. T. S. Rucker, a gentleman from Tennessee, has opened a Male and Female Academy in the Music Hall; and we trust that our citizens will embrace the opportunity presented by sending their children, and giving our friend such encouragement as will justify him to continue with us throughout the winter. From what little acquaintance we have had with Mr. R. since his arrival at this place, we take him to be a very capable man for the undertaking; and we also hope that by strict attention to his duty he may be able to secure the good will of his pupils and patrons.

We wish him success in the enterterprise; and with a degree of hope we look forward to a day (in common with all Saints,) when pure intelligence and truth, shall bear universal sway over empires, nations, and kingdoms, which are now enthralled under the galling yoke of boudage, ignorance, and bigotry.

But we must begin the work at home first, and from thence lighten up the pure and unsullied minds of the young and rising generation, with a good sound, moral and intellectual education, selected from the best authors; and who knows, if we are only diligent and persevering in the cause; but we may be able by and by to spread a sacred halo of glory over our neighbors, or at least over such minds as are worthy of receiving the precious gift. Saints ought to have light—it is their life, and that portion of their being, which is hid (from the children of this world) with Christ in God. Possessing then the precious jewel, we ought to augment her sacred treasures which are of more value than gold; and more to be desired than fine gold; her stores are inexhaustible—her treasures invaluable, and their duration eternal. Ye wise! draw out of them.

Messrs. Gooch & Bro., will accept our thanks for a copy of Thompson's bank note Reporter and Coin Chart for August 1850, laid upon our table, it should be in the hands of every person who has money to handle. The above Reporter is one of the most complete works that we ever had, and those in want, can find a supply at the Commission House of the above firm, east of the Printing Office.

Our friend Bostwick, presented us a most delicious Watermelon the other day weighing thirty-five pounds, for which we return our compliments.

Election.

From the short time allowed us by the Governor, to publish throughout the County "the day,"—also our friends being busily engaged in the harvest field, the votes have fallen short of what they were at the August election; but we consider that our forces have done well under existing circumstances; and although Thompson was present in person to rally the Locofocos, and declare his innocence relative to the stolen Poll Book affair, he only succeeded in obtaining a few scattering votes. The result is as follows:

Precincts.	Miller.	Thompson.	Smith.
Kanesville,	222	43	2
Rocky-ford,	18		
Coonville,	23		
Silver Creek,		13	
Total	273	56	2
Indian Town, no Polls open.			

Mr Henn

The newly elected Representative from the first Congressional district in this State, was here with Mr. Thompson, and from the short interview we had with him we are decidedly pleased with his appearance, and deportment in general, and look upon him as being a gentlemen.

His demeanor while with us was good, and becoming his station.

MEDICINES.—Doctor Luke Johnson has just received a supply of Botanic Medicines, warranted genuine,—put up in small and large quantities to suit purchasers, and can be obtained by calling at this office.

Luther D. Johnson, the Editor of the "Iowa Star," at Fort Des Moines in this State, died at the residence of his father in Iowa City, on the 28th of August. He had left his home to visit a sick brother; when he arrived at his father's he found his brother convalescent, and was himself taken ill and died in a few days.

The following are the name: of those who voted on the final passage of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

YEAS—Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayley, Beale, Bissell, Bokee, Bowlin, Boyd, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Brown, Indiana; Butler, Pennsylvania; Caldwell, N. C.; Casey, Cobb, Ala.; Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Elliot, Evans, Md.; Ewing, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Hall, Haralson, Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ill.; Haymond, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Ga; Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ky.; Jones, Kauffman, Kerr, Lasere, Leffler, Levin, Littlefield, Mann, Pa.; Marshall, Mason, McClernard, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, McLane, Md; McLean, Ky.; McMullen, McWhite, Morehead, Morton, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, Pitman, Potter, Richardson, Robbins, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanly, Stanton, Tenn; Stanton, Ky.; Strong, Thompson, Miss.; Thompson, Pa.; Thompson, Ky.; Thurman, Toombs, Walden, Watkins, Welborn Wildrick, Williams, Wilson and Young.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Bennett, Bingham, Brown, Miss.; Burrows, Burt, Butler, Conn.; Cable, Ohio; Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Durkee, Evans, Ohio; Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Harris, Ala.; Hebard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Jackson, N. Y.; Julian, King, R. I; King, N. J.; John A. King, Preston King, Mann, Mass.; Matteson, McKissock, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newall, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Otis, Peck, Reed, Reynolds, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Sylvester, Sprague, Stevens, Pa.; Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Tuck, Van-Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth and Woodward.

President Fillmore signed the Texas Boundary and New Mexico Territory Bill, the California and Utah Bills, on the 9th.

Seven hundred songs were presented in competition for the $200 offered for a song for Jenny Lind, The lucky author was Bayard Taylor, of the Tribune.

Mr. H. A. TERRY of Little Pigeon will please accept our thanks for particular favors, in the shape of home-made wine.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—A motion to adjourn on the 30th instant passed the House of Representatives on the 9th, by a vote of 114 yeas, to 67 nays.

Deseret or Utah.

The bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah has passed the House of Representatives and received the President's signature. The bill was passed without any proviso's being attached, and by looking over the ayes and noes it will be seen that the extreme ultra's of the north and south voted in the negative. We find that those who voted in favor of it, 57 were from the Southern States and 40 from the northern; of those who opposed it 13 were from the Southern States and 72 from the Northern States.

A. W. Babbitt, receives $5 per day from the time he arrived in Washington, and $2 per day for traveling expenses from Salt Lake to Washington.

California was admitted as a State, by an overwhelming majority, and we do not see why there should be any objection raised to the admission of Deseret, and also give her a State Government as she was first to make application.

New Mexico is also admitted giving her a Territorial Government.

The boundary between New Mexico and Texas has been established, giving the latter $10,000,000 for her claim upon New Mexico.

The fugitive Slave Bill has at length passed. The above comprises all the important bills that have recently passed, they have been talking about these bills for a long time, and have expended millions of the people's money for the accomplishment of this object; but it matters but little as of late Uncle Sam has come in possession of gold in abundance.

Whether the passage of these bills are calculated to insure peace and quietness to the nation we are not prepared to say; the horizon still looks dark and threatening. South Carolina is up in arms, and they have trampled the American flag in the dust in their rage when they heard that the State and Territorial bills had passed, and such diabolical acts deserves the severest censure, and these things do not betoken quietness for any length of time. The Constitution of the United States is not adhered to with that strictness which its merits demand. But we can say with a noble statesman, that we know no country but this, and that we shall stand by the Constitution for the country's sake, for God's sake, and for truth's sake. These principles we ever hope to plead and defend, as long as there is a vestige left of that document which emanated from the heavens for the Government of man on earth.

Reception of Prest. Hyde and Company.

It will be seen that the citizens of this town are making great preparations to receive Prest. Hyde, and his company, on their return from Salt Lake, by refering to the proceedings of their meeting. A Committee of Arrangements were appointed, and they will of course make every thing ready for a grand reception. Those intending to go out on the Plains to meet the company, will report themselves to Mr. J. B. Stutsman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The people will be notified by the Committee of the time and when to be prepared. We are glad to see that the citizens are anxious for his return, and have concluded to give him that reception that his arduous labors in Pottawatamie so richly deserve.

Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the Store-House of Gooch & Bro, on Saturday evening, the 28th ult., at 6½ o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by A. C. Hodge, upon which Thos. McKenzie, was appointed President, and David Candland, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, viz: the reception of O. Hyde and company.

On motion, a committee of seven were appointed to make all neccessary arrangements, for the reception of Elder Orson Hyde and company. The committee consists of Charles H. Bassett, J. B. Stutsman, A. C. Hodge, Jacob G. Bigler, Wm. Martin, John Owens and David Candland.

On motion, A. C. Hodge, was appointed Chief Marshall of the day, and John D. McAllister, and J. W. Bell, Assistant Marshalls.

On Motion, John Gooch was appointed President, of the Day, and John Needham and J. W. Tootle Vice Presidents

On motion, That D. Candland be speaker of the day.

On Motion that D. Mackintosh be reporter of the day.

On motion, The Committee were instructed to invite Mr. Ballo, Leader of the Band and his associates to attend that day.

It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frontier Guardian—carried.

It was moved that the meeting adjourn, sine die—carried.

THOMAS McKENZIE, Chairman.
DAVID CANDLAND, Sec'y.

School Books.

We have for sale at this office a large supply of School Books, selected by President Hyde last season, expressly for this place and Salt Lake Valley. You parents who wish to bequeath to your children an honorable heritage and name; call at the Frontier Guardian office, examine, and buy such works as your family requires. We would repeat the sentiments of our worthy President who is now absent. "In vain may parents think to wear a celestial crown, while their representatives (children) on earth, are suffered to grow up in ignorance.

THE IOWA GAME, of stealing Poll Books, has been imitated in Minnesota. At the late election in Wabeshaw precinct, the ballot box was violently seized and taken away from the election board, and the box broken. It is likely to go before the Grand Jury.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can give information of William Lance, who enlisted in the Mormon Battalion and when last heard from was at Fort Leavenworth, by addressing a line to Wm Draper Sen., Kaneville, Iowa, will confer a great favor upon his anxious mother.

The entire loss of property by the fire at Glasgow, in the tobacco establishment of Messrs. Swinney & Lewis, was $30,000, only $10,000 of which was covered by insurance. Two large buildings, containing about 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, the manufacturing apparatus and fictures, were destroyed. Their manufactured tobacco was saved, and they were going on with their business as usual. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

We copy the following item from the Pacific News:—The Mormons are the Pioneers in all projects which are calculated for the temporal or spiritual salvation of man. The gold diggers would have seen hard times if it had not been for the Mormons who first established a half-way place.

A settlement has been formed at the Eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, in the upper end of Carson Valley, by the Mormons, and from its agricultural capacities, is likely to flourish, although the gold on that side has not been found in great abundance. A permanent settlement there will be of great importance to future immigration overland, as they will be within a short distance of that desert where all real danger is apprehended by the belated or exhausted immigrants.

Wm. Thompson.

The above personage arrived at this place on Sunday afternoon, 22d ult., accompanied by Mr. Henn, the newly elected representative from the first Congressional District in this State. As a matter of course we all felt a little curious to see the former, in consequence of the peculiar odium attached to his character through the "singular circumstances" connected with the Stolen Poll Book affair. However, Sunday passed over, and only saw the gentleman at a distance; but on Monday afternoon both came to our office, desirous of having some tickets printed—also a letter, purporting to be the affidavit of a Mr. Samuel Paine, of Nauvoo, Ill, and attested by P. H. Young, of this county. We looked over the document and told the gentlemen that they could have both early next morning, and inasmuch as time would permit; our press was at their service—at the same time laughing in our sleeve at the corruption, craft and cunning about to be exercised by the Hon. ——, to prove Daniel F. Miller an Anti-Mormon. Fortunate'y as fate would have it, not many minutes before their arrival at our office, we received by the Desmoines mail, a document clipped from the Fort Madison Statesman, and sent to us by a friend from the eastern part of the State; purporting to be interrogations "*by a friend of truth*," and answered by the same Phineas H Young going to show that Daniel F. Miller was a Mormon.

By this time, we thought ourselves in town, having in our possession the two documents; one for the eastern part of the State, proving our friend Miller a Mormon—the other for Kanesville, and surrounding country proving him an Anti-mormon; both documents attested to by Mr. Young. We paused! wondered!! and exclaimed!!! Oh! consistency, where hast thou fled. But our wonder was soon overcome when we considered that this circumstance was only another addition to the stolen Poll Book catalogue of clique and crime—proving to every honest and upright man the truth of the old adage that "a drowning rat will catch at a straw."

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the polls were open; Mr. Thompson and Henn drew up in file at the polls, the former looking rather sheepish, and under the weather, and at times seemed to have considerable heaving as if conscience struck, or otherwise crowded heavily with reflection, as if taking a retrospective view of the past. At last he made a desperate effort to break open the flood gates of his heart, and disclose to the people his innocence and sympathy; but that would not do, for it seemed as if the elements which surrounded him were ready to burst and cloud his vision, so as to obstruct sight.

We all listened with profound silence at this modern hero, and one would have supposed him no less than a Demosthenes or a Cicero, from the dense columns of smoke and lava that issued out of the mouth of the crater. But alas! once in a while, the Poll Book scrape would flash across his mind, and seemed almost sufficient to choke him—yet he would declare his innocence; although, says he, "there is something singular connected with the circumstances." At last he must have water, the water was brought, and he partook freely; after which the general government was the chief topic, until he spent himself thread bare, and had to close his campaigne in Pottawatamie county without receiving a single reply; which puts us in remembrance of a circumstance we read the other day in one of our exchanges: "after the battle of New Orleans was over, a soldier was seen firing by himself, said a gentleman to him, "what the devil are you doing here!" "I am carrying on the war on my own hook," he replied. Even so with Thompson. He [illegible] according to his own testimony; but to endeavor if possible to remove our prejudices and to win our hearts to his fond embrace. Oh! Democracy, dost thou still continue to cherish the viper to thy bosom and not feel the sting. Put away from you, your bastard children, your Poll Book thieves, your corruption fund, hush money, and give us our rights; then talk, and men of sense may listen; but till then we are firmly of the opinion that actions speak louder than words in the ears of a liberal and intelligent people.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Our Minds on the Subject.

BY D. J. R.

To the Polls! to the Polls! 'tis our duty commands,
The whole hog or none is the way the case stands,
For Miller our friend we determine to vote
Whether the Democrats like it or not;
His soul most unspotted, may to our belief,
Where honesty rules be considered as chief,
And we fearlessly state that although he's a Whig,
He covers no selfishness under his wig;
But is willing to do as his country demands,
In any one mission they put in his hands,
And suffice it to say, that he keeps in his view,
The good of the many with that of the few,
And search the whole Nation you cannot produce,
A pillar more fitting for this Noble House,
So judging all sides of the question aright,
We go for our Friend with the whole of our might,
And though Kister that skeezecks with Hall at his buck,
Should come again thieving they'll take the wrong track,
For the Books shall be safe and though Babbitt should come,
With his money, and wine, and a barrel of rum,
He can only get them that have stood in the way,
And have ever been ready our cause to betray;
And although the Democracy storms and strives,
To frighten us from it by showing their knives,
We Mormons have made up our minds to a man,
For to stand to our posts and do all that we can.

CORN.—We received six ears of corn from Joshua Holden of this county weighing nine pounds. Who can beat this?

CONFERENCE.—Conference will be commenced at the stand in this place, on Sunday the 6th inst., it is expected that there will be a general turn out, as much business of vast importance comes before it.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, for winter.

Corn, pork, lard, honey, beef, butter, eggs, wheat, flour, &c., will be taken for the Guardian, and persons who are in arrears to this office, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. We wish it understood that we will allow the cash market price for all articles.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since September 18, 1850.

S. Thornton,	$0	50	Wm. Martin,	1	25
G. W. Johnson,		50	Calvin Beebe,	1	00
William Davis,	1	00	Thomas Kidd,	1	00
Newman Buckley,		50	Allexander Kidd,	1	00
Martin L. Benson,	1	00	E. D. Temple,	1	00
W. A. Weston,	1	00	Elias Smith,	1	00
P. Dunham,	2	00	William Cooper,	1	00
Nicholas Foos,	1	00	John Nay,	2	00
John Cameron,	1	00	Redin A. Allred,	1	00
Levi Empy,		50	Charles Barney,	1	00
Allen Compton,	1	00			

Col. Fitz H. Warren will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Hon. Daniel Webster's speech.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

In the two last numbers of the paper, we published a special request for the different branches of the Church in this county to appoint a man in each branch, to receive and distribute the Guardian to the respective subscribers, within their sphere. The time having now expired for receiving said names, we take the responsibility of publishing the following, and if our friends find fault with our arrangement they will please notify us, and we will see that matters are amicably adjusted to their entire satisfaction.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. W. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—H. A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Disfellowshipped.

From the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the following named persons for not appearing before the High Council of said Church, and making the proper retractions as published in the 16th No. of the Guardian.

Calvin Beebe, Jacob Myres, Michael Jacobs, Dana Jacobs, Sandford Jacobs, Reuben R. Hartwell, Heman Abels, Lewis S. Dalrimple, and Jehial Hildreth.

MARRIED,

In Ferryville, Sept 24th 1850, By Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. WILLIAM PLAYER to Miss NANCY HAMER, both of this County.

Same place,—same day, Mr. JOHN HAMER to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WILDING.

In Kanesville, Sept. 25th, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. JOSEPH ASTLE to Miss ESTHER BAMFORD, both of Brownings Camp.

DIED,

Near Mount Scott, in this county on Saturday 7th ult.. David Burrows, of bilious fever, aged 48 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Selling Off
AT THE
BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to peesent purchasers, viz:

Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard.
Calicoes—At 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Iron—At from 5 cents per pound,
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other **Dye-stuffs.** We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent.
Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other **Dry goods,** also **Greatly Reduced.** And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars
FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
BROWN & MILLER.
Kanesville, Oct. 2d 1850.

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.
J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.
Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.
Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.
JOHN GOOCH, Ja.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

From the Plains.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, FORT LARAMIE,
July 19th, 1850.

BROTHER HYDE: agreeable to your requist and as opportunity offers we have thought proper to address you from this point and give you a general outline of our journey, thus far, and our present condition as we informed you we left the river on the 3d day of June moved on without interruption till we arrived at Salt Creek, there we had to build a raft to cross our wagons on, which detained us two days and a half—got all over safe. Here we had two cases of measels but they did not spread in the camp, although numbers were exposed, from here we pursued our journey again over fine roads, plenty of water and grass, and reached the Platte bottom on the 14th, all in good health. On the 23d we reached Fort Kearney—here a spirit of Division crept in among us. But by the energy and eloquence of Capt. Andras, union was soon restored, and now we are all here in general good health, and a good spirit prevailing amongst us. We have had no sickness, with the exception of two or three cases of diarhœa, which was soon checked. On the 2d of July, we reached the south Fork, Lower Crossing—found the water in places four feet deep and very wide. On the 3d, we succeeded in crossing nearly all our wagons over without accident or injury to our goods; next day we got all over, dried our wagons, and moved out a few miles. Until now the grass has been abundant; but since we have been on the north Fork, it is only in places we find sufficient for our teams.

A number of our cattle have become lame, and we have been under the necessity of erecting a blacksmith's forge to make shoes in order to shoe them; we have been obliged to leave several, and two or three very old cows that when the grass began to fail could not go farther. But still we are in good traveling condition, and intend to prosecute our journey as fast as circumstances will permit. When it is possible we rest every Sabbath day, meet together, to hear a discourse partake of the sacrament, &c., and every two weeks we stop Saturday and Sunday; clean out our wagons, wash, &c. The roads have been very good with the exception of a few places heavy dragging in sand; our teams look well; and we think we are in a prosperous condition. We send you the number of persons and animals belonging to the camp: We number

51 wagons,	206 persons,
9 horses,	6 mules,
184 head of oxen,	122 cows,
46 sheep,	6 yearlings,
19 dogs,	1 pig,
2 ducks.	

We have found that a great many of our wagons are too heavy loaded. We would advise by all means to bring light strong waggons with from 1200 to 1500 pounds, and sufficient team, that if one yoke should give out the others could draw it. Our heavy cattle from six to ten years old that were not broke down have stood the trip equally it not better than younger. As near as we can judge from what graves we have seen, and we have not been able to see half of them: that from Fort Kearney to this place, they have averaged one to every mile; about one tenths of them from the State of Missouri.

With sentiments of respect,
we subscribe ourselves your
brethren in the Gospel,
MILO ANDRAS, Capt.
JAMES LEITHEAD, Clerk.

EIGHT MILES BELOW FORT LARAMIE,
June 13, 1850.

MR. F. J. WHEELING: According to promise I sit on the ground, 11 o'clock at night, to write that the road from Council Bluffs here up the Valley of the Platte is the best I ever saw. We arrived here yesterday all in good health, made the trip in 21 days, laid over 4—say traveled 17 days. We are 8 days in advance of the trains that crossed at the Kanesville Ferry at the same time that we crossed at the Council Bluffs Ferry; and 10 days ahead of them that crossed at the same time below the mouth of Platte; the road south side of the Platte is a very hard road to travel. I cannot tell the reason why so many are advised to go that road, when those who do it know it to be the worst road by half; their teams are poor their men sick and drilled down from the fatigue they have had on that road. I would say to all who come after us, by all means take the road north side of the Platte. One large train crossed just behind us at the head of Grand Island over to this side. The two roads are in site of each other for 300 miles, frequently in hailing distance. Our teams would pass them on a slow walk by hundreds; one day we passed over 500 wagons, often from 100 to 300 wagons. We are now ahead of the main body of emigration; 3 days in advance of the St. Joseph Trains. We have killed some Buffalo. I am very tired and must rest you shall hear from me again first chance. Give my respect to Dr. Clark, Decator, and all my friends. Yours, &c.,

A. G. CLARK.

HINTON ARRESTED.—The Columbus Statesman of the 3d has the following:

A telegraphic despatch from Cleveland, to-day, to the Ohio Stage Company, announces the fact that Gen. Hinton was taken last night, or this morning, at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, in Columbiana County.

We have just seen a private despatch to a gentleman from Columbus, from Stubenville, stating that Gen. Hinton had just passed the latter place on a boat, in charge of officer Mills. He is said to be "safe *this time*." It comes so direct that there cannot be any error in it. Hinton was arrested for robbing the Mail.

We notice by the dispatches from New York of the 7th, that the first sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert, produced quite an excitement in New York—the first ticket selling for the enormous sum of $225. They afterwards sold at prices ranging from $10 to $25.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

HOUSE—The Senate bill establishing the State government was taken up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by adding the bill for Utah. Lost—yeas 86, nays 116.

After further attempts to amend the Senate bill for the admission of California without success, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 150, nays 57. The bill was then passed—yeas 150, nays 56.

Tho House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill forming a territorial government for Utah. Attempts were made to insert the Wilmot Proviso, which failed.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out the amendment providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, she she shall be admitted with or without slavery.

The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill.

SENATE—The Texas and New Mexico Omnibus bill was received from the House.

Pending the morning business Douglass asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the Texas bill for the purpose of considering the House amendments.

Mr. Turney objected and the bill was not taken up.

Subsequently after the morning's business had been disposed of, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglass stated that the amendments of the House were the Senate's, and not the Mexico bill, with these lines added, "providing that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except upon judgment of his peers;" it was moved to amend by substituting "person" for "citizen" and "due course of the law" "for judgment of his peers."

Mr. Chase moved that the rejected amendments of the House be then concurred in—ayes 30, nays 10.

Sept. 9.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend so as to adjourn this day three weeks, Sept. 30.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment and agreed to—yeas 114, nays 67.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 117, nays 71. So the House agreed to adjourn three weeks from to-day.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment that the Senators and Representatives from California should receive the same mileage as the Delegate from Oregon.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennesee, opposed, because, he said, it proposed to change an existing law.

Mr. Carter supported the amendment.

Mr. Venable raised a constitutional objection, that there was no State Government or Legislature in California to prescribe time, place or manner of holding the election at the time Representatives were elected as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Schenck referred to the case of Texas.

Mr. Venable did not consider the case analagous.

An amendment to Mr. Old's amendment was reported, appropriating $50,000 for new books for the one hundred and thirty new members.

Mr. Old's amendment was adopted, with further amendments, that Babbitt and Smith, late claimants for seats in the House for New Mexico and Utah, be allowed per diem of $5 from the time of their arrival in Washington till their claims were rejected, and they be allowed $2 per day for their mileage. Thus amended, the bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the vote on its passage was yeas 78, nays 77. The Speaker voted in the negative, thus making a tie, and the bill was adopted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The Empire City arrived from Chagres with San Francisco dates of August 9th. She brings $1,000,000 in gold. The Georgia, which has not yet arrived, had $1,500,000. The Panama had arrived at Panama, with two weeks later news. The accounts from California are very cheering.

ANARCHY AT THE MINES.—We are in a state of bad to worse. The miners are up in arms; outrages are beyond endurance, and there is a universal hatred against foreigners. Resolutions have been passed to drive all Mexicans from the mines. At the Mormon Gulch they have received notice to quit in fifteen days, or they will be expelled by force of arms.

The citizens of Stockton held a meeting at the Town House, in view of the alarming state of affairs in San Joaquin, consequent on the recent cruel murders perpetrated by a band of Lawless robbers, who infest the route to the mines of that region. Means were adopted to restore quiet and bring the guilty to justice.

The Panama brings $2,500,000 in gold.

On Bear river the gold diggers average $8 per day, at Rough and Ready Diggings $6 per day, at Grass Valley $20. Nevada city is doing well. The stratum is very rich, yielding $50 to $200 per handful. A six pound lump had been sent to San Francisco from the east side of Sierra Nevada, where new diggings have recently been discovered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The Cherokee has arrived from Chagres. She brought $1,500,908 as freight, and $100,000 in the hands of passengers.

JULIA SUNK.—We learn from a gentleman just from St. Louis, that the steamer Julia, laden with goods for this place, struck a snag near the mouth of the Missouri, and sunk in six feet water. Mr. J. C. Robidoux we learn had goods on her to the amount of near $12,000, and Donnell, Saxton & Duvall about $3,000, all of which we are gratified to learn are covered by insurance.—[St Joseph Adventure.

WASHINGTON, 12, Sept.

H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis of Missouri, chief Clerk of the War Department; both appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

The St. Louis Union learns from those engaged in taking the census of St. Louis, that the population will not be far from 90,000.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Passge of the California and Utah Bills—The Feeling at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1850.

The members of the Senate and House, last night, seemed to be celebrating the passage of the Boundary Bill, and of New Mexico. What is singular, full half of those members who voted against the bills, seem to be rejoiced at their passage, and to feel that the country is relelved from a great responsibility. All over the city, groups of members were met, and curiously commingled cries of cheers for "Clay," and for "Cass," in short for every body, even for some, among them, opposed to the bills. I mention these facts to show that all parties, all sections, and even voters against settlement, rejoice that the settlement is affected.

The question of the admission of Cailfornia coming up, an attempt was made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, to have an adjournment, but only fifteen or twenty sustained him—not enough to have the ayes and noes — only the ultra nulifiers. He then moved a call of the House, though the House was as full as it could be, but only ten sustained him, they were South Carolinians with two or three others—but as the ayes and noes could not be obtained, there could be no delays—and thus perished the *programme of the ayeing and noeing* a thing to death, on which Mr. Clingman projected his revolution on the floor of the House. The passage of the New Mexico and Boundary bill had had such a soothing effect, that all revolutionary opposition to the admission of California was quashed.

Finally, as you see, almost without a struggle, California is admitted—and when the President signs the bill, California is a State of the Union. The ayes were about three to one—the North going *en masse*, and many from the South.

The "Utah" bill came up from the Senate. Wentworth attempted in committee to affix the proviso, but mustered but a small vote. Then Mr. Sheddon, of Va., attempted in substance to establish slavery by law. Then Mr. Fitch of Indiana, attempted to re-enact the Mexican law, the law of freedom there now, but the House would not amend the Senate bill a single hair, and so "Utah" wants but the signature of the President to be a Territory belonging to this Union.

The vote on it was close, the Southren extreme ultras voting against it, because slavery was not established by law—and the Wilmot Proviso men of the North, because the Proviso was not in it.

But a war of words sprung up between Mr. Sheddon, of Va., and Mr. Tombs, of Ga. Mr. S. accused the majority of sacrificing Southern rights, and of inflicting outrages upon the South. Mr. Tombs replied to him in words that warmed him once more to the hearts of his old Whig compatriots.

A beautiful quarrel, it is seen, is to spring up among the Southern Democracy—the ultra Nullifying Democrats of the Calhoun school, contending for resistance—but such Democrats as Wellborn, of Ga., and Mr. Speaker Cobb, for obedience to the laws—showing that though the South has been unfortunate in the matter, she has not been outraged nor wronged.

The House adjourned, having settled all territorial matters—amid much excitement—but with deep thankfulness, and all dangers were passed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Bulletin at Washington, says that "information has been received here by telegraph, from Charleston, stating that the people in that city were furious at the passage of the territorial bill. Upon receipt of the news, a public demonstration was got up and the flag of the Union was trodden under foot. Meetings have been called in a number of districts of South Carolina, to take action upon the present state of affairs

The Black Flag.

It will be seen by the telegraphic reports, that the hot heads and black hearts of South Carolina, have at length unfurled the banner of rebellion, and trampled the stars and stripes of their glorious country in the dust. Tolerated in their threats, and in their foul denunciations, they have at length acquired to act — to perform the damning treason their hearts have so long prompted. On their own heads be the consequences. We hope the spirit of Jackson died not with him, and that there is yet patriotism enough animating the heart of the nation, to dictate the proper punishment for such utter disregard of national honor, and of national fealty. The stain that these disunionists have brought upon the common country, time cannot obliterate. Shame, say we, to their abettors, wherever found. What say the nullifers of Missouri to these proceedings? Will the party in this city assemble and respond? It would be worthy of them. They have countenanced the Southern ultras, in all their treason heretofore, and consistencey points that they sanction their course at this crisis.—[St. Louis Union.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—The New York Express gives the following statistics of the time and newspaper space consumed by honorable Senators during the present session.

Number of days spent in debate, per Senate Journal, 160.

	days.	speeches in all.
Of which Jeff. Davis occupied	8	54 columns.
Barnwell,	4	12 "
Butler,	6	18 "
Dayton,	6	18 "
Foote,	8	30 "
Hunter,	10	30 "
Mason,	12	48 "
Atchison,	2	7 "
Rusk,	3	9 "
Seward,	8	32 "
Webster,	3	12 "
Soule,	4	4 "
Yulee	12	36 "
Benton,	6	34 "
Clay,	7	42 "
Turney,	15	38 "
Davis, Mass,	7	28 "
Underwood,	7	29 "
T. Smith,	3	18 "
Total	141	499 "
Scattering,	19	57 "
	160	556 "

Louis Phillipe, Ex-King of France died at his residence, Clermont, on the 26th ult.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives, and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candles, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicities; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Jospph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,

200 Pair superior Winter Boots.

Made of the best material and Workmanship.

Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa:

10 dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 "	London Mustard;
70 "	Inks, assorted;
6 "	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 "	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 "	Tooth Powders;
3 "	Worm Syrup;
35 "	Vermifuge, assorted;
150 "	Court Plaster;
150 "	Pill Boxes;
6 "	Cough mixtures;
150 "	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 "	Cough Candy;
12 "	Childrens Cordial;
12 "	Cologne, assorted;
3 "	Cayenne in Phials;
12 "	Blacking;
2 "	Soldlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Battles Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

STRAYED.

FROM David Adams, Council Point, about the 1st of July, one blind Bay Horse—also one Iron Grey Horse, with a bell on when they left. All reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who will give the necessary information for the recovery of said horses.

DAVID ADAMS.

Council Point, Sept. 18th 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

There's Something Good in Every heart.

Would'st win the crime stained wanderer back
From Vice's dark and hideous track—
Let not a frown thy brow deform,
'Twill add but fierceness to the storm;
Deal kindly—in that bosom dark
Still lingers Virtue's glimmering spark;
Plead with him—'tis the nobler part—
There's something good in every heart.

Bring to his mind the early time,
E'er sin had stained his soul with crime;
When fond affection blessed his hour—
And strewed his joyous path with flowers;
When sportive jest and hornbeat glee
Bespoke a spirit pure and free;
Plead with him—'tis the nobler part—
There's something good in every heart!

There was a time that head did rest,
Close to a mother's yearning breast—
A time his ear the precepts caught,
A kind and virtuous father taught;
It matters not what treacherous say
First lured his steps from Virtue's way—
Enough to know thou yet may'st save
That soul from sin's engulphing wave;
Plead with him—get the nobler part—
There's something good in every heart!

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Church.

My Father acts most Savior like,
In all his ways to me,
And in the private moment oft,
He tells me of a tree.

He says it had its origin,
In worlds to us unknown,
'T was planted when they were like ours—
But now they've mighty grown.

They shielded it with solemn vows,
And moistened it with tears,
And oft with blood they watered it,
While in its mortal years.

He says they live beneath its shade,
Eternally in one,
And from its fruit receive the power,
To know as they are known.

It grows apace and spreads its boughs,
O'er all creations round,
And as it grows, it kills the curse,
And all is hallowed ground.

It lives upon our little earth,
Known to the faithfull few
You'll find it where the priesthood is,
With fragrance ever new. W. J. B.

The Celebration of the 24th of July, 1850, in Great Salt Lake Valley.

At break of day the inhabitants were aroused by the firing of cannon, from two prominent points answering to each other with responding echoes, followed by a general serenade of the City by both the Brass and Martial Bands, drawn in three carriages fitted up for the occasion. The Brass Band occupying the carriage which they had built and now used for the first time, being nine feet wide and 20 feet long, drawn by fourteen horses, suitably decorated, with their flag waving, which presented a most splendid appearance.

At 7½ the firing of cannon was again resumed as a signal for the gathering of the people at the Bowery, which was stripped of its doors and windows, for the comfort of those within, and the better accommodation of the many without; the Bishops seating their respective wards, in the apartments assigned them for the day, with as many strangers as could be accomodated. At 8 o'clock an escort was formed at the Bowery, under the direction of Daniel H. Wells, Sam'l W. Richards, James A Little, Dan Jones, Horace S. Eldridge.

Committee of arrangements as follows:

1st. The Martial Band, with a Flag "Truth and Freedom."

2d. Brass Band—in costume.

3d. Company of 24 Young Men, uniformed with white pants, trimmed with black cord, red sash tied on the left; with dark dress coats, fine straw hats, trimmed with green, carrying a banner on which was inscribed, "The Lion of the Lord."

The above in charge of Jas. A. Little.

4th. Company of 24 Young Ladies, dressed in white with a blue scarf over the right shoulder, wearing a wreath of red and white roses, with their banner, "Hail to our Chieftain."

The above in charge of S. W. Richards.

5th. Company of 24 aged fathers, dressed as citizens, with their staves, carrying the Stars and stripes inscribed "Heroes of 76'.

The above in care of Dan Jones.

6th. Company of 25 Bishops with their banners, led by Bishop Whitney.

7th. The Commissioned officers of the Legion, on foot, in uniform, wearing swords.

In charge of Gen. D. H. Wells.

The Escort thus arranged, led by the Marshal of State, on horse, marched with Martial Music to the Governors House where they received the following persons,

John Smith,	Isaac Morley,
Capt. Stansbury,	Lieut. Gunnison,
Daniel Spencer,	Orson Spencer,
W. W. Phelps,	Simeon Andrews,
W. I. Appleby,	Hosea Stout,
P. P. Pratt,	Ezra T. Benson,
Geo. A. Smith,	James Lewis,
H. C. Kimball,	Willard Richards,
Gov. B. Young,	Thomas Bullock,

with three cheers by the Music and banners into the ranks of the escort, immediately in front of the officers of the Legion, and waited upon to the Bowery.

The Escort returned with music by the Brass Band, until they arrived in sight of the Bowery upon the heights of ground opposite the Store House, at which moment the flag was unfurled from the Liberty pole, and cheers by both bands in turn, with the waving of banners by the escort, accompanied by nine rounds of cannon. The procession continuing their march under a lively tune of Martial music, passed round the Bowery to the east door.

Upon arriving at the door, the music halted and opened ranks, through which the procession passed into the Bowery, while the Brass Band was performing; the escort passing down the aisle, halted upon arriving at the stand, and all preceding the Governor and his party, opened ranks, remained standing with inward face, while the Escorted party was passing through, waited upon, by the Chairman of Committee, to the stand which was decorated for the occasion.

The Aged Fathers immediately following were also seated upon the Stand; the several Bishops repaired to their respective wards while the other portions of the Escort were seated upon either side of the aisle; and the music playing as they passed through the assembly to the orchestra.

At 9 o'clock, meeting was called to order and the choir sung:

"Lift up your stately heads, &c."

Prayer by the President of the Stake, (Daniel Spencer.)

Pres't. Brigham Young—Then arose to address a few words to those who profess the christian religion, said he, it is an indispensible duty to acknowledge God in all of our thoughts, exercises, and in every avocation of our life, to return thanks for all pleasures we enjoy, and the privileges bestowed upon us. God should be in all our thoughts and acts; further, it should be the case with every man and woman on earth; the God that we worship is filled with compassion to all his creatures, and he calls them to glory and live in virtue; every thing we do, should be done to His glory, and the destruction of sin and sorrow from the earth. We are this day assembled to celebrate the 2d anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in this valley. Three years this day the camps came together and were located on city creek; we celebrate this day for our convenience, not as a national deliverance, or independence; we crave the right to act as free men and free women, and it is our choice to remember that the almighty delivered this people from peril, want, suffering, mobocracy and desolation on every hand, and planted us in this peaceful valley, a people who are not afraid to own their God wherever they are; in our exercise this day, we shall take the liberty to exhibit in word our patriotism, independence and good feelings to that government which is said to be free, and extend the arm of protection to every man, woman and child within its corporate powers.

Let us remember our obligations to one another; and our obligations to God, and by a life of good acts and deeds, we will accomplish our designs.

Inasmuch as your hearts are right before the Lord, you shall be blest, and I bless you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

Music by the band.

Elder H. G. Sherwood, then arose and delivered a short address in behalf of the aged Fathers, accompanied by a presentation of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Deseret, to his Excellency the Governor, as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Please to allow me here to introduce to this vast assembly, 24 aged men, who are sons of the fathers of '76." On their flag of to-day, are emblems of the victory, liberty, and freedom that our Father's gained for themselves, their country, their children, and children's children; which blessings were the price of blood, in the contest and revolt from the mother country.

When their chartred rights were with-held, oppressive laws forced on them, unjust taxes imposed, and many other grevious acts and doings; as may be seen and read in the roll and Declaration of Independence; that in the year 1775, the Continental Congress did publish said Declaration, and by it did then absolve all allieginace to the British Crown. The history of that seven years bloody war, that it cost to gain the victory; the toils, privations, and hard fought battles, have often been taught us by our fathers, who loved, honored, kept, and supported this Declaration and Constitution, bequeathing it to us their sons, to be handed down to future generations, with a solemn charge to ever support it as they had done, with a charge of the same to our children and children's children.

To follow their wishes—we have in Council, agreed to request the favor from our honorable President, that his honor be pleased to take charge and preserve in his safest archives, for future posterity, these records; together with the constitution of our newly organized state, which is endowed with equal merit, and which we have no doubt, will be cherished with equal tenderness, so long as this people shall have a name, or time exists. While e'er long we may go and sleep with our Fathers.

The Declaration of Independence was next read by James A Little.

The Constitution of the United States read by Thomas Bullock, when the band played a lively air, and the Constitution of the State of Deseret by S. W. Richards, which was answered by shoutings of "Hosannah" from the assembly three times, and three discharges of cannon simultaneously.

The following anthem, composed by Miss E. R. Snow for the occasion, was then sung by the Choir.

Tune—"The Spirit of God."

"Thrones, kingdoms, dominions, and all institutions," &c.

Oration by Dr. Willard Richards.

The day we celebrate. This is the third anniversary of the entrance of Israel's pioneers into the land of our possession; the third anniversary of the day on which the plough first turned the sods of the valley since the Records of Nephi; a day fraught with greater interest to the family of man, than any other, since the death of Jesus, and that excepted, since the birth of Adam.

Had Adam not been born, his great family had not existed; had Jesus not died there would have been no Savior; were there no kingdom of truth, liberty and freedom, the principles of life and salvation could not be applied to man; and Adam's birth and Jesus' death would alike have produced anniversary's of wailing and wo; but, as it is, these events are alike glorious, with this, we celebrate, the birth of the Latter-Day, never dying Freedom.

For six thousand years, or since the days of chaos, the sons and daughters of Michael have been multiplying and walking to and fro on the earth, seeking a resting place; a country of liberty, freedom and equal rights; and occasionally for a short period of time, with long intervening intervals, a portion of them have enjoyed the object of their search; but as yet, Enoch and his little band, are the only ones left on record, who have succeeded in overcoming their internal and external foes, and of enjoying their freedom until they had become so perfected in the intelligence and privileges granted unto them by an All-wise Creator, that they they were fit, as a people, to be transplanted to a more heavenly soil; but they could not diffuse the principles of righteousness they enjoyed among surrounding nations, and earth was no place for them longer to rest.

Adam, Moses and Elijah, Abraham and Solomon, Nephi, Jesus and Peter, and a host of others, in their day, sought to establish the principles of freedom, so that they might remain perpetually to future generations, but in vain. So great has been the wickedness, so intense the darkness that has spread itself over the mind, that the Apostles and prophets, Revelators and Saviors, that have arisen, sent of God in successive ages, have been banished, or martyred; and the celestial light that shone through them, was only permitted by the wicked to shine on earth, long enough, to make darkness doubly visible, such as might be felt.

All the ancient prophets and righteous men saw, by faith, that a day of righteousness, a day of freedom, would come on the earth; and they sought to establish it, but wickedness prevailed and forbid. The day of Rigetcousness referred to, is one in which men can worship the God of Abraham, the farther of the faithful, in spirit and in truth, with no one to molest or make afraid; and while this day exists, all men will have the privilege of worshiping their diversified gods, in any way they choose; provided they will not disturb their neighbors.

Righteousness and freedom consists of a disposition to do right, and the privilege of living according to that disposition; but to men who do wrong, there can be no freedom; they are bound by the power of the devil, and the more perfect the law under which they live, the greater their bondage; while the man, who lives under the administration of righteous laws, and does right, lives above the law, and is free; he does just as he pleases, all the time, for he is never pleased to do wrong; consequently the law has no claim on him, and this is all the freedom there is worth living for, in heaven, on earth, or in hell.

The Prophet Daniel foresaw, many ages since, that, in the latter days, the God of Heaven would set up a Kingdom that should never be destroyed, and the same God, having his eye on the same kingdom continually, knowing there was no government on earth that would suffer. His infant kingdom, which he was about to set up, to exist in their midst, inspired wise men to write a constitution, as the foundation for as free, independent and glorious a government as man was then capable of enjoying; and which was adopted as the constitution of the United States of America, more than sixty years since.

While the principles of that constitution prevailed, while men were governed by them, justice was executed in equity, man was free, and truth looked abroad and rejoiced in the freedom of the people; and, in process of time, God sent his Prophet, in the midst of that people and commenced his work; a work long before predicted, even the establishment of a kingdom that would insure righteousness, liberty and peace, to all the inhabitants of the earth; The constitution principles and government of which, should control the rulers as well as the ruled; and make every man amenable to a higher power; securing universal liberty to right; and ensuring universal destruction to wrong.

But under the administration of the American constitution, the inhabitants of the Union had so corrupted their ways before the Lord, and imagined up unto themselves so many strange gods, that there was little space in their midst for the reception of truth; so that when the Prophet Joseph began to proclaim the fulness of the everlasting Gospel, as revealed to him by the angel flying through the midst of heaven, very few could receive it. The hearts of men were so generally turned towards idols, that it cost him years of hard labor, to establish the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with only six members, on the 6th of April, 1830; and so great has been the ignorance, idolatry, superstitution and wickedness of governors and judges, rulers and ruled, priests and people, from that day to the present that justice, equity and truth have been obliged to hide at mid-day, and flee at midnight, or risk the death of martyrs.

Not that all the inhabitants of the Great American Union have raised the deadly weapon, against the principles of eternal truth;—*Far from it.* Few, comparatively, have been the actual murderers of the Saints many have been accessory, before the fact; many have rejoiced after the fact; many more have stepped quietly behind the curtain, as they supposed, *washed* their *hands* in self *complacent innocency*, "T'was a mean act, but I'm glad he's dead!" While *millions*, millions more in their ignorance, thoughtlessness and fear, have remained quiet and penceful; and have not considered, that so long as they remain thus, and do not raise the voice of reprobation against the *murderers* of God's Prophets, they are *partakers* of the evil *deeds* of their fellow countrymen, and innocent blood is staining the borders of their garments; and a Priest ridden ignorant people will have to pay the debt.

Men cannot fight truth, life or salvation without a medium of communication; consequently, when the truth was proclaimed by the Prophet, and men wanted to oppose and fight it, they had to oppose and fight those who believed and received it, who obeyed and practiced it; and those thus receiving the truth, were made the medium of violence against the truth; and the wicked vainly supposed that if they could destroy the channel of communication, that truth itself would cease from the earth. It *has* not been, it *is* not against the Saints, as individuals, that the sword has been drawn. Most of them have lived, for a long time like other men, respected and beloved by their neighbors and acquaintances, inasmuch that they were sorry to part with them; but, when they embraced the fulness of truth, their wicked neighbors could not bear it, they must drive truth from their midst, and the only way they could accomplish it, was to drive the individuals who had received the truth. The only way to get at the truth or falsehood, the good or evil spirit that is in a man, is through the medium of the man himself; hence every man is responsible for his own belief, faith, practice; and the spirit he harbors within himself, whether it be good or evil.

Mormon is the name of an ancient Prophet, and signifies *more good*. "Mormonism," a new coined word by the enemy of all righteousness, with which to reproach the Saints of the last days, signifies, all truth, present, past and future; and the "Mormon'a" creed is *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth*; and this truth is what the devil and all his imps are eternally fighting against, and not against the believers of that creed, only, so far as the *truth influences their actions.*

From the first opening of the Book of Mormon by the Prophet Joseph in the State N. York, truth found his haters, and the Saints their persecutors; from which the retired to Kirtland, Ohio; and in that State, the Prophet was dragged from his bed at midnight, tarred, feathered, pounded, dragged over the frozen ground by his heels, and left for dead, by professing christian preachers and their followers, who doubtless thought they were doing God service:—but did they think they were protecting Joseph in his constitutional rights?

A Temple was built at Kirtland, and great improvements were made in the town; persecution followed, and the Saints passed on to Missouri, where they were mocked, scourged, imprisoned, persecuted: their houses burned, goods confiscated, men, women and children indiscriminately massacred, in sight of the constituted authorities; and those who survived, old and young, naked and hopeless, driven from Missouri by the exterminating order of Gov. Boggs; while their prophet and his companions were incarcerated in prison, on the edict of a mock court, and fed on human flesh.

The next refuge of the Saints was at Nauvoo; beautiful for situation, but then a land of bushes, swamps, sloughs, muskeetoes, miasma, fever and ague; a land depopulated by malaria, disease and death; speedily converted into fruitful fields and gardens interpersed with comfortable, and respectable dwellings for twenty thousand inhabitants; and abounding with fruit and grain, in great variety; overlooked By the Temple of the Lord; planted and reared at the sacrifice of thousands of lives by an unhealthy climate, and constant fatigue in watching the mob, to prevent the midnight incendiary and assassin. When Joseph the Prophet, and Hyrum the Patriarch, were massacred in Carthage Jail, by the hands of a daylight mob, while under the arrest and supervision of Governor Thomas Ford, and pledge of the faith of the State and while his excellency was satiating his appetite, at the table of his murdered victim, in the city of Nauvoo. O ye Gods Eternity, did not the Heavens think that this infernal treachery of plighted faith ought to have satisfied all hell?

But were the sons of earth satisfied, with the sacrifice? Let the burning houses and grain stacks—the murdered women and children of Hancock County answer; let the officers and Soldiers of Governor Ford, who were sent to Hancock, to prevent the legally constituted authorities of said county from fulfilling their oaths, in protecting the citizens from violence and death, answer! Let the tombs respond.

Persecution followed persecution, and mob followed mob; until, for the salvation of the Union, all the Saints, who could get away by the skin of their teeth, leaving their houses, gardens, barns, fields, improvements, and millions of wealth, to the prey of devouring avarice, left Nauvoo in Feb. 1846; following Brigham Young, the Illustrious and legal successor of Joseph Smith, in the presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as their prophet and guide; and, like the followers of Abraham, not knowing whether they were going, journeyed westward, in a most inclement year and season; buffetting snows, hail, sleet, wind like a tornado, sometimes not a tent left standing in camp over night; women and children on the naked earth open to the sky; creeks and rivers impassable, Sun, Moon, and Stars, not seen for eleven days at a time; not a spear of grass on the prairie, or bud on the trees; scores of families without a morsel of bread, teams dying with hunger; bending their course west by south to labor occasionally in the borders of Missouri for a morsel of bread; planting a colony at Garden Grove, and another at Mount Pisgah; without compass, chart or guide, or even an Indian trail, looking out and making roads and bridges through the length of Iowa, they arrived at Missouri River in June.

Almost immediately after their arrival, they were followed by Capt. J. Allen, with a call from the general government, for five hundred troops, for United States service, against Mexico, who were immediately marshalled to his order, whilst wives, mothers, sisters, sons, daughters, friends and teams, were left standing on the prairie, to risk their fate against famine, tomahawk, cold, disease and death; and by the remaining aged, infirm and boys, all these widows and orphans, through toil and suffering untold, were located on the western bank of the Missouri River, at Winter Quarters, and more than seven hundred houses were erected in about ninety days:—but with all this labor, toil and building, many were gald to find caves and dens in the earth, where to lay their heads during an inclement winter; without sheep skins, to cover them, or corn enough to satisfy hungry.

The "Mormon Battalion," of more than five hundred effective men, followed their beloved leader, Lieut. Col. Allen, to Fort Leavenworth, where he died, deeply lamented. Immediately after the death of Col. Allen, the Battalion was dogged to Santa Fe, under unnecessary and forced marches, by that miserable excuse for a human being, Lieut. Smith, which unnecessary force, with the poisons they were compelled to take from a quack surgeon, (broken down shoemaker) Sanderson, broke many of their constitutions, and those who survived, returned from Sante Fe to this place, while a great majority continued their march to El-Passo, under the command of that worthy model of Irish Generalship, Col. Cook; buffitting rocky kanyons, sand plains, trackless deserts, thirst, subsisting on hunger and fresh meat without bread, and making a new road to San Diego, met Gen. Kearney, (an honor to his nation,) just in time to save him from the grasp of treachery, and California from the re-action of Mexican influence, and the treasonable aspirations of an aspiring demagogue, opened a vein of gold of immeasurable extent, which has been longed for, and sought after for centuries, and which has made nations drunk in prospect, and many who survived their toils, returned to their families, with less than a day's man's wages;—having made the nation rich beyond a parallel.

President Young, with a few followers, for a few only could be fitted out for want of means, left Winter Quarters, in April 1847, and making a new road on the north of the Platte to Laramie, repairing the old road from Laramie to Bridger, and forming a new road from Bridger to this place, through defiles and kanyons, hitherto supposed to be impassable by mortal man, and mountaineers too, united their strength in this valley, and commenced planting, this day, three years about one quarter of a mile south east of this house, with no cheering prospect before them but the earth covered with black crickets, Indians naked and lothsome, and for their music the dark doleful howl of the prairie wolf.

Compare that prospect with the present: see the thousands and tens of thousands of acres of wheat, and other grains in this, and the other valleys of the mountains:—some two hundred miles distant, without a cricket to molest,—and say what hath God wrought for the good of his people? President Young sought diligently to lead this people to a Latter-day Canaan, to a place in the mountains, where men could live in peace. He has done it, and in this journey, God would have no one to guide his servant but his spirit: as it did the father of the faithful thousands of years ago.

To the stranger within my hearing I need add no more, and yet I will say, the golden beds of ore which you are seeking after, and for which you have left your pleasant firesides, and the ease and luxuries of life; and for which thousands and tens of thousands have, and will lay down their lives, you are indebted, under God, to the toil, the suffering, the labors of the "Mormons," and their lonely half fed, patient waiting, widows and orphans.

To the weary traveller who seeks a loaf of bread, at our hands: if you find it, under God, you are indebted to the toils and sacrifices of the "Mormons."

To the United States: if you wanted to know the value of the mountain valleys, you could only learn it through the patriotism and perseverance of the "Mormons," all others were too limited to explore and settle them, and when settled, too avaricious to cultivate; they think that they can get gold faster by going to the mines. Hence, if you want to know what will preserve the union of this *great and glorious Republic forever*; you must learn it of the "Mormons."

They are your friends, and the friends of *all* men who delight in doing good; and they are ready to lay down their lives for the salvation of their fellow men, who will do right, which *all* men will *do, if they practice the principles of the Constitution of United States inviolate*, for it was given to the fathers, by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and is verily true.

Before I close, I want to tell my hearers what the kingdom of God consists in; the inhabitants of that kingdom which has been pronounced by the Courts of Missouri, as treasoners against the General Government. The kingdom of God, which Daniel saw would be set up in the last days, which last days are on hand, and which kingdom is now set up, consists in securing to every member thereof the privilege of free trade and sailors rights, of securing to every man living, the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, if he does not disturb his neighbor; whether he be a devotee of Wesley or Mahomet, Calvin or Juggernaut, Knox or Charlemague, Pope or Protestant; provided, he minds his own business, and lets other people's alone; this is the faith of "Mormons," and this should be the prerogative of all civil governments, to protect all men in their religious belief, which is an individual matter between them and their Gods, and that on personal responsibility alone, and this is all that any civil government has, or ought to have to do with religion; for every man should be responsible to God alone for his religious faith.

Publish this ye *editors* of truth, ye servants of God, ye messengers of salvation, ye well wishers to the family of man, that while Mormonism lives, and its leaders are to be found, there may be found the principles of light, of liberty, of truth, according to the Constitution of the U. S. of America, in its purity, practiced and enforced, on all citizens, and all of every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, under the whole heavens, who will embrace those principles, will embrace *political Mormonism.*

What is the difference between the kingdom of God and all other kingdoms? Simply this; because the *kingdom of God* does insure and secure religious freedom of thought and action to all its citizens, provided they do right and keep the laws of the land; and if the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial officers of United States had executed the laws and the principles of the great Charter of the Nation, in righteousness, all men living under their administration, would have exercised religious freedom, according to the intent of that Constitution, for in that are embodied those germs and principles, needful in the origin of a perfect government; and in that event, God's Kingdom could have been set up and prospered in our happy land—and the Union been perpetuated.

One word more for the United States. If Congress, will quit their quarrellings, and fightings, and hard speeches, and long speeches, and back-bitings, and face-bitings, and contentions, and evil surmisings, and with one heart, and action, and good will, attend to the work of the nation, for which they were elected.

If the the Legislators of the different States will overcome their personal animosities, and political feelings, and devote their time to the good of the people, instead of spending hundreds of ballottings for the election of a presiding officer.

If the authoritative powers of the States and nation will speedily turn away from their slothful neglect of the people's business and of spending the people's money by millions, without returning a just equivalent, and consider the nation one, and not a Northern and Southern two, they may yet preserve our sacred Union; but if they should continue their present course of operation, no power of earth can save the Union, although we "Mormons" will contend for it so long as a shoe latchet is left with which to tie it together.

Next, Music by the Band, and cannon roaring, when the following "Ode to Deseret," composed by Miss E. R. Snow, was spoken by Mr. Edgar Blodget, one of the 24 Young Men.

Hail! our infant, growing State!
Refuge for the good and great—
Noblest honors thee await,
State of Deseret.

While commotions shake the world—
Thrones and sceptres downward hurled;
Lo! a banner is unfurled
Here in Deseret.

See a glorious standard rise,
Reaching to the upper skies,
Kindly greets the pilgrim's eyes,
Now in Deseret.

Truth which from the world has fled—
Truth on which the nations tread,
Fearless lifts its royal head
Here in Deseret.

Justice, gem of matchless worth—
Peace that's taken from the earth,
Blooming with celestial birth:
Reign in Deseret.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17 1849.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!
Now Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & brodrill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jeas;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1850. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their names before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mowrer, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
John T. Cann, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Parson Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGaw, Grimes county, Texas.
Dr. John M. Bernhisel, Traveling Agent.
Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.
Mr. Easton Kelsey, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Vernon H. Brice, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merrywheather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowers, Montrose, Iowa.
Meander McKenzie, Quincy, Ill.
Edward J. Tracey, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
Nathaniel Jordan, Weston, Mo.
E. M. Greene, Traveling Agent in the Middle States.

An Epistle of President Orson Pratt, to the Saints throughout Great Britain.

Dear Brethren:—Through the blessing of a kind Providence I have been preserved to once more meet with the Saints in the British dominions. I have been absent from you about four months, during which time I have performed a lengthy though pleasant journey to Council Bluffs, on the extreme western frontiers of the United States. The facilities for travelling within a few years past, have increased to such a degree, that it seems apparently to have decreased the distances upon the surface of our globe. To cross the Atlantic, and travel some two thousand miles into the interior of America, would have once been considered quite an undertaking, but now it is only a pleasure excursion. The power of steam seems to have almost united the continents into one.

In less than three weeks the servants of God can go from St. Louis to Liverpool—a distance equal to one-quarter of the circumference of the earth. They may well be termed, in the language of Isaiah, "*the swift messengers of the nations.*"

It has fallen to the lot of the Latter-day Saints to live in one of the most momentous ages of the world—an age in which wickedness rains predominantly upon all the face of the earth—an age in which God has determined to rend in pieces and overthrow all the governments and kingdoms of this world, and establish his everlasting kingdom in the hands of his Saints, who shall bear rule under the whole heavens. For about six thousand years the inhabitants of our world have displayed their wisdom in the establishment of various forms of human government; but wickedness has triumphed among them all. The wicked have had their day for rule, but it is now drawing swiftly to a final close. Their sun is setting no more to rise: a long night of darkness awaits them. God has set his hand to turn and overturn, and to give the kingdom unto his Saints—to redeem the earth from oppression and violence—to consume the wicked as chaff, that righteousness alone may be exalted.

To bring about this great change in governmental affairs, one of the most important revelations that have ever saluted the ears of mortals, has been given namely, the BOOK OF MORMON. It is sent forth as a last message to the nations of the wicked: it is sent to establish a kingdom which shall break in pieces all other kingdoms; it is sent to gather out the righteous from all nations, and establish them in one; it is sent to fulfil the times of the Gentiles, and bind up the law and testimony among them, that if they will not repent, they may be delivered over unto destruction; it is sent to gather Israel from their long dispersion; it is sent to make known the gospel in greater plainness and fulness, that contentions upon doctrine may cease, and the watchman of Zion see eye to eye; it is sent as the great preparatory work for the second advent of the Son of God; it is sent that the Saints may know the signs of the times, and not be in darkness, and that that day come upon them unawares.

When this message shall have been proclaimed to all nations, the Son of God shall come to sit upon the throne of his power and reign for evermore. Already twenty years have elapsed since the setting up of the kingdom of God; the proclamation has already been sounded in the ears of many nations: tens of thousands in America, in Great Britain, in the Isles of the Pacific, and in various quarters of the globe, have received glad tidings, and with penitent contrite hearts have been baptized preparatory to the coming of the Great Bridegroom. Already tens of thousands have gathered out from the United States, Great Britain, and Islands of the sea, unto the vallies of the mountains in North America; there they are building cities, temples, and public buildings, converting the fertile vallies into gardens, and vineyards, and well-cultivated farms, spreading themselves abroad into all the surrounding country. Where before resounded the warhoop of the savage, and the howling of wild beasts, now are heard the voice of civilization, and the melodious songs of the righteous.

Let the poor afflicted Saints in this land cheer up their drooping spirits, for they shall in due time be gathered; if they cannot obtain means in this land, they shall be helped from afar; for the Lord will surely deliver His people, and no power can stay His hand. Already a sound of deliverance begins to be heard from a distance. Hark! It is a voice from the mountains. It is not avoice of savage triumph; it is not the voice of tyrants, clad with terror; it is not the voice of a nation bowed down with oppression; it is not the voice of mourning and lamentation; but is the voice of freedom, rejoicing in the high places of the earth. Behold her standing on yonder mountain tops, clothed with celestial light. With out-stretched arms to the nations, and with a voice of lovely compassion—she calls—Listen! she calls to the Saints in affliction: she invites them to her dwelling place. Her voice is heard! see the Saints arise: see mighty ships waft them o'er the main—see countless numbers track the western plains; the everlasting hills re-echo with their songs. Lo! a vast multitude assembled, enrobed in garments pure and white: They pray—the heavens listen—the powers above are marshalled. All things prepared—the Saints return to Zion, the Lord goes before the camp—the nations fear and tremble; ZION IS REDEEMED, and becomes the joy of all the earth. Praise ye the Lord.

Our latest news from the Salt Lake Settlements was dated the 12th of April. All things were then prosperous in the Valley. They were ploughing, sowing, planting, and making every preparation for an abundant harvest. Tens of thousands of emigrants for the mines, together with immense numbers of horses, mules, and cattle will pass through the Valley this season, which will afford a ready market for all the provisions that can be spared. Large quantities of merchandise, both in dry goods and groceries, are being taken by the merchants to supply the demands of the country; they are paying forty guineas per ton for the transportation of goods from the Bluffs to the Valley. The Lord is truly beginning to favor Zion, and to abundantly supply all her wants, although he takes his own way to accomplish it. Oh! that the Saints may not forget the Lord in the days of their prosperity. How great are the responsibilities resting upon them! and how fearful the consequences of abusing the privileges and blessings bestowed from heaven!

Elder Woodruff, with most of the Saints from the Eastern and Middle States, is now crossing the plains. It is judged that our emigration to the mountains this season will amount to some three thousand souls, taking with them from 800 to 1000 wagons. The Saints who still tarry at the Bluffs are generally poor, but they are in a rich and fertile country, and with perseverance and industry will soon be able to pursue their journey over the plains, leaving the country for others of their brethren who may come on and wish to tarry there for a season. There are some three or four thousand Saints in St. Louis, who are apparently doing well, much better than the poor in England. At this present time there seems to be in America a feeling of friendship and good will towards the Saints in almost every quarter. Our poor find employment sooner than any other closs of people; they have been proved and found trustworthy; hence they are sought after in preference to others. The Lord has seen the afflictions of his people, and softened the hearts of that nation towards them for a season. How long his friendship will continue we know not; it cannot be long; for the nation has rejected the message of heaven, and they must be rejected of God; they will from time to time harden their hearts against the people of God, and will desire their destruction, but God will deliver them out of their hands.

About two years have elapsed since I was appointed to preside over the Saints in this land. I have endeavored, during the time, to inform myself concerning your condition, and to offer such counsel as I thought best adapted to your circumstances. If, in the multiplicity of business which has pressed my mind, I have at any time erred, it has not been intentionally. It has been my constant prayer and study to know the will of God concerning you. It affords me great pleasure to know that the churches have greatly flourished since I have been in your midst, and that many thousands have been added to your numbers. Peace and union have also prevailed in almost every branch; while the Holy spirit has been abundantly poured forth upon you, as is evident from the miraculous manifestations of the healing power, together with numerous other blessings enjoyed throughout the land. These tokens of the goodness of God towards his saints are calculated to make the faithful servants of God rejoice.

The wise and judicious management displayed by the presidents of conferences, and the traveling elders under them, has been the principal means in the hands of God in extending the cause of truth in the British Isles. The extensive circulation of the printed word has also given an impetus to the rolling of the great wheel of salvation. Strictness of discipline in plucking off dead branches—in purifying the church of corrupt members—and in laying the axe at the very root of every species of wickedness, has also had a powerful tendency to strengthen and confirm the meek and humble, and to enlighten the eyes of the honest inquirer.

Let the presiding elders of every conference endeavor to inform their minds relative to the condition of every branch under their respective jurisdictions. See whether your flocks are in a healthy condition or not. The Lord has made you the shepherd over his sheep; if you lose the sheep, or suffer them to perish through your neglect, they will be required at your hands. Teach the presidents of branches to look diligently after all the members. Counsel them to enforce strict discipline, and to root out all backbiting and evil-speaking one against another; for this is a great evil, and tends to quarrels, divisions, strifes, apostacy, and death. If the backbiter or evil speaker will not, after proper admonitions, reform and cease his evil practices, let fellowship be withdrawn from him, and let all know that the church of God is not the place to injure and devour one another. If any officer or member under your charge be found teaching or practising unvirtuous doctrines, let him be dealt with strictly by the law of God; and if the president of a conference shall transgress, or teach or practice any iniquity, let the same be reported to us, accompanied with the proper evidences; and if one of the Twelve, or the President of the Saints in Great Britain, shall transgress the law of virtue, and teach or practice unrighteousness, let the presidents of conferences inquire into the same, and collect the testimonies thereof, and forthwith transmit the documents unto the First Presidency at head quarters, that all may be dealt with according to the law of heaven. The time is come when too much light and knowledge have been given to the Saints for them to suffer themselves to be imposed upon by men who are carried away with their lusts. And we say, in the name of the Lord, that the displeasure of heaven shall overtake the adulterer unless he speedily repent, and his name shall be blotted out from among the people of God. "Woe unto them that commit whoredoms, saith the Lord God Almighty, for they shall be thrust down to hell." Woe unto them who shall betray the confidence reposed in them, and shall make use of their authority to seduce and lead astray ignorant and silly women, for, except they repent, their authority shall perish quickly like the dry stubble before the devouring flame. Woe unto them who lie and bear false witness against their brother or sister to their injury; it were better for them that they were sunk in the depths of the mighty ocean than to offend the children of God. Woe unto them who steal, for their deeds shall be made manifest, and justice and judgment shall lay hold on them in an hour they think not. Woe unto them who love slander, and will not cease to speak evil of their brother and sister, for they shall be hated of God and man, and their hopes shall wither away and perish. Woe unto all those among the Saints who shall turn from their righteousness and do iniquity, for the great day of the Lord is at hand, and their portion shall be among hypocrites and unbelievers.

Let the Saints sanctify themselves both in body and spirit, that the Holy Ghost, with all its accompanying powers and gifts, may be more abundantly manifested: for the destroyer is abroad in the earth, and the Saints must live by faith. But, how can we have faith, if we neglect the counsels of wisdom which God has ordained for our preservation?

The time is drawing near when I shall leave you and go to the Valley with my family, according to the request of the First Presidency, as will be seen in their late epistle. But be assured, dear brethren, that the expressions of unbounded confidence, which the Saints have everywhere manifested towards me, will ever be cherished by me with a grateful heart. I shall ever look upon this short period of my life as among the happiest days of my pilgrimage. And if I have been a humble instrument in the hands of God of benefiting any of His Saints, or of advancing His cause in Great Britain, it will afford me great and lasting consolation when far hence in other climes.

The Saints in this land are dear to my heart; I have seen their toils, their hard labors, and oppression, and my heart has mourned over their afflictions. I have loved them because of their strong desire to work righteousness and hearken to the counsels of heaven: I have loved them because of their faith and love to God and His truth; I have loved them because they have loved me: and when I see their poverty and sufferings, my soul yearns over them, and my eyes are filled with tears. In the fulness of my heart I cry to thee, O my Fath and my God. I ask thee, O God, to look upon these, my brethren; behold, how they have sorely toiled these many years, while their children have cried for bread; behold them, O Lord, bowed down in sorrow, under heavy burdens imposed upon them by their cruel taskmasters, and when thou lookest, O Lord, upon these great afflictions of thine own children, let thy bowels be moved with compassion towards them; let salvation and deliverance come speedily: defer not, lest thy people fall under the heavy yoke and perish. O Lord, thy people in this land have become a great people, but this is not their resting place—their eyes and their whole hearts are towards the mountains of Zion—the land which thou hast ordained for the habitations of the righteous in the days of trouble. Glorify thy name, O Father, in working out a speedy deliverance for this great people, that they may rest during the remainder of their days from the hard bondage, wherein they have been made to serve. Gather this people together, that they and their children may learn thy ways more perfectly, and walk in thy paths, and no more be led astray by the vain and foolish traditions of the Gentiles: yea, O Lord, save thy people for evermore.

I shall probably leave England the latter part of next winter, or early in spring, and perhaps sooner; but I rejoice exceedingly that I can leave you under the presidency and watch-care of one of the Twelve, namely, Franklin D. Richards, whose former labors in this country are well known and highly appreciated by the Saints. His unwearied diligence in the cause of truth—his godlike dignity of deportment, combined with a mild and amiable disposition—his sterling virtue and integrity, united with a superior intellect, enriched with the wisdom and knowledge of heaven—have eminently qualified him for the dignified and highly responsible station of presiding over the numerous churches which will soon be entrusted to his charge. Brother Richards will act in conjunction with me as my counsellor while I remain in this country; and it is to be hoped that through our united exertions we may be humble instruments in advancing the great cause of truth in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

Some of the presiding elders have been rather negligent in teaching the law of Titling according to the counsel which we have heretofore given. Every president of a conference should see that every member of the church of whom tithing is required, is correctly instructed in regard to his duty upon this subject; urge upon them the necessity of strict obedience to this requirement of heaven; it is as essential as any other requirement; no person will prosper who undertakes to cheat the Lord, and slip off to America with his property and money, without paying in this land the tenth thereof. The Lord has commanded and man must obey; for justice and judgment is the penalty of disobedience; therefore we exhort the Saints to obey the law of tithing; obey it strictly with cheerful hearts; obey it without delay. I have already borrowed upwards of £200 over and above the tithing I had on hand, to forward nails, glass, and other temple property to the Valley: this was necessary in order that they might be forwarded this season that the great work might not be delayed. The amount borrowed must be within a few weeks refunded, therefore we call upon the presidents of conferences to see that every person who should pay tithing attends to this duty immediately, that there may be funds in the Lord's storehouse to fulfil the purposes specified in the revelations and counsels of heaven. Teach those Saints who have property, and who will not exert themselves to obey this law of heaven, that the Spirit of God shall begin to withdraw from them, and the hand of the Lord shall be against them, and they shall cease to prosper in their business transactions, and a curse shall be upon the labor of their hands, and unless they repent they shall wither away like a branch plucked from the vine.

The perpetual Emigration Fund must also be kept in view; and the Saints should be thoroughly instructed as to the importance of doing all within their power for the enlargement of this fund; it is established especially for the benefit of the poor, to be appropriated according to the instructions which shall from time to time be given by the First Presidency. Let all the arrangements and counsels which have, during my absence, been laid before the Saints by brother Franklin D. Richards, in relation to the collection of this fund, be faithfully complied with. Let the treasurers of the conferences forward to our office immediately the amount of funds which they have on hand, accompanied with a list of the names of the conference in which each resides. After this instruction has been fulfilled, the treasurers will thereafter make quarterly remittances and reports to us, namely, on the 1st of October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st August. As our office will not be responsible only for the funds which actually reach us, we shall, if necessary, publish from time to time the names of all contributors, with the amount contributed, (with the exception of those who may request us to do otherwise.) This will have a tendency, in some measure, to detect any dishonesty on the part of the treasurers. We hope, however, that among the Saints no dishonesty will be found to exist, and that every man will be faithful and punctual in all things entrusted to his charge. We also say to all the Saints, let none of the Emigration Fund be used for any expenses whatever, but let all expenses incurred in purchasing cheap account books for the treasurers, or in any other way, be settled by the branches, independently of this fund.

Mechanics of every description are greatly needed in the Salt Lake country. Furnaces, forges, glass works, potteries, manufactories of cotton, of linen, of wool, are greatly called for. Let the presidents of conferences seek diligently in every branch under their respective jurisdictions for wise, skilful, and ingenious artizans, mechanics, manufacturers, potters, &c. Counsel those of them that have means, to go immediately to the Valley; and counsel those who have not got means, to use every exertion to obtain means and be in readiness when called for, if funds should be appropriated for their assistance; and remember the maxim, that the Lord will help his Saints who will seek diligently and honestly to help themselves. The presidents of conferences have many duties to perform in relation to the temporal salvation of the Saints as well as spiritual, let them not, therefore, become dilatory in relation to this counsel. We urged these things upon you months ago in many of the Stars, and we humbly hope that you have not forgotten subjects which we esteem of such vast importance for the welfare of the children of Zion. If you can find men of capital who have never been engaged in the manufacturing business, but who are willing to invest their capital in the establishment of such business, teach them that it is their privilege so to do, and that they shall be blessed with an hundred fold in this life, besides having the satisfaction of seeing hundred of thousands of Saints benefitted by their manufactures. Let the Saints in Great Britain arise with one heart and mind to perform the great and mighty work which is before them, and the Lord their God will bless them, and strengthen their hands, and enable them to perform wonders in his name.

They are called to do great things; let them not, therefore, be faint-hearted nor discouraged, for God is with them.

With feelings of love to all the Saints, and with an anxious desire for your welfare, I subscribe myself your brother in the kingdom of Christ. ORSON PRATT.

15, Wilton Street, Liverpool, July 23d, '50.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines.

BY SARAH STAGEMAN.

Ah!—what is this we've lived to see,
Ye Saints of Latter-days?
The course of nature, once more set free
With all its brightest rays.
Yes! these are golden days,
(As rul'd,—Yes! once in ancient times,)
To all that love God's work and ways;
And to his will resigns.

Christ's kingdom is once more on earth,
And shall forever stand;
And you—who realize its worth,
Press to that peaceful land.
It is the land of promis'd rest,
The land, the Lord has given;
There! there the Saints are ever blest,
Who from their home were driven!

Ah! linger not in all the plain,
Behold,—the destroyer's on his way!
Arise, and go, do not refrain,
Ye Saints! do not delay!
Tho' dear to you,—your homes may be,
Ah! what can they afford?
When upon the wicked, destruction you see,
And *you*—with them must share the rod!

You who learn by observation,
Happy,—Oh! happy are ye;
But by experience in any station,
Trials and troubles must you see.
I pray you Saints, to mark it well,
For it—by experience I've found;
And do no longer, among demons dwell,
Or stand on hostile ground!

Ye Saints!—ye Saints of Latter-days,
Arise and gird your armor on:
For soon we'll meet our Christ who says
"In him we shall be one."
Oh! may we all, as one unite,
Upon Mount Zion's land:
That we,—with Jesus Christ in white
May stand at his right hand!

We must not,—must not shun the fight.
If we with Jesus wish to reign:
We cannot bear celestial light,
Do we but now—refuse the pain!
Oh Saints do not faint, the prize is in view!
Consider your Savior, what he bore:
He endured the cross, despised the shame too!
And may you his bright pattern explore.

Laws of Health.

Children should be taught to use the left hand as much and as well as the right.

Course bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in seperate beds, and should not wear night-caps.

Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house — and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and shoulders back while standing, sitting, or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or, in winter, of hair and cotton.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

Reading aloud is conducive to health.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

Sleeping-rooms should have a fire-place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamp-light with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.—[London Lancet.

A civil answer to a rude speech costs not much and is worth a great deal.

A great deal of unhappiness is caused to us, by paying too much attention to what others say and think of us. He is an arrant coward, who conscience of doing right, fears to have the censure of the whole world. Whether we do well or ill, others will still form wrong estimates of our motives, attach blame to us for doing deeds of which we have no reason to be ashamed.

Say but little, think much, and do more.

We should educate the whole man—the body, the head, the heart; the body to act, the head to think, and the heart to feel.

It is a poor eulogy upon one who has departed this life, to say he never had an enemy. Most men who are men, make, in their career of life, more or less enemies. It is impossible that they can do otherwise.

The same truth in the hands of a fool and a man of sense, becomes two different things. The glass which reveals to a philosopher the system of the universe, only serves a child to cut his fingers with. How many weak men have been the victims of a wise maxim!

The Doom of our World.

The following from the North British Review, we believe contains more truth than the majority of mankind are aware of:

"What this change is to be, we dare not conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of the destructive elements and indication of their powers—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets wielding their loose material at the solar surface—the volcanic eruption of our own astelit—the appearance of others—are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed upon a planet which is to be burnt, and under heavens which are to melt away—thus treading as it were, on the cemetries, and dwelling on mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humanity and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

Without sorrow, life would be no better than a dream. Grief is reality, and though bitter as wormwood, mortals love it, for it makes them feel themselves, and know the value of each other.

The trials of life are tests which ascertain how much gold is in us.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves for a copy.

Soldiers and Editors.—This learning the trick of making ten thousand legs and arms move to the thinking of one brain, is a very picturesque process, though, as an actor in it, I should prefer some directly opposite system, which would give us the use of more brains for our legs and arms. Looked at from "the ranks," indeed, the two professions of soldier and editor are in direct contrast in this respect—a soldier's duty being but the ten thousandth of one man's thinking, while an editor's duty is to think for ten thousand.—[N. P. Willis.

When angry subscribers at the South want to "stop the paper," they just march up to the office in a body, and smash the press!

We do not Observe.—If the stars should appear only one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and preserve for many generations the remembrance of God which had been shown. But every night come out these preachers of beauty and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

The only cure for timidity is knowledge. Ignorant men are always superstitious and cowardly. To cure children of being "afraid in the dark," don't put hickory on their backs, but place books in their hands. Beck's Chemistry will infuse more real genuine courage into a boy's mind than all the rattan in the world.

Tell-tales are contemptible beings. To retail in one house what is seen or spoken of in another, is a treason against society, which cannot to thoroughly be despised.

The Boston Post expresses the opinion, that a man could make a good deal of money there by minding his own business, because he would have very little competition.

Domestic Peace.—The less of physical force or menacing language we use—the less, to take an expressive word, we *scold* our children—the more order and quiet we shall commonly secure. I have seen a family where a single word, or a look, even, would allay a rising storm. The gentle but firm method is the best security for domestic peace.

The bones of a bird are hollow and filled with air. If a string be tied tightly round the neck of a sparrow, so that no air can enter its lungs, and its leg be broken, it will live. Respiration will take place by means of the broken bone.

The Sick Man's Bed.

If there be a regal solitude, it is a sick bed. How the patient lords it there—what caprice he acts without control! How king-like he sways his pillow,—tumbling and tossing, and shifting, and moulding it to the ever-varying requisition of his throbbing temples. He changes *sides* oftener than a politician. Now lies full-length, then half-length, obliquely, transversely, head and feet quite across the bed—and none accuse him of tergiversation. Within the four curtains he is absolute. How sickness enlarges the dimensions of a man's self to himself! He is his own exclusive object. Supreme selfishness is inculcated on him as his only duty. 'Tis the two tables of the Law to him. He has nothing to think of but how to get well. What passes out of doors or within them, affects him not.—[Charles Lamb.

The Mormons in England.—Dr. Mackay, has written, for the London Morning Chronicle, a full and interesting account of the Mormons—a large number of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having an emigration fund of three and a half tons of California gold. Dr. Mackay saw and mixed much with these enthusiastics in Liverpool. He was introduced to one of their priests, who evinced the most friendly feeling, finding that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high favor among the sect. It seems that, during the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly, 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 2,500—cheifly farmers and mechanics of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland. "The growth of Mehomedanism," Dr. Mackay says, "rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mormonism

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

To those who owe for the Guardian.

There are many who owe us for the Guardian, and as we are in want of money, they are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have promised to pay us corn, flour, potatoes, wood, &c, are requested to bring it forward, and we will allow the cash market price,—some who have offered to pay in produce, have charged us fifty per cent. above what it can be purchased for,—they are requested to pay us the cash and then we can purchase at fair rates. We consider the Guardian as good as cash. We would ask the subscribers in this county if it has not been the Guardian who has influenced strangers to come and buy your produce? Now give us a chance to live, and we will do you more good. In all probability the Guardian will be started weekly, before long, as the mails now begin to come more regular.

Territorial Government for Utah!

We publish in this number the official act of Congress, in regard to the establishment of the Territorial Government for Utah. We have a decided objection to the name, from the fact that it is derived from a low and diminutive tribe of Indians who inhabit Salt Lake Valley, and the surrounding valleys. It is hoped that a petition will be sent to Congress to have the name changed and that they will give the citizens of Salt Lake the one they chose for themselves, "DESERET," the signification of virtue and industry. We publish in another portion of the paper the entire law; and also give our readers a synopsis of the Act of Congress in the following form:

SEC. 1st provides for the establishment of a Territorial Government, to be called Utah, over all that portion of land, bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by that thirty-seventh parrallel of north latitude, and that when they apply for admission into the Union as a State, that they shall be received with or without slavery as their constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2, provides for a Governor who shall hold his office for four years, who also is to be superintendent of Indian Affairs, and commander in chief of the militia, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, &c.

SEC. 3, provides for a Secretary, who shall hold his office for four years, and he shall record and preserve all the laws and acts of the Legislative Assembly, and act as Governor in the Absence of the Governor, &c.

SEC. 4, provides that the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a council house and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, whose term of service shall be two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, whose term of service shall be one year.

SEC. 5, provides that every free white male inhabitant shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be elligible to any office; but after that all those prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, Provided the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by the citizens of the United States.

SEC. 6, provides that the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and for the taxation of property of the United States.

SEC. 7, provides That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 8, provides that no person shall hold any office of emolument while acting as member of the Legislative Assembly, excepting postmaster.

SEC. 9th, provides that the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and shall hold their offices for four years. The remainder of the section defines their duties.

SEC. 10, provides for the Appointment of an Attorney, and Marshal of Utah to hold their offices for four years; the former to receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney for Oregon, and the latter to receive the same fees and salary as the Marshall of Oregon, and two hundred dollars addition.

SEC. 11, provides that the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshall, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice, and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Unites States. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendant of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during the attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall be expended.

SEC. 12, provides for the Legislative Assembly holding its first session. Also provides that the sum of twenty thousand dollars, appropriated to the the Territory of Utah, to be applied by the governor and legislative assembly to the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of Government.

SEC. 13, provides that a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to serve during each session of Congress.

SEC. 14, provides, that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriate for the purchase of a library.

SEC. 15, provides for the sale of the land in that Territory, when surveyed by the United States.

SEC. 16, provides for the temporary establishment of the judiciary in Utah.

SEC. 17, provides that the constitution and laws of the United States be extended over Utah.

Orson Hyde.

It is expected that Elder Hyde and company will be in during sometime in all next week, and we hope that the citizens will be ready at a moment's notice, and be prepared to go to the Ferry! Rally to this town, and then instructions will be given in what manner to proceed. As soon as the news arrives it is hoped that the people will be on hand to spread the intelligence as fast as possible.

Conference.

The Semi-Annual Conference of the Church at this place is over, or at least until the return of Elder Hyde. Peace and harmony seemed to pervade every bosom, and much interesting matter was laid before the Saints by members of the High Council, and by James Allred, their wise and worthy President. Every person present, seemed to appreciate the privilege bestowed by our wise Creator in giving us such a delightful day to convene together, to transact business pertaining to his Church and Kingdom on earth. The countenances of most, if not all appeared as if brightened up by the spirit of truth which they possessed; and every move made by the officers, was duly responded to, by the congregation, we may say, without a dissenting voice. It is but seldom that (with the exception of those in the Church of Jesus-Christ of Latter-day Saints) we ever witnessed such a large concourse of people together, and carry with them that unanimity of feeling as was expressed on that day; and may it long continue, and still increase until we arrive at the perfection spoken of by the Lord, viz: to be one, even as he, (Jesus) and the Father are one.

Much praise is due to the Ladies and Gentleman, composing the Choir, and to their diligent leader, Mr. David Evans, who at intervals, added to the solemnity of the occasion, by singing some of the favorite songs of Zion.

Long may the Saints continue to prosper,
And keep the commandments given to them,
Although they may have to be tried, and suffer,
The Lord doth not chasten his people in vain.

The course that the Frontier Guardian has heretofore pursued, was unanimously approved of.

Meeting of the Company.

The company intending going on the Plains to meet Prest. Hyde and company, held a meeting at Gooch & Bro's, Commission House, on Monday Oct. 14th, 1850; F. J. Wheeling was called to the chair, and the following persons were appointed officers. Jonathan Browning, Capt.; Allen Compton, 1st. Lieut.; F. J. Wheeling, 2d Lieut., and Thomas McKenzie, Commissary. They left this place yesterday, well fitted out for the trip. We shall look for them back in about 10 days.

Brigham Young.

We were in hopes to give our readers the official appointments, for the Territory of Utah, but we shall be under the necessity to give them, the probable result of the matter. The following is no doubt, the appointments which will be confirmed. With the three former we are personally acquainted, and think that they could not have bettered the appointments, and for Secretary of State, we should have been glad to have seen Dr. Willard Richards, mentioned, who is fully capable to fill the office to the satisfaction of all:

APPOINTMENTS FOR UTAH.—The N. Y. Tribune has a dispacth giving the following as the probable appointees for the territory of Utah:

Brigham Young, Governor; Seth Blair, District Attorney; Jos. L. Haywood, Marshall; Zerubbel Snow, Ohio; John W. Latson, New York; Judges.

Wm. S. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., is spoken of as Secretary of the Territory.

To Our Friends in this County.

During last summer, several persons called upon us wishing to subscribe for the Guardian, but had no money to pay for it; we out of pure philauthropy took their names, and forwarded the paper regularly to them, based upon the promise that they would pay us in corn, wheat, or some other production, better than money; and we now feel as though some of these good things ought to be forthcoming; for we are prepared to receive them. If corn is at too low a price to bring in at present, money will suit our purpose equally as well.

Mail for Salt Lake.

We have just received an answer to a letter written by us to the post-master at Independence, Mo., relative to the authenticity of a mail route being established by government to Salt Lake. The answer reads as follows:

"The mail for the above named route leaves this place (Independence,) on the 1st day of every month."

(Signed,)
G. R. HOTSENPILLAR, P. M.

We are glad to learn that Government has taken this step towards removing the many inconveniences that the people in the Valley have been subject to; and also their friends on this side of the Rocky Mountains. And we can assure the legislative councils of the nation, that every movement which they make to favor and facilitate communication, or any other improvement to, or in, that place of retreat, will always be duly appreciated and long remembered by the people there, with that loyalty and dignity becoming patriots and true American citizens; and we trust that the day is not far distant, when not only a stage communication once a month shall leave for that place, but that a highway, (railroad,) shall be open for the Great and good of all nations to visit Deseret, and the City of the Saints; to behold for themselves the industry and perseverance, of a persecuted and grossly misrepresented people.

We refer our readers to P. T. Moss & Co's advertisement in another column of our paper. Those who have visited their store, say that it is well filled with every article neccessary for this upper country. There store is at Platteville, and our readers in that section of country are requested to give them a call, and examine their large and well selected stock of goods.

Cheering News From Denmark.

We have received a letter from Elder Erastus Snow, dated at Copenhagen, Denmark, August 17th 1850, which bears the cheering tidings of many additions to the Church in that far off land, proving to a demonstration, that the good and great of all nations, appreciate the power and virtue of the word of life, and are fast laying hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel.

We copy the following extracts and lay them before our readers for their perusal, hoping that they may be of interest to all such as love the increase, and growth of the kingdom of God and the progress of pure and undefiled religion througout the world.

He commences by saying:—"The spirit of the Lord has led me to this city, to commence our labors. From my first appointment my mind rested upon Copenhagen as the best place in all "Scandinavia" to commence the work, and everything has since strengthened my conviction. Copenhagen is the Capital of Denmark, and was at one time, the Capital of the United Kingdom of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. It is a beautiful city strongly fortified, numbering about 190,000 inhabitants and is by far the largest, and most influential town in the Kingdom, and from its central position on the east side of the Island of Zealand within four miles of the Swedish shore, it affords an easy communication by steam boat, to the principle places of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. It is the seat of learning for all the North of Europe; and I might add, of Priestcraft, Infidelity and Politics; and in my opinion is possesses more of the spirit of freedom than any other place in this part of the world.

"The press is sufficiently free and untrameled for all purposes, for which we wish to use it; and while it protects and supports the Lutherian Church as the State Church; it secures to the citizens the right of dissent, and organizing other societies.

"The Lord has not only been preparing the way before us Politically; but he also seems to control events and circumstances, and open ing up our way since we came here, in a manner that is marvelous in our eyes. We have had one interview with Professor Erikson of the Copenhagen University, also with Professor Reff who is an Icelander by birth: but a good English scholar, and at present English interpreter to the King.

He says that on Monday, August 12th, "we began to baptize, and on the first night we baptized fifteen, and eleven more during the week, making twenty-six in all; the greater part were Mr. Munster's followers, and the best he had, and many more of them are believing, &c.

"As to the signs of the times and the aspect of affairs among the Nations of Europe; dark forebodings for the future seem to prevade all hearts, and the heads of nations, seem to be conscience that they are steering the Ship of State in *dangerous seas*. Denmark is at present the point of the greatest interest. The Dukedoms of Holstein and Slegswick, which are mostly Germans, have been in a state of *revolt*, ever since the death of the Old King. The new government have been unable to compel their submission. Several severe battles have been fought, and both parties still seem to be more and more desperate. On the 23d and 24th of July a battle was fought in Slegswick in which out of about 30,000 engaged on each side they sustained a loss of about 4,000 each, according to their acknowledgements; but as the official reports have been kept from the public, it is generally believed that the loss was much greater. Over 3,000 wounded were brought to this city, and all the Hospitals had the appearance of slaughter houses, and the Sergents butchers.

"Considered by itself alone, this domestic war might not disturb the peace of Europe; but there is a secret at the bottom which interests the great powers. By a glance at the map you will see, that Denmarks strong hold at Elsinore, holds the Key to the Baltic, and taxes all nations who traffic upon her waters. This is the only outlet for the Russian fleet, and for the commerce of Prussia and the German States, as well as Sweden. The German States including Prussia are aiming to establish a *Federal Union*, and to build a fleet that they may be able to compete with great powers of Europe. Slegswick and Holstein are essential to that Union on account of their harbors upon the North Sea, for their fleets. They being Germans are like minded, and wish to throw off the Danish yoke, in doing which, they have the support of all Germany.

"On the other hand, Russia anxious for the controlling influence of Denmark, on account of her outlet; sends her fleet to the assistance of Denmark. This calls for the interference of the other great powers, who jealous of the Russian Bear, are not willing to see enacted over again, the scenes that were enacted last year in Hungary. All parties are now holding on to consult upon the matter; but none can foresee the result of all these things.

Since I commenced writing this letter, the Postman has brought me one from Bro. Forsgreen, dated Stockholm, Aug. 15th, of which I will give you a summary. He says he baptized his brother and sister, and one or two others at Gefle, and by request translated Bro. O. Pratt's pamphlet on the rise and doctrine of the Church, but the printers refused to publish it.

He next heard of a ship load of farmers about to sail for New York, and went to them, and while they were waiting for the vessel; he preached the Gospel to them, and found them a humble people who were looking for the redemption of Israel, and were going to seek for Zion in America.

He baptized some sixteen or seventeen of the farmers, and many more were believing. He ordained two elders and some teachers, &c., and gave them instructions how to watch over and teach the company, and baptize others that should desire it. This he finished on the 7th inst, and preached the same evening, 5 o'clock, P. M., in the woods just out of town. Having preached there once before it had been noised abroad, and the grove was full of priests and people; the former however together with the Marshall were secreted behind trees and rocks. He preached and bore testimony of the word with power, and many were pricked in their hearts. After he closed and dismissed the Marshall with the Priests and Police arrested him, and variously insulting him, marched him through town and proclaimed "the Dipper," &c., and arraigned him before the Governor of the City, and all the Priests. Having American Passports, he was sent to Stockholm. The King was not at home, neither the American Charge d'Affairs. He was had several times before the courts in Stockholm, and when the American Charge d'Affairs came home on the 12th, he with the Judges, Police and all hands tried to persuade him to stop his preaching; but he told them, the will of the Lord should be his will. He adds in a P. S., that they had concluded to send him out of the country; but he had not learned how they would send him. He further adds that he should preach there by invitation the next evening. I immediately wrote to him not to leave till he was obliged, and to ordain all that were worthy, and come to Denmark.

Your brother, in the New and
Everlasting Covenant.
ERASTUS SNOW.

Mob Law in Force.

It will be seen by the news from California that mob law is in the supremacy; the seed has been transplanted from the soil of Illinois and Missouri, and is now growing rank in California. The Mayor of Sacramento City, has been shot down while in the discharge of his official duties, besides several others who were killed. The alleged trouble is a quarrel between the squatters and the old settlers, the squatters are determined to hold the land which the former held under the Suter title, and they have squatted upon. The commencement of these things might have been noted by the expulsion of foreigners from the mines; and other overt acts on the part of the American miners. But the end is not yet! It has never been known to fail, that a superabundance of gold produces results which are not calculated to advance mankind in the scale of being, but has always produced bloodshed, ruin, devastation, and a thousand other evils; furthermore man cannot worship God and Mammon; but must owe allegiance to one or the other; the former brings peace and consolation to the heart of man, the latter produces sorrow and trouble, and has a tendency to harden the heart against every thing that is noble and generous; without he should be placed among the poor, the widows and the fatherless whose prayers to heaven would keep him more in accordance with right and justice.

The latest news says: that the squatters had burned Sacramento City, and that they were increasing in numbers by receiving re-in-forcements from the mines; by the next arrival from the mines, we may look for still more bloodshed, as all those who have gone to the mines are well armed with plenty of arms, ammunition, &c.

These things have been forseen by the prophets of the last days, and have said that these things would take place, and that sights of this kind would be prevalent at the mines, from the fact that the spirit moved upon all to go well armed, and combinations were made, and covenants entered into with one another that they would stand by each other, in all time of trouble or danger; so by some overt act of one it might influence hundreds who would be bound to protect him; while on the other hand their would be another party who would be ready to push the matter. Therefore we cannot look for much else but confusion and bloodshed at the mines. The following particulars were received in the telegraph dispatches:

From California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The Californin Pacific News gives the following particulars of the Sacramento riot:

A terrible excitement prevails at Sacramento; the issue is between squatters and holders of property under the Sutter titles, and a bloody issue it promises to be. Several persons are already killed or wounded on both sides. The history of the affair thus far is as follows: Large tracts of land covering the city and vicinity are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his Spanish grant. The settlers hold that the grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the Government. They moved on and built upon it, when a suit of forcable entry and detainer was made and decided for the plaintiffs. A suit of restitution was issued and it was attempted to be enforced by the proper officer, who was met by a body of armed men, squatters, who resisted.

This occurred on Saturday, the 10th—Prior to this act, an appeal was made to the County Court, which right of appeal was denied by Judge Willis. Exasperation of course was the effect upon the party seeking redress of a higher court. Meetings were held and resolutions passed to resist the law. Nothing more was done from Saturday till Tuesday following, when some persons were arrested for resistance and rebellion; and two persons in default of bail were incarcerated on board a brig. A body of the settlers repaired to the brig to release them, where they met Sheriff McKim and Mayor Bigelow and posse, who drove them off. No force was used until the party retreated some distance up a street, when they turned upon their pursuers with pistols and guns, firing some fifty shots. The firing lasted about five minutes. Mayor Bigelow was shot from his horse in the arm and face; the leader of the squatters, Mahloney, was also killed, and Mr. Woodland, the assessor, while supporting the officer. The shots flew in all directions, and the blood of the wounded streamed on the sidewalks as they were carried along.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and when the boat left some 900 settlers had assembled at the corner of J and Ninth streets, resolved to fire on any who approached—Martial law was proclaimed, and all citizens required to enroll their names, and an order was issued for all noncombatants to keep clear of the streets, and a cannon was placed, supplied with 34 rounds, at the foot of J street. The Gold Hunter brought from Benicia all kinds of implements of war, and the Lieut. Governor is determined to take the enemy and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.

The suspension of Barton Lee for the heavy sum of $1,100,000 has produced no little excitement both at Sacramento City and at San Francisco.

LATER — Aug. 14, 10 A. M.— An armed force of squatters, led by a mounted leader, with drawn swords, marched up Front to J street, where they had a fight. The Mayor and six men were killed. Citizens are called to assemble in front of the City Hotel, and be armed to quell the riot.

2 1-2 P. M.—Four men are positively killed and several wounded. Shooting is going on while I write. The steamer Senator is waiting for the report. The war continued to wage when the Senator left.

VERY LATEST—SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES.—Just as the Caroline was getting under way, about 4 P. M., a dispatch was received on board from the Pacific News office, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes by the squatters, who were receiving reinforcements from the mines. At the time the Caroline left, fifty United States soldiers had departed from Benicia for the scene of battle, and two volunteer companies from San Francisco had volunteered their services to maintain order.

For the Frontier Guardian.

ANDREW Co., Mo., July 16th, 1850.

SISTER BLACK—Last Sabbath I was called to assist in performing the last mournful duties to your diseased husband. And I write you the particulars thereof that you may be duly apprised of the manner in which the funeral services were conducted. And all the circumstances connected with hid death as far as I am acquainted with them. Br. Black, died at the residence of Wm. Goosby. H friend of his whom he had promised to visit before his return home. Accordingly last Saturday evening. Being then on his way home, called at Mr. Goosby's to spend the night with him and family. He eat a hasty supper, and appeared to be as cheerful, and did not complain of any sickness at the time, though had been unwell during the week still able to be about but unable to perform any hard labor. James Goosby slept with Br. BLACK. Son of Mr. G's. And James says, he awoke Mr. Black twice during the night as he appeared to be restless and frequently groaning and asked him if he was sick or anything the matter. He replied in the negative, and the second time he awoke him, Br. Black requested him to let him alone, when the family arose in the morning, he appeared to be sleeping, they did not wake him, but are sure that he was not dead at that time, it then being soon after daylight. Mrs. Goosby commenced preparing the morning meal in a kitchen a few rods distance. The family leaving the sleeping room, so Br. Black, should remain undisturbed. The morning meal was nearly prepared. When one of the family went to call Br. B., it was then discovered that he was a corpse. The supposition was, that he died between daylight and sunrise as he was yet limber. They tried to arouse him, concluding he had fainted or something of the kind, but all in vain, his spirit had taken its exit. They sent for their neighbors which came in respectful numbers. All expressed grief at the sad and melancholy departure of Mr. Black, and spoke of him and family in terms of highest respect. Over his body a coroners inquest was called, and myself as one of the jurors; his body was carefully examined and reported to have died from some unknown cause. We found about his wearing apparel $6 93. His clothes consisted of pantaloons, vest, shirt, hat, handkerchief, shoes, &c., all he had with him at the time. He was dressed for the burial in a very respectable manner. His dress consisted of pantaloons, shirt, shroud, white stockings, gloves, neckhandkerchief, all of a fine quality. His coffin was of a good quality, covered with black alapacca, fringed round the top lined with muslin. The above articles were obtained at Mr. G's order. He was buried Monday morning in a respectable manner near Mr. Woodcock's. I am particular in writing all the circumstances to you because I think it will give satisfaction to you. His clothing and money were left with Mr. Goosby, and he wishes you to write him, what you will have done with them. And would feel very much gratified if you would come yourself and make them a visit. Yours with respect,

HEZEKIAH PECK.

ETIQUETTE OF SECESSION.—Mr. Rhett explains that he did not assrt that "*South Carolina will lead off*—Georgia will go with her;" but that "*Georgia will lead off*—South Carolina will go with her.—[Republic.

WASHINGTON—We learn that Mr. Babbitt, when the question came up whether he should be admitted to a seat or not, it was *laid on the table*. We believe this is the third time.

CONGRESS.—The bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia has passed the House—yeas 123, nays 47. The bill has also passed the Senate.

CORN.—Mr. B. C. Boren, of Honey Creek, in this county, laid upon our table, 6 ears of Corn, weighing 9¾ pounds, beating the six advertised in our last by ¾ of a pound. Go ahead you corn growers. Who can beat these?

Congress adjourned on the 30th ult., after a long and stormy session of ten months.

POTATO ROT.—The potatoe rot is very extensive the Eastern States, and also reports of its prevalence at St. Louis, to a great extent.

We would call the attention of our citizens to Mr. George W. Armstrong's advertisement in one of our columns this issue. We have seen the stock and believe it to be, just what he represents it, and hope that our citizens will give him a call and buy. Cold weather is coming.

The Post Master General, writes to Hon. John Wentworth, that "within the last two months, a contact has been made for the mail supply of Fort Kearney, Salt Lake, &c., by a regular mail contractor, at so much a year, and hereafter the letters to and from Fort Kearney will not be subject to any extra postage." Heretofore, five cents extra on letters has been changed.

The Washington Republic newspaper has again reverted to its old editors, since the organization of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet.

Daniel F. Miller.

From what we have learned, we believe that the above named gentleman is elected from the first Congressional District in this State, as a Representative to Congress. He has gained five hundred votes over the August election in the Locofoco stronghold, Lee County, which gave Henn near four hundred majority, now gives Miller one hundred and forty-two.

Our readers are no doubt aware of the unjust claims of Mr. Thompson to the seat, (through the stolen Poll Book affair,) and we trust that Mr. Miller has been successful in obtaining that which he is justly entitled to. In our estimation, merit principle, and the voice of the people will elevate our friend to that point of honor which he so richly deserves.

Major James Barrett, the oldest man in Concord, Massachusetts, died in that town on the 12th inst. He was engaged in secreting the American stores, &c., on the 10th of April, 1775.

Russia has at present the largest army of any nation in christendom—500,000 strong.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. W. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. F. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 2, 1850.

John Jordan,	$3 00	Wm. Benn,	95
Job Parkhurst,	2 00	John Horlick,	1 00
P T Moss & Co,	7 00	Thos W Smith,	1 00
J. A Canfield,	1 00	Robt Wimmer,	1 00
Joseph Skeen,	1 45	V H Bruce, agent,	20 75
John H Moore,	1 00	M Littlewood,	75
Wm B Adams,	1 00	Henry H Wilson,	1 60
Richard Peacock,	1 00	Benj McGennis,	1 00
John M Thompson,	2 00	John Mathews,	1 00
Wm Heep,	50	John Galliher	1 00
James M Cloward,	1 00	Abraham Day,	1 00
Thos P Cloward,	1 00	Wm A Smith,	2 50
B C Boren,	50	Joseph Godfrey,	1 00
John Killien,	50	John Atchison,	50
John Shields,	1 00	Geo Robinson,	60
C C Pendleton,	50		

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Daley, Council Bluffs on Friday, August 16th of congestive chills, ALMA, son of Lorenzo and Parthena Booth aged 16 years, 6 months and 27 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A good school teecher is wanted on Poney Creek, 3½ miles this side of Coolidge's Mill. Inquire of the trustees,
DAVID HOLMAN,
TIMOTHY H. KING,
JAS. DAVENPORT,
Poney Creek, Oct. 16, 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.
Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

SUGAR—Prime N. O., on consignment, for sale low by [oct 16] GOOCH & BRO.

BROOMS—Warranted, (Carpenters celebrated) on consignment, for sale low by
Oct. 16, 1850. GOOCH & BRO.

STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on reasonable terms at GOOCH & BRO'S.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,
and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.
We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.
M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT
SAME OLD GOOK,
AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.
Drugs and Medicines.
Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.
We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.
P. T. MOSS & CO.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his form r stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,
250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,
ALSO
100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,
made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office*, at the lowest market prices for CASH.
He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.
WILLIAM PARISH
N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july24] VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territority of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of her admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhabit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the Militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory; and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon: he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected respectfully. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for member of the Council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes for the House of Representatives; equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such a tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no one session shall exceed the term of forty days.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That that right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passsed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and couuty officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or eleeted, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, and shall lay off the necesary districts for members of the Council and House of Representative, and all other offices.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The supreme court shall consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and orignal, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectfully, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshall for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before the act as such, respectfully, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before the act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SECTION 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Utah, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly: *Provided*, That said delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Utah, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

FROM HAVANA.—The following we clip from the Saint Louis Republican of the 27th ult., which shows clearly the feeling of the Spaniards towards this nation:

The officers of the two American vessels taken during the invasion, have been condemued to eight years confinement and hard labor, in chains; they are to be transported to Spain, in a few days.

A great fire broke out in Cardenas on the night of the 12th ult.; several stores were consumed and the loss is very great.

We publish the following statement of the murder of Edward Murphy, at Council Bluffs, by request of the citizens of that place. The man is at large, who killed Murphy, without undergoing a legal examination. Who is to blame for this? The Locofoco Legislature, who with-held the judiciary from this portion of country:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 3d, 1850.

We will trouble the public with the unexpected death of Edward (alias Pat) Murphy, who was shot at Point au Pool, by London, who kept a grocery on a small scale in this place, Mr. London, it appears had said if Murphy did not pay him what he owed he would take it out of his hide. Mr. Murphy who had been drinking freely, replied, by saying: "you are not a white man, (damn you,) you have created enough fuss already, and you always manage to slip out yourself, just like any other mean man; after a little trouble, London raised a hatchet and cut Murphy very bad; he was then stopped by the citizens who quelled the fuss and London left his deadfall.

Some two hours elapsed when some of the citizens felt aggrieved at London and his dog, who had killed a cat some half hour before. The gentleman concluded he would kill the dog, and London gave permission, then they started to accomplish their desires; after they had obtained permission, and Murphy who was still drunk, and he wanted gun, he got one which was not loaded, it was the only gun in the company; when he was within a few steps of London's house, a boy told London that Murphy was coming; he raised from the table where he was sitting, and seized his rifle, which he had prepared, and without speaking he shot and run off through the cornfield. He has removed to Indian Town, on the east fork of Nichnabotna, and presume he intends to remain their. He was formerly from Missouri near the sand hills.

Written by request of the citizens of Council Bluffs.

It is said that more lives have been lost, and more buildings and other property destroyed this summer, than for five years past

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The Utah bill, (all that was saved out of the wreck of the Omnibus) passed the Senate August 1st, and the House Sept. 7. It merely defines the boundaries of Utah, situated in the great Central Basin of our continent, and provides for its organization as at Territory of the Union. It passed the Senate by 32 to 18 (all the Nays from Free States but two, and generally hostile to the bill only because it contained no inhibition of Slavery.) The House concurred on Saturday, Sept. 7, by a vote of 97 to 85—the Nays being main ly Northern men, who opposed the bill for its lack of a Slavery inhibition as aforesaid, but mixed with these were 13 ultra Southerners, who objected to the bill because it does not provide for the security of Slaves as Property in the Territory—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Odd Fellows have erected a grand edifice at San Francisco for the accommodation of their order.

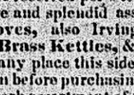
The surplus wheat of the present crop, in Canada, is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$1 00
Beef "	$1 50@$5 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	8@10c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	none
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	none.
Raisins, (new) MR	25c.
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	6c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	50c.
Corn, "	35 @ 50c.
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c
Onions, ₱ bush.,	75c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	10

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR



Have just received per steamer, a large; and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the
DESERET HOUSE
Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
AT
C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.
SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.
YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,[C. VOORHIS.
SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.
BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.
HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.
LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market, for sale, at VOORHIS'.
COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.
TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.
SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.
CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.
MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july24] VOORHIS'
MEDICINES—Grœfenburg's, for sale at july24 VOORHIS'.
PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.
OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO'S.

Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Selling Off
AT THE
BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to peesent purchasers, viz:

Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard.
Calicoes—At 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Iron—At from 5 cents per pound,
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other **Dye-stuffs.** We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent.
Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other **Dry goods,** also **Greatly Reduced.** And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars
FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Oct. 2d 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drilis, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.
JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.
TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.
GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.
ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.
MERINOS—French and English Goods.
HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.
BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.
MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.
GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, liste thread and kid.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.
LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.
HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety,
IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.
FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.
CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.
VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.
THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.
BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal
SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons
GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils, DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps,
Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being applied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Re-Union in Heaven.

BY WM. LEGGETT.

If yon bright stars which gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom Death has torn asunder here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mix'd soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But O! how dark, how drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this.
If there no more the ties shall twine,
That Death's cold hand alone could sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be—each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weight, Life's galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers—Dry those tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again.

Good-Bye.

Farewell, Farewell is a lonely sound,
And always brings a sigh;
But give to me when loved ones part—
That sweet old word—Good-bye.

Farewell, Farewell may do for the gay,
When pleasure's throng is nigh;
But give to me that better word,
That comes from the heart—Good-bye!

Adieu, Adieu; we hear it oft,
With a tear, perhaps with a sigh;
But the heart feels most when the lips move not,
And the eye speaks the gentle—Good-bye.

Farewell, Farewell is never heard,
When the tear's in the mother's eye:
Adieu, Adieu; she speaks it not—
But, my love—Good-bye—Good-bye.

MISCELLANY.

Further Details of the Execution of Dr. Webster.

From the correspondence of the New York Herald we select the following highly interesting details of the closing scene in the Boston tragedy:

During the night before the execution, Webster conversed freely with the officers, and read the Bible diligently and earnestly till about 12 o'clock, when he felt wearied, and laid down on his cot to take his last sleep. At about half past four in the morning, he awoke and appeared much refreshed by his repose. He then prayed audibly; and from what I have heard, there is no doubt that he was extremely penitent, and alluded to his approaching execution. He ate a light breakfast, and seemed prepared to meet his fate. While conversing on the subject of his execution, and during his meditations, he exclaimed, in an impressive manner: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done!" He smoked a cigar, too, I believe; but, less any wrong impression should be formed from the circumstance, I will say that he was addicted to the use of tabacco in that form; and was not comfortable unless he had a cigar in his mouth, lighted or unlighted. At about dusk in the evening, a wagon, containing materials for the scaffold, entering the jail yard, and from the close proximity of the entrance to his cell, he must have known the object of the movement.

SEVEN O'CLOCK—At 7 o'clock, I proceeded to the Leverett street jail, and on arriving there found the carpenters employed in erecting the scaffold. There were not more than two hundred persons in the street opposite the jail, nor more than fifty in the jail yard at the time. Among the latter were officers deputed to preserve order, and several *attaches* of the press of Boston and other cities. The noise made by the mechanics in hammering the nails, must have been heard by the unfortunate condemned. As blow after blow was made, the countenances of all present became graver, and perfect stillness was maintained by the spectators. If there was any conversation it was in whispers. The rope was then rove, and by a quarter to eight the last nail was driven, and all the arrangements for the execution were completed.

EIGHT O'CLOCK.—At this hour the whole police force selected for the occasion was in attendance, consisting of 124 men. Here and there in the yard I observed deputy sheriffs with their swords, (the handles of which were covered with crape,) some police officers and about 160 spectators. All eyes were directed to the scaffold in the centre of the jail yard, and particularly to the rope with the noose at the end. The rear of the houses in Lowell street looked into the jailyard, and the windows and roofs of some of them were packed with persons of both sexes, and of all ages. It grieved me to see ladies and young girls manifest their morbid curiosity in this way. I am happy in being able to say, however, that three of those houses were shut by the occupants, who went out of town rather than witness the execution, or be in the vicinity of the place where these solemn preparations were being made, and where a fellow being was to expiate his crime by a violent death. If I had had time I would have procured the number of those houses and the names of their occupants, and inserted both in this report. On the door of one of these houses a bill was posted, to this effect—"not at home; opposed to capital punishment.

HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The witnesses to the execution, a certain number of whom were summoned by the Sheriff, in accordance with the law, arrived, and took their seats in the office of the jailor. The condemned and the Rev. Dr. Putnam were at this time conversing on religious subjects. The number of spectators increased, and they momentarily expected to see the Professor come forth to be executed.

A QUARTER BEFORE NINE.—The Sheriff and his aids visited the condemned, and informed him that in a few minutes they would be called upon to discharge their sad duty. Prof. Webster informed them that he was ready, and awaited their summons. He thanked them individually and collectively for the kindness and attention extended to him during his imprisonment.

NINE O'CLOCK.—Prof. Webster and the Rev. Mr. Putnam in the cell of the condemned, engaged in religious exercises.

QUARTER PAST NINE.—The Sheriff informed the witnesses above referred to, that their sad duty was about to commence, and requested them to accompany him to the jail. They walked arm in arm, followed by the reporters for the press, and spectators, into the corridors of the jail, and to the door of Professor Webster's cell which was thrown open. The Rev. Mr. Putnam then, in the presence of all assembled, offered the following prayer, Professor Webster being on his knees:

"Oh God! Now that a brother man is about to pass from us, to be removed from this world to a better, we invoke for him Thy mercy and the spirit of thy charity. Oh God! accept his repentance as sincere and effective in the sight of the Searcher of all hearts; and oh, thou God of all mercies, take him, forgiven and redeemed, to Thy bosom. Let the humble hope which he entertains be realized. Let the Savior, whom he has humbly sought for the sake of his soul, receive him and confess him before his Father which is in Heaven. Oh God! accept now his heartfelt thanks for all the mercies vouchsafed to him, and for the support extended to him in his lonely prison hours, when he humbly addressed the Throne of Grace, and communed in spirit with God, and found peace. We thank Thee, for Thy goodness. Oh God! we pray for those who are near and dear to him, that they may have from on High, strength and fortitude to bear the blow which awaits them; and that his ardent prayer to Heaven may be answered, and their days on earth may be crowned with blessings, and that spiritual joys and blessings may be vouchsafed to them; and when their days shall pass, may God re-unite the fond ties of life, to be broken no more. We unite with him in the prayer, that those connected with him may have blessings from on high.

"And, oh God! we pray for the ministers of the law, who have now a solemn and sad office to perform; that they may do it with a tender heart and christian charity. We pray that all hearts, every where, may be softened with brotherly kindness, and fraternal sympathy towards their fellow sinner, who is going to meet Him whom all must meet. We pray that the lesson of this hour may be sanctified to all who witness it. Oh, God! be it our most anxious desire to prepare for that great hour. Give us true repentance, for we are all sinners. Grant us thy infinite mercy, for we do all need it. And now we commit our brother to Thee, and while he bows submissive to human laws which he violated, and the behests of earthly justice, behold him a suppliant at the mercy seat of Him who knoweth all hearts, who tempers justice with mercy, and who accepts the contrite in heart. Take him to Thyself and number him with the redeemed. Let his sins be washed as white as snow. Extend to him Thy infinite mercy, that he may forever rest with God. Strengthen him in this his hour of trouble. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon him. Here us and answer us; we ask ask it for mercy's sake, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Savior. Amen."

When the religious services were concluded, the spectators who were invited to hear it returned to the jail yard. Dr. Webster was then pinioned, and a procession formed of the witnesses, preceded by the Sheriff, with a cocked hat, and sword attached to his side. The Sheriff directed the witnesses where to take their places. He then ascended the scaffold for the purpose of seeing that nothing was left undone.

HALF PAST NINE.—The Sheriff retired from the scaffold, satisfied that the arrangements for the execution were complete, and proceeded to the cell of Prof. Webster, to inform him that his time was up.

TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES TO TEN O'CLOCK.—Every thing being ready for the execution, Professor Webster was directed to take his place in the melancholy procession which was being formed. He did so. The High Sheriff led the way, followed by the jailor and turnkeys of Leverett street jail. Next came Professor Webster, supported by the Rev. Mr. Putnam, whom the unfortunate man requested to stay with him to the last moment, and constables Dexter and Easterbrook. Professor Webster walked firmly but dejectedly to the scaffold, amid the most profound silence. His step was firm, and his countenance betrayed no emotion. He looked at the ground, and was apparently resigned to the doom which awaited him. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and had no neckcloth. His frock coat was buttoned the greater part of the way.

TWENTY-THREE MINUTES TO TEN.—The procession reached the scaffold, and the condemned was motioned to place himself directly under the rope, which he did accordingly.

The Sheriff read the warrant for the execution of John W. Webster for the crime of murder. While he was doing so, the condemned and Rev. Dr. Putnam were earnestly engaged in conversation, the former repeatedly bowing, as if acquiescing in what the clergyman said. He then shook hands with Dr. Putnam, and the officers commenced their sad duties.

Professor Webster was requested to take a seat on a chair, so that his legs might be confined. The Deputy Sheriff then strapped them.

Prof. Webster's legs having been fastened, the Sheriff took leave of the unfortunate man. Prof. Webster convulsively shook the Sheriff's hand, and retained it in his for a few seconds, but did not speak. The rope was placed around his neck, and the black cap put on. An intense feeling was manifested by the spectators.

SEVENTEEN MINUTES TO TEN O'CLOCK.—The Sheriff addressing the people assembled, speaks as follows holding in his hand the warrant of execution:—

"In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the good people thereof, I now proceed to execute the orders contained in this death warrant."

The Sheriff then turned round, faced the prisoner, took a single step, placed his foot on a spring—the part of the platform on which Prof. Webster stood fell, and the unfortunate man was hanging by the neck. The fall was about eight feet, and to appearances his neck was dislocated. He struggled but little and evidently suffered no pain. The only evidence of the death struggle, which he manifested was a slight convulsive movement of the legs, which were partially drawn up for an instant. In less then four minutes all signs of life were extinct and Prof. Webster was in the other world, there, we trust, to receive forgiveness for his crime.

After remaining suspended just half an hour, Drs. Henry G. Clark and Charles H. Stedman examined the body, and informing the Sheriff that life was extinct, that officer so declared it to the legal witnesses and spectators; and at the same time thanked the witnesses, in the name of the Commonwealth, for attending and aiding the officers of the law in the painful duty which had just been performed.

A pine coffin, painted black, was then placed beneath the body. The corpse was lowered, the rope removed from the neck, the lid of the coffin was nailed down, and the body was then removed to the cell which Professor Webster recented occupied, according to the Professor's express desire. It will remain there till evening, and then be delivered to the friends of the unfortunate criminal.

While living, Prof. Webster enjoined the Sheriff not to permit any person to look at his remains while they were in jail. I understand that late in the evening the body will be taken to Cambridge where arrangements will be made for the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next. The body will be deposited in the family vault, at Mount Auburn, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Everything connected with the funeral was arranged by Prof. Webster himself.

It was rather singular that the very instant when the condemned man dropped, the whistle of a locomotive, on one of the railroads was sounded by the engineer. The noise was peculiar melancholy—resembling more a loud and distant moan than a whistle.

Among those who attended the execution in the performance of his official duty as deputy sheriff, was a son of a former Professor of Harvard University.

I understand that the proprietor of an adjoining house from the roof of which the melancholy scene could be witnessed, rented standing places to all who applied for them at the rate of a dollar each. One house was forcibly opened and occupied by persons who wanted to see the execution.

Professor Webster was in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

I was informed, immediately after the execution took place, that Professor Webster was interrogated as to whether he wished to make any further confession, he said that he did not—that the last confession was true, that he could not add to, nor substract from it. He died, therefore, with the assertion that the killing of Dr. Parkman was not premeditated—that in a moment of passion he struck him with a piece of grape vine, that death was the result, and for the purpose of concealing the act he attempted to dispose of the body in the manner specified.

"I guess missus is going to have a party to-night, and this note is to ax the gentleman you have just called to attend.'

Here, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself; where have you been?

After the galls, father.

Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?

No sir—but mother did.

Mrs. Partington says that just before the last war with England, circumstances were seen round the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots like blots of ink and comics swept the horizon with their opersatic tails. Every body said it profligated war, and sure enough war did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson expatriated the American citizens, and foreign domineering soon became a by-word.

Orators have said a good many smart things, but it was a home-sick Irishman who said:—Sir, I was born at a very early period of life, and if I ever live till the day of my death—and the Lord knows whether I will or not—my sowl shall see sweate Ireland before it leaves Ameriky."

At a Printer's Festival in Washington, the following was a regular toast:—

"*Woman*—The fairest *work* of creation—the *edition* being extensive, let no man be without a *copy*."

"Were you ever cross-questioned?"—"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

Diderot has a happy conceit about women. To describe her, he says, the pen should be dipped in the colors of the rainbow, and the paper dried with dust gathered from the wings of a butterfly.

A waggish country editor, in reply to the criticisms of a cotemporary, says it never was his lot to school but one day in his life, and that was at night, but nobody had a candle, and the "skule marm" did'nt come!

Uncle Zeke, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging *tories?*

Certainly not Simon, what kind of tories? *Territories.* Now give me some patience or I'll catch the measels and make you pay for 'em.

Dick Greely courted a girl named Pond. Having a quarrel with her one day he went off swearing that he was not fond of *pouts* although he had a *Pond* which was full of 'em.

Constitutionally tired is now the polite way of expressing the fact that a man is naturally lazy.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have others take a start, never thinking of himself.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Priats, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Matt oes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,

200 Pair Superior Winter Boots.

Made of the best material and Workmanship.

Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

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HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

GUARDIAN

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Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 20.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

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Each additional insertion, - - - - - - - 50
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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

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From the Millennial Star.

Restoration of the Gospel.

BY ELDER J. D. ROSS.

When we speak of any thing being restored, it is evident that we believe that thing has been lost; now to persons that are unaccustomed to reflect seriously upon the nature and spirit of the religion of Christ, it certainly sounds very strange in their ears to hear the restoration of the Gospel spoken of. From the traditions they have inherited from their forefathers, it appears to them the height of absurdity to speak of restoring what (they suppose) was never lost. By a careful perusal of the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, we discover that different nations, who had been blessed with the light of the gospel, lost through their transgressions the glorious privileges it conferred upon the sons of men. Take for example, the children of Israel, when their deliverance from Egyptian bondage was effected through the instrumentality of the prophet Moses, and were led to Mount Horeb, where the statutes and judgments were delivered to them, by which they were to live. These statutes and judgements were the statutes and judgements of the gospel. The apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Hebrews, while speaking of the children of Israel in the wilderness, says, "unto them as unto us was the gospel preached, but the word preached did not profit, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." By their disobedience to the counsel, and instructions imparted from time to time by the "judges and counsellors" appointed over them by the directions of the spirit of God, they proved unworthy of the glorious gospel law. At this period the light of heaven shone too bright for minds darkened by unbelief, therefore God placed them under an inferior law, to that taught by their judges and counsellors; hence the language of the apostle, "the law was added because of transgression till the seed should come." Now if the law was added because of transgression, as we are positively informed it was, it was a curse to them, inasmuch as it dimmed the brilliant light of the gospel fulness that had been taught them at mount Horeb. Here, then, we find a people that were blessed and favored of heaven above many nations, yet they lost the gospel, and were placed under a law, by the observance of which salvation could not be obtained; "by the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified." For a long period this darkness continued to hover over and around the Hebrew nation; but a bright day dawned upon the world, the fulness of the time had come, and God sent forth His Son made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that they might receive the adoption of sons. Under the former law they could only be received as servants, but now the gospel was restored, they could be admitted through the law of adoption (the gospel law) as sons or heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ. The apostles were sent among the Jews, to apprise them of the privileges restored to them as a people; the seed having come, the kingdom was organized among them. When the Pharisees demanded of Christ a sign when the kingdom of God should come—he replied, "Ye shall not say lo here, or lo there, for behold the kingdom of God is within you" (or among you.) Again, we find the Savior using the following remarkable language, when the heads of the nation had rejected Him who was the chief corner stone—"the kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." Now if they did not have the kingdom among them, it could not possibly be taken from them; the kingdom had only recently been restored, as a proof of this remember the message that John the Baptist, our Savior himself, and the apostles delivered to that nation—they cried out "repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The kingdom had not come, but it was at hand; but after it had come, the Savior was compelled to inform them that it would be taken from them, because they did not acknowledge the constituted authorities of the kingdom; perhaps they were grieved, because heaven did not see fit to consult their feelings upon the appointment of the king and his officers, together with the laws, ordinances, precepts and commandments of the gospel. If they were grieved (as it seems they were) they troubled themselves about what they had nothing whatever to do with; the consequence of their rebellion was the loss of the kingdom and the gospel law a second time.

The Gentiles who had been a long time wandering in midnight darkness, had the gospel introduced among them. In glancing at the ministry of the apostles, as recorded in the Acts, we read of Paul and Barnabas preaching in a certain city, and when the Jewish rulers contradicted and blasphemed, Paul and Barnabas waxed bold and said, "it was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you, but seeing that you put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." One of the same apostles, says in one of his epistles, "the Jews were cut off because of their unbelief; they had eyes, but they saw not; ears, and they heard not, lest they should see with their eyes and hear with their ears, and be converted and I should heal them." Again were the Jews shut out from the light of heaven for a time; in a word, they had lost the gospel, and must continue for a time in their darkness, as the Gentiles had done before them: the latter now have the gospel, the former have no eyes to see it, nor ears to hear it. But what use have the Gentiles made of the gospel since its establishment among them? have they allowed themselves to be governed by its principles? would to heaven I could answer in the affirmative; but the existence of the many different religious sects, all opposed to each other, the tyranny and oppression so generally practised under the garb of religion, and the entire absence of the doctrines, precepts, and commandments of the gospel of Christ would most positively contradict the assertion. The love that was manifested among the Saints in apostolic times is not now to found in the religious world; and where can we go to find a church with apostles and prophets, and all the attendant blessings that in former ages were enjoyed by the simple followers of the meek and lowly Jesus? It is an old saying and a true one, that a tree may be known by its fruit, but if we judge by the fruit the Gentiles have brought forth, the tree must be corrupt indeed; the power of God that used to attend the gospel have entirely disappeared from among them. When our Lord commissioned His apostles to go forth and preach the gospel, He informed them they that believed and were baptized would be saved, and these signs should follow them—"in my name they shall cast out devils, speak with new tongues, lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." Now inasmuch as these signs do not attend upon the religion of the present generation, it is a plain, pointed testimony to every thinking man, who for a moment allows his mind to reflect upon the promises Christ made to them that believe, that the religious world do not believed in the religion taught by the apostles of Christ, but are led away by the cunning craftiness of men, whereby they lie in wait to deceive, we may be assured of this glorious truth, that if we can find a people on the earth that are simple enough to allow themselves to be taught the same principles, and to practise the same precepts that were taught and practised by the Saints in the days of Christ and the apostles of old, we will find a people enjoying the same blessings and privileges enjoyed in former times. Now the fact that the professed ministers of the gospel claim no authority by present revelation from heaven, nor yet teach first and then baptize, and afterwards lay their hands on believers that they might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, together with their total denial of the necessity, and of the intention of the Lord to continue the gifts of the spirit with the church in all ages, until the Saints were made perfect, naturally brings to our minds the saying of Paul in his lettes to Timothy. Speaking of the great falling away that would that place, he says, "they have a form of godliness, denying the power thereof; from such turn away." The foregoing language is fully manifested among the religionists of the present. "From such turn away." But where shall we turn to, since the gospel disappeared from among the Gentiles, just as it did from among the Jews in the day that the Savior and his disciples appeared among them as the restorers of the gospel their forefathers had lost. In those days the gospel was restored to the Jews first, because their nation was the last that had it in their midst; but we remember that the kingdom was taken from among the Jews and given to the Gentiles, and the Gentiles, as the Jews had done before them, rendered themselves unworthy, and consequently lost the glorious gospel light. In mercy to man, God has seen fit to restore the gospel law to the sons of men. For the same reason that it was first preached to the Jews, in preference to other nations in the days of Jesus, it is necessary that it be first preached among the Gentiles in the last days. The servants of God will receive a commission to go not in the way of the Jews, until they have offered the gospel to the benighted Gentiles.

Speaking of the restoration of the gospel in the last days, John says, "and I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue, and poople." Now the very fact that an angel had to bring the everlasting gospel to preach to every nation, is of itself a plain testimony that the world was entirely destitute of the gospel law in the time that this proclamation was to be made. But hark! the voice of the great prophet is heard on the other side of the Atlantic, saying with a loud voice, "*the angel has come, the gospel is restored.*" Now what evidence did this prophet give the world that he had received the gospel fulness? how do we know that a tree is an apple, pear, cherry, or plum tree but by the fruit it produces? The same test that we would apply to ascertain the character of a tree, we may apply to test the truth of the declaration of this modern prophet. By the fruits the prophet Joseph has brought forth shall we be able to judge whether or not the gospel tree is planted among the Latter-day Saints. Many servants have risen up in these times who have endeavored to reform christendom, for they themselves seem to have believed that the pure religion of heaven had disappeared from the world; but have any of those reformers ever come boldly forward and declared in the face of the world that they had received authority from heaven by revelation and the ministration of angels? Not one of them! Again, did they teach the inhabitants of the earth, first to believe in Christ as the Redeemer of the world, and then baptize them for the remission of sins? No, they did not! By the authority of the Melchisedec priesthood did they lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost? This they called folly. Again, did they look for the signs to follow them that believed. No, no; these, they cried, "are done away with." Paul knew such characters well, when he said they would have a form of godliness, denying the power thereof. Take the sage advice of the apostles, and from such turn away, and turn to the church of God *now established* on the earth, in which the gospel is taught in its fulness, and where the gifts of the spirit are enjoyed by the faithful in the present generation. The fact that the same gospel is taught now, that was taught by the apostles in primitive times, and the same blessings and privileges enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints as were enjoyed by the Former-day Saints, is demonstrative evidence of the gospel being again restored.

Potency of the Gospel.

Before mankind had fallen, or earth was made,
The host of heaven's "High Ones" in council high
Engaged, and by the Priesthood's sealing power
Ordained a law of Grace and Mercy, *then*,
Out of the purest laws and principles
Of all the grand economy on high,
Directed by the matchless wisdom of
Jehovah. The gospel plan they laid,
It is of saving aim—of saving power.
To man, the subject of its scheme, on earth,
Made perfect by the sacrifice of blood—
Of Jesus'! sacred blood—the Son of God!—
Evincing fully by this double seal
First! The Divine consent to be; and next,
The deed is done—that man eternal life
May hope, may fondly hope to gain.
Choice gift! thus highly prized by hosts above,
Thus dearly bought for sinful man below
Salvation and eternal life, thou art,
"*Deliverance from evil*" is the boon
Thou bring'st, and an unceasing round of good
Thy subjects shall enjoy.
'Tis not in this
World's gloomy maze, this present world, but in
A brighter realm the promise shall fulfill.

It is more difficult to make the eye lie than any other organ we are possessed of. To tell what a woman *says*, pay attention to her tongue. If you would ascertain what she means, pay attention to her eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world—to look this opposition, however, is more difficult than algebra. Again we say, never believe a girl hates you till you ask her eyes.

Chinese Funeral.

A Chinese funeral took place yesterday. The Chinamen died at the Chinese Restaurant of Macca & Woosung. The funeral was large, there being one hundred and fifty Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying ground to witness the ceremonies, which were as follows: They lowered the coffin as we do. They then threw the white bandages worn on their arms into the grave; then matches and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine. Before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth and uttered some few words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed round liquors, wine and cigars, etc., of which they invited each American to partake, and the grave was then filled up.—[San Francisco Courier.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Look Out for that Man.

The Quakers are a society of people who use *thee* and *thou* instead of *you*. When addressing an individual. A celebrated quaker of L—— Co., Pa. named Gainer M——, used to say:

"If any man, who is not a Quaker says *thee* to me, I always look out for that man."

So with me. If I hear a gentile who is a candidate for an office, say the Mormons are a good people. I look out for that man.

If I hear a man say Thompson—I look out for man.

If I hear a man say: "Br. Hyde is a good man, yet he may err in judgement." I look out for that man

If I hear a man say, "I always vote the Democratic ticket." I look out for that man.

If I hear a man say, "I am a Brighamite." I look out for that man.

If I hear a man say, "I will quit taking the Guardian." I look out for that man.

If I hear a man say, "I am a Salt Lake Mormon." I look out for that man.

Finally—if I know a professing Saint, who will not give heed to counsel—I look out for that man.

W. W. H.

The following letter and translation was handed to us for publication. It is not intended that it should be admitted as doctrine of our church; but it will, perhaps, be interesting to many of our readers. In looking it over we observe that it is only a partial translation from Ovid, intermingled with the thoughts of the translator:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Oct. 6, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: Revolving in my mind, the great variety of opinions that have grown into credence, and likewise facts and truths are sometimes of that nature as to require all the art of a masterly cultivation to make them grow into credence on earth; some eighteen hundred years ago the fact that God would raise the dead was understood and consequently believed on but by a unit of the human family; and though that unit taught it by all authority, attesting to its truth by his wisdom, and confirming it by his miracles, God bearing him witness with many wonders, yet they understood not. There does appear to have been a willful blindness in this respect, arising from the negligence of the true philosophy, which inductively would have led any impartial investigator to believe that truth, by things already created—even his eternal power and godhead. There is one self evident and undeniable truth, that the human race are now in existance. The sepulchre attests that their bodies were of earth. Their mental powers that they were for empire formed! The evidence of these two witnesses. The sepulchre and the mental powers of man are unequivocal in their testimony showing that man once slept in the womb of nature. His body in the chaotic grave, and his spirit in the bosom of his God, who called the latent power of chaos into harmony with himself, moddled them into his own image and breathed into them his own breath; but when the grave sends forth its living myriads to attest the greatness of the conquerors glory over death and the grave, something more will be understood of infinitude, eternal glory, and wisdom. For the foundation of former, this, and even future worlds will be discovered to the assembled intelligences of heaven; and they too will know the pit from whence they were taken to attest his wisdom, power and goodness and record his praise, as countless ages roll their incessant rounds for there is a never failing subject of eternal gratitude, for Jehovah calls the adamantine rock to praise him, enjoy the sweets of bliss and power. Truly, rocks and stones will praise him, when an universal temple ascribed to his fame is erected whose living stones, shall be for an habitation of God through the spirit. Such reflections filled my soul with love and praise and became so absorbent that my mind became no longer tinged with doubt. I saw from the beginning the unchangeable God calling all the latent powers of Chaos, as from the womb of nature, to enjoy that fulness of bliss, which none but the sons of God can know. These reflections led me to desire that if you thought the following article not unworthy of a place in your valuable publication you would insert it. The substance is taken from Ovid's Beginning.

All had one common nature, and the only difference was the variety of it—the rational and irrational souls—and all other great varieties of form or power. In creation there are three kinds of materials with which the great builder builds his temples; animal, vegetable and mineral substances—yet these, though greatly differing in appearance are but different compounds of one common matter, under different states and influences.

There are different kinds of flesh in what is called the animal kingdom—fish, flesh and fowl, yet though remotely differing—they all animal.

In the mineral kingdom there are many kinds of earths, metals and alcalies, yet they are all of one matter. The same in the vegetable kingdom. There are a variety of productions, but all from one matter. So if we ransack the stars, and the sun, and moon their glories will be different, but all of matter. But yet earth has not seen to understand one other variety in the creation of which is a celestial body, it quiet surpasses everything yet exhibited. It has a body capable of being touched, but yet possesses those amaizing mechanical powers that it can enter a room—the doors being shut. This might indeed be rejected as being chimerical, if in creation, our Heavenly Father, had not given us such a variety, and such an extraordinary variety from one common nature, that who can limit the Holy One of Israel, in what he proposes to effect, but I have been again carried away and must be brief.

The characters in the piece are Saturn, or Moloch, and Proserpine his wife. Saturn is called the father of the gods. Saturn is supposed to be of the same import as time, which destroys all things. Fire was also one of his attributes. Jupiter was the Son of Saturn, and called likewise the Father of the gods, he was preserved by the intervention of his mother, from the devouring jaws of Saturn or time; who, after his own preservation, preserved his brother gods, and thus deignated father of the gods.

The next is Python, and his wife pythoness Python, Lucifer son of the morning, and Satan are the same characters. Pythian was worshipped as the great serpent. The old serpent the devil, and Pythonus was the priestess of the Delfic Oracle, and Paul said that what the heathen worshipped were not gods but devils. I now leave the subject with you, and shall subscribe myself in the Gospel,

Your affectionate brother,
W. FLOWER.

A Chaotic Scene,

Rocks as if recently by conflicting elements, earthquakes, volcanic convulsions, and all the powers of disorganized projectile force, but now a perfect calm.

SATURN AND PROSERPINE.

Saturn—Oh Proserpine, whence this wonderous calmn? Never till now did chaotic confusion cease. The signs portentious? What cnance can e're have caused this cessation of chaotic strife. Think'st thou those sons of mine thou did'st hide, from my devouring jaws, covet another kingdom from the empire of ancient night.

Proserpine—Seest thou yonder light that appears like a little Star, it approaches so fast our dark domain. I now perceive other lights that accompany it. Oh, Python! Oh father! it is hard to tell; but this suffices—a counsel of the gods was held. In which Jehovah proposed to form another creation, and place a being in it called man; he was to be in the image of God, and capable of maintaining his present state if he lived on the counsel, wisdom, and experience of God; but if he slighted the counsel of the unchanging God, he would die. His spirit would again return to God that gave it, and his body to the dust from whence it was taken. Formed of matter under different modifications and influences. Three different kinds of matter, animal, vegetable, and mineral were to enter into his combination. These again would be modified into bones, blood, flesh, nerves, muscles. The first as a scaffolding—the second as an animal, communicative of one of the principals of life—the third as a covering, and the fourth as a records office, in which is kept the past, predictions of the future, and judgment relative to the present; likewise from these would arise testimentory organs—seeing, feeling, smelling, hearing, and tasting. These under the guidance of eight spirits would be calculated to withstand all ordinary danger; but if closely pressed an auxiliary force may be demanded of me, which never shall be denied to any son, absent from his father's house. He was though only one in the beginning, to be of double sexes formed, that in case he lost his first estate, he might supply successors to carry on the war, or enlist the sympathies of the Sons of God in their redemption, which would redound to the unchanging God, with honor, glory and matchless praise, for evils passed and glory won? Thus, from first to last he showed the beginning and the end. To test the humility of the sons of God, he said, here is honor to be gained and glory won by any of the sons of God who enter the tent, tabernacle or temple which I propose to construct. It is reared for stability or glorious and successful war from which eternal empires shall immerge, and fill an universe with eternal joy. The body will be so nicely modified, that the presiding spirit may keep it in eternal repair, for no force can injure while the spirit lives on the counsel of the unchanging God. Should the spirit cry out to God against any besiegeing foe, he shall receive that aid that shall dislodge every foe; but that depends on the spirits will, if they know or think on me in dangers hour, they'll cry. But if they are proud they'll not think of me but trust in those powers already received, as if they were their own; forgeting me from whom those powers came. These nerves of which I spake, shall be like telegraphic wires, bringing intelligence from afar—even heaven, earth and hell. The depths of earth, nature's arcanum shall it reconoitre, and know the laws that govern heaven, earth and hell, and by mechanic art, subdue this and make it like a part of heaven—my potenticity will I give to it, and it shall be done. Governing powers will I give to them who know me, by the laws by which I govern, and they shall govern realms, now unknown, by that spirit that unites me unto them. He said Lucifer, Son of the morning, have you humility, faith and obedience sufficient to undertake this glorious task, which redound so much to the glory and honor both of you and me?

I said, what, shall I lay my glorious body down to enter into such a tabernacle, liable to so many contingencies. No, my body is celestial—heaven is my home—its laws my guide—the counsel of the gods my food—what can I desire more. Spirit now fills my veins, not the corrupting blood of the life of man.

Shall I leave my home? No, not though it were to purchase a multitude of worlds. Let what we have done, suffice. I'll rest me on the plains of heaven, and not enter this temple such as you propose to be by trial and probation raised above my peers. At this a frown of indignation shook his throne. And Michael rose and said! "Oh, Father, it is my meat and drink to do thy will. I will enter this temple depending on thy wisdom, power and goodness, that if I should transgress that first organic law on which my state will then depend. Thou wilt raise me and that innumerable race of children, which thou hast given to that glory, honor and immortality, which I have had, with thee from the beginning. Thus raised with innumerable others near thyself. I shall like thee have filled all things—light and darkness, life and death. The chaotic grave, knowledge, glory, honor and victory. Then enter into joy eternal. And Oh, the riches of that joy, when out of the grave, I shall spring a conqueror, and people a universe with immortal intelligent beings whose wisdom has been so tempered by the hand divine, in the colleges of thy grave, as to be like thee. Oh, Father, unchangeable! thy spirit shall fill their veins. The secrets of light and darkness, good and evil shal be theirs.

When I heard this my mind was filled rage. I said in scorn; "yes, perhaps chance that formed these heavens, may again dissolve both thee and theirs, and reduce them to their ancient chaotic night. For oft I've seen in our primeval realm things beautified exist, with life endowed a season; and then some fierce chaotic strife would come and destroy the very forms that chaos formed. Chaos permitted us perhaps to form these heavens without its intervention, but still at last intervene and number us with chaotic night?

As soon as I had finished, Jehovah, with indignation, said: "let them who have the same faith as him, join him as their head." Immediately a throng surrounded me, at which, exultingly, I cried: "You see, I am not alone." At which he frowned, and the whole heaven with terror and indignation shook.

"Michael," says he, "my word, my son, call to the jaring elements of chaos to come up hither and drive these faithless rebels down to their native place that they may learn to study chance and fate." With that Michael cried to chaos and all the waring elements, who came quicker than lightening. But what to me seemed strange—though like nature in her primeval state, this power was under the masterly hand of Michael. Never did it attack any of his angelic host, but us it burnt, cut, and tore where ever Michael directed their dire attack. We soon were wounded. I fell and fainted, for loss of spirit that fled from my veins. We died and became disembodied spirits, and Michael drove us down again into the kingdom of perpetual night.

Signs of the Times.

The three following clippings were sent to us by Mail, carefully enclosed in a letter; and out of respect for the party who forwarded them we give them a place in our columns for the benefit of our readers. When will wonders cease?

A Modern Prophet.

The Washington Republic of Friday, says:

"A ruddy looking Englishman, about forty years old, who has lately been engaged as a stage driver between this city and Rockville, appeared in our streets in a new character. On his way along from street to street, he frequently paused, and in loud and distinct tones, pronounced a malediction upon the city of Washington. "Wo, wo unto this city!" he cried; "its fate shall be as that of Sodom and Gomorrah," &c. Officer Davis, who probably thought he was unlicensed as a preacher, and therefore indictable under the corporation laws, arrested him, and took him before Justice J. L. Smith. As soon as the Justice discovered he was not intoxicated, he questioned him as to his object in shouting in the streets, and causing the boys to follow him.

"Angels," he exclaimed, "have appeared unto me, and commanded me to warn the people of this devoted city of the evil that awaits them!"

"Oh, that's it," said the squire. "Well, now, let me tell you, you might as well save your lungs, for the people of this city are so hardened in their sins, that they would hardly believe the angels themselves, if they were to come to them; and it will, therefore, be necessary for you to let them alone, or content yourself with telling them privately of their danger."

"Privately!" said the man; "no, sir, the command has been to proclaim it."

"Then the corporation laws are certainly in conflict with the command. Which will you obey?"

The prophet seemed for a moment perplexed; but he presently remarked:

"I have performed what was commanded. I will now depart. This night I will be in Frederick city."

A Strange Family.

Mr. Francis Sassin, a thrifty farmer of this county, owns three or four of the bovine species which live on rather singular terms of relationship. The elder is a fine milch cow, which suckles an eight months old heifer, in preference to her own calf. This heifer, however, suckles the calf, and gives beside, some dozen quarts of good rich milk per day, notwithstanding that she herself has never had progeny. The heifer is very large of her age, and her milk makes excellent butter. These are strange facts, but facts they are. Mr. Sassin's farm is near Bridgton, in St. Ferdinand township.

Telegraphic Dispatches to the Lou. Courier, 30th ult.

Tremendous Hail Storm—Great Destruction of Property—The River Still Rising.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26.

Yesterday this city was visited by a severest hail-storm ever known. There is scarcely a house here or in Alleghany City, but the windows of which are nearly all broken. The hail fell in enormous bulk, and every roof is more or less injured. To give an idea of the immense size of the hail-stones and the effects, it is only necessary to say, that some of the hail passed through iron roofs to the first floor of the house. This may appear hard for belief, yet it is undeniably true. The amount of damage cannot be known.

There are eight feet water in the channel, and rising.

Petrifactions.

The New Orleans Delta says: About sixty miles above Georgetown, Williamson county, there is a valley of petrifactions probably unequalled on the globe. Not only prostrate trees are petrified into the finest flint, but leaves of trees, flowers of plants, and often the whole plant bearing fruit, is petrified. A large tarentula was found as natural as life, sitting on a rock, completely and in every part turned to stone. An enormous Indian arrow head has also been found. The patrifactions and the floral beauties there hardened into rock would astonish and delight the naturalist.

The man who always pays the printer, was in town yesterday. He is wonderfully healthy, and looks as if he would be blessed with a long life. He says that nearly all his relatives have made fortunes by advertising.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ All monies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1850.

Orson Hyde!

We expected to have Elder Hyde with us before this publication; we have not heard anything from him, but hourly expect his return. We ask a little indulgence, for the lack of editorial matter,—we kept our columns open with the expectation that we should be able to give our readers news from Salt Lake.

The Appointments.

We have at last received the Official Appointments for Utah (or Deseret as should be,) Territory, it will be seen by refering to the Appointments that President BRIGHAM YOUNG, was appointed Governor. We feel much pleased with the appointment of him as Governor; he is a man who will fill the office with that dignity and honor which he now acquits himself as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His course is well known to all members of our Church, and they will all rejoice in the appointment, and also acknowledge that there could not be another man appointed who could fill the office as well as President Young. He understands well the wants of the people, and also well acquainted with the nature of the country which he presides. He is a firm supporter of the Constitution of the United States, and will support it when it is trampled under foot by the disunionists which are springing up in different parts of the nation; then will the Latter-day Saints (or Mormons) be its only true supporters. Destroy the validity of that article and you destroy one of the main pilars which support the great bulwark of American Freedom. Did we say that the Mormons would be its only supporters? Yes, they will support that document that was calculated in its formation for the governing of a great and free nation. The Constitution has been the means of keeping united a large and prosperous people; and neither wars or rumors of wars have prevented its rapid progress into a popular and very powerful nation. And what heretofore has caused this prosperity has been the union of the people in supporting the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States; and this document has shed a halo of glory around its authors, and also its supporters.

Discensions have been sown,—sectional parties have been formed by geographical divisions, and the north is against the south;—and amid these things, we call upon all men to be united—adhere strictly to the Constitution and there is no danger, for "united we stand, divided we fall:" from these remarks we would say that we should not be divided by geographical divisions, nor should any person be deprived of the right of trial by jury, all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are the pursuits of life, liberty, and happiness, and to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. The strong prejudice existing between the north and south betokens no good results, but we hope for the best. But to the other appointments.

BROUGHTON DAVIS HARRIS, of Vermont, is appointed Secretary of Utah! we are not acquainted with him.

SETH M. BLAIR is appointed District Attorney, we are acquainted with Esquire Blair, and believe he will do honor to the office.

JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, is appointed Marshall of the Territory, he is a man of undoubted ability, and is universally considered as a gentleman of the first stamp.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Chief Justice; PERRY E. BROCCHUS, of Alabama, and ZERUBBABEL SNOW, of Ohio, to be Associate Justices for the Territory of Utah.

We are not acquainted with any of the judges, all being entire strangers to us.

Back Numbers of the Guardian.

We have on hand at this office, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26 of Vol. 1. Also of Vol. 2, from No. 1 to 19. Any person desirous to procure a file, or to have their files filled up; should avail themselves of the present opportunity to do so, as it may be rather difficult in time to come to have the same chance, having only a few of each number on hand. In the language of a modern writer, we would say: "Brethren secure as far as possible, the various publications of the church, and continue to do so from year to year, and the time will come when they will be considered of more value than rubies.

Health & Weather.

We have had excellent weather for several weeks past, with the exception of a few days, which proved rather unhealthy for some of our citizens, by having chills and fever; however, most, if not all of them are recovering fast, and the prospects bid fair for a healthy fall.

Musical Review.

We have just received the eighth number of the *American Musical Review*, ably edited by J. B. Woodman, and published by Huntington & Savage, New York, at the low price of 50 cents per annum. The style in which this periodical is got up is praiseworthy, and we are candid in saying that the work ought to be in the possession of every chorister and lover of music.

South Carolina.

The Southern papers contain a letter addressed by the Governor of South Carolina to a A. Leland, Esq., of that State, in which he gives his reasons for not immediately calling the Legislature together. It is a calm, sober, though somewhat determined document, and as it postpones, for a time, legislative intervention upon the measures recently enacted by Congress, and awaits the action of Georgia and Virginia, there is little danger of hasty and unadvised action on the part of the people of South Carolina.

Fire, Indians, &c.

On the 16th inst, the Omaha Indians set fire to the Prairie, a little west of this town, and there being a high wind at the time spread the flames with great rapidity; burning stacks of hay and wheat, fields of corn, and fences, in its fury. At one time it threatene dto burn the town, but the wind shearing round, it galloped towards Stringtown, doing immense damage, burning hay, wheat, &c., in its progress. The amount of damage sustained by individuals will amount in the aggregate from five to eight thousand dollars. The loss falls upon those the least able to bear it. It may be very pretty fun for the Indians to destroy the farmers all; but we would like to know where the owners of property are to seek redress for damages.

On the evening previous to the fire, the Omahas commenced crossing the river, and continued during the whole night, and somewhere between three and five hundred had succeeded in getting upon this side of the river, and a portion of them came into town, under pretence that they were wishing to purchase guns, but while they were in town we thought there was something wrong from their manœuvres; and we were not mistaken,—in a short time the whole prairie was on fire, and running at a rapid rate. As soon as the Indians saw the prairie on fire they left the town. Two of the citizens who had gone to the the river, catched some sixteen of them, who were still firing the prairie, and they drove them off, and forced them to cross the river.

We very soon heard of the Indians a little north, where they were committing depredations. The sheriff summond a posse, and went above with the intention, of putting the remainder across river, but from promises of the Chief, through their interpreter, that they would leave the next day, they were permitted to tarry.

We soon found the people alarmed above by their depredations, and still another force was started out to suppress their thefts, &c., but they would not cross, but continued up north where they intend to hunt this fall, and in all probability we may look for still more depredations upon the cattle, corn, &c., of the citizens.

Now their must be a stop put to their coming upon this side of the river. In the first place, Government should place a detachment of dragoons here to keep them at bay, and not cause the people so much trouble. In the second place the people should cease trading with them, and thereby, not encourage them on this side of the river to steal, and insult females when the men folks are absent.

We perceive that a few straggling Ottoes, are hovering around this town; they should not be countenanced here, and then their will be no danger of having your property stolen by them. The Indiant Agent, (Maj. Barrow,) is now absent, or these matters might have been regulated by him. We do not want the Indians this side of the river, they are far more trouble than profit.

Horse Racing, Cursing, Gambling, &c.

The foregoing evils are on the increase of late, and we would advise our friends not to give countenance to any of them. They may be considered by some to be harmless and inoffensive in their tendency, and productive of no evil consequences.

We would say, as the Apostle Paul said on one occasion, "All things are lawful unto me; but all things are not expedient." The demoralizing tendency and influence that those evils have had, and will have; not only upon the minds of the young and rising generation; but also on the minds, and character of those who have arrived at maturer years, render it necessary that they should be checked in the bud, if we as a community wish to prosper. We would therefore suggest the propriety of refraining from those corroding evils. Show us a city, town, or village that have arrived at notoriety by indulging in these things; and we can assure you that those places, are on the downward tendency to wretchedness, misery and woe. We wish to see this western frontier prosper, and peace retained among its inhabitants; but as long as these vices are practized, just so long will the peace of our citizens be disturbed with wrangling, strife, and confusion. Think on these things.

The following mail routes have been established at Salt Lake by Congress,

Utah.

From Great Salt Lake to Sarpete, via Utah Lake.

From Great Salt Lake to Brownsville.

From Great Salt Lake City to Utah Lake, and thence to Sanpete Valley.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act of August 14th, 1848, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes," be extended to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish such rates of postage in said Territories as to him may seem proper, not exceeding those authorized in said act.

Approved September 27, 1850.

Gonzalve De Montesquiou, has been pardoned by Governor King. It is stated that he will proceed to New York, and thence directly to France. Raymond his brother is still in St. Louis, what disposition will be made of his case, we have not learned.

California Gold.

It is estimated, (says the N. Y. Herald) that California has sent into the world, during the past two years, full one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of gold dust, which has been distributed as follows:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA, TO Aug. 1850.

Shipped to the United States,	$30,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners,	10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners,	20,000,000
Taken to England through Mexico,	15,000,000
Taken to England via Panama,	20,000,000
Shipped to South America,	25,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands,	5,000,000
Shipped direct to Eng. via Cape Horn,	10,000,000
Shipped to other parts of the world;	15,000,000
Total,	$150,000,000

It will be seen by this that but a small portion of the product, up to this time, has reached the United States. A portion of that taken to Oregon will, in time, reach this portion of the country; but most of the shipments to Mexico and South America, will ultimately reach England. The large capitalists of London have made great efforts to get hold of all the dust possibly, for the purpose, in the first place, of making money by the operation; in the second place, to avail themselves of the law compelling the Bank of England to pay a certain price for the metal; and in the third place, to accumulate in England an enormous amount of gold, for the purpose of securing that ascendency which she has so long enjoyed in the financial world. The Rothschilds have been the most prominent operators in this business, and they have, no doubt, a rich harvest.

Corn.

Corn is worth from 35 to 50 cents per bushel.

Our readers will observe a letter from Mr. A. M. Starmont in one of our columns; also the translation of a letter from Mr. P. A. Sarpy to Mr. S. Both letters go to show that Trading Point is becoming rather an unsafe place for law abiding citizens; as to the truth of what these letters contain, we can only say, that Mr. Starmont has all the appearance of a gentleman, and being personally acquainted with Mr. Sarpy we cannot doubt for a moment the veracity of his statements. Although we have but little to say, respecting the present difficulty existing between Mr. Starmont and those who forced him to leave Trading Point, still it is our unqualified opinion that if less whisky was drank at that Point, matters could be got along with easier and better, than they are at present. We are intimately acquainted with a portion of the citizens of the aforesaid place, and known them to be honorable and upright men; they have proven themselves to be so, and for this reason, we exhonorate them from the odium that is attached to this disgraceful act, and we have not the least doubt but that the perpetrators thereof will, sooner or later come to judgement. We would ask who is to blame in having these desperadoes go at large? Let the people answer.

Fugitive Slave Bill.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill is creating a great deal of excitement in the Eastern States, in many places the blacks are arming themselves and say that not a fugitive slave shall leave, and that they will show resistance if it is undertaken. It is rumored that there are many fugitive slaves scattered throughout the eastern cities, and towns.

We clip the following from the Louisiana State Republican of the 2d, inst., and consider it a gem worthy of a place in our columns. If the same course had been pursued to Iowa Poll Book theives, and locofoco hush money, they would be rather scarce; and we say like the Republican, "The example is worthy imitation everywhere.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston to adopt means for promoting the purity of elections, held on the 18th inst., a resolution embracing the following pledge was adopted:

"The undersigned will vote for no candidate for any office of honor, profit, or trust, who shall directly or indirectly, bargain, trade, or canvass for votes, by the gift of money, meat, or drink, or who shall contribute, or give countenance by any other means, to the corruption of the elective franchise."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigham Young, of Utah, to be Governor of the Territory of Utah.

Broughton Davis Harris, of Vermont, to be Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Joseph L. Haywood, of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Seth Blair, of Utah, to be Attorney of the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah

Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Perry E. Brocchus, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Charles Keemle, of Missouri, to be Indian agent at the Upper Platte agency, vice, Thos. Fitzpatrick.

Courtland Cushing, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States, at Quito, in the Republic of Ecundor.

The appropriation bill which passed the House of Congress embraces the following items, to which must be added further appropriations for the civil government of the new Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

Legislative,	$753,644 50
Library of Congress,	44,300 00
Executive,	30,000 00
Department of State,	63,160 00
Treasury Department,	335,750 00
Contingencies of Treasury Department,	68,195 00
Department of the Interior,	157,472 75
Contingencies of Department of Interior,	49,745 00
War Department,	85,690 00
Contingencies of War Department,	4,960 00
Navy Department,	75,350 00
Contingencies of Navy Department,	11,775 00
Post Office Department,	86,729 00
Mints,	162,177 00
Oregon and Minnesota Territories,	82,782 00
Judiciary,	697,937 00
Light Houses,	574,487 31
Hospitals,	99,308 42
Surveys of Public Lands,	249,759 46
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	431,499 00
Miscellaneous,	2,499,558 96
Grand aggregate,	$6,424,390 00

Fugitive Slave Bill.

The excitement created in New York by the passage of this bill is represented as alarming. Upwards of a hundred fugitive slaves left that city on the 29th ult., for Canada, five of whom were in the employment of one hotel as waiters. The colored population are almost frantic, and it is apprehended that the next arrest under the law will be attended with riot, if not bloodshed. We give below the call for a meeting of the patriotic people of color to be held at the colored church in Leonard street, New York.

"The Fugitive Bill! The panting slave! Freemen to be made slaves! Let every colored man, and woman, too, attend the Great Mass Meeting to be held in Zion Church, in Church street, corner of Leonard street on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, 1850. For your liberty, your fireside, is in danger of being invaded. Devote this night to the question of your duty in the crisis. Shall we resist oppression? Shall we defend our liberty? Shall we be freemen, or slaves? By order of the Committee of Thirteen."

It is said that some noted Abolitionists are at the bottom of this movement, and a row was expected at the meeting; but as we have received no advices to that effect by telegraph, everything, we presume, passed off quietly.

KANESVILLE, Oct., 1850.

EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through the columns of your wide spread paper, to make the public acquainted with facts, as a caution not to settle down or to go to a place, which has of late acquired a notoriety for shooting, stabbing or driving away its peaceful inhabitants, viz: Trading Point.

In July last I was engaged by the American Fur Company, (represented by J. B. Sarpy, of the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., at St. Louis,) as book-keeper and Clerk for P. A. Sarpy's store at Council Bluffs, otherwise called Trading Point. When I arrived there, the store was kept by a young man named Decator, with whom, without getting intimate, I soon became friendly. I believe that I told him of my wife, whom I had left behind some where in Ohio, and that I had sent her the means to come after me, which caused me great uneasiness, on account of the insecurity of the Post offices and more so of the prevailing disease, (cholera). It was after I had come to this place, Mr. Decatur was removed to the other side of the river, and consequently I was left alone in charge of the establishment. A short time afterwards, a fellow by the name of Clement Lambert alias Lombard, made his appearance and demanded of me the keys of the store, which I at first refused, but after learning that he had previously belonged to the establishment, committed him and suite, but of course, reserved the right and control of the store solely to myself, until Mr. Sarpy returned again from St. Joseph. After this, a day of excitement followed in that little town; whisky flowed, and as a matter of course, blood afterwards. The question was, whether Lombard was to enter upon his duties at the store again, as he had done formerly? In this demand he was assisted by his whisky friends; while the more respectable part of community, amongst them Mr. Sarpy, thought that it would wrong me, the more so, as my wife had meanwhile arrived, and of course depending upon me for support. Finally the matter was settled by installing Lambert in the same store as salesman and assistant, but leaving me the charge of the store and the books, which I can prove by numerous letters from Mr. Sarpy, who whenever he wanted anything from the store addressed me, never mentioning any body else. Peace seemed restored between me and Lambert—he came to my house, sat at my table, and we made even presents to each other; myself thinking he was candid, while there was nothing but deceit and falsehood about him. Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, the majority of the inhabitants did not like me, because I did not use liquor, nor profane language, and would not suffer such to be used in the store while I was there. Six or seven weeks ago, Mr. Sarpy made a trip to the Punka Indians—during which time, Lambert and Decatur conversed together on matters of which I was ignorant. I expect during that time they made their hellish plan; I did not suspect anything, as I was suffering very much of the bilious and chill fever. To be brief, Lambert went across the river, and accused me of dishonesty towards Mr. Sarpy, having taken from the store a certain amount of goods, and paid only for a portion of them. Though I *proved* to Mr. S. the chages were unjust, and he declared them to be so, both in public and to me, yet a mob gathered. I sold a little property on which I had peacefully lived with loss; packed my things, and sent them to Council Point, for greater security, in the care of Messrs Brown & Miller. Yet the mob was not satisfied.—headed by Lambert, inflamed by whisky, they started a story, of my wife having had a silk purse containing four or five hundred dollars in gold, went to Council Point, and searched my things. I cannot yet tell how much they stole, for I fled. I sent my wife to Kanesville, on the way to which she was waylaid by two of the mob, (Decatur and Hart,) who searched her trunks, and insulted her and would have harmed her, had it not been for her companion who threatened to shoot them down, if they dared to touch her. I myself escaped through the fields, swam the creek, and after a deal of suffering reached Kanesville, where I consider myself safe, knowing that the people here believe in law, in humanity and in God.

Your most obd't serv't.
A. M. STARMONT.

The following letter was translated from the original, which was in French:

MR. STARMONT: As we shall not be able to be alone to-day, because I think it is Saturday; to-morrow morning I shall be here, and we shall arrange the affairs so much the better. I believe, I perceive a great prejudice which exists against you, and which will exist against all honest men who will live in this cursed place. Yours, &c.,
P. A. SARPY.

Steamer Mustang Sunk.

The Steamer Mustang, in ascending the Missouri River, struck a snag in grand river Chute some three miles below Brunswick, and sunk in five feet of water, she was heavily laden with goods for this place. Mr. Voorhis, Messrs. Needham & Ferguson, and J. A. Kelting, had heavy stocks for the winter and spring trade; also Mr. Amy had a large stock of stoves, &c. We learn that most of the above merchants were fully insured, but the lack of goods in this market until the opening of navigation in the Spring, will be severely felt. The boat and most of the cargo will be a total loss, amounting to some $90,000. There were no lives lost. At last accounts the officers and crew were getting out the frieght and machinery as fast as possible and they had opened a store for the sale of the goods, as she was fast settling down, it was thought she would shortly break in two. There was considerable hardware, molasses and liquors got out.

The Salt Lake Mail.

The Occidental Messenger, published at Independence, Mo., says: "The Salt Lake Mail, which was due here on the 1st inst., and which has been looked for with considerable anxiety, has not yet arrived.

Daniel F. Miller.

We have not received the official returns, but it is conceded that he has received six hundred majority.

The following article from the Intelligencer shows that South Carolina is rather restless, and turning to take a decided stand. We would ask a question; what real benefit can she gain by seceding from her sister states? We answer, nothing but bloodshed. Civil war, is the most dangerous enemy a nation can have, but we anticipate better things of South Carolina.

South Carolina.

The Southern Press announced that Gov. Seabrook would at once assemble the Legislature of South Carolina, in extra session in imitation of the example of Governors Towns and Quitman. But the Governor of the Palmetto State is not so excitable. He has written a letter, which is published in Charleston Mercury, in which he says South Carolina is waiting for Georgia to act, and that the best mode of making resistance to the admission of California, has not yet been agreed upon.

South Carolina is learning some smartness. The State is tired of being the theatre of tragical farces and farcical tragedies in the disunion line. The stock actors are all stale.

Hence the Nashville Convention egg was laid by South Carolina, but sent to Mississippi to be hatched, and the unfledged chicken fled to Nashville to be matured. The climate did not suit a fowl of such a feather, and it perished as most young chickens do—with the gapes.

And hence the authoritative announcement of Mr. Rhett, in Charleston, a few days ago, "Georgia will lead, South Carolina shall follow." And hence the present letter of Gov. Seabrook.

South Carolina is determined to be the dupe no longer of turbulent spirits in sister States. They have in by gone years, plunged her into folly, and then stood off and left her to the merciless ridicule that follows ludicrious failure. Now, South Carolina means to make her allies show their hands shoulder arms, and "face the music," before she budges a peg. Bravo! South Carolina. There is wit in you yet.—[Intelligencer.

There are twenty-four newspapers published in the English language, on the shores of the Pacific, most of them by Americans, in California, Oregon and Deseret.

Rapid Work.

Fifteen minutes after the name of Mr. Dodge was announced as the purchaser of the first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert at Boston, for $625, a half sheet poster with his portrait, and the announcement that he had succeeded, was visible in front of the State street periodical depots.

Hail Storm at Pittsburgh.

From Pittsburgh papers we learn that that city has suffered considerably from the effects of a recent hail storm. It is said that masses of ice fell weighing half a pound and with such force as to penetrate iron roofs to an extent that would have required a heavy blow with a hammer on a cold chisel to effect.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Potatoes, and all kinds o garden vegetables, for winter.

Corn, pork, lard, honey, beef, butter, eggs, wheat, flour, &c., will be taken for the Guardian, and persons who are in arrears to this office, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. We wish it understood that we will allow the cash market price for all articles.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, OCT. 29th, 1850.

EDITORS OF THE GUARDIAN:

GENTLEMEN—I wish you to insert in your journal of to-morrow, the name of A. M. Starmont, as a thief, one who has betrayed his trust as a clerk of a confidential character, by secreting goods as well as stealing various sums of money, while in the employment of P. A. Sarpy, Esq., of this place, and has been in your place for some days making pretences of innocence. We have now evidence of guilt positive, in our own possession, for we have sent to Council Point, where he had stored his goods, and brought them to this place and had them examined before the proper authorities, they can be seen at any moment, by inserting in your journal an account of the above, so as to let the people beware of the scoundrel.

You will oblidge yours, &c.,
C. LAMBERT,
Clerk of P. A. Sarpy.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 16, 1850.

F Chamberlain, Ill	$1	00	Wm Jennings,		50
I Canfield, Jr.,	1	00	H. Cuerden,		50
Aug Canfield,	1	00	E. Trimmer,		50
Charles Canfield,	1	00	A Hull,	1	00
F A Brown,		50	Wm Newman,		50
Geo Robinson,	1	30	D Woodgate,		50
G. W. Birch,	1	00	Geo W Lincoln,	1	00
Thos McTaggart,	1	00	Gustavus A Perry,	1	27
Jacob Merkly,	1	00	Gideon Riggs,	1	00
G. Raymond,		50	John Riggs,	1	50
Harmen Cutler	1	00	Wm Mathews,	1	00
Wm Heep,		50	John Murray,	1	00
James Edmonds,	1	00	Chas Warner,	1	25
Jas W. Huntsman,	1	20	David Study,	1	00
Lewis Thompson,	1	00	Jedathiah Averett,	1	00
Jesse Hobson,	1	00	Jacob Anderson,	1	00
Jas H Heth,		50	David Dixon,	1	00
C Southworth,		50	John Stevens,	1	00
John R Robinson,	1	00	David B Haight,	1	00
John Laird,	1	00	Chas Perrin,	1	00
D E Reed,	1	00	Sam'l M Howe,	2	00
Emery Barrus,		25	Levi M Montague,	1	00
Wm K Burton,	7	00	Jesse Snyder,	1	00
James Hennefer,	1	00	James Townsend,	1	00
Horace B Owen,	2	00	John Sivers,	1	00

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. W. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLATTER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Cooling's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Carelessness.

A boy and girl belonging to one of our most respectable Merchants in this town, (Mr. John Needham,) was run over by a wagon through the carelessness of the driver, on Monday afternoon. We hope that our citizens will enter into measures to prevent such occurrences, so that our children may have a degree of safety in walking our streets. Teamsters should be very careful, and consider that the lives of little ones are under valued when they are rode over as if they were mere stumps.

Will Dr John M. Bernhisel please accept our thanks for a copy of an act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, October 27, 1850, by Elder David Candland, Mr. ABRAHAM CHADWICK, to Miss MARY FOXHALL, both of this place.

The cake and wine were truly excellent.

Smile on this union most propitious,
May the cupid god sustain them;
Heavenly joys and not fictitious,
Crown them in the path of hymen.

On Sunday October 20th, 1850, by Elder D. Candland, Mr. GEORGE NORVILL, to Miss TIRESHA CRAGAN, both of this county.

With the above notice we received wine, but from a rather unexpected source, and Elder Candland has our thanks for the favor.

DIED,

In Keg Creek Branch, October 16th, 1850, of Congestive Chills and Inflamation, LOREN DUNN, aged 23 years 6 months and 6 days.

In Childsbed, at St. Louis Mo., on Sunday Sept. 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M. CAROLINE the beloved wife of ALVA M. MONTEARTH, formerly of Bradford, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Her saint-like deportment, coupled with an amiable disposition and truly benevolent heart, won for her while living the affection of her relatives and friends, and now leaves an indelible impression on their minds; all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance loved her most tenderly, and mourn to be bereft of her society thus early in life. Yet they feel comforted and supported, by the unquestionable evidence she manifested to all, that she possessed the same spirit that was in Christ, and having entered into the new and everlasting Covenant, and kept the commandments of God, according to the requirements of the Gospel; she is therefore one of the children of God, and an heiress to eternal life, and as such will have a part in the first resurrection, and will come forth on that glorious morn, to live and reign with Christ upon the earth a thousand years.

Also on 12th Sept. CAROLINE AUGUSTA, infant daughter of the above, aged 12 days.

In this town on Tuesday the 22d inst., of Bilious Fever, LETTIS, wife of James Procter of this place, aged 48 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Look Out for the Sign of the Large

ON HYDE STREET,
Third door East of the Printing Office.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants, of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now prepared to make **BOOTS & SHOES**, agreeable to order. He has constantly on hand a large supply ready made by himself. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above branch of business in England, in connection with my experience since; and would therefore flatter myself that for neatness, durability, and taste, my work cannot be surpassed in town or country.

Call and Examine. Then Buy.
JOHN LOWE.

Kanesville, Oct. 30, 1850

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley. we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be outfitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and Box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT

SAME OLD COOK,
AT PLATTVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1850.

Minutes of the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

SUNDAY, October 6th, 1850.

The Conference having assembled at ten o'clock, A. M. James Allred, President of the High Council of the Church at Kanesville, was chosen to preside over this Conference. Elders James Sloan and Daniel Mackintosh were also chosen to act as clerks, and Elder David Candland as Reporter for the Conference. The choir then sung the hymn on the 50th page, after which, Elder Geo. Coulson was called upon, and opened the meeting by Prayer. The choir then sung the hymn on the first page of the English edition.

The President requested the sheriff, who was present, to wait upon strangers and see them seated. He then said that the brethren ought to meet together often, and urged the necessity of the Saints attending all meetings, and the strict propriety of all ordained officers joining their respective quorums, and all members joining the branches of the Church to which they belong. He said, we are looking for better times than we have ever had, and all blessings must come through certain appointed channels, and that is my reason for enjoining these things upon the brethren.

Elder Lyman Stoddard, traveling Elder in this region of country, then arose, and said, my time is limited, and shall say but little. my heart is full and would like to speak much. I am full of the spirit of the Lord to help build up the kingdom of God, as your servant through this county. There is so much of the spirit of the Lord given to the elders of Israel, that it almost draws the contents of their hearts out of them. As god progresses, so does evil; the work of God is now more rapidly progressing than at any other time that I have known of for some time. There is an opposing spirit, and will be until the appearing of the Savior. Time will not permit me to say much on any subject I may touch upon—my theme is to do all the good I can. I had, according to my appointment to travel through this region, and have selected some to speak in the branches—the greater part have done well, but there are some exceptions, for some have been complained of, and which I only lately found out—yet I rejoice in the general good. I rejoice to see the rapid progress of the truth. The spirit of God is with his Elders, and by this course we find out the opposite. It is not a range, that these opposing spirits have been, and will be all the time. Latter-day Saints are doing well; but there are some dirty sheep who cannot keep themselves clean. There are some disaffected spirits amongst us, and will be so until the day the Savior comes. There is one thing that I want to say to the people here to-day. I hope to see you more frequent. There are some English, Welsh and Eastern members, who complain that there is not so much teaching here as was there, and so they murmur. You are aware of the mighty work to be done. I must caution you, who have not received instructions on this land, not to murmur, but be patient. I fancied, when I gathered that I would hear all truth—no lies; all reverence—no profanity, &c. I say hold still, and you shall see that all things will work together for good to those who love God. We must hold to what we have learned, and wait patiently until the day of revelation. Keep sacred what you have, and more shall be given. Remember the channel of communication—remember the destruction of the earth bye and bye and this must be the result of the labors of the Saints. I see its greatness. Be stirred up then, and feel the importance of the work, and do not murmur.

There is a class of people in our midst who are trying to sow dissensions. I have heard of the men who sow discord and who are traitors, and I look upon them and despise them more than the drunkard. I have been, as you may be, tried by hearing swearing, and seeing drunkenness. They point to Kanesville as the drinking hole. I know of the secret combination to overthrow the people, and I look upon them as worse than the drunkard; but let us hold on to what we have received and seek for more blessings. One has taught that a certain President, (Joseph Smith,) died under transgression, and that we are in transgression, but we are not. First take the Apostleship; but I will give you two keyes so as to prevent imposition. The first key is, that no man unless an apostle, who has the keys of the apostleship has power to organize, lead, control, or build up this church. Strang was never ordained an apostle. Brewster was never fully brought into the Priesthood, but he is as John D. Parker says he (Brewster,) is, a bastard of bastards.

A drunkard has some good traits, he may be used and saved, but a traitor can never. We must make a heaven of this earth; we cannot be wafted away to any other clime which is the result of other men's labor. The second key is, that although he may be an apostle or prophet, follow him not unless he have the records of the church with him, therefore let not not your minds be deceived, for you need not be deceived if you are guided by these two keys. I have held on to some to save them from Strang and others—they will follow unwise and uncalled shepherds if they will, I say let them go—take encouragement then.

We were counselled to take claims up north—we should have done this and have secured them. The Gentiles are getting possessions above and below us, and in our midst, they are getting Gentile ferries, &c., perhaps it is all right. I want every man to be prepared to go Valleyward. I am here mind while I tarry, but still hope to go to the Valley. He made many other valuable remarks, and concluded by asking a blessing upon the people; and that they might be made wise.

The choir then sung the hymn upon the 185th page.

The President then presented the names of the several officers of the Church, before the Congregation, in the following order, for their action; to sustaining them in their respective offices, or make their objections.

On motion, Brigham Young, was sustained President of the whole church. Heber C Kimball was sustained 1st Councillor, and Willard Richards 2d Councillor and historian of the Church.

On motion, the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles were unanimously sustained. Orson Hyde, President; P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards.

The High Council in the Valley, were unanimously sustained.

On motion, John Smith, Patriarch of the whole church, was unanimously sustained.

The first Presidency of the seventies in the Valley, were unanimously sustained. Joseph Young, Levi Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herryman, A. P. Rockwood, Benj. L. Clapp, and J. M. Grant.

On motion, N. K. Whitney, Presiding Bishop of the whole church, was unanimously sustained.

On motion, Elder Orson Hyde was unanimously sustained Presiding Elder of the Church East of the Rocky Mountains.

On motion, the High Council of Pottawatamie county, was unanimously sustained consisting of James Allred, President, Ira Oviatt, Wm. W. Lane, George Coulson, Jonathan Browning, Jacob Bigler, George W. Harris, Lyman Stoddard, Jacob G. Bigler, Henry W. Miller, Noah S. Bulkley, Jerome M. Benson.

On motion, W. W. Lane, was sustained as head bishop of Pottawatamie County, and Jacob G. Bigler and Lorenzo Johnson his Councillors.

On motion, Wm. Draper, Sen., as Patriarch of the Church in Pottawatamie county.

On motion, Lyman Stoddard, was unanimously sustained President pro tem, of the High Priests' Quorum.

The President then remarked that he only thought those to be true Saints who were willing to be used at all times for the welfare of the Church, for such were only the true Saints.

The cases of the Nichnabotna and Silver Creek brethren were explained by Lyman Stoddard.

After which a vote was taken respecting the acts of the High Council in Cutting off the following persons, which was unanimously sustained. Calvin Beebe, Jacob Myres, Michael Jacobs, Reuben P. Hartwell, Heman Abels, Dewis S. Dalrymple, Jehial Hildreth, Dana Jacobs.

The case of Jabez Durphy, who had been cut off from the Church in Carterville branch, was then presented by Elder James Snow, President of that branch, and unanimously approved of.

The case of Erastus H. Derby, who had been cut off from the Church by Wm. W. Lane, the presiding Bishop of the Church at Kanesville, was presented, and the act of the Bishop was unanimously approved of.

On motion, Lyman Stoddard, was unanimously sustained as messenger of the High Council or traveling Elder in this county.

On motion, Joseph S. Clark, was unanimously sustained as President of the Elders Quorum.

On motion, James Powell, was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum.

On motion, the acts and course pursued by the Frontier Guardian, was unanimously approved of.

Elder Geo. Coulson spoke upon the subject of Election and Reprobation. Men now choose to say they will follow the church no longer, let them have their choice. There are men like Strang who are angels, sent to gather out all who offend—let them go and wander from us world's without end. Here then is their liberty. Here then is the only true liberty. Twice a year you have a chance of electing your officers, and you now have the time to seal the choice of their own desires upon their own head. I say—give them their choice.

The meeting was then adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Opened by prayer by Elder Stoddard.

Elder Geo. Coulson spoke upon the difference of situation of the Saints now and four years ago, of his mission through the county to gather teams to send for our helpless brethren on the Mississippi; his facilities for knowing the situation of the Saints here; the hardships of the Mormon Batalion; the harrassing report of the rejection of government officers by the Batalion, and consequently the expulsion of the Saints from Iowa. The entire dependence of all men upon his fellows. He also spoke of the revelation given by some one that winter that the Lord would soften the hearts of our enemies from time to time. The extreme preservation of the Saints through that winter was a miracle, to this conclusion we are forced to say that it is equal to Israel's time. Yet when spring opened the fields teemed with food for man and beast. He then adverted to the reports from Salt Lake, the prosperity of the new infant colony, the fulfilment of that prophecy. The territorial Government given; the disposition to have some voice in the organization. Does this prove that we are rejected? I say, verily, no. He explained the liberty of voting twice a year for all your officers. Does this show tyrannical power in Brigham or any other officer? Is it so to-day or any other election you have a right to put him or them out of office.

The female class is a part of any community, and she is acknowledged to be the depository of the true virtue. Let her be exalted, and a nation prospers. Does the woman vote in this nation? No, but the men they do. Have the females ever rebelled? I say never; but in the kingdom of God, a woman may vote, and her voice is as good as mine in governing, and I am thankful for it. He spoke of the force and power of an uplifted hand against a man, when put by the power of virtue, the priesthood, and the Union. I tell you when this people raise their hands against a nation, it is bound to have effect, for heaven will acknowledge it.

The day is too far spent to do all our work, but we want to be raised early in the morning. Suppose a child wishing to accomplish a piece of work, he asked his father to call him early—the father does so; does not the child feel satisfied? yes! he goes on with joy, so with us. When the founder of this kingdom comes again, he will come with the power of the resurrection. We must be called in turn according to our rotine. He then followed the track of the battalion in their journey of suffering. I say we are not rejected. I will give you another key—when you see a man silenced, his power vetoed by this people withdrawing from them, know then God has not forsaken us. He spoke upon the full and complete power bequeathed by the Prophet Joseph. Contrast your situation now with that of four years ago and I am sure it ought to call forth our highest gratitude. In the broad sun-light of God all the people live, and in that light the man of authority loves to meet God's people face to face, the false one digs under the wall and creeps slily in the corner. Did Strang or Rigdon ever come to such a test. The true apostle loves to meet in that place; the false one never seeks such places, no more than the ungodly can look Jesus Christ in the face. He was truly glad to see the unanimity that prevailed. I say that the Elder shall come and bless you with apostolic power crowned with the blessings of the valley Saints.

The Prest. corroborated the remarks, and introduced Br Killian, who said, I have done a work that probably no other man could have done, also respecting his faith in the gospel and authorities of the church in general; he said he never faltered in this work, and generally done what he was told to do. He spoke upon the stability of his mind amid the shocks of time, mobs, &c. I am glad to see you. I have seen the fulfilment of Joseph's prophecy, when he told them, that "when you begin to mob it will never end;" and it has not, nor will not. I do rejoice, and I am glad to-day I stand. I have waded up to my knees in trouble, starved five days, waded through mud up to my arm-pits; yes, I have done all this for the Kingdom of God, and more than I can tell.

Br. Cooley, who was dis-fellowshiped in the forenoon, desired to speak, whether restored or not, and bore testimony to the truth of the kingdom of God. He then confessed his error, and promised to make the proper restitution. The morning motion to fellowship was recinded.

On motion, the Conference adjourned until after the return of Elder Hyde.

BOSTON, Oct, 2d.

Great excitement prevails in various parts of the State in consequence of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the rumored presence of slave catchers, at Worcester and Springville both of which places are said to contain large numbers of runaways. At Springfield, last night, a meeting of blacks and whites was held; inflamatory speeches were made against the law, and a determination expressed that not a single fugitive slave should be taken out of Springfield, law or no law. The fugitives were earnestly recommended to arm themselves. Hard and bloody work is expected there if any attempt should be made to arrest them.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—7 P. M.

The meeting last night of blacks and whites at Zion Church, was addressed by speakers of both colors. They unanimously denounced the fugitive slave law, and expressed their determination to oppose it at the point of the Bowie knives and with revolvers. One speaker likened Daniel Webster to a negro who was in danger, and sworn to as a fugitive slave, when he came home and was taken to a Southern State. The death of Hamlet's wife was announced and a collection taken up to bury her. The speaker advocated the supremacy of the laws—he went in for secreting slaves, and not preventing arrests with blood. Charles Rhey announced that the balance of money to purchase Hamlet had been collected, and he would be returned to his wife. The death of his wife contradicted. The meeting adjourned at midnight.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.

Gen. Pacz and suit arrived this P. M. A large number of persons assembled at Walnut street wharf to witness his landing. He rode from the wharf to the State House in a barouche, drawn by four horses, in charge of a committee of citizens, and escorted by the Washington and Philadelphia companies, as guard of honor. At Independence Hall the General was received by the municipal authorities and welcomed by Mayor Jones. He returned his thanks for the honor of being a guest of the people of Philadelphia—After exchanging civilities with the citizens, the distinguished guest proceeded to his lodgings at the Washington House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, has been appointed Collector at San Francisco, California, in place of I. R. Davis, of Penn., who declined the appointment.

France and England are connected by telegraph wires—which extend across the British channel, lying on the bottom—twelve miles in length.

BOSTON, Oct. 8th.

There could not have been many less than 10,000 persons present at the Jenny Lind concert last night, which was eminently successful.

At the ticket sales in Boston to-day for Friday's concert, the first ticket was knocked down at $625 to Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, vocalist. The excitement was intense and prices ranged from $6 to $10 and $11.

Causes of Failure in Business.

An excellent writer in Hunt's Magazine enumerates the following causes of failures among business men:

1. The leading, is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much, it defeats itself.
2. Another cause is aversion to labor.
3. The third cause is an impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way.
4. Another cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for distinguishing between right and wrong than a reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which one happens to live.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE.
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD.
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
AT
C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a spendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [july 24,] C. VOORHIS.

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [july 24] VOORHIS'.

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by [july 24,] VOORHIS.

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'.

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [july 24,] VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

TEAS—Good teas for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by july 24, VOORHIS.

CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [july 24] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Grœfenburg's, for sale at july 24 VOORHIS'.

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS.

LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by [july 24] VOORHIS.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandize consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Selling Off
AT THE
BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to peesent purchasers, viz:

Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard.
Calicoes—At 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
Iron—At from 5 cents per pound,
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other Dye-stuffs. We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent.
Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other Dry goods, also Greatly Reduced. And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Oct. 2d 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot ice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes·

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps,
Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

SUGAR—Prime N. O., on consignment, for sale low by [oct 16] GOOCH & BRO.

BROOMS—Warranted, (Carpenters celebrated) on consignment, for sale low by Oct. 16, 1850. GOOCH & BRO.

STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on reasonable terms at GOOCH & BRO'S.

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july 24] VOORHIS

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,
at the old stand of the sign of the
"LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!
The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Give me the Hand.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the hand that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me its grasp, that I aye may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman;
Soft palm or hard hand it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harmed not another;
Give me the hand that has never foresworn it;
Give me the hand that I aye may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair, blue-veined maiden;
Ugly the hand of the workman o'er laden;
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty;
Free as the breeze, and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasp that becomes her.
Close as the twine of the vines of the summer.
Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has wronged not another;
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Death.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

"Death is a road our dearest friends have gone;
Why, with such leaders, fear to say, 'Lead on?'
Its gate repels, lest I too soon be tried;
But mens in balm on the immortal side,
Mother's have passed it; fathers; children; men,
Whose like we look not to behold again;
Women, that smiled away their loving breath—
Soft is the traveling on the road to Death
But guilt hath passed it? Men not fit to die?
Oh, hush—for He that made us all, is by
Human were all; all men; all born of mothers;
All our own selves in the worn-out shape of others;
Our *used*, and oh! be sure, not to be *ill*-used brothers."

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

The Magic Raven.

BY CHARLIE.

Between Montreal and Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, is a point known as Rockwing. It is situated on the Canada side of the river, and derives it name from the peculiar form of a ledge of rocks in the neighborhood.

During the last war between United States and Great Britain, Captain McCoy became so unpopular among the royalists, that he resigned his commission in the army, and retired from military service. In the vicinity of Rockwing, he erected a large and commodious dwelling, known as Rockwing hall. The following year he moved his little family, (consisting of his wife and only daughter of twelve years,) to this new home. Having been accustomed to the bustle and excitement of military life, the captain had imagined that the retirement of Rockwing would be somewhat irksome; but he was much gratified to experience, that the society of his amiable wife and interesting daughter, afforded him more real pleasure, than the tumultuous din of marching troops, or the bloody carnage of the battle field.

The long winter days were chiefly spent in doors, sometimes whiling away the sluggish hours in innocent recreation, but more frequently in gleaning useful information, from the captains well selected library.

Several years passed away in uninterrupted tranquility, nothing of importance occuring at Rockwing, till the fall of '19, when Ellen was sent to a boarding school in the neighborhood of Quebec. The following winter was spent less agreeable by the McCoys, than any that had passed since their residence at the Hall. The sadness occasioned by the absence of Ellen, was visible in the countenance of every one. The leader and life of their amusements was gone; that voice which had given so much animation and hilarity to their conversation was heard no more. Each one looked forward with eager anticipation to the return of spring when Ellen was expected to complete her studies and join her friends at home.

Each succeeding mail brought intelligence from Ellen, and the Captain was pleased to learn that she spent her time much more agreeable than she at first anticipated. She made rapid proficiency in her several studies, and before the expiration of the first term she excelled many of those, who at the commencement of the school were her superiors. She spared no pains in collecting choice bits of knowledge, and a mind well stored with useful intelligence was the reward of her untiring exertion.

A few days before Ellen was expected home the Captain received the following letter:

"Dear Father—Next Wednesday the present term expires, and I shall be at home as soon as Sunday evening following, you need not send for me, for Mr. Allender our assistant teacher has kindly volunteered his services to take me home. He will remain at the hall during the vacation. You will all be much pleased with him, for a more amiable young man than Mr. Allender I have never been acquainted with. I am nearly crazy with the idea of seeing you again so soon, till then believe me to be,

"Your dutiful daughter,
ELLEN.

The captain hardly knew what to think of Ellen's letter which seemed to have been written in a hurried and agitated hand. He feared that her intimacy, with Mr. Allender, might amount to love. Not that he considered love a crime by any means, but said he to his wife after reading the letter the second time, "If Ellen has been so presumptious as to bestow her affections on a man unworthy the daughter of Captain McCoy, I shall never forgive myself for permitting her to go out of my sight." Flattering himself that such was not the case be patiently awaited their arriva'.

Sunday evening came, and with it came Ellen and Mr. Allender. Ellen was received by her fond parents with every demonstration of joy, and Mr. Allender was cordially welcomed to the hospitality of Rockwing hall.

The following day as they rose from the supper table, the Captain desired Ellen to accompany him to his room. She followed him to the library, little aware what the subject of their conversation would be.

As soon as they were seated in the library, the Captain signified to Ellen that he wished to know the extent of the intimacy that seemed to exist between her and Mr. Allender.

From the conversation that lasted several hours the Captain ascertained that Ellen was engaged to Mr. Allender, and the object of his visit to Rockwing was to gain the consent of her parents to their immediate union. She gave her father an interesting account of her introduction to, and consequent acquaintance with her lover, and when he questioned her in relation to his pecuniary mattersshe plainly told him without the least dissimulation that he was the son of an indigent mechanic, and his education was his only property.

Whilst Ellen was extolling the virtues of Mr. Allender, with all the ardor of first love, the Captain thanked heaven that her lover was a man of so much worth; but this last information he received with infinite regret, when he learned that he was an obscure school teacher, depending upon his occupation as a pedagogue for a maintainance, he at once denounced the idea of their union. No matter how much he might respect Mr. Allender as a gentleman, he could not for a moment entertain the idea of permitting Ellen to marry a man so much beneath his circumstances.

Ellen in her enthusiasm had imagined that being poor was no objection to Mr. Allender; she considered that "true merit" was "real worth" though cherished in obscurity. You can only imagine the surprise with which she listened to her father's objection. She fell at his feet and entreated him to recall his cruel resolution, declaring in accents of despair that she could not exist separated from her lover. Her father raised her to her feet and endeavored to soothe her agitated feelings, but his determination was unshaken and his injunction peremptory.

Ellen lost no time in communicating to her lover the result of this unhappy interview with her father. He received this intelligence which seemed to crush his brightest hopes with as much fortitude as he could summon under the circumstances. He told Ellen that the barrier was not insurmountable and he was yet determined to render himself worthy of her hand. Several plans for arriving at distinction suggested themselves to his excited mind. The army, the sea, the bar, the pulpit, and the press, each in turn occurred to his imagination. At last the idea of visiting the diamond washings of Brazil received the sanction of his own feelings, and the hesitating assent of Ellen. He made preparations for immediate departure and in six days was sailing through the gulf of St. Lawrence on board a vessel bound for the South American coast. The vessel touched at Havana, on the Island of Cuba, at which place they remained several days. During this stay at Havana, Mr. Allender was joined by several enterprising young men bound on the same expedition. From Havana they had a quick and pleasant passage to the coast of Brazil, where they arrived early in July. The weather was exceeding hot, and crossing the plains exposed to the scorching rays of a tropical sun, was an undertaking of no little moment to persons bred in a northern climate; yet Mr. Allender feared no hardships, he was willing to suffer every privation for the sake of Ellen.

The little company organized, and our hero was unanimously elected Captain to lead them through the wilderness before them. They pursued their journey into the interior, over the immense savannas which characterize this portion of South America; nothing of consequence occuring to impede their progress till they arrived on the banks of a small branch of the Amazon. Here they encamped for the night, wholly unconscious of their impending fate.

The following morning they arose as usual and prepared to prosecute their journey. It was a beautiful morning—the sun was just peering above the horizon. It is a prairie country and sunrise here is not unlike a sunrise at sea. It was a beautiful prospect, and all were animated by the interesting scene.

An hour passes, and the scene is changed, a heavy murky cloud hangs over the little valley, which augmenting, soon hides the entire sky. An unusual darkness broods around—an awful boding silence reigns—the air is perfectly suffocating, and it is with extreme difficulty that this devoted group can retain their breath. Not a breath of air is stiring. It seems as though the winds had conspired and refused to blow a wholesome breeze. The clouds of death lover around this little company. Several are seized with an "infant weakness," and fall "death struck" to the ground, their lips, "pale quivering," and their bodies writhing with "deep racking pains," denoted by the most appalling groans. Our hero looks on this sickening scene alone uninfested, and for a moment witnesses the ghastly forms and beamless eyes of his fallen companions. A moment more, and the "plague spot," appears on his own body, and he too falls among his dying comrades. One or two terrific shrieks is heard and all is still as the grave. The angel of death flaps his "raven wings" over this valley of desolation.

An other hour passes and the scene is again changed. The sun re-appears in his glory and sheds his glistening rays over the dead of the prostrate group which has fallen victims to a local pestilent disease, unblest, untended and unmourned. An old man with long flowing beard and uncovered head approaches the spot and in silence views the scene. He comes near the spot where Mr. Allender lays and takes his cold hand within his own, and retained it till warmth returned. The vital spark had not taken its flight and he soon opened his eyes and rose to his feet—senses was restored and he gazed in the face of the aged stranger with silent astonishment. The old man observing a look of inquiry thus addressed him: "Young man, I am god of this valley, and control the destinies of those that pass through my dominions. You must go no farther on this perilous journey. Ellen has been deceived by forged letters and made to believe that you died at Havana. A fiend in human shape, that sailed with you from Quebec to Havana, and learned from you a portion of your history, and the object of this journey is carrying out this iniquitous plan. He declares that he himself saw you die, and was commissioned by you to carry your dying blessing to Ellen. By his insiduous smiles and seducing conversation, he has succeeded in ingratiating himself into the favor and confidence of both Ellen and the Captain. He has secured the promise of Ellen's hand. The nuptial day is already appointed and there is no time to waste if you would arrest him in his vile proceedings and rescue your Ellen from his foul embrace." Mr. Allender smote his breast in silence and the old man continued. "I can be of vast service to you, if your will follow my instructions. A magic raven holds the destiny of this wicked man. It frequently hovers about this valley, and if you can by any means destroy it, you will have him in your power. This cannot be done by ordinary means, but I will direct you how to get possession of a magic rod, on blow of which will produce instant death to the raven.

"Precisely at twelve o'clock to-night you must follow this stream till it reaches the place where either bluff approaches near its banks. Here you will discover two well beaten paths crossing each other at right angles. At this crossing you must form a ring by making a shallow furrow in the earth. Within this circle you must seat yourself and count this money, (handing him a bag of specie,) which I give you to use as your wisdom may suggest. If you count the money correctly without speaking a word you will obtain the magic rod, and then you need have no fears of a failure in destroying the Magic Raven. Remember you must be perfectly silent. One word, and all is lost." Then the old man closed speaking, relinquished the hand of Mr. Allender, and immediately disappeared.

Midnight came and our hero sought the place described by the old man, formed the circle as he was instructed and commenced counting the money. At this moment a flame of fire issued from the high bluff that overhangs the spot and throwing its glare over the circle revealed to his astonished vision, a scene of horror. The ring he had just formed was covered by a row of human skulls, with flames of fire issuing from their eyes and mouth. He sprung to his feet and with great difficulty withheld a cry of horror, but realizing that all hopes of success, depended on his silence he resumed his unpleasant task.

The hoarse croaking of a raven fluttering above his head next attracted his attention. The bird rapidly descended and dealt several vigorous strokes with his wings on the head of Mr. Allender, then rose again uttered a shrill scream and disappeared in the darkness.

A terriffic yell from the summit of the bluff again started our hero to his feet, wondering what new horrors could be added to those already witnessed. An Indian mounted on a huge buffalo came thundering down the declevity. As they approach the circle of skulls the Indian cried out in a voice of thunder. "What means this intrusion? Who is so presumptuous as to obstruct my mighty tour? Let him instantly remove or by the gods, I will dash him in pieces." Mr. Allender heeded not these threats, but continued counting the money with increased haste. The Indian continued to yell with rage. The buffalo pawed the ground with fury, made a tremenduous leap in the air, as as if he would go quite over the circle. When he struck the ground the earth opened, and both Indian and buffalo was swallowed up in the chasm. The earth closed over these last intruders, the skulls dispersed, our hero finished his task, and received the magic rod from an unseen hand.

After a long and lonesome journey, Mr. Allender reached the neighborhood of Rockwing. As he came near the hall he learned from persons coming out that there had been a wedding that evening at Captain McCoy's. He made no enquiry but entered the hall disguised as a beggar and asked for alms. The hospitable Captain gave the poor beggar a seat by the blazing hearth and ordered the servant to bring him something to eat. The company had dispersed. The newly married pair were seated side by side opposite the place occupied by the beggar. Soon after he entered the room they rose from their seat and moved towards the door of the room that contained the nuptial bed. At this moment the magic raven appeared at the feet of the astonished bridegroom uttering hideous crys and violently beating the floor, with his wings. Mr. Allender saw that this was his time to strike, and with one blow of the magic rod he struck the bird to the floor where it instantly expired. At the same moment the bridegroom relinquished the hand of Ellen and fell to the floor exclaiming! "Oh! the raven! I am betrayed! I am punished for my perfidy! Oh, Allender, I die."

Ellen swooned and fell senseless across the dead body of her husband. Mr. Allender throw off his disguise, and his interesting story was soon told. * * * *

He now resides at Rockwing in a magnificent mansion built with the money that he received from the "god of the valley." Ellen often speaks of her escape from ruin, and Mr. Allender amuses his little children by relating the story of the magic raven.

A Description of Love.

Love is like the the devil—because it torments.

Like heaven—because it wraps the soul in bliss.

Like salt—because it relisheth.

Like pepper—because it often sets one on fire.

Like sugar—because it is sweet.

Like rope—because it is often the death of a man.

Like a prison—because it often makes a man miserable.

Like wine—because it makes us happy.

Like a man—because he is here to-day and gone to-morrow.

Like a woman—because there is no getting rid of her.

Like a ship—because it guides one to a wished-for port.

Like a will o'-th'-whisp—because it often leads one into a bog.

Who from motives of love hides love, loves ineffably and eternally.

Treatise upon Mythology and Classical History.

Jupiter was the father of the Gods, and quite a number of men. In infancy he ran great risks of being devoured by his paternal progenitor—a man of "saturnine" disposition, and very fond of children in the shell, having derived the taste from his brother, a tight 'un.

In his love affairs, Jupiter evinced much mother wit, and a disposition for change. He proved his knowledge of sex by dropping down in Diana's lap in a shower of gold, thereby teaching the sex how to gild over their peccadillos, and mankind the surest key to a woman's heart.

He satyr-ized Antiope, and turned himself into a swan to follow Leda. [In our times, men make geese of themselves in following their leaders.] He was probably the first Irishman, as he made a bull in his pursuit of Europa. The only true flame, however, that he ever had, was Semele, who burnt up in his presence—the first case of spontaneous combustion upon record.

Mercury was messenger of the Gods, and being well provided with wings, was "fly" upon all sorts of mischief; sailing in the upper air, he seemed a *blue mass*.

Vulcan was the first forger. His operations were principally confined to hard currency, bonds, shares, patent thunder, &c., Having set a net for the purpose, it closed with a *spring*, and caught Mars and Mrs. Vulcan in *flagrante*.

For this feat, he received one of Jupiter's "aposteriori," who settled all arrears by kicking him a rear. Falling upon the earth, he landed from his Olympic flight in a limpic condition.

Venus, afterwards Mrs. Vulcan, was born in an oyster-bed, and a clam-orous disposition is thus accounted for.

She wore a wonderful zone about her whist, which, by all accounts, must have been a torrid-one.

Cupid, son of Venus, handled bows and belles in a shocking manner.

Mars. God of War, so called because he mars the face Nature and the bodies of mankind.

Bellona, his wife, the inventress of a certain celebrated kind of sausage.

Aurora, the Goddess of the Morning, and quite a roarer in her way.

Orpheus, a son of Apollo, who went to hell after Eurydice, not the first or the last man who has done the same for a woman.

The infernal regions seem to have been the first Orphan Asylum.

Io, daughter of Inachus, changed by Jupiter into a cow, in order to enable her to escape the pursuit of Juno, who was after her with a sharp stick.

This, by some, is considered a metaphor, [not something they have met afore, but an allegory] typical of the fact that all men who have to plead guilty to "I owe" — are so easily cowed.

Cyclades, young ladies, who being very seasick indeed, were changed into islands by Neptune, out of pure compassion.

Hel-en, a young lady who did behave pretty by any means; in fact, it seems as if the d——l *was* in her—hence her name.

Hip-polite, Queen of the Amazons, who made Hercules a very handsome present—Such was her urbanity, that she obtained the name of High polite.

Deu-dum-ia, Daughter of Lycanedes, and probably the origin of Richard the Third's well known speech, "Down, down to hell and say I sent thee thither."

Deuc-alion, Duke of Thessaly, and lionized for having peopled the world after the deluge.

Hier-on-y-mus, A King of Sicily; and not the American Champion of the ring in a row. —[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Truths and Trifles.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland without a sun.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

Riches are but ciphers—it is the mind that makes the sum.

Rogues in rags are kept in countenance by rogues in ruffles.

Plain dealing is a jewel, but those who wear it are out of fashion.

Be calm and steady; nothing will grow under a moving harrow.

Don't rob yourself, said the farmer, when the lawyer called him hard names.

Things that I Like to See.

I like to see young women peep through the windows or the cracks of half opened doors to catch a glipse of the young men, and when they come in their presence appear over modest—it is so admirable.

I like to see plenty of churches, yet having no ministers to preach in them—it looks so much like a wise disposition of charity's funds.

I like to see a parcel of young men stand before a church door, at the close of service, and stare every female in the face as she passes out — it looks so much like good breeding.

I like to see a woman out in the morning scraping up chips to build a fire, while her husband lies in bed—it shows she thinks more of him than he does of her.

I like to see a merchant and mechanic keep their shop door and windows closed until the sun is an hour high—it shows they are independent, and ask no favors of their customers.

I like to see young ladies walking the streets on Sundays in their silks, with holes in their stockings—it shows they are more attentive to things above than below.

I like to see men crowding around the grocery on Monday morning before sunrise—it shows their anxiety to get at their week's employment in good season.

An editor in Illinois gives notice there will be no paper this week, as his wife is using the scissors to half sole his cassimeres with.

That is a pretty thought of one of our poets:

"Woman is the heart of the family,
If man is the head."

When the heart is right, the head seldom goes astray.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Jospph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, } Agents.
HENRY SANFORD. }

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost: the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

ALL THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,

200 Pair superior Winter Boots.

Made of the best material and Workmanship.

Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by [july24] VOORHIS

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beattles Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes toni: mixtures; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 21.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the southern States.
ELDER JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M. BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
MR. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
E. M. GREENE, traveling agent in the Middle States

Address of Willard Richards, Secretary of State.

To the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, delivered in the Bowery, at Great Salt Lake City, in presence of his Excellency, Governor Young, April 17th, 1850.

Intelligence is the great governing and controling principle of the Universe. If God were not in possession of more light, knowledge and intelligence, than the Devil, he could not maintain his government or dominions; and they would be liable to be overthrown every time that evil should lift itself up against good. If man were not possessed of more intelligence than brutes, he could not govern them; for brutes are possessed of the greater physical force. Does the animal creation, reason, and converse? It does. It is often asserted that man is possessed of reason; and because he can reason and beasts cannot, he is the superior. The daily and general observation of men proves this principle false; brutes do reason, and some of them reason better than some men. Their language is as intelligible to others of the same species, as man's is to his fellows; and if the horse does not understand the language of the cow, or the wolf the deer; or any species of animal should not understand the language of another species, it is no wonder, so long as men of one nation, or language, or dialect, do not understand the language of another nation, language or dialect.

Before sin entered into the world, the serpent, the most degraded of all the beasts of the field, spoke the language of man, was understood by him, and conversed with him; and will any one dare to assert that other animals, and those of a more exalted nature, could not talk as well as the serpent? If so, let him prove his assertion. Birds as well as brutes; talk—and distinctly too. Who, that has listened to the horrid oaths of the crow and the parrot, repeated distinctly from the lips of their prison keepers, or owners, will dare say that those birds can never be taught to pray, if man shall become enlightened and pious enough to teach them; as readily as they are now taught to swear!

As well might the college graduate assert that the Malay and Circassian could not talk and had no language, because the ignorant so, himself could not understand them; as for the crow, the parrot, the serpent, or man, to say that other brutes, birds, or even the fishes could not talk, because their language is unintelligible to the ignorant asserter. It may be objected to the general principle, that the cases mentioned, and others that might be mentioned, are exceptions to a general rule. The fact is admitted, and what does it prove? If one truth exists in the circle of our acquaintance, another of like kind may exist, of which we are unacquainted: and when our minds shall have become enlightened by the knowledge of the second truth, we may then be as well prepared to discover two more truths, making four, as we were the second by the first; and so on to endless progression.

How much more wonderful would it be for man, eventually to ascertain that all animals and birds, fishes and insects, had as perfect a language and speech as the serpent had, and the parrot has: than to find all the confused languages and dialects of earth, dispensed with, for a pure language, and all men speaking one tongue; but whether it will be so or not, to us, it matters not; our present design is to keep this truth in view—that intelligence is possessed by all things that have life, to a greater or less extent according to their capacities; and that whenever instinct is applied to brutes, more than man, a false term is substituted for reason, and truth is varnished with something falsely called science; and any man, who denies these truths and understands language, must deny his own daily observation, or acknowledge that he has been idle and taken no observation.

Correct observation is the surest kind of Revelation, and hence, the old proverb, "experience is the best schoolmaster;" and were man's observations sufficiently extensive, he would never need additional revelation; for he would be in possession of all the intelligence, his nature would capacitate him to make use of, and so long as the most learned lexicographers of the age shall deny reason to brutes, when every days experience proves the contrary;—and their Lexicons, shall be the ensign of knowledge to the great family of man; so long will men grope in darkness, if it be noon-day; and there will be folly and ignorance enough for wise men to look upon and shun; and the man that is truly wise, and observes the follies of others, and shuns them, may increase his wisdom just as well as though he had experienced the same he has observed in others, and save himself many a hard thump, and lengthen his days an hundred fold.

This might prove a most valuable acquisition to those who have no religion, except such as they are afraid will die with them; who hope they have a hope, and hope they are in a hopeful way for the hope of salvation, but know not their true state of existence, as registered in the Heavens, or of their future prospects, whether above or beneath; or of the nature or locality thereof, and cannot say with the ancients, I know in whom I have believed; that my redeemer will stand in the latter-days upon the earth; and that I shall walk and talk with him, and see him for myself, for it is possible, that by the lengthning of their days, they might attain to this knowledge.

A man may spend a whole day in making observation of others, and not having wisdom enough to shun their follies, or copy their virtues, have to live to-morrow, and perhaps a week, to experience in himself, what he witnessed in others to-day; and what is applicable to a day, or week, is applicable to a whole life; and if men would learn from others experience, they would gather more knowledge in thirty years might be applied to the further advancement of their intelligence.

The true age of man, is the amount of intelligence acquired and labor performed, and not the number of years he has lived. Should man exist forever, learn nothing and do nothing, his life would be a vacuum; his reward would be according to his works; no location or space would be required for his future entertainment. That man, then, who does the most, in reality lives the longest, and will receive the greatest reward; and so far as men use their knowledge, the one who does the most, must consequently know the most, hence intelligence is the governing principle.

If the gods had not possessed intelligence to govern and direct their faith, they might have labored until the present time, to create a world, and the earth would have been no nearer its present form, than it was at its chaos, unless it had been by chance; and a poor chance top, for if they had not had the the requisite knowledge, all the Gods of eternity might have labored until this time, without producing a spider's web, and that would be a poor chance to hang a world on.

As the Gods are governed and govern by intelligence; man, the image of his maker, should be governed by the same principle; and no matter from whence the intelligence is derived, whether from the heavens above, from the earth beneath, or from hell under the earth; the man who possesses the purest and most extensive fountain of intelligence, must, and will be the man to hold the pre-eminence, and preside over the destinies of his fellow beings on the earth; and should a combination of intelligences succeed in taking his life, the principle remains good, for the next most intelligent man will succeed him, just as one ray of light succeeds another. And why? because the principle is godlike, and eternal; it had do beginning, it will have no end.

Could I believe, for a moment, that there is a man on the earth, so far divested of good sense as to doubt this assertion, I would go further, and state for his benefit, that, if it be a principle at all; if intelligence is a principle, it is a correct principle, it is a governing principle, for no being ever did a thing he did not know how to do; and wherever principle exists it is true, for such a thing as false principle, never did, and never will exist; and why? Because principle is element, fundamental truth, which cannot be altered or changed, by time, place, circumstance, or operator: and let men or devils try as much as they please to change it, it is truth still, pure element, and all that fallible beings can do with it, towards varying its organic structure, is to pervert its application or use.

Is there such a thing as false element? My objector says, yes! Please tell me, sir, how much false element it would require to constitute a world like ours?—I wait in vain for a reply. Well then, please tell me how much false truth it would take to make one fundamental, true truth?—All creation is silent, and let creation remain silent, till these questions are answered, or the facts are acknowledged, for all creation, all worlds, and beings therein contained, are composed of element, even the Devils are composed of element, of principle, of eternal truth, and what makes them so miserable, is, that they have perverted their existence, and made a wrong use of it.

Every intelligent, come from God; was co-exisience with him; was born with him if he ever was born; had a beginning with him, if he had a beginning; and if he had not, (and he certainly had no beginning,) intelligence had no beginning; and that which had no beginning *can have no end*; and all intelligence, whether possessed by angels or men, devils or brutes, is as endless and unchangeable as the God of all the Gods; and all that finite mortals or immortals can do with it is to use it aright, or pervert its use. A thousand falsehoods would not make one truth; and a universe of lies would not constitute, one principle; and when men talk about *false principles* they talk foolishly; and so ignorant of principle that they do not understand the use of language; or, are wilfully blind, and want to make others as blind as themselves; lest their neighbors should see beyond them, and over-reach them in their calculations, and every stickler to false principles, may take which horn of the dilemma he chooses; or one or the other of the three he must hang till he will give up his false principles.

With some men, art, science, intelligence is inherent. Many individuals, in this generation, have arisen, who, without instruction without education, would instantly answer mathematical questions presented, which would cost mathematicians days or weeks of hard labor, close investigation, and figures almost without number. Such inherent minds grasp at the solution of problems by intuition, and their intelligence therein is as natural to them, as their existence, and the solution is as easily given, as the swallowing of a dish of mush and milk.

From whence has this intuition originate? From God. It is a portion of himself, a prt of his own existence; it is intelligence, and a sufficient amount of intelligence in any being would make constitute, or form the spirit and body of a perfect God. Has God a body? All Gods have bodies, except the christians God. Abraham's God had a body, and at the same table with him; Moses talked with him face to face; and Adam was formed in his perfect likeness. The Pagans are so tenacious of the body of their God, that if he has not got a body, they will make him one; and hence the origin of Idol. When men began to forget the true God, and became christians, falsely so called, and began to worship a God of their own vain imagination, without body, parts, or passions, the good sense of heathenism was ashamed, and began to make Gods with their own hands; so necessary was it, in their view that God should have a body, that without a body, they considered him no God and very justly too.

But, again, what is this intuition of some men which is a portion of Deity? It is revelation. It is the possession of knowledge in a godlike manner, without the aid of reason. The Gods do not reason concerning anything committed to their charge. They see as they are seen; they know as they are known; and behold the end from the beginning of any proposition. This to men, is revelation, intelligence, intuition, by which all problems are solved at thought. A very little of this intuition of the Gods committed to man, makes him a wonder, a prodigy, among his species; and when such an one has made his appearance among the learned in this age, he has no more been received, his talents appreciated, or his wisdom patronized, than Jesus was among the learned Doctors of his day; although many of the most important inventions and discoveries and improvements have arisen with men who have never trod on the floor of a College Hall.

The native gifts of men are as various as their phiz. Some of the greatest intuitionists that have ever lived, were so ignorant of the use of the pen and pencil, that they were incapable of leaving their knowledge in writing. Many such have died unmourned by a heartless world, and their intelligence was lost with them; while some have been born, almost with a quill in their fingers, so natural has been their gift for writing; but when the clods have covered their heads, all that was left for their epitaph, was a few black marks, the mere remembrancer of others thoughts, to please the eye of the traveler.

So tenacious have been popular colleges and schools of the moneyed-monopolies-of-their-chartered-purse-strings, that when any prodigy of intelligence, or scientific genius has made his appearance and opened up the highway of knowledge on any subject, is so brief and simple a form, that a child might learn in a week, what would take them months or years to teach, they have looked upon him as a fearful competitor, whose presence they could not endure; and if he did not depart at their nod, they would persecute him with all manner of slander and abuse, for the sake of concealing their ignorance, and saving their popularity; and because the colleges have raised the hue and cry, the most exalted of nature's gifts, and men of true science, have alike been trumpeted to their graves, with ourang-outang eloquence, by the ignorant multitude. But why is the multitude ignorant? Why are not men educated in christian countries, where universities, colleges, and seminaries have existed for centuries? Because that "purse proud professors," have combined with those who have the rule over them; such as Chancellors, Regents and Guardians, to clothe their doings in scientific mystery and make the ignorant mass believe that their towers of fame are so high, they could only be reached by golden rounds; and should any one attempt the mighty ascent by any other ladder, it would rot, and the presumptuous aspirant would fall before he could reach the threshold of their sanctuary.

Are christian colleges alone censurable for the ignorance of men? No! but there the seeds of miserly ignorance are sown, and cultivated with skillful hands, until the fruit is sufficiently ripened, to be transplanted into the various thoroughfares of society by diplomatic skill, and from thence they are found spreading into every walk of social life, wherever ignorance has credulity enough to nourish them, until they may be found in every council of state, in every legislative hall, making laws that none but those that are as ignorant or learned as themselves shall sit on the judgment seat, plead at the bar, relieve the pangs of the dying, wrap himself in the sacredotal robe, or aspire to any branch of business or profession that shall bring gold to their coffers; and should a Henry, a Thompson, or a Whitfield arise in all the intuitive greatness of nature's majestic intelligence, to dispel the fog of legal mystery, light the lamp of medical science, or attempt to point the weary travelers to a habitation of rest, beyond the grave; they must sit in silence, or risk a martyrdom for their temerity.

But why is this? Because these geniuses of nature, have not spent a *certain number of years* in some *liberally endowed*, and popular institution, so as to keep the trade good; and because *they can do* what liberally educated men *cannot do*. If men learn without spending a certain number of years at college, there is no income for the diploma, and, the professor's purse will grow light. Should men learn the true science of Medicine, Law, or Diploma; Theological Seminaries, Law Schools, and Medical Halls, would cease for want of professors; the golden ladder that leads to their Elysian walks, would be broken, their livings would be destroyed.

From whence have learned men derived their most valuable information? Ask the most intelligent physicians, those who have waded through all the windings of scientific halls, ask them who has made the greatest discoveries in the healing art, and they will tell you; or search their writings and there you may read their answer, "students of nature, empyrics, those who have had native talents for the profession, and are graduates of Nature's College;" and are such men, the greatest benefactors of their race, to be despised by christendom in the nineteenth century? They have been despised, they are despised and persecuted; and so long as this remains true in respect to one profession, the principle will remain good in relation to the various professions; and so long ninety-nine hundredths of the people will remain in ignorance, and such might well be thankful, that "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Where is the justice; what kind of equity bears rule in the minds of the learned professors, when they will grant a diploma to a man who has spent three, four or seven years with them, and paid them well for their tuition, although the man himself, is so near being natural fool that he has no comprehension of a hundredth part of the matter that has been presented before him; and at the same time will deny another man his diploma, who has gone through all their regular studies, in one or two years, and has a good understanding of them, and all because he has not stayed his time out, and payed full bills for services never had. It is pocket justice. It is golden equity. Where such justice and equity bear rule, superior intellect, strong memory, acute judgement, penetration, perseverance, untiring industry, and heavenly intelligence are of no use, only to serve the college president and professors as stirrup holders and book blacks.

All such institutions, diplomas are not granted for merit, for learning, for intelligence, for industry; but for time, for gold, for the "mighty" dollars paid into the coffers of these richly endowed institutions, whose "benevolence knows no bounds" for the God they worship. Is not this the case generally with colleges throughout christendom? If it is not, it is because they have changed their principles since intelligence has been received from the other world; and could such intelligence be received, most gladly would I cease my address to give thanks to my Heavenly Father for the glorious news, for the spirit of reformation and progression it would manifest to me, towards the exaltation of my fellow beings, in true science. But no such cheering intelligence salutes my ears. If my position, if my statements are false, let the learned presidents and professors, chancellors and regents of regents of christendom, on whom they are charged, speak out, and show me my error, and I will make the retraction as broad as the assertion; and until they shall do this, let all honest and good men believe that I have told the truth; for truth always courts investigation, while ignorance will skulk into midnight darkness.

(To be Continued.)

A Fragment.

BY M. MORTON.

My Father in heaven, and kindred there,
How long shall my spirit exist;
In these regions of sorrow, this world of dispair,
Where men in rebellion persist.

Yet let me not murmur nor scan the design,
Of thy purpose intended to me;
Thou hast sent me a spirit eternally thine,
To inhabit a body for thee.

And when through thy help I have finished the course,
Thy love has appointed for me;
That spirit again will return to its source,
And with Gods through eternity be.

Thou author of life, thou art truth—thou art love,
Thou art first, thou art last unto me;
Oh! thou who art worshiped by angels above,
Send the spirit of truth unto me.

Every man ought to aim at eminence. not by pulling others down, but by raising himself. and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

MEAN THINGS.—It is a mean thing to borrow your neighbor's paper, when you are too stingy to take one of your own.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it.

It is a mean thing to steal the exchanges rom an editor's sanctum.

A Mother's Influence.

For myself, I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent toward me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seen the influences that surround me. —[The Mother', by T. S. Arthur.

Peace at Home.

It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house, a cheerful house, an orderly house, as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so. Where is the difficulty of consulting each others weaknesses as well as each other's wants; each other's tempers, as well as each other's characters? Oh! it is by leaving the peace at home to reliance, instead of pursuing it by system, that so many houses are unhappy. It deserves notice, also, that almost any one can be courteous and patient, in a neighbor's house. If any thing go wrong, or be out of time, or is disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; or, if felt, it is attributed to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic societies. A husband, as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in his neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy. Let us not evade the point of these remarks by recurring to the maxim about allowances for temper. It is worse than folly to refer to our temper, unless we could prove that we ever gained any thing good by giving way to it. Fits of ill humor punish us quite as much, if not more, then those they are vented upon; and it actually requires more effort, and inflicts more pain to give them up, than would be requisite to avoid them. —[Philip.

Man as He Should Be.

Why should not every working man be a gentleman in his behavior, and every working woman a lady? Gentlemanliness or ladylikeness does not consist in birth, in wealth, or robes, or jewels, or fashionable or costly clothing. There are those who possess all these, and yet are very unmannerly. A gentleman literally, signifies one who is urbane and kind in his conduct towards all persons, whatever may be their rank, but especially towards those who may, in any respect be deemed his inferiors. A proud and haughty monarch, lord or squire, is not a gentleman. A contemptuous, fastidious, disdainful, arrogant, insolent princess or duchess is not a lady. "He is no gentleman," said an ostler the other day, concerning a wealthy squire, who had been assuming all sorts of airs about his horse, which had stopped some hours at the stable, and for which he paid two-pence. "My mistress," exlaimed a poor scullery maid, "is no lady; for she gives her orders like a vixen, and struts about like a turkey cock. It's true she has plenty of money and finery, but she does not know how to behave herself to the poor." On the contrary, we have often heard such words as these—"His lordship is quite a gentleman!" "Mrs. A. is a perfect lady!" and the reason assigned in each instance was, "they have no pride, and are so very kind to every one!" hence manners and morals, not money or titles, or costly garments, make men gentlemen, and women ladies.

United States of Israel.

The Hebrew Commonwealth says Professor Wines, the celebrated lecturer on Jewish antiquities, might with propriety have been styled the United States of Israel. Each of the twelve tribes formed a seperate and independent State, possessing a local legislature and supreme court of jurisdiction, having absolute power within the limits of its reserved rights; nevertheless so long at least as the constitution of Moses was observed, there was a real and vigorous general government.

We recollect a remark of another writer on this subject that with the exception of the writ of *habeas corpus* a privilege not required under the Jewish Government because it did not allow of imprisonment, there is not a single feature of a a free State, but is here distinctly developed. The form of government established by Mosses was therefore not only free but republican, and the brightest compliment that can be paid our own civil constitution, is that it is formed upon a divine model.

To be thrown upon one's own resource is to be cast into the very lap of fortune for our faculties then undergo a developement, and display an energy, of which they were previously unsusceptible.

Egyptian Superstitions.

The beetle was an emblem of the sun, to which deity it was peculiarly sacred; and it is often represented as in a boat with extended wings, holding in its claws the globe of the sun, or elevated in the firmament as as a type of that luminary in the meridian. Figures of other deities are often seen praying to it when in this character. It was also an emblem of Pthah, or the creative power; it was, moreover, a symbol of the world; and is frequently figured as an astronomical sign, and in connection with funeral rites. In some one or other of the acceptations in which it was honored, its figure was engraved on seals, was cut in stone as a seperate object, and was used in all kinds of ornaments, particularly rings and necklaces. Some of larger than common size frequently had a prayer or legend connected with the dead engraved on them; and a winged beetle, as usually placed upon the bodies that were embalmed according to the most expensive process. The beetle was not only venerated when alive, but embalmed after death, and some have been found in that state at Thebes. Considerably ingenuity has been exercised in order to discover the real sacred beetle of Egypt, and to ascertain to what extent other species may have partaken of the honors paid to that one. The species usually represented appears to be the *Sacrabaeus sacer* of Linnaeus, and which is still very common in every part of Egypt. It is about the size of a common beetle, and its general color is also black; but it is distinguished by a broad white band upon the interior margin of its oval corselet. Perhaps the most remarkable, and certainly the most gigantic, of ancient Egyptian representations of the sacred beetle, is that in the British Museum, carved out of a block of greenish-colored granite.

The persons engaged in attempting to recover the statute of Mr. Calhoun from the wreck of the Elizabeth, are constructing a coffer dam, to obviate the difficulty at present experienced from the washing of the sand, at the place where the box has been discovered. Sanguine hopes are entertained that the statute will be recovered.

Bad books are like ardent spirits, they furnish neither aliment nor medicine; they are poison. Both intoxicate—one the mind, the other the body. The thirst for each increase by being fed, and is never satisfied. Both ruin—one the intellect, and the other the health—and together, the soul. The makers and venders of each are equally guilty, and equally corruptors of the community; and the safe guards against each is the same—total abstinence from all that intoxicates mind or bopy.

The currency of the world is stated by Thompson, in his reporter, to be nearly as follows: Bank currency, $650,000,000; specie in circulation, $655,000,000; specie in banks, $445,000,000.

Of Haynau, it is said, that "after leaving England, he did not dare to carry out his original intention of visiting Paris, but turned aside towards Cologne, in Germany. On reaching the city he was at once recognized, and could not, for love or money, procure a public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere, and provide him with the means of getting to his lodging!"

Mankind are more what they are made by mankind than they are made by their Creator. The wolf is ferocious because hunted from a whelp. The snake turns upon you because you disturb and pursue it. The child grows surly, because unjustly coerced. But, above all, man becomes unjust and cruel, because pursued with cruelty and injustice by his brother man.

Here is a felicitous passage from a quaint old English author:

Woman was not drawn from the head of man, that she should be ruled by him; she was not drawn from beneath his feet, that she should be trampled upon by him; but she was drawn from his side, that she should be ever near him; from under his arm, that she should be protected by him, and nearest his heart, that she should be the object of his affections.

The population of Ireland is the poorest, and her church the wealthiest in Europe.

SPONTANEUS COMBUSION.—An exhibition of a novel and ingenious kind took place last month in the Underwriter's room in the presence of a number of ship owners, merchants, and others: the object was to show how a fire may be made to destroy itself. The apparatus which is of the most simple and unexpensive kind, being adjusted, and its mode of action explained the ignition of some cotton in a corner of the room was immediately detected by one of the indices, which was as instantaneously responded to by the exterminator. This self-acting apparatus we shall not pretend to describe; but from its simplicity, cheapness, and unerring certainty, we make no doubt it will come into general use. Unlike many scientific men who lock up their inventions until they get a certain remuneration for them, the ingenious inventor, Dr. Robinson of London, has generously thrown this open to the public for their use, and, as he said on the occasion, with the hope that it may be the means of preserving property and valuable lives.—[Scientific American.

The young man who devotes his leisure hours to reading, indulges but little in rum and tobacco, and never runs after the girls until he wants to marry, is bound to carve his way through life like a head waiter in a fashionable hotel: so says the Knickerbocker—the best authority on narcotics.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however. And there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

"Is it true!"

In the Saint Joseph Adventure of the 1st inst., there is a long rigmarole of a story, purporting to be the observations of a correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer at Salt Lake city, while on his way to the mines.

The Editor of the Adventure seems to be anxious to ascertain the truth, or falsity, of the statements, and adds that the "*Mormon Press*" never contradicted similar assertions. Well, Mr. Editor, in your course through life, have you never formed any acquaintance with a Mormon? If you have, tell us what kind of a creature it takes to be one? Are they composed of the low, the degraded, and the profligate portion of community? If they are please answer. If not, we want no reply.

We refer our readers to the press on this subject. Please read a communication of Doctor Mackay, that appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" of July 29th 1850, a leading Journal published in London, which says: "I learned that the number of Mormon emigrants sailing from the port of Liverpool to New Orleans, on their way to Deseret and Upper California, during the year 1849, was no less than 2,500,—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a "*superior class*" from Wales, Lancashire, and Yorkshire and the southern counties of Scotland."

Also another communication in the New York Tribune, by a stranger in quest of gold, dated at Great Salt Lake, July 8th 1849, which reads as follows: "At the first sight of all these signs of cultivation in the wilderness, we were transported with wonder and pleasure. Some wept, some gave cheers, some laughed, and some ran and fairly danced for joy—while all felt inexpressibly happy to find themselves once more amid scenes which "*mark*" the progress of advancing civilization.

"We passed on and scenes like these, expecting every moment to come to some commercial centre, some business point in this great metropolis of the Mountains; but we were disappointed. No hotel sign post, cake and beer shop, barber pole, market house, grocery, provision, dry goods, or hardware store distinguished one part of the town from another, not even a bakery, or mechanic's sign was any where discernable.

"Here then was something new, an entire people reduced to a level, and "*all*" living by labor. [How does this sentiment corroborate with the statements contained in the Adventure by the Intelligencer's correspondent which says that "the leaders and knowing ones of this people are living in voluptuousness, idleness, and enjoying all manner of luxuries, &c. Eds.] There were no hotels because there had been no travel; no barber's shop, because every one chose to shave himself, and no one had to shave his neighbor; no centre of business, because "*all*" were too busy to make a centre.

"There was an abundance of mechanic shops, of dress makers, milliners, and tailors, &c.; but they needed no sign, nor had they time to paint or make one, for they were crowded with business. Besides their several trades, "all" must cultivate the land or die, for the country was new, and no cultivation but their own within a thousand miles. I this day attended worship with them in the open air, some thousands of well dressed "*intelligent looking*" people assembled, some on foot, some in carriages, and on horseback; many were neatly and fashionably clad. The beauty and neatness of the ladies reminded me of some of our best congregations in New York. They had a choir of both sexes, who performed extremely well, accompanied by a band who played well, on almost every instrument of modern invention. [Query? Does the foregoing agree with the statements of the Intelligencer's correspondent, which says, "that the character of this people has changed but little since their exodus from the States," and with another breath he goes on to show, (using his own words) that the religious character of the whole body has degenerated into mere amusement and frivolity, &c. O, consistency, whither hast thou fled? Have you taken up your abode in the bosom of fools? We answer, no never. It is only one in disguise. Eds.] The following we clip from the New York Herald:

"The history of the Mormon emigration to, and settlement at the Salt Lake, is one of the novelties of the age, and shews what a homogeneous community, by dint of hard labor, faith and prayer, may accomplish. The gay Cavaliers of Jamestown, the stern Puritans of Plymouth, the enthusiastic Huguenots of Carolina, the devotional Catholics of Maryland, established their respective colonies under great embarrassments; but the marvellous history and adventures of the Mormons, and their final settlement and success at the Great Salt Lake, have a parallel only in the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. The romantic history of Captain John Smith is eclipsed by that of Gen. Jo Smith, and the sufferings of the colonists of James River were but pastimes compared with the trials and bad luck of the Mormons. That the simple and deluded followers of an ignorant imposter, driven from place to place, dispoiled of all they possess, and finally expelled, to take the chances among the "outside barbarians" of the buffalo country, should, within the space of three years, build up a thriving city and found a State a thousand miles beyond the frontiers of the backwoodsman, in the heart of a desert, form a narrative which has more the air of a romance than of a reality; but which is, nevertheless, as true as gospel. Such is a chapter in the history of the Latter Day Saints—such the people and circumstances under which the new city of Zion has arisen in the Valley of Jordan, and on the borders of the Dead Sea of America."

In addition to the foregoing read the following of a later date which we clip from one of our exchanges:

"James T. Ames, of Bloomfield, Wis., writes most enthusiastically of the condition of things in the great city. He gives the following picture of how they appeared to live:—

"I see an orchard, I might almost say a paradise, surrounded by the lofty mountain peaks, whose tops are glittering with perpetual frost, and in the midst of a vast sandy plain, which shuts them out some thousand miles from all civilization. I think I may safely challenge the world to produce the equal.

Think for a moment—a mere handful of men driven from their native land far into the wilderness, scattered for a great distance around, and, in the short space of about two years, making the valley for miles and miles around to blossom as the rose—the vast fields on every hand watered, not by the dew of heaven, but by the brooks which flow from their mountain fastnesses, which, by incredible industry, have been turned in a thousand channels over their valley, making it what it is—a perfect garden. Large and commodious dwellings, where other men could scarcely find material for a cabin, are now thickly scattered over the valley. In fact, it seems like an exhalation. But this is not the greatest wonder. (I do not know but that I am too fast; after what I have seen, I shall look for great things.)

The people seem to have taken nature for their guide. From the air they breathe, and the snow crowned hills, they learn freedom and purity of morals; from all nature and nature's God, they learn to treat all men as equals and friends, doing to others as they would have others do to them. Drunkenness and quarrelling, lawyers and prisons, are not known here; all is love and charity; the stranger is not turned away empty. I had the pleasure of attending public worship on the Lord's day (June 30). I say nothing in regard to their religious doctrine; as I am of no sect, I will leave it for others to argue; and I must say, I never saw a more orderly, respectable, and intelligent audience than I here saw. Their house of worship was, I suppose, about 60 by 120 feet upon the ground, and it was filled to overflowing. And such an array of beauty, for the size of the assembly, I never saw; intelligence and goodness shone from every face, portraying true beauty in its most lovely form; and may the Lord, who has certainly blessed this people, bless them with his choicest blessings for their many acts of kindness to the poor stranger; even those who have been their enemies in former times."

And as regards our patriotism to the Government, they have tried us once as a people, under very embarrassing circumstances, and we were not found wanting, and we are now in the harness and are willing to pull for the "*Union*" as long as a leather strap can be found to patch up the traces. And, as regards polygamy being tolerated at the Salt Lake, we have only to say, that the same doctrine that govern the people here, also govern the church there, and in all the world respecting marriage, viz: "that a man should be the husband of one wife, and concubines he should have none." And we can answer for ourselves, being many years connected with the body; that we do not know a man that has more wives than one in this community, and we are certain that we have but "ONE;" and we defy the man to come forward and in "TRUTH" prove to the contrary.

Query? Will the St. Louis Intelligencer give us the name of this great, intelligent and personally known correspondent of theirs. We wish our readers to become acquainted with him also.

The Salt Lake and Santa Fe mails both left Independence, Mo., on the 1st inst.

From the Plains.

The company that started to meet Elder Hyde returned on Wednesday last, after being absent 22 days. They returned without meeting Prest. Hyde; a portion of the company proceeded forty miles beyond Fort Kearny, where they camped for two days, in the buffalo country, killing several of them; they report the buffalo very plenty. When at Fort Kearney, the Salt Lake mail passed them on its way out. They saw Capt. Stansbury, Topographical Engineer, who left Salt Lake about the 20th of August, and he reported that Prest. Hyde was to leave in about three weeks after that time. Prest. H. was in good health and spirits. Maj. Stansbury, reports every thing prospering in the Valley, and that the wheat in that country was the best that he ever saw—he brought specimens. The company had considerable difficulty in crossing the Loup Fork of the Platte, which was high, (they choose to term it the *Luke* Fork, on account of the intrepidity of Dr. Luke Johnson, in first crossing the stream and looking out a ford) A portion of the company remained at the Loup Fork, while the others went forward. The Indians were very peaceable. They all returned in good spirits, well and hearty, and enjoyed the trip remarkably well. Capt. Browning is highly spoken of as a commander.

Our friend J. C. Little, of Peterboro' N. H., has issued a circular to the Saints under his charge in the East, which will be found in another column Elder Little is authorized to act as Agent for the Guardian, to obtain subscribers, and collect arrearages.

New Advertisements.

We call the attention of our readers to several new advertisements in our columns, this issue. We have seen their stocks and can confidently say, that they are of a choice quality for this market. Citizens, give them a call.

Occidental Messenger.

The Occidental Messenger is published weekly at Independence, Mo. A most excellent family journal, devoted to news, politics, literature, agriculture, morality, science, art, and commerce; and ably edited by John W. H. Patton, and mechanically and neatly printed on a large imperial sheet. We hope that the enterprize will meet with the success that its merit deserves. We are under obligations to that journal for late and important news from Salt Lake and the Plains.

New York Tribune.

The tenth volume of the above excellent paper has just commenced. It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, published upon a large imperial sheet of the same size and quality, forming a quarto, of eight large pages of six columns each. Its facilities for obtaining news is equal to any journal in the world.

Terms, $5 00 for the daily, $3 for the Semi-Weekly, and $2 for the weekly. If any of our readers wish a good journal for news we recommend the above, which contains news from all parts of the world.

Shop Lifting.

Three females were arrested for purloining goods from the counters of several stores in this town, and convicted; they have been practising these thefts for some time. Persons who will steal should be branded with the stigma of "*thief*." It is high time that a stop should be put to this kind of thieving. There are two or three others whose names we now have in our possession, who have taken articles from the stores, and if they are not returned immediately their names will be held up to public gaze as "thieves," and let those that will not desist from these acts suffer, let their ways be hedged up so that they will be looked and frowned upon by all honest persons, and let no persons associate with them, lest they may be classed with them, as thieves.

It is a disgrace upon the character of those who have committed the thefts that time cannot erase, unless they speedily repent, and return four fold to those who they have thus wronged.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 2, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity to announce to you that the President has, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following gentlemen to the offices annexed to their respective names; under the Territorial Government of Utah:

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor.

B. D. HARRIS, of Vermont, Secretary.

JOSIAH BUFFINGTON, of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice.

PERRY E. BROCCHUS, of Alabama Associate Justice.

ZERUBBABEL SNOW, of Ohio, Associate Justice.

SETH M. BLAIR, of Utah, United States Attorney.

JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, of Utah, United States Marshal.

Herewith you will receive a copy of a Bill entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," as it passed both branches of the National Legislature, and having received the sanction of the Executive, is now a law of the land.

Congress having appropriated five thousand dollars for the purchase of a library for our Territory, and having authorized the President to appoint an agent to make the selection and purchase of the books, his Excellency has thought proper to confer the appointment upon me. I shall enter on the duties of it as soon as I shall have somewhat recruited my physical energies, being jaded, worn down, abraded by the fatigue and anxiety incident to an attendance on the late protracted and exciting session of Congress, and to the accomplishment of the object of my mission to the seat of the Federal Government.

I am gratified to be able to inform you that the President has evinced the most just and liberal feelings towards our people.

I am also happy to inform you that I have succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a post route from Great Salt Lake City to Utah Lake, and thence to Sevier Pitch Valley; another from Great Salt Lake City to Brownsville and thence to San Francisco. A post route has also been established from Santa Fe to Great Salt Lake City.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

The following we clip from the Millennial Star, which shows that the saints are flowing to Zion, and escaping out of Babylon so that they may not be partakers of her sins, and thereby receive of her plagues. This is just what should be; and we in Pottawattamie should be preparing.

Emigration.

The ship "NORTH ATLANTIC" sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th of September, carrying 357 souls of the Latter-day Saints, under the presidency of Elder David Sudworth. Their destination is the Great Salt Lake Valley, *via* New Orleans, St. Louis and Council Bluffs.

The Ship "JAMES PENNELL" will sail on the 2nd instant, with a full compliment of saints, bound for the same destination.

Another ship will leave with a load of Welsh Saints towards the middle of the month. And thus are fulfilled the words of the inspired writers:—"Come out of her (Babylon) my people." Rev. xviii. 4. "Behold the bridegoom cometh, go ye out to meet him." Matt. xxv. 6. "I will say to the north, give up; and to the south keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth, even every one that is called by my name." "Depart ye, depart ye, go ye out from thence." Isaiah xliii. 6, 7. and lii. 11. Let the nations of Old Babylon take warning, for God's elect are departing out of their midst. Remember what befel Sodom after the righteous fled out, and remember the words of the Saviour, "As it was in the days of Lot, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man."

Arrivals.

Elder Robert Campbell, from the Great Salt Lake City, arrived in the steamship *Cambria*, September 2, bringing news from that distant region up to the 20th of April. The particulars of his journey over the mountains and across the plains may be seen on another page of this number.

Seven other Elders from the Great Salt Lake City arrived in Liverpool on the 14th ultimo. Their names are as follows:—Appleton Harmon, Claudius V. Spencer, William Burton, John O. Angus, Isaac C. Haight, Jesse W. Crosby, and James Works. —[Millennial Star.

Appointments.

The Elders above named are appointed to their respective fields of labor, as follows:—

Robert Campbell, to Glasgow Conference, under the directions of the President.

John O. Angus, to Edinburgh Conference, under the direction of the President.

Appleton Harmon, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne Conference, under the direction of the President.

Claudius V. Spencer, to London, under the direction of the President.

James Works, to Sheffield, under the direction of the President.

Isaac C. Haight, to Birmingham, under the direction of the President.

Jessee W. Crosby, to Warwickshire, under the direction of the President.

William Burton, to Lincolnshire, to take the presidency thereof, after the departure of Elder Babbitt for America.

May the Lord make them a blessing to this country, in gathering out many noble-hearted souls to stand upon the "high places of the earth," and form a constituent part of that "stone," which in the last days is to be cut from "the *mountains* without hands," and which from thenceforth will continue to grow until it "becomes a great mountain and fills the whole earth."—[Mil. Star.

Circular of Elder J. C. Little, to the Saints Scattered throughout the Eastern States.

EXTRACTS.

ELDER J. C. LITTLE—Beloved Brother, at this late hour with the mail closed we hasten to say to you, in addition to the general intelligence which you will get by our General Epistle, and from other sources, that we have not heard from you for a long period, directly; but the time has now come when we want you to close up your affairs and gather with your family and the Saints to this place. We want all the Saints in the East to gather without delay. * * * We want you here, here is the place where you can do the most good at present, and best prepare for the great work that lies before you. There are many ways you can employ your time to advantage here, and we believe if you could for a moment see the true situation of things and the prosperity that is attending our labor here. You would scarce be content to wait your arrival till spring.

Man feels the best when he is just where he ought to be, and while the elders of Israel are abroad, building up gentile towns and cities. Zion must so far languish, *rather let* them preach the gospel, and let the sons of strangers build their walls according to the Prophets.

Accept of assurances of respect, and love for your eternal interest in this kingdom.

I remain yours, truly,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., April 3, 1850.

ELDER JESSE C. LITTLE: This is to inform you that you are hereby appointed and authorized to preside over the various branches of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dispersed abroad through the Eastern States and British Provinces, and to attend to all Church Business, which will be necessary under the care of a Presiding Officer, for the benefit of the Saints and gathering them to Zion, and the building up of the kingdom of God, while you are under the necessity of remaining in this land. But I do not want this appointment to detain you one hour after you can close up your labors and gather with the Saints in the Valley according to the instructions and desires of the Presidency of the Church, and when you go take as many of the Saints with you as possible, and warn all the Saints in the land to gather out as speedily as possible, because it is the commandment of the Lord. And may the blessings and peace of God may rest upon you and your household and bring you safe to Zion, with all the faithful Saints, is the prayer of

WILFORD WOODRUFF.
President of the Eastern Churches.

BELOVED BRETHREN: In pursuance of the above order, I embrace the very earliest moment to comply with the same and would say to all the Presiding Elders of the branches of the Church under my care and direction, as also to all Saints, that I am making preparation, and shall leave Boston the first of April next, for the Salt Lake; passing through New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and make arrangements for the cheapest and most comfortable conveyance. Now is the time for the Eastern Saints to make a strong effort to gather up. We want the company of all good substantial Saints; but let the whiners and fault finders remain for they will not get much sympathy from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, through mobs, storms, tempests and savages, in laying the foundation. The undertaking may, seem to be a great one, but the contemplation is worse than the journey. I have traveled the ground over among the Pioneers that crossed the mountains in 1847, and planted a stake that will some day become a mighty State.

Now is the time to make a start—if you have got farms, cattle and horses, merchandise or other property to sell, commence in season; collect and pay your debts like honorable men, and leave the country with honor. I hereby call upon and warn all Saints to gather up their means, and go with us and help to do the will of God.

And may the blessing of God rest upon you, shall be my prayer,

J. C. LITTLE.

I hereby appoint Silas P. Barnes, as my my counsellor, to assist me in all my duties, and he is worthy of the fellowship and confidence of all good men.

Persons wishing information may address me at Peterboro' N. H., or S. P. Barnes, 99 Hudson street, Boston, (post paid.)

J. C. LITTLE.

We find the following additional post routes, which will be of interest to many of our readers:

Iowa.

From Wintersett, Madison county, via Wah-ta-wah, Whiting's Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town, Silver Creek, Keg Creek, and Hyde's Camp, to St. Francis.

From Wintersett to St. Francis, via Wah-ta-wah, Nodaway, Cambell's Grove, Wheeling's Grove, east side of Nichnabotna river, House Mill and Silver Creek.

From the county seat of Madison county to St. Francis, via Wah-ta-wah, Wheeling's Ford, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town and Huntsville.

From Adele, Dallas county, to Council Bluffs, via Irish Grove.

From Pella to Council Bluffs, St. Francis or Rainesville, via Dudley and Wintersett, Keokuk county.

From Eddyville to Council Point, via Half-way Prairie, Clark's Point, Wynaldville, Charlton Point, Pisga, Nichnabotna, Silver Creek and Kanesville.

From Centerville, in Appanoose county, to Grrden Grove, in Delaware county, and thence to intersect the route from Fort Desmoines to Council Bluffs.

From Uniontown to Indian Town, via Dodge's Point, Garden Grove and Pisga.

Additional route to Salt Lake.

From Santa Fe to Salt Lake City.

The Central Committee of the National Institute at Washington, announces that President Fillmore has given assurance that a national vessel will be commissioned to convey to London all articles destined for exhibition at the World's Fair, to be held in May next.

The Boston papers announce the arrival of the perpetrator of the recent forged checks on the banks of that city. He is a youth only twenty years of age, and has been fully identified as the guilty party.

A Word to the Saints in Pottawatamie County.

The High Council at this place, while counselling together for the welfare of the Church in Pottawatamie, decided that it was not wisdom for the Saints to go forth in the dance until duly notified. And let those who have thus stepped aside feel their own condemnation, and the disapprobation of all the faithful Saints, unless they repent. Let those who have the desire to dance, search their own hearts, and see if they are right before the Lord, and ask themselves the following questions. Are you often upon your knees in solemn prayer before the Lord for yourselves and your brethren? Have you administered to the wants of the poor, and destitute, the widow, the fatherless, and the orphan? Have you paid your tithing for the support of the poor, and have you the fellowship of the Saints? If you have attended to all these matters—we say unto you, be patient for a little season, and you may have all the privileges that you are entitled to; but remember that if you go forth in the dance before attending to all these matters that you have condemnation, instead of rejoicing and peace. We would say to one and all! When it is wisdom to dance, you shall be legally notified; and a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Done by the order of the High Council, this 9th day, of Nov. 1850.

JAMES ALLRED, Prest.
J. G. BIGLER, Clerk pro tem.

Information Wanted.

The gentleman that left the honey here last week is requested to call at this office and give his name so that it may be placed to his credit.

We are glad to learn that Maj. Barrow, has returned, and is now at Bellevue, and we may look for more order among the Omahas and Ottoes, and hope that he will keep them on their own side of the river.

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, November 8th, 1850.

EDITORS OF THE GUARDIAN:

Gentlemen!—I noticed in the last number of the Guardian, an article over the signature of A. M. Starmont, which affects not only my character as a gentleman and good citizen, but also the character and standing of a number of my *Friends*. If the Guardian only circulated in this county, I should not take the trouble to answer the slanderous letter. Since it is otherwise I deem it my duty to notice it merely to contradict it. His attack on Mr. Lambert was dictated entirely by malice, for the reason that Mr. Lambert found him out in his deep laid scheme. Mr. Lambert is still in the employment of Mr. Sarpy, and I know he has received the thanks of his employer for the course he took with Starmont. Be kind enough to publish the certificate of Mr. Oldham, in connection with this, and,

Oblige your Humble Servant.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 9th, 1850.

I, Goodman J. Oldham, do hereby certify that I am the person that took Mrs. A. M. Starmont from Trader's Point to Kanesville, at the time he (Starmont) left the place. All Mr. Starmont has published in the Guardian, about Messrs Decatur & Hart insulting his wife at the bridge, is unqualifiedly *false*. Messrs. Decatur & Hart acted the part of gentlemen; but Mrs. Starmont herself used language unbecoming a lady.

G. J. OLDHAM.

The Abolitionists of Syracuse, New York, have made the following nominations.

For President—Gerrit Smith, white.
Vice President—Sam. Ward, black,

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. W. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 30, 1850.

A J Stout,	$1 00	J. Herrington,	1 50
Jacob E. Terry,	65	Turney F Tindrel,	1 00
Harmon Cutler,	1 00	George Colmere,	1 00
Samuel Cutler,	1 00	Francis Fletcher,	1 00
Daniel R. Williams,	1 50	James Carrol,	1 00
Andrew Brim,	1 00	Joseph Pierce,	1 00
Loren E. Kenney,	1 00	Christian Clapper,	1 00
Alvin Winegar,	1 00	J W Bell,	1 00
Samuel Smith,	1 00	W. R. Terry,	50
A McRae,	1 00	A. T. Stewart,	75
C P Woodcock,	1 00	Elias Harmer,	1 00
Alanson Norton,	1 00	Isadore Wells,	1 00
Joseph Thorn,	1 00	S. B. Frost,	2 00
Pare Simons,	50	W. N. Rowe,	1 00
S W Woodcock,	1 00	R. Shackletown	1 00
James M Pierce,	50	Henry Oaks,	1 00
John Wheeler,	1 00	J. B. Dingman,	1 00
L. B. Richmond,	1 00	W. Wiltshire,	1 00
Allen Randall,	1 00	Heroin Randall,	1 00

MARRIED,

At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22, by Elder Alexander Robbins, Mr. JOHN T. CAINE, to MISS MARGARET NIGHTENGALE, both of that city.

With the foregoing notice we received something handsome from the *Night-in-gale*, for the benefit of the *printers* in the shape of a gold dollar, and our "devil" says:

Long may the laurels of virtue enshrine you,
And twine their sweet wreaths, around your abode;
While peace and prosperity send forth their dew,
To freshen the flowers of beauty and love.

On Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1850, by Elder David Candland, Mr. JAMES PROCTER, to Mrs. MARY ANN EDWARDS, both of this place.

☞ The Printers forgotten in this *case*.

DIED,

In Linden Mo., on Sunday, Nov. 3d, of the Flux, Maj. G. C. MATTLACK, late Indian Sub, Agent at Council Bluffs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST

BETWEEN Trading Point and Steingtown, on Friday, 1st inst., a lady's Boa: Whoever will bring the same to Dr. Smith, of Trading Point, or C. Colebrook, of Council Point, will receive two dollars reward. C. COLEBROOK.
Council Point, Nov. 13th, 1850.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.

A MEETING of the seventies will be held at Benson's Tabernacle, on the 3d Sunday of each month, commencing on Sunday the 17th inst., by consent of the High Council in Pottawatamie, and the wish of many seventies.

Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
ISAAC ALLRED, Delegate.
Little Pigeon, Nov. 9th, 1850.

$75 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one a dark gray, the other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me 25 dollars, and for the theif 50 dollars.

JOHN BOULWARE.
Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

WANTED.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH—None need apply, unless they can come well recommended both as regards capacity and character. Apply to
J. E. BARROW.
Council Bluffs Agency, Nov. 7th, 1850.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

Needham & Fergusons,

OF THE

DESERET HOUSE

OR

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of
Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits—and Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

The Frontier Guardian.

POST SCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850

Salt Lake Mail.

The first mail from Salt Lake City, due the first of the month, arrived on Thursday 21st. The mail was a heavy one. From the manager we learn that he reached Salt Lake with mail on the 9th ult. Going out he was detained a few days by the jaded condition of his animals, and on his return he was delayed eight days—six by sickness and two by stopping to shoe mules, &c. Considering that this was the first trip, with no previous arrangement for change of animals, we imagine that there will be but little difficulty, with proper arrangements, in going through in the time allotted—thirty days.

They met September mail on the 28th ult. 65 miles beyond Fort Laramie, and the October mail on the 10th inst. at Kearney. The rumor that the September mail was attacted by the Indians is untrue, and originated from thoughtlessness of some of the carriers, who wrote back to that effect in order to play off a hoax. We understand that one of them has written to the St. Louis Organ, that they were attacked near Kearney by the Pawnees. Mr. Scroggins informs us that this is untrue, and that on the contrary, all the Indians seen were entirely friendly.

No news of interest from Salt Lake. The country is remarkably healthy. Traders here this season have all done well.—[Independence Messenger.

From Mr. Thos. D. Scroggins we got the following additional items of news from Salt Lake. On the way out he passed 600 Mormon wagons of emigrants and merchandize. There were still a few California emigrants in the valley recruiting their stock and preparing to go by the Southern route. Barney Ward, an old mountaineer, was going with them as pilot. Brown & Thompson's stock of cattle, numbering 300 or 400, were in the Valley, but they expected to leave with them on the 15th, ult., by the Southern route. Their stock looks remarkably well, as did all stock that had been in the Valley a month. Finest grazing grounds there he ever saw. Can have stock kept there by the month at 30 cts. per head. With regard to grass on the Northern route to California, the reports were unfavorable. It was ascertained that there would be immense loss of stock and much suffering on that route.

After leaving Platte River the health of the emigrants was good. Seldom saw any cases beyond Black Hills. The Mormons were very healthy on the road and in the Valley. Didn't see a pale countenance among them.

Crops were very fine. Finest wheat he ever saw—yielding this season 40 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and vegetables succeed well. Season too short for corn.

Wheat was worth $4,00 per bushel, oats $2,00—board $3,50 per week—common day labor $1,50 and board—mechanical labor from $3,00 to $5,00 per day and board. Provisions bore a fair price, flour $10,00 per cwt.—beef, as good as ever ate 12½ cts. per lb.—potatoes $1,00 per bushel, and other vegetables in proportion. Groceries were paying a fine freight—coffee 50 cts. per lb.—sugar 40 cts.—rice 35 cts.—tea $1,00. All the merchants there doing well.

Stock exhibitantly high. Mules from $125,00 to $200,00 and can't be had at that. Californians swept the Valley. Paid at Fort Bridger $110 for mules and $100 for American horses.

Population of the Valley is from 25,000 to 25,000.

On his return, met the last Mormons at the Pacific Springs, 227 miles this side Salt Lake, getting on well but slowly on account of the grass being eat out. On the head of Sweet Water saw a war party of 300 or 400 Snake Indians, who were anxious to trade for powder, lead and caps. Saw a party of Pawnees near Cotton Wood Spring, 30 in number. Friendly disposed and wanted to beg. The Indians all friendly, and no danger to be apprehended from them. Went out and came in with four men.—[Independence Messenger.

NAVIGATION.—The Weston Reporter says: The Missouri River is remarkably low, and steam boats are now charging $1 50 and $2 00 per Cwt for freight from St. Louis to this point.

By the following letter from Col. Fitz H. Warren, it will be seen that they have a daily mail line from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:

The Post Master General has this day ordered three additional trips on the Route from Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines, making an entire daily line from your city to the latter point.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

J. B. HOWELL, Esq.

The following letter we received from Mr. Hollyday, of Weston, we are sorry that the matter was misrepresented to us, and we publish the letter in justice to Mr. Hollyday. Mr. Green did not give us the news personally, but we obtained it from those who had seen him, we were somewhat in a hurry to get the extra out, and we gave the intelligence us we understood it; and we made inquiries after our extra, was published, and it was said to be correct, with the exception that it was not all mules that he lost, otherwise it was free from error:

WESTON, MISSOURI,
Oct. 29th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—

In your extra of the 14th of Sept., is a statement, authorized I judge by Mr. John Green, which does me great injustice, and for the sake of setting the public right, as well as to protect myself from charges both ungenerous and unjust, I beg leave most respectfully to request that you will give the following statement *of facts* in your valuable and wide spreading journal.

The article above alluded to states that Mr. Green, "had several mules stolen from him by the Indians, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail, and he could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down, when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail, brought through to the Missouri River at a heavy expense."

A more ingenious tale, or one better calculated to decieve, it has not been my fortune to meet with, the representation is totally false, the facts are as follows:

Before leaving the Great Salt Lake City, George A. Smith, Esq., called on me to ascertain what I would charge for bringing the mail to the States. We went to Dr. Richard's office, and saw Gov. Young and others, I told them that I would take the mail in my carriage, and Mr. Green could assist me with my stock, and in the event of his having the misfortune to lose his animals on the road, that I would see that the mail reached the States *free of charge*.

Three days before reaching Fort Laramie Mr. Green lost his mule, and one horse, which left him with only one horse, with which he reached Fort Laramie, my mules likewise gave out, but I managed to reach the Fort in safety.

Upon reaching this latter post, and application setting forth the objects in view being made, the commanding officer there, did not deem that he had authority to furnish Mr. Green with animals, but fortunately we found Lieut. McClure, Regt. Mounted Riflemen, who was on the point of leaving for the States on furlough, and as he was by regulation entitled to transportation, I made an arrangement with him to purchase a spring wagon, which I did of Capt. Rhett of the Rifles, Lieut. McClure furnishing Government mules to haul it down, at the same time informing him that the mail would be brought in the wagon which was done *free of any charge*, fee, expense to Mr. Green, *or remuneration whatever*.

As we approached Fort Kearney, the horse of Mr. Green gave out, and was left behind, and from this point to Missouri River, he either rode one of my mules or Lt. McClure's horse, was ferried at my expense at Old Fort Kearney. I delivered him the mail at the first house below the Ferry, all of which service he obtained of me without fee or reward, and without personal expense or sacrifice to himself, even his subsistence cost him nothing, for Mr. McClure drew all things necessary, and paid for them before leaving Laramie.

You now have sir, a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts as they actually transpired, for the truth of which representation I refer to Lieut. McClure, and Jackson Freemen my teamster, who accompanied us.

I have been thus particular in giving you a statement of this transaction, because an erroneous impression has been doubtless produced at the Great Salt Salt City, in regard to my faithfulness in carrying out a pledge I made to my friends before leaving there, to assure them that I discharged the duty to which I was assigned by them, and because I am unwilling that credit should be obtained by Mr. Green for diligence, suffering, hair-breadth escapes, heavy expenses, etc., at the sacrifice of the good opinion of my friends at the Great Salt Lake City, for failure on my part to do what I stipulated to perform previous to leaving there.

I am Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
H. HOLLADAY.

BOSTON, Oct. 25, 7 P. M.

The U. S. Marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves. Much excitement prevails among the Negro population. The court house has been surrounded by them all the morning, and they are determined to resist, even to the shedding of blood.

The negro named Latimore, who has resided here three or four years, has been pointed out by his master. Blood will no doubt be shed if an open arrest is attempted. It is said several arrests have been made, and that one or more are lodged in Leverett street jail.

Judge Sprague has been questioned this morning, but would not say whether any arrests had been made or not. He declared, moreover, that all examinations should be made public. The court house excitement increases every minute. Negroes are mustering strongly, with the intention of making a forcible demonstration, should they positively ascertain that any of their brethren were arrested.

Six Hundred Feet Span.

The suspension bridge now being built by a company, at Muscatine, over the Cedar river, in the rear of the place, has a single span of six-hundred and forty-five feet, and will be the longest single span in the world except the Wheeling bridge, which is 1000 feet. This we call doing pretty well for a "new country"—but it is only a fair specimen of liberality, enterprize, and energy, of the citizens of our flourishing young city.—[Enq.

The Union As It Is.

The excitement North and South about the unfortunate slavery question is growing more and more intense. The dismemberment of the Whig party is threatened is New York, and there is some talk of a union of the Buffalo and Syracuse platforms upon which the Abolitionists of the Whig and Democratic parties may come together. The open movement for the secession at the South is not so formidable as this abolition movement northward; for while nothing is said about secession or disunion as connected with the latter, the fanatics who guide and sustain the project are striving for an end, which must result in disunion if the end is attained.

The unhappy consequence further follow from this double agitation, that each lend strength to the other. The Abolitionit charges the southern secessionists with seeking to make the supremacy of the slave power the absolute condition upon which the South will continue in the Union; the violence of abolition fanaticism, on the other hand, gives color to the efforts and representations of the southern disunionist and aids his cause.

If the insane virulence by which the northern agitators pursue their dangerous course could be subdued and held in check, we should have no fears whatever of the ability and readiness of the South to keep her agitators from doing mischief to the Union. But the former have all the force of assailants and all the zeal of fanatics. They are made to believe that they are engaged in a good and dutiful work, to the accomplishment of which the elevation of Mr. Seward is necessary. From a small faction they have become formidable; yet now that the inevitable result of their course is clarly apparent, they are not so dangerous as when they worked more secretly. The conservatism of New York has a great battle to fight, but with the advantage of having its enemy in the open field, and no longer arking in ambuscades nor skulking as traitors in their midst. We trust that a great victory awaits the conservative host. They contend for the Union, for the Constitution, for the nationality of the Republic, for all that we prize most highly on earth, including liberty itself. In such a cause they must triumph and win, with victory, the applause of all lovers of the Union throughout the land.—[Baltimore American.

Haynau the Butcher.

We sometime since noticed the manner in which this "woman whipper" was reprived by the populace of London. It appears that after leaving England, he did not fair much better. It is said he did not dare to carry out his original intendon of visiting Paris, but turned aside towards Cologne in Germany. In reaching that City he was at once recognized, and could not, for love or money, procure any public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere, and provide him with the means of getting to a lodgity. The whole civilized world is disgusted with this man's atrocities, and the measure of indignation which it extends to him, is what it feels towards the hateful government of Austria which authorizes his barbarities.

An Editor.

The component parts of an editor are defined thus: The constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a woodsawyer, pertinacity of a dun, endurance of a starving anaconda, impudence of a beggar, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly trend-mills; and he must be a moving target for every body to shoot at, and is expected to know every thing, and to assist "busybodies" to pry into the business of their neighbors. If he does not come up to this description he cannot be thought a "good editor."

There is a dog in Roxbury, Mass., who has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco. He is shunned by all the decent dogs of the neighborhood.

Receipt for Curing Hams.

Mr. Nathan White, of Montgomery county, Md., has presented the editor of the Washington Republic with the receipt by which the prize ham at the late fair at Rokville was cured. It is as follows:

The pork should be perfectly cold before being cut up. The hams should be salted with bloom salt, with a portion of red pepper, and about a gill of molasses to each ham. Let them remain in salt about five weeks, then hang them up, and smoke with hickory wood for five or six weeks. About the first of April take them down and wet them with cold water, and let them be well rubbed with unleached ashes. Let them remain in bulk for several days, and then hang them in the loft again for use.

A MONSTER STEAMER, four hundred feet in length, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten day packet between Louisville and New Orleans. She will cost $420,000, and will be the most splendid craft afloat at the West.

AUSTRIAN PLUCK—REVENGING HAYNAU.—When the intelligence reached Vienna that Gen. Haynau had received the compliment of a sound thrashing from Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s draymen, an Austrian officer, awfully arrayed, boldly, by battery, besieged the portrait of Queen Victoria, which was hanging up in a *cafe*, and most gallantly demolished the unresisting effigy of a gentle lady.

How entirely worthy of a defender of Haynau. The courageous flunkey! The account says that the fellow officers of the brave soldier rattled their swords and cried bravo! Brave Austrians!

Some of the Austrian papers threaten to retaliate on English visiters the treatment experienced by Haynau in London. The Allgemeine Zeitung, the leading journal of Germany, asks—

"Are not the English afraid of being served in the same way; the English, who every year spoil our beautiful landscapes by the oddity of their appearance and the refinement of their manners!"

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.

A letter received from Fort Laramie, dated August 26th, says that the tide of emigration has almost ceased.

The Mormon emigration for this year is estimated at 5,000.

The register for the past season exhibits the following as having crossed the plains.

Emigrants, 37,500 men; do. 2,500 women; do. 600 children; horses, 23,000; mules, 8,000; cows, 7,000; wagons, 9,000.

The deaths on route were 316, though it is estimated that full one-fifth of the emigrants did not register their names.

The emigrants were suffering much for the want of food and the loss of their animals.

One thousand names would not cover the number of deaths between Missouri and the Sacramento Valley.

The smallpox had broken out among the Sioux Indians, and was prevailing to a considerable extent.

Sharp Shooting.

The clerk of a steamboat once amused himself greatly at the expense of a catholic priest, whose profession he pretended not to know. Among a number of impudent questions he asked the following:

"Can you tell me the difference between a catholic priest and a jack?"

"No, sir," replied the priest.

"Well," said the clerk, I will tell you. "The one wears the cross on his breast, and the other on his back."

"Very well," replied the priest, coolly, "can you tell the difference between a steamboat clerk and the long eared animal of which you have just spoken?"

"No, sir, what is it?"

"I can discover none," said the priest.

The clerk stepped out.

IOWA CITY LAND OFFICE.—Hugh D. Downey has been appointed register of the land office at Iowa City, in the place of Jesse Bowen, rejected by the senate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 7 P. M.

Mr. Anderson an engineer of the Utica and Schenectady rail road was killed at Palatine bridge this morning, the engine ran over a cow and was thrown off the track.

A Bad Speculation.

An invoice of house frames sent from Baltimore to San Francisco, which cost $3,500, freight $1,200, were sold lately to pay charges, and only realized $500.

Wonder how many feminine babies of this year's crop in the United States, will be named Jenny Lind.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$4 25
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	16½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	5@6c
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	8@10c
Candles,	15c
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$2 50
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	none.
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6½c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	50c.
Corn, "	35 @ 50c.
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	75c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	10

WEEKLY MAIL COACH,

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M, passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, Agent.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

By Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Kanesville, Iowa,

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

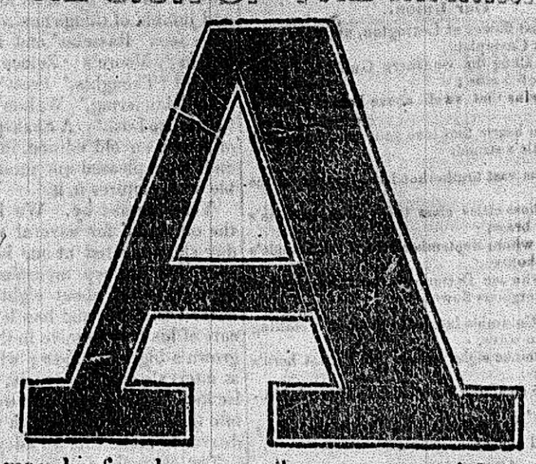
N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13.] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices, by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS'.

BROADCLOTHS, Satinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds sattnetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call

T. E. TOOTLE, & CO.

Linden, April 9, 1850.

GEO. K. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct 16th, 1850.—6m

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-iron, Brass and Japanned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Sattnetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole leather;
Drillings, blue and white;	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Saddlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer,

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Look Out for the Sign of the Large

ON HYDE STREET,

Third door East of the Printing Office.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants, of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now prepared to make **BOOTS & SHOES,** agreeable to order. He has constantly on hand a large supply ready made by himself. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above branch of business in England, in connection with my experience since; and would therefore flatter myself that for neatness, durability, and taste, my work cannot be surpassed in town or country.

Call and Examine. Then Buy.

JOHN LOWE.

Kanesville, Oct. 30, 1850.

STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on reasonable terms at GOOCH & BRO'S.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The magnificent lyric which follows, we copy from the Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:

Our Union.

The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimson'd bright Champlain,
Streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the lakes of Maine;
It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden sand,
And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark Atlantic's strand.

It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the West,
With men whose cities class themselves in Erie's classic breast:
And those to whom September brings the fireside's social hours
With those who see December's brow enwreathed with gorgeous flowers!

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling western wave,
To where Potomac sighs beside the Patriot hero's grave;
And from the steaming everglades to Huron's lordly flood,
The glory of the nation's past thrills through a kindred blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek with shame,
And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Moultrie's wilder fame;
And wheresoe'r above the fray the stars of empire gleam,
Upon the deck or o'er the dust it pours a common stream!

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city pride:
Nor the hunter's white-haired children who find a fruitful home
Where nameless lakes are sparkling, and where lonely rivers roam!

Greene drew his sword at Eutaw: and bleeding Southern feet
Trod the march across the Delaware, amid the snow and sleet;
And lo! upon the parchment where the natal record shines
The burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's calmer lines!

Could ye divide that record bright, and tear the names apart
That erst were written boldly there with plight of hand and heart?
Could ye erase a Hancock's name, e'en with the sabre's edge,
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double pledge?

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's hoary height?
Or can the North give up her boast of Yorktown's colsing fight?
Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,
Or rend in twain the starry flag that o'er them proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer 'mid the gloom
That hangs its solemn folds about your common Father's tomb?
Or could ye meet around his grave as fratricidal foes,
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and calm repose?

Ye dare not! is the Alleghanian thunder-toned decree;
'Tis echoed where Nevada guards the blue an tranquil sea;
Where tropic waves delighted clasp our flowery Southern shore,
And where through frowning mountain-gates Nebraska's waters roar!

MISCELLANY.

From Chamber's Edinburg Journal.

The Old Maid.

When I first knew her, she was between thirty and forty. Her features were plain, yet she was far from ugly; their was a nameless charm in their expression which made her almost beautiful. Hers was a face that you would have stood and looked at, as at a picture. I recollect seeing her sometimes at our house, a long time ago, when I was a very little fellow. There was something very quiet and gentle about her, and that very calmness seemed to repel intrusion. I used to wish to love her, but dare not. Sometimes I would steal up to her noiselessly as she sat at work, and she would stoop down and kiss my forehead, and push me gently away; and sometimes I thought I felt a tear fall on my cheek, but it may have been only fancy.

Years passed on, but to my youthful fancy they wrought no change in her—she was the same gentle being as before. She rented a pretty little cottage, but could not be said to live there, for she was always wandering from place to place among her acquaintance, doing them little services. Did Mrs. Tomkins want assistance in making a dress?—the old maid did the neatest needlework imaginable. Was Mrs. Jenks busy preparing for her Christmas party?—the first preliminary was to write to the old maid to come and make some of the mince-pies that were so much praised last year. And when any individual in her circle of acquaintance was laid on a bed of sickness, who so ready to smooth with gentle hand the pillow of pain, and calm the unquiet, wandering mind, as the old maid? Who, like her, would tend with unwearied care the restless hours of sickness, and raise the sinking the live long night, with no other companion than a book and her own quiet thoughts!

She seemed strangely alone in the world; for, excepting a widowed sister, she had no relatives. Sometimes I wondered that she did not get married, but how the thought came into my head I have no idea. For somehow, I cannot tell why, the notion seemed quite absurd in connection with her. What could we have done without her? She get married? It was out of the question.

She lived on a small annuity in her little cottage near the suburbs of the town. There was a little patch of fruit garden, about three yards square, with a little round bed in the middle, and a few stunted evergreens round the side. She had one maid servant, a little demure creature, as prim and quiet as herself. The little front parlor was rather scantily furnished, and cold-looking, but very neat. You always saw some elegant bit of industry in progress on the table, but there was nothing to be seen round the room Some of her numerous friends were constantly asking her to make one of those nice so-and-sos, like the one for Mrs. Briggs; and she was always happy to oblidge them. There was no arm-chair or sofa in the room; On the square piano forte (an old one of Broadwood's,) you might sometimes observe a plain black bonnet and a pair of cotton gloves. There was a scent-bottle on the mantel-piece, but it had been a long while empty. There were a few books on a little shelf hung against the wall; a little poetry, and some good solid prose, strange companions stood side by side, for it contained an odd jumble of things new an old. You might have seen 'Rasselas' and Hervey's "Meditations,' Moore's 'Zeluco,' and Young's 'Night Thoughts,' Scott's 'Rokeby,' and 'Guy Mannering,' Walton's 'Angler,' and 'Paradise Lost.' A Shakspeare there was of course an old edition, in many volumes; and, what pleased me most, a large old Bible with pictures in it.

Years passed by. We had lost sight of the old maid for several weeks, when one day she appeared at our house, paler than ever, and in deep mourning, leading in her hand a boy of about eight years old. Her sister was dead, and had left this boy to the care of his only relative in the world. I was grown a big fellow now; when the old maid at intervals came to see us, I used to patronise her little nephew, and would initiate him into the science of "peg in the ring," or endeavor to make him an adept at "fives."

The old maid seldom visited now, for she denoted all her time to the education of her nephew; and with such a course of train he grew up, gentle and quiet like herself. As years passed away, we could see little change in her tranquil course of life; but three was much to be noticed in her *protege*. He had early given token of intellectual power of a high order,—and she procured the best masters for him; and when she could no longer superintend his studies, she would sit by him and encourage him by gentle words and kisses.

In course of time he went to Cambridge. We knew not by what means his aunt was thus enabled to prepare him for fame and honor, till we noticed that, though the cottage looked as neat as before, the prim maid-servant was no longer to be seen.

Some years afterwards, the old maid called at our house to bid us good-bye. Her nephew, after becoming an A. M., had been received into the church; and while continuing his studies, has been anxiously looking for a curacy, but without success. He had been offered a situation to travel as tutor with a nobleman's son; but the poor old woman could not bear to part with him. At last, through some titled friend, he had procured a curacy of a hundred a year in a country village, a long way off, and she was going to him there. She looked rather thinner and older than of yore; but she was very cheerful and merry at the thought that her Harry was at last provided for, nowever poorly.

Time passed, and the nephew, from the curacy, succeeded to the living. He took a few private pupils, and his income was increased. After a little time he was married; but the old maid could not love his wife, though there was no outward objection to her. The bride was cheerful, good tempered and pretty; but the old maid looked for something inside, but could not find it; there was no depth in her eyes—they shone like painted glass.

The old maid left the home where she had been happy for so many years, and returned to her cottage. I dare say that the minister and his wife were not sorry to get rid of her, for she was rather a check upon them; moreover, she had become, they said, sour and "odd;" and there was often no pleasing her, do what they would. But she was growing old, and the weight of years will bend down the strongest mind, and wither the outer covering of the heart, though not the heart itself.

She returned to her cottage, and became acquainted with a few old people like herself, who could feel for her loneliness, and at their homes she used to spend her evenings. But she was no longer the gentle, suffering woman of thirty years before; she had become fretful and peevish; and now her frequent amusement was a rubber of whist, at which game she began to be an adept. You seldom saw her face look pleasant, as of old, unless when seated at the table with a partner to her satisfaction. She now wore several rings on her fingers, and though her dress was of the same quiet kind as ever, it was ornamented with a brooch and chain which did not use to be there. She would talk to you of things you had forgotten long ago—of her visit to Abotsford, with an anecdote of Sir Walter, which she had heard from the old housekeeper. She would criticise Edmund Kean, and inquire if you knew John Kemble. She used to praise the latter, and say she never cared to go to the play unless to see his "Hamlet," it was so quiet, so melancholy and solemn. She would wish to see it again, she said, but she had no one to take her. I would then tell her that that celebrated man had died years ago, and she would only change the subject, and ask me what I thought of Scott's last novel.

Sometimes she would show you a minature representing a man of noble features in a military dress. Then she would tell you how brave he was, but he was ambitious, which made her very unhappy; and how he went abroad, and his name had been returned among the 'seriously wounded' in the skirmish at Quatre Bras. For many long years she had expected he would return, for his death had not been reported, and she could not but believe that he was still alive. If you asked who he was, she would turn away, and give you no answer.

One day, the Rev. Mr. —— received a note from a physician, informing him that his aunt was dying, and was anxious to see him once more. On the evening of the following day he set out, and reached the cottage a few hours after she was dead. However, he was in time to read her burial service.

And I believe he placed the stone upon her grave, which sets forth that she was the daughter of a person, and that she died on such a day in such a year. And then follows, if I recollect rightly, a verse from Holy Writ. This was the conclusion. Even her nephew, wedded by the ties of wife and children to the living, would forget his benefactress soon. She passed away as if she had never been; and no one now, but some solitary dreamer like myself, recalls even a flitting memory of the Old Maid.

Counterfeit Missouri $50's.

The Bankers, Brokers and Merchants, of St. Louis were thrown into great excitement yesterday, by the discovery of a large amount of counterfeit $50 bills on the Bank of the State of Missouri. The following is a description of the counterfeit, as furnished us by Mr. Hughes, the present President of the Bank.

"Counterfeit $50—Bank of the State of Missouri; general appearance good. On examination the engraving will be found to be much coarser than the genuine, especialy the drapery of the female figure. Signatures of the President and Cashier very well done. Some of the notes are signed by Jno. Smith, President. In the *Jno* the *no* are written out distinct—in the genuine *no* run together. In the counterfeits, signed J. Campbell, Prest., there is a slight flourish at the termination of the first stroke of the R, not in the genuine."

The officers of the Bank pronounce the counterfeit well executed. Neither M. Smith nor Mr. Campbell succeeded correctly in pointing out the counterfeits, when presented with genuine. Mr. Shurlds, Cashier, gives it up that he cannot detect the counterfeit and genuine of his own signature, in all cases. From these facts it is obvious that the greatest caution will be necessary with those who handle the $50 notes of the bank

The notes appear to have originated in California. Recently Mr. John S. McCune received $3,500, from a son in California, in $50 bills, and deposited the money in Bank, of which $2,800 proved to be counterfeit. No suspicion was excited at the time of deposite, and $8,000 of the counterfeits was paid out to Messrs. E. W. Clark & Bros., Bankers, who discovered the fraud only after their attention was called to the subject of the counterfeits. On learning that the money was counterfeit, Mr. McCune, promptly signified his intention to set the matter right with the bank, by redeeming the spurious notes.

Messrs. Page and Bacon, Bankers, received notice from their California correspondents that counterfeit $50's were in circulation there, but the same persons forwarded several counterfeits to them in a package of other notes.

In the counterfeits shown us, we thought the paper appeared to be a shade lighter than the genuine, but this appearance may be because they had been handled but little. In other respects, there was no perceptible difference except that noted in the description obtained at the Bank.—[St. Louis Union, Oct. 25.

Important Arrest!—Counterfeiters taken with their Press, Plates, &c.

On Thursday night, we learned at the Recorder's office, that those vigilant and indefatigable officers, Marshal Phelps, and Lieutenants Couzins and Moliar had succeeded in capturing three counterfeiters, who gave their names as Daniel McAffe, W. J. Bowers and James Lovejoy. In their possession were found a completely finished press for printing notes, a copper plate of a $10 bill on the State Bank of Missouri, etching tools, bank note paper and all the necessary apparatus for executing counterfeit money in a neat and workmanlike manner.

In the possession of McAffe, were found $10 notes, in blank from the plate, amounting to $2,790, and a well executed counterfeit $10 bill on the State Bank of Ohio.

Upon Bowers and Lovejoy, were found $5,510 of the blank notes from the same plate—making with that in McAffe's possession, $8,300 of notes on the Missouri Bank. When these two were arrested they were in the very act of striking off the bills, and by the directions of the offices, struck of a few notes after they were taken.

McAffe is the keeper of a grocery store on the corner of Mulberry and Main street. He is a man of considerable means, being the owner of a tract of land in St. Louis county, slaves and other property. He is supposed to be the writing member of the firm. The $2,790 in his possession, were no doubt there for the purpose of fillingup and preparation for putting them in circulation. As yet, it is believed, that not a note has been put afloat, and the whole thing has been nipped just as it was blossoming with seeming perfection.

Bowers and Lovejoy, with their apparatus, were taken on 7th street, below Park Avenue. Bowers is a stranger to the police, and nothing definite is known as to where he is from or what his business has been.

Lovejoy is quite a young man, an engraver by trade and is the person who no doubt displayed so much skill and ingenuity in the execution of the copper plate taken. The police have his tools in a small wooden box or trunk, and another unfinished engraving on copper, seemingly designed for "a Cupid in a bed of roses." Though young in years, he is hardly so in crime, as he is said to be under indictment at Cincinnati, for being concerned in a similar enterprise. The police have had them under surveillance for some time, waiting for a favorable chance for the ingenious rogues to get their enterprise thoroughly under way.

We must not here omit an expression of warm thanks, which we feel assured the whole community will join us in tendering to Mr. Phelps, and his efficient aids, Messrs. Couzins and Moliar. They deserve well of the citizens of St. Louis, for their watchfulness, activity, and success in ferreting out and arresting the cunning rouges who have been caught by them since they have been elected to their several stations. Our city should be proud of such a police as she has in her emyloy.—[Union.

Never make a friend of a coward; his heart is a dung-hill, while suspicion is the only cock that ever crows on it.

Grain is treated like infants. When the head becomes heavy it is cradled; and generally well thrashed to render it fit for use.

The convention in Massachusetts have nominated George N. Briggs for Governor, and John Reed for Lieut. Governor.

An Irishman remarked that a true gentleman will never look at the faults of pretty women without shutting his eyes.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Colonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sol in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is epresented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he ca afford to sell very low, and he invites the attetion of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, an can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in trasportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rats.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain wiches; ear and finger, rings; silver and German siler table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fistlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin stings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; pecussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and giggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought it to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasieg elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—$1.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonaterms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins. Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of **Drugs**, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmidful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair u stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French. calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef, and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—3m.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10	dozen	Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10	"	London Mustard;
70	"	Inks, assorted;
6	"	Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6	"	Tooth Wash, assorted;
35	"	Tooth Powders;
3	"	Worm Syrup;
35	"	Vermifuge, assorted;
150	"	Court Plaster;
150	"	Pill Boxes;
6	"	Cough mixtures;
150	"	Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6	"	Cough Candy;
12	"	Childrens Cordial;
12	"	Cologne, assorted;
3	"	Cayenne in Phials;
12	"	Blacking;
2	"	Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicume; venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE.

IN large or small quantities by

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PASTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BURKHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. RICE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATHEW [illegible]ICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
E. M. GREENE, traveling agent in the Middle States.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.

Address of Willard Richards, Secretary of State.

To the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, delivered in the Bowery, at Great Salt Lake City, in presence of his Excellency, Governor Young, April 17th, 1850.

[*Concluded.*]

When falsehood cannot answer truth, it will cry out, "let it alone; the less you have to do with it the better; it is no good any how; be still; take no notice of it, if you do, you will be deceived." Such like assertions have become so old and stale, that the Devil is ashamed of them. Is proof wanted? The whole world has been trying to believe, for a long time, that there was to be no more revelation; that God had sealed up his lips; has done speaking for ever; but recently, christian and infidel are beginning to think that he has spoken again through his Poughkeepsie Seer and Prophet, and through many lesser seers; and all just because his Satanic majesty has seen fit to commence revelation, as the only way to compete with the God of Israel, in his work. For a long time his majesty said there was to be no more revelation, and when more came, he said "let it alone, take no notice of it or you will be deceived," but when the people would believe this no longer, he commenced giving revelation himself and many believed in him: and if, when they can no longer make the people believe that I have spoken falsely concerning them, the officers of christain colleges will come out, own the truth and reform, for the benefit of the whole people; I will thank God and take courage.

But what is to be understood by the term "*liberally endowed institutions!*" a certain institution that has received a liberal, an immense amount of funds from the public, and never made any returns therefor. If this is not the true meaning according to popular lexicographical action, I am ignorant of terms; and will be obliged to any college in christendom that will correct me; and should some learned professor, or president, object to the definition, and say the institution is liberally supplied with books, maps, charts, diagrams, apparatus, fine and commodious buildings, gardens, walks, flowerbeds, &c. &c. It is admitted: but who pays for it? The student: and no man may stay there a day who does not pay well for the use of these things. But the professor continues, "he pays not for the use of these things, but for our teachings." What does this imply? surely that the buildings, books, gardens, apparatus, &c., constitute the college; and presidents, professors, tutors, &c., have no part in the matter; they are not liberally endowed; they must be paid for every thing they do; they constitute no part of the institution, they are only appendages; and the students who will pay us, the *door keepers*, liberally for our trouble, may enjoy liberally all the privileges of our liberally endowed college, on the most liberal principles, and we will give the most liberal education, and grant our most liberal diploma unto all such liberal benefactors, as shall so liberally bestow their liberal moiety, upon our liberally endowed facilities, to communicate such liberal information; for the furtherance of our liberal munificence.

If this doctrine is correct; if buildings, books, apparatus, &c., constitute the college, instead of Regents, Presidents and Professors; if these inert materials are the centre of all knowledge, instead of the hands of those who handle them; then let their liberally endowed brick and stones, mortar and gravel, books and apparatus, pavements, flower-beds, &c., be liberally distributed, among a liberal people, that all may be able to ring their own liberal bell, by pulling their own liberal rope, and give all old professors the liberal privilege, of procuring a liberal income, by granting a liberal hoeing, with their liberal hands, to their own liberally acquired potatoes, that their liberally endowed livings, may no longer depend on the liberal donations, of their liberal friends, who have worked liberally, to give them a liberal living, and in return have received no liberality, only what they have liberally paid for in advance.

Such a multiplying of colleges by the scattering of bricks, books and bell ropes, might be very profitable for the people generally, if their books were not so mystified by dying ignorance, and clothed in dead languages, so that a man must spend one life, to learn to read anything therein written; and books are thus written to prevent the common people from reading; and were the books which are now printed, written in living languages, the people generally would become informed, education as a profession would cease, and the craft would be at an end, as liberally, and effectually as though it had never existed, while, as they now exist, most books are calculated to darken science, by words without knowledge.

Why are dead languages generally taught in colleges to the exclusion of the living? "for the purpose of disciplining the mind," Who gave this answer? The colleges, who by producing mental death, liberally endow the dead and useless languages; but men of sense and thought will understand, that the mind can be disciplined as well by a living language, as a dead one; were it not so, it would be of the utmost importance for all who would become conversant with human nature, to resort to the grave-yards, and spend their hours among the bones and ashes of gone-by generations, rather than seek the society of the living. This doctrine may be sweet to the surgeon short of patients, but hard to be believed by philosophers.

But "many of the studies, and a great proportion of the intelligence of popular books, are written in the dead languages, and students must learn them to get at the information therein contained." True; but if the intelligence contained in these dead books is so very good that it cannot be dispensed with, why have not learned professors translated them, so that all men might read them in their own language? Here craft is in danger again, for if books were written so plain and easy to be understood, that all men could learn for themselves, there would be but little use for professors hire.

Of what use are the dead languages? Says the Doctor of Divinity, "it is necessary that students should understand them, so as to read the Holy Scriptures in the original." Where would be the necessity of this if the doctors or professors would translate them correctly? We could then read them correctly in our own tongue. If they cannot translate them correctly, they cannot teach others to do it; and if they can translate correctly, why the great diversity of translations among the learned? If the great diversified and contradictory translations of the Sacred Records arise from the ignorance of the learned professors of christendom, we can very well dispense with their college services. We are ignorant enough of ourselves, without their tuition; and if they know how to translate correctly, and alike, and will pervert the meaning of the sacred volume, we have still less use for their labors; for Satan can do enough such work of his own, without their help.

Where then shall the honest man's confidence centre, in this, the nineteenth century, the boasted age of light and liberty! where shall wisdom be found, and intelligence unveil itself, while there is not learning or honesty enough in all Christendom to translate the Holy Bible correctly; no two agreeing; all boasting over their great learning, and mourning over the ignorance of their fathers, and at the same time cannot tell the meaning of their father's words? If they could, they could translate correctly, and alike over all Christendom. O shame! where is thy blush, when thou lookest on such learned ignorance, and listens to their pompous, empty boastings.

What are the dead languages good for? They are good to feast the mother of harlots: and are being served up as a final supper, to her, and her degenerate offspring, and they will soon depart from the banquet table of their dead carcasses to a long night of silence, when their boastings will be heard no more, for ever.

What is the use of learning? It is used by the few to enslave the many. What should be the use of learning? It should be used as a mighty engine to do good, to exalt all men to greater glory; and if all the learned men of Christendom had known this, and practised upon it for the last two centuries, doing as they would be done unto, instead of a miserly endowed college, once in two, three or five hundred miles, doing little or no good, a general diffusion of knowledge would have transpired among the people; and the scriptures of eternal truth would have been translated and read in every living language under the whole heavens.

If the due organization of proper officers, constitute a college; and the buildings, books, &c., are mere appendages; if the officers and professors are the main spring, to put in motion all other parts of the machinery, then that college only may truly be said to be liberally endowed, whose tuition is *free*; and that institution which has received liberally, and does not impart as liberally, by making free its tuition, instead of being liberally endowed, is endowed like the miser, his coffers have been liberally supplied, and that is the end of his greatness and goodness; he neither uses his funds, nor suffers others to use them, unless he can receive in return a double reward; and every institution endowed with such miserly principles, will keep every man in ignorance, who is not able to ascend their golden rounds, and feast their glittering Gods.

Of what use are popular diplomas? They add honor, wealth, and fame to their titled possessors. They are tinkling cymbals, forthcoming at the call of gold. What mean the empty, high sounding titles of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Divinity? Whatever was intended, the true, literal meaning is, their laws are sick, and a doctor is created to cure them. Their medicines are poison, and their doctors are appointed to convert and heal them if they can, while suffering humanity is left to die neglected. Their divinity is on the wane, their gods have become old, blind, and decrepit, and are their Doctor of Divinity sent forth to revive the expiring spark, ope the hearing ear, and quicken the all searching eye of their object worship! Not Gods without body, parts, or passions, are not subjects for the doctor; he can only stand, by his golden altar, and cry, "great is the God I worship, he is Almighty; his centre is every where, and his circumference no where:" and he might add in truth, I am bigger than my God, for any being without a body is no being at all; and we leave this Doctor of Divinity to doctor up the credulity of the ignorant multitude, and make the most he can of it for his own benefit.

It is often asserted with much truth, "that it is hard to learn old dogs new tricks," but it is far easier to learn them new tricks, than it is to break them of their old ones; and the principle is equally as true when applied to men as brutes. Gentlemen, I have introduced a few of the fooleries; a little of the avarice and cunning; and a small amount of the wickedness, that is pervading the walks, of a popular college life; that you may shun them at the beginning and not have to unlearn, what most literary institutions must unlearn, if the would ever become the benefactors of mankind. I delight not to dwell on the faults of my fellow beings, or expose them to the public gaze; but if we do not take a passing observation, so that we may shun them, we are liable to fall into the same errors, and a great portion of our short existence is liable to be spent, in experiencing things of no value, which we might have shunned, therefore it is wisdom for wise men to keep their eyes and ears open to every thing, shun the evil, and embrace the good, whenever and wherever presented.

A great, and mighty people are now looking to you, to lay the foundation and guide the erection of a superstructure for a university, that shall introduce them and their posterity to a perpetual increase of knowledge, science and intelligence; and should you falter, in the execution of the enterprise; should you fall into the by-ways, labarynths and darkness of like institutions, you will find every hand of an abused patronage, will be an Ishmaelite against you; I speak not this, because I fear or doubt of your designs, far from it; I know your worth, I value your intelligence, I appreciate your integrity, and have no feelings of dubiety concerning your operations; but I simply speak the feelings of a noble people, who are zealous of their rights and privileges with a God-like zeal.

Open then the flood gates of intelligence to all who may seek shelter from the blasts of political warfare, party strife, and national perplexities, in our peaceful vale, appropriate the early funds of the institution you represent, to qualifying teachers for all common schools, and academies; and begin to collect such apparatus, books, &c., as shall be necessary for the rapid improvement of children, and youth, purge the English language of all superfluous letters, figures and combinations; stem the tide of popular ignorance, delusion and falsehood; print books that a child may read, and when read may be understood; translate all useful information to be found in dead languages to a living speech; gather around you teachers in every language under heaven, that students may go from hence to all people, and feel at home; and as fast as your means will permit, erect plain, neat, and substantial buildings; and let all your expenditures be upon the same principle, until every individual of the State has a good education, and teachers are free to instruct more; and gold and silver are so plenty in your coffers, you know not what to do with it; then adorn your building with diamonds and precious stones, and make your apparatus of ivory and gold.

But before this time arrives, you will need a few hundred millions for necessary practical purposes, for the payment of teachers, for the creation and furnishing of labratories, and philosophic elucidations. The earlier you can establish an observatory on the hill tops the better; and if you can get near enough towards the heavens, on mountain heights, or by telescope, to see all the planets of our own solar system, you will accomplish a work long sought for by the learned world, but sought in vain. Call upon all the intuitive intelligencies of earth, to flock to the standard of intelligence, and add their mites; and let them know that here they can be free to communicate all that has been made known to them, without gainsaying or persecution.

Raise the standard of intelligence so high that mortals cannot overreach you, and make the ascent so gradual and easy that all may attain unto it; for'ere long the world will be looking to your institution as the Queen of science, kings and nobles will become its patrons, their sons and daughters will be educated under your fostering care, and from hence the sun of science will impart its golden beams to earth's remotest bounds.

We see then that a liberally endowed institution, is one that is able and every way qualified, to furnish free instruction, in all languages, arts, science, and intelligence, to all men, women and children, who are looking, or have a right to look to the same, for the means of expending their physical and mental powers, until they are all qualified to act in any sphere of life where God and duty may call them; and of acquiring all the intelligence man is capable of possessing on earth; he may then with propriety receive his honorary diploma on real merit, and soar aloft among the Gods, where he may enter on new fields of science, enter a college of far more liberal endowments, and progress in intelligence through all eternity of eternities.

From the Saturday Rambler.

Death.

BY LAURA.

The spectre started forth,
At morning's calmest hour;
He entered in the poor man's cot,
To wield his deadly power.
He left two weeping parents,
With looks of anguish wild;
For they had seen the spectre come,
And breathe upon their child.

The spectre stalked abroad,
At noonday's brightest hour;
He entered in the rich man's door,
To wield his deadly power.
There stood an aged man,
With locks of snowy hue;
Wealth's cares had checked the streams of life,
But now, Death called him too
But though his brow was furrowed,
And wrinkled was his cheek;
Although his voice had husky grown
So that he scarce could speak,
Still, still he clung to life,
And prayed that Death would spare;
But no, the spectre stood unmoved,
Nor heard the suppliant's prayer.

The spectre coursed his way,
At evening's peaceful hour;
He entered in at pleasure's gates,
To wield his deadly power.
Amid a dancing group,
There whirled a maiden fair,
With rosy cheeks, and sparkling eye,
And curls of golden hair;
Unseen by her Death came
And threw his arm around her waist;
She stopped—she pressed her burning brow,
And fell in his embrace.

The spectre stayed him not,
Till midnight's silent hour;
Then entered he the halls of vice,
To wield his deadly power.
There sat a gay young man,
Within a crowded room,
Sipping the wine cup's ruddy glow,
Unconscious of his doom.
Death came and touched his arm,
And bade him raise his head,
And with a fearful, fearful awe,
He tremblingly obeyed.
He saw a hideous form,
With arms outstretched to clasp;
He writhed, he struggled to escape,
But perished in Death's grasp.

Thus faithful does Death work,
Among our fallen race,
To wild and grave, to young and old,
He shows his fearful face.
And all must go! No vain expense
Can turn him from his path;
He comes, by God sent forth,
To appease avenging wrath.

THE JEWS may be divided, it is said, into two classes—the indifferent or skeptical, and the superstitions. In Western Europe, especially in France, where legally the Jew is on an equality with the Christian, skepticism prevails very extensively. In Tunis, the Jews are superstitious. The Jews of Palestine, and pilgrims on their way thither, appear to be the most devout and liberal. Persecution was more favorable to Hebrew learning than prosperity has proved. The French Hebrews study the works of the French Atheistical writers, and the Jewish mind is marred by deism and infidelity. The Jews of Marseilles, Paris, Strasbourg, Lyons, &c., are all infidels, thoroughly imbued with the principles of Volney and Voltaire. The Rabbi's are as unbelieving as the mass of their people. One of them has asserted that the "new heart" means nothing more or less than an improved mind. The Carrite Jews are an interesting portion of the children of Israel. They are more scriptural than their brethren, and disbelieve the Talmud. They do not wear phylacterics, and call the Jews who wear these appendages, "bridled asses."

Influence of a Smile.

It is related in the life of the celebrated mathamatician, William Hutton, that a respectable country woman called on him one day, anxious to speak to him. She told him with an air of serenity, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing the evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy, and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she could manage to cure her her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one" said he, "and I have never known it to fail. *Always treat your husband with a smile.*" The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured.

THE WAY OF A HAPPY LIFE.—Lay nothing too much to heart; desire nothing to eagerly; rejoice not excessively, nor grieve too much for disasters; be not violently bent on any design; nor let any worldly cause hinder you from taking care of your soul.

A GOOD RULE.—Whenever you enter an apartment occupied by another individual, if the door is closed before you enter, close it after you. If, on the contrary, it stands invitingly open, let it remain so.

Meteoric Showers.

The first grand phenomena of a meteoric shower which attracted attention in modern times was witnessed by the Moravian Missionaries at their settlements in Greenland. For several hours the hemisphere presented a magnificent and astonishing spectacle, that of fiery particles, thick as hale, crowding the concave of the sky, as though some magazine of combustion in celestial space was discharging its contents towards the earth. This was observed over a wide extent of Territory. Humbolt, then traveling in South America, accompanied by M. Roupland, thus speaks of it: "Toward the morning of the 13th November, 1799, we witnessed a most extraordinarry scene of shooting meteors. Thousands of bodies and falling stars, succeeded each other during four hours. Their direction was very regular from north to south. From the beginning of the phenomena there was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon which was not filled every instant with bodies of falling stars. All the meteors left luminous traces or phosphorescent bands behind them, which lasted seven or eight seconds." An agent of the United States, Mr. Ellicott, at that time at sea between Cape Florida and the West India Islands, was another spectator, and thus describes the scene: "I was called up about three o'clock in the morning, to see the shooting stars, as they are called. The phenomenon was grand and awful. The whole heavens appeared as if illuminated with sky-rockets, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after daybreak. The meteors, which at any one instant of time appeared as numerous as the stars, flew in all possible directions, except from the earth, toward which, they all inclined more or less; and some of them descended perpendicularly over the vessel we were in, so that I was in constant expectation of their falling upon us." The same individual states that his thermometer, which had been at eighty degrees Fahr. for four days preceding, fell to 56 deg., and, at the same time, the wind changed from the south to the northwest, from whence it blew with great violence for three days without intermission. The Capuchin missionary at San Fernando, a village amid the savannahs of the province of Varinas, and the Francisean monks stationed near the entrance of the Oronoco, also observed the shower of asteroids, which appears to have been visible, more or less, over an area of several thousand miles, from Greenland to the equator, and from the lonely deserts of South America to Weimar the city of Quito, a similar exent occurred. So great a number of falling stars were seen in a part of the sky above the volcano of Cayambaro, that the mountain itself was thought at first to be on fire. The sight lasted more than an hour. The people assembled in the plain of Exida, where a magnificent view presented itself of the highest summits of the Cordilleras. A procession was already on the point of setting out from the convent of St. Francis, when it was perceived that the blaze on the horizon was caused by firery meteors, which ran along the sky in all directions, at the altitude of twelve or thirteen degrees. In Canada, in the years 1814 and 19, the stellar showers were noticed, and in the autumn of 1818, on the North Sea, when, in the language of one of the observers, the surrounding atmosphere seemed enveloped in and expansive ocean of fire, exhibiting the appearance of another Moscow in flames.

We now come to by far the most splendid display on record; which, as it was the third in successive years, and on the same day of the month as the two preceding, seemed to invest the meteoric showers with a periodical character; and hence originated the title of November Meteors. The chief scene of the exhibition was included within the limits of the longitude of 61 deg. in the Atlantic Ocean, and that of 100 deg. in Central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the West Indies. Over this wide area, an appearance presented itself, far surpassing in grandeur the most imposing artificial fire-works. An incessant play of dazzlingly brilliant luminosities was kept in the heavens for several hours. Some of these were of considerable magnitude and peculiar form. One of large size remained for some time almost stationary in the zenith, over the Falls of Niagara, emitting streams of light. The wild dash of the waters, as contrasted with the firery uproar above them, formed a scene of unequaled sublimity. In many districts, the mass of the population were terror-struck, and the more enlightened were awed at contemplating so vivid a picture of the Apocalyptic image—that of the stars of heaven falling to the earth, even as a fig-tree casting her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. A planter of South Carolina, thus describes the effect of the scene upon the ignorant blacks: "I was suddenly awakened by the most distressing cries for mercy. I could hear from most of the negroes of three plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause; I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name, I arose, and taking my sword, stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still beseeching me to rise, and saying, Oh, my God, the world is on fire!" Upward of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground—some speechless, and some with the bitterest cries, but with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awful; for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell toward the earth; east, west, north, and south, it was the same."

This extraordinary spectacle commenced a little before midnight, and reached its height between four and six o'clock in the morning. The night was remarkably fine. a cloud obscured the firmament. Upon attentive observation, the materials of the shower were found to exhibit three distinct varieties: 1 Phosphoric lines found one class apparently described by a point. These were the most abundant. They passed along the sky with immense velocity, as numerous as the flakes of a sharp snow-storm.

2. Large fire-balls formed another constituency of the scene.

From the Arctic Expedition.

Despatch received by the Navy Department from Lieutenant E. J. De Haven, commading the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin,

UNITED STATES BRIG ADVANCE.
Off Port Leopold, Aug. 22, 1850.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint you with the proceedings of the squadron under my command since leaving the Whale Fish Islands, whence my last dispatch was dated.

We sailed on the 29th of June, but, owing to calms and very light winds, we did not rearch the latitude of Uppernavick till the 6th of July. Up to this place no obstruction from ice was met with. We found a clear passage of from ten to twenty miles in width, between the land and the "pack." The latter was sighted daily, and had the appearance of being impenetrable.

To the northward of Uppernavick many streams of floe-ice were found, extending from the main pack close into the land. Through these, with a fair wind, we found little difficulty in forcing our way, until we approached Baffin's Islands, in the latitude of seventy-four degrees. Here the ice appeared so close and continuous along the land that our progress in that direction was arrested. At the same time a clear and wide opening presented itself, leading to the West. We had a fair wind to enter it, and it was so directly in our course for Lancaster Sound that I could not resist the temptation; particularly as the passage looked to be almost hopeless by the usual northern route through Melville Bay.

For several hours our hope of a speedy and direct passage appeared to be confirmed, but, after a run of forty miles, ice was made ahead and on both sides in a continuous line. We had but entered a deep bight in the main pack.

To return to the eastward whence we came would, perhaps, have cost us days, with the uncertainty of being able to get along even then. Besides, of the only three authentic accounts of attempts to make the passage through the pack in about this latitude, two were eminently successful. The third did not succeed so well.

In view of these facts, I thought it advisable to enter the pack and endeavor to push through it, in a direct line for the theatre of our researches.

We accordingly did so, and for several days succeeded in making some headway, until at last the ice became so tight and immovable that it became impossible either to advance or retreat. In this hopeless condition we remained until the 29th of July, when, by a sudden movement of floes, an opening presented itself to the north. A southeast wind springing up at the same time, we availed ourselves of it, and, with a press of sail, succeeded in forcing our way into clear water.

On the following day we were brought up again by the ice, having made a run of more than sixty miles. The wind by this time had freshened to a gale, which, together with a thick fog, made our position not a little embarrassing. The vessels were place in as secure a position as could be found; notwithstanding which they were in imminent danger from the heavy masses of ice driven before the gale, which pressed upon them. They withstood the shock, though, bravely. The danger was over and the gale abating.

We were now in latitude 75 deg. longitude 60 deg. in the usual Melville Bay route. It did not appear much more favorable than the middle one, from whence we had just escaped. However, by keeping along the edge of the land ice, (which had no appearance of having moved this season, and extended full thirty miles from the shore,) we were enabled to avail ourselves of occasional narrow openings which appeared with the changes of the wind; so that, with the aid of wraps, during calm weather, we succeeded in reaching Cape Yorke on the 15th, instant.

Between Cape York and Cape Dudly Diggs we had open water, but were delayed by calms. We took advantage of the delay, and hauled the vessels into the shore, at the "Crimson Cliffs of Beverly," where we filled up our casks from a mountain stream. These cliffs are so named from the red snow on them, specimens of which were obtained

A few miles to the east of Cape York, two Esquimaux were met with. The only thing we could understand them to say was, that more of their people were living not far distant.

On the 18th we got a fair wind, and, passing Cape Dudly Diggs, shaped our course for the western side of Baffin's Bay. The "pack" was soon met with, but it was in streams and very loose, so that little obstruction was found from it. On the morning of the 19th we cleared it entirely, and a decided swell of the sea indicated that we had reached the "north waters."

The same day we fell in with the squadron of two vessels under Captain Penny. They had been unsuccessful in their efforts to enter Jones's Sound. They were now bound in the same direction as ourselves.

On the evening of the 19th we entered the Sound, but a violent gale came on from the eastward, accompanied with a thick fog and heavy sea, which compelled us to heave During the gale we parted company from the Rescue.

The following day the wind moderated, but the weather still continued thick and foggy. We spent the most of it in searching

for our consort, without success, when, loth to lose so good a wind, we bore up for the westward.

On the morning of the 21st the fog cleared off, and we found ourselves off Cape Crawford, on the southern side of the Sound. At the same time a sail was seen, which I hope might be the Rescue, but it proved to be the schooner Felix, Captain Sir John Ross.

From him we learned that Commodore Austin was at Pond's Bay with two of his vessels, seeking for information, whilst the other two had been despatched to examine the north shore of the Sound. We also learned that North Star might be looked for at Port Leopold. At that place I resolved to touch, (as well to gain information as to send despatches home,) previous to repairing to Wellington Straits, the appointed place of rendezvous with our consort.

I am happy to inform you that the officers and men of both vessels are perhaps in better health than they were on leaving New York, and they are now possessed with a spirit which I think argues well for the success of our enterprise.

Very respectfully, &c.,
EDWIN J. DE HAVEN,
Lieut. Commanding Arctic Expedition.
To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1850.

Returned.

After an absence of about four and a half months, we are again back to our post. Health and prosperity have attended us. We had a joyful and happy meeting with our friends and brethren in the Valley—spent six weeks on a visit there. Every house was open to receive us, and every heart seemed glad. Governor Young said that he hardly knew whether to laugh, cry, shout, sing, dance or preach; and finally said; "Brethren, my house and heart are open, and the free spirit reigns; do just as you please. So in his large dining room, we preached, we sung, we told our stories, we rejoiced and gave thanks to God for his Providential care over us all. Tears of joy flowed freely from many eyes; and no more strange than true, we had music and dancing on the occasion. All this on the night of our first arrival in the City of the Great Salt Lake. We sat in counsel and in conference oft with the officers of the church there, and we had a very interesting, gratifying and instructing visit, *long to be remembered*. Sister Young, particularly, spared no pains to make us comfortable and happy. Brand sister Kimball no less so, and Dr. W. Richards and family seemed happy when they could make us to rejoice. Next, Brs. Parley, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, and Amasa Lyman, and their families, all warm and generous hearted, received us with a cordiality which the true spirit of the gospel inspires. Thousands of others just like them. God bless them and their quiet and peaceful valley for-ever and ever!

We have many items of interest to our people, and also to many others, which we shall publish from time to time. Our brethren in the west have not been unmindful of the poor here, and we trust that no exertions will be wanting on our part to follow their example of liberality which they have most generously set through your humble servants, the editor of this paper, and Br. John Brown.

Counsel.

Shall I sell my farm, my house and improvements and remove to the Valley in the Spring? Kanesville and the entire county of Pottawatamie is destined to be an increasingly important point for trade, agriculture and general business. It must be one of the most important starting points for the Salt Lake Country, California and Oregon on this Western frontier. We speak from personal knowledge of the country, the routes, &c., &c. Property is destined to increase in value in this region, and if you can sell your possessions for all they are worth and considerable more, sell them to any one who may wish to purchase, provided you can get your money before you give possession of the same.

Some unwisely sell their property for old hats and old clothes at two prices, and other trash that that can be of but little use. Sell for cash or for such things as you really need, or sell not at all. Cash is the best article you can have to make your out-fit, and your farms and improvements are the best. What will it profit you if you sell your homes short of what will procure your out-fit? You will find yourselves without homes, and without the requisite means for going to the Valleys of the mountains.

We have much interesting matter to lay before our readers pertaining to the West and western affairs, and also pertaining to things at home which are crowded out this week. They will appear from time to time as circumstances will allow.

Now, if you want to reward the Editor for his toils and labors in collecting up and laying before you the information you seek and desire—subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it, and you will confer a favor upon us, and we trust upon yourselves also.

Hon. Benjamin Rector.

This gentleman, member elect to the Legislature of Iowa, from Fremont, the county South of us, has recently visited our town on his way to Iowa city. He was in hopes of joining Mr. Miller, member elect from Pottawatamie County; but Mr. M. having just returned from the plains, will necessarily be detained a few days to get ready. We are pleased with the appearance of Mr. Rector, during our short acquaintance with him, and believe that he will faithfully discharge the important trust committed to him by the people of Fremont. Mr. Miller is an old pioneer, a thorough go-ahead, business man. We feel that our interests will be faithfully represented on this frontier, and our rights ably and manfully maintained and defended. There are too many people on this frontier to be unrepresented, and too much capital vested to be deprived of the requisite protection of law and government.

If the Legislature have any generous feelings towards this part of the State, now is the time for them to be made manifest in giving the above gentlemen their seats in the house.

Hon. D. F. Miller.

This gentleman, long robbed of his just rights, has at last overcome his antagonist, and the people have administered a just rebuke to locofoco treachery and theft. We rejoice to see that justice has bourne her faithful votary to a high and elevated station vacated by one who obtained it by fraud, deception, and intrigue. He must retire and give place. He that exalteth himself must be abased; but he whom the people exalt in a just and lawful way, is exalted indeed.

Daniel F. Miller is a responsible man. If he has published a libel on Mr. Babbitt, the statutes of the country are available for his redress. If Daniel F. Miller had written such an article about us, and we knew ourself, to be innocent of the charges, we should be inclined to bring him up to the bull ring of legal investigation. Until Mr. B. does this, we shall believe Millers letter; for Mr. Babbitt has often told us that Daniel F. Miller was a high minded and honorable man, a man of strict integrity, sterling worth, of unflinching and undeviating truth. And besides, a personal friend; and "Mr. B. is an honorable man."

Of our boys in the office, we say: well done good and faithful servants, we endorse your proceedings, and your statements through this paper touching this affair while we have been absent at the West. The press is free in this country, and threats of a score of presses to be brought here to oppose us will not gag us.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

If it was true that the success of the Utah Territorial Bill in Congress, was dependant upon the citizens of Pottawatamie county voting the locofoco ticket as Mr. Babbitt has intimated, ("and he is an honorable man,") why should Dr. Bernhisel be so insensible to the fate and destiny of said bill as not to join Mr. Babbitt in his arduous journey out here and unite his influence with that of Mr. B. in turning the vote of this county in favor of Locofocoism. The Doctor appears quite easy, and did not so much as discover this important key to open the door of prosperity to the humble supplicants of Utah. He did not even write to us upon the subject, and one might suppose that he was sleeping on the watch tower. The citizens of Utah will doubtless discover this indifference of the Doctor; and henceforth send men to Washington who are patriotic enough to leave their post in the most important hour, brave the dangers of the awful prairie, encounter the storms of Heaven and Earth, encompass water and land to make proselytes, inspire them with his own zeal and spirit, administered to them by the pint, the quart, the gallon and the jugful. A zeal that will send men's souls to perdition, on the fiery current of Bacchus in order to obtain their votes. These are the men that are *"true blue."* Their deeds will elevate them to a seat so conspicuous that they will find themselves independantly alone in the world's wide waste.

Corn.

Corn should be used with prudence, and care. The crop, in this region, is comparatively light this year; but if proper care be taken of what there is, there need be no scarcity. Do not be in haste to sell it. A word to the wise is sufficient. Take the Guardian and you will be duly apprised of the prospects, condition and State of the market generally.

Wants.

We have raised no corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, or any other vegetables this season for fall and winter use; and now if our good friends, who may be a little in arrears for the Guardian, will consider that we have been away this season, and raised little or nothing, and bring us in corn, flour, potatoes, butter, cheese, beef, tallow, and some good hay, we shall be greatly accommodated at this time. Or, in case it may not be convenient to do this, give us a little cash which "answers all things." We have some borrowed money to pay, and we must pay it. Now friends, do your best, as we are sure you will, and the way we will tell you about the valleys, mountains and plains in the west, will cause you to open your eyes.

Congress.

We feel truly greatful that the general Government at Washington, has considered the people of Utah and given them a Government. With their boundaries, we believe they will be satisfied; and the provisions made for them are as liberal as could be reasonably expected under existing circumstances. The wishes of the people have been respected, and we trust that wisdom, prudence and moderation will characterize the policy of that young but growing member of this great Republic.

Deseret.

The people in the Salt Lake Valley appear to be religiously attached to the above name for their country. Its legal name, however, is Utah. Well, let Utah stand for the Territory, and change the name of the city of the Great Salt Lake to "DESERET," and their desires are gratified. The name of the capital is so often written that a short name like Deseret would be much more convenient. The legislative assembly will have power to give their city the above name if they choose. This is only a suggestion; and if their territory should not extend far enough southward, they can send down a few thousand inhabitants into the Colorado territory at an early day and petition for another Government. Thus they may get more territory than they first asked for, though in two divisions. This is but a suggestion.

New Subscribers.

Many citizens of the Salt Lake Valley have subscribed for the Guardian, to be sent to their friends in different States, in Canada, in England, in Scotland, Wales, in France and in Germany. Persons receiving it who have not themselves subscribed may know that some of their friends have sent it to them. It will be discontinued when their year or six months is out, unless renewed by the persons to whom it is sent.

Agents.

Elder J. C. Little, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, is our authorized travelling agent through the Eastern States.

William C. Smith, Timbercreek P. O., Marsha county Iowa, is our authorized agent.

A New Whig Paper.

The second No. of the 1st Vol. of the "Iowa Observer" is before us, and we must say that it reflects great credit on the Editors, Messrs A. McKinney and John T. Morton, and also on the publisher and proprietor, G. G. Gallaway. This paper is published at Mount Pleasant, Henry co., Iowa; and from its motto and general appearance, we believe that the men have cast their net on the right side of the ship, and hope that they may be successful in obtaining a large number of subscribers. Its policy is Whig; and motto, "the Union,—the whole Union—and nothing but the Union."

Lines written in the Album of a lady at the Salt Lake Valley, whose husband had recently been sent on a mission to the Pacific Isles, suddenly and in haste.

BY THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

While thou art alone in this lovely Valley
Thy husband's abroad on the ocean's wide waste,
The gospel of Jesus instructed to carry,
To isles far away, in a moment of haste.

Haste onward thou servant, thy field is inviting,
Go, reap while the harvest waves bright in the breeze,
Thrust in thy sharp sickle, the day-star's reclining;
Return then, at eve, bearing home all thy sheaves.

High is the honor and great is the favor
To her who resigns what is dearest on earth:
A partner, a husband, a lord,—yes, a savior!
To carry glad tidings triumphantly forth.

While tears from the eye of affection are gliding,
Thy thoughts and thy wishes ascend up on high;—
From the altar of virtue, thy heart, is now rising
A prayer in behalf of thy lord with a sigh.

Remember, remember, thou favor'd in Israel,
A crown 's the reward of thy husband's hard toil;
With him thou wilt share the rich fruits of his labor,
When death has no sting, and the foe has no foil.

"Electro Byology."

Professor Kinsman has given several lectures in this town upon the above subject during the past week. We listened to one on Saturday evening last, with no little humor. The experiments excited a little laughter; and upon the whole, we passed quite a pleasant evening just after our arrival home from the Plains.

Dr. K., is certainly very gentlemanly in his appearance and manner; yet we differ with him in opinion—touching the Science of life; but if he understood us on Sunday to accuse him of an *intentional* wrong, he certainly misunderstood us.

Many seek for immortality and eternal life, but may not seek to enter "*by the door*," but climb up some other way. These are denominated thieves and robbers, though they may be sincere. They are guilty, perhaps, of no intentional wrong, for the door they have not seen. This science involves a principle upon which men, enjoying the true light of the gospel, will, in our opinion, decline to act. While, therefore, we have no more feelings of hostility towards Professor Kinsman, as a man, than we have towards our own child, we are free to assert our right to speak against a principle, which the gospel does not recognize. In former times, in the dark ages, many books containing these curious arts were brought together and burned upon the superior light of the Gospel bursting in upon the world.

Official Vote of this District.

The following is the official vote given at the late Special election in the first Congressional District in this State:

Counties.	*Thompson.*	*Miller.*	*Smith.*
Appanoose,	153	110	3
Dallas,	33	38	2
Davis,	253	273	34
Decatur,	53	40	
Fremont,	92	34	
Henry,	339	674	
Jasper,	64	77	1
Jefferson,	514	531	2
Keokuk,	229	171	7
Lee,	1067	1213	17
Lucas,	40	29	
Madison,	52	36	
Mahaska,	206	356	13
Marion,	192	149	2
Monroe,	195	118	6
Polk,	220	193	
Pottawatamie,	56	273	2
Poweshiek,	22	37	
Van Buren,	496	656	241
Wapello,	483	422	35
Warren,	11	24	
Total,	4801	5463	365

There it is at last, an official majority of 662 votes for Daniel F. Miller, the rightful member of Congress from this District, over Bill Thompson, the spurious member who occupied the seat twenty-three hundred dollars worth.

Let 662 be the handwriting on the wall, to strike terror to the hearts of Poll Book thieves in all time to come, when they shall present themselves for the suffrages of an honest people.—[Keokuk Whig.

"A New Broom Sweeps Clean."

Mr. William H. Carpenter, of this town, has just presented us with five new corn brooms of his own manufacture. They are the best brooms we ever saw in any country; "Shaker" brooms not excepted. We will brush out now, and every body else can if they will call at Gooch's Store-house, on Hyde Street, one door South of the Printing-office, and buy one for themselves.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since November 19, 1850.

Robert Wright,	$1 00	John Neff,	2 50
Lewis Zabriskie,	50	J. B. Fairbanks,	1 00
Robert Hawke,	1 00	J. W do	1 00
John Nichols,	1 00	N. H. Johnson,	1 00
Elijah Mayhew,	2 00	Horace Gibbs,	1 25
William Watkins,	2 00	William Shute,	1 00
Thomas Jones,	1 00	John Brown,	2 50
J. Hough,	75	J. G. Hogeland,	1 00
A. Moore,	65	W. C. Staine,	2 50
Foster Greenwood,	1 00	Wm. J. Appleby,	2 50
Elisha Edwards,	1 00	William Clayton,	2 50
Thomas Ashton,	1 00	J. W Secrist,	2 00
John Wright,	1 00	Eber Leonard,	1 00
S. W. Chapman,	1 00	J. B. Bankhead,	2 00
D. R. Miller,	1 00	Mrs. S. Harris,	1 00
C. Colebrook,	75	Mrs. A. Whitney,	1 00
James Newbury,	1 00	John L. Smith,	2 50
O. D. Parlin,	1 00	Richard Pett,	1 25
Daniel McCall,	00	Miss M. Bristol,	2 50
W. H. Jordan,	2 00	Jacob Merkley,	2 00
William R. Adams,	1 00	Thomas Bullock,	2 50
Hiram Hoyt,	1 00	Albert Carrington,	2 00
Joseph Skeen,	55	W B D Newman,	1 00
W. R. Cole,	1 00	C. P. Sackett Jr.	1 00
Uriah Hawkins,	1 00	H. Gregg Esq.	2 50
Timothy Devenish,	1 25	Stephen Haron,	1 00
W. J. Robinson,	1 00	D. H. Wells Esq.	2 50
J. T. Pendleton,	1 00	Stephen Conklin,	1 00
Edwin Hotden,	2 00	James Taylor,	1 25
Pitier & Hornback,	1 00	Ira P. Beach,	1 00
A. H. Worthen,	2 00	Warrick Meeks,	1 00
Gideon Dexter,	2 00	Fred. Pendleton,	1 00
Rulon Chaplin,	2 00	Ez Knowlton,	1 00
Thomas Lawson,	2 00	R. W. Durham,	2 00
Joseph Alley,	1 00	John W. Brown,	1 00
Wm. McBride,	2 50	Moses Smith,	2 00
Martin H. Peak,	2 50	Oliver Cook,	10 00
N. Hollingsheads,	2 50	C. Lindenborger,	1 00
Miss M. Andrews,	2 00	Lyman Dyre,	1 00
T. or P. Hatch,	1 00	A. Messenger,	1 00
Ola Hyre,	1 00	Richard Spencer,	20
George W. Burr,	2 00	E. Stoker,	1 00
Joseph Rollins,	1 00	M. McEwan,	1 00
Joseph Neve,	1 00	Thomas Brown,	1 90
Albert Allen,	1 00	J. McMurray,	1 00
Charles Morgan,	1 00	H. B. M. Jolly,	2 00
Daniel Smith,	1 00	William Robinson,	1 10
Mrs. J E Campbell,	1 00	Robert Pate,	1 00
Mrs. J. H. Higbee,	1 25	John McLaws,	50
James H. Wheeler,	2 00	M. L. Benson,	1 00
William Glover,	2 00	John Cummings,	1 00
Prince Snow,	2 00	John Hardman,	1 00
Jacob Savage,	2 00	Caleb G. Edwards,	1 50

To Whom it may Concern.

Persons whose names were read from the stand, on Sunday last, having money sent them from the West, by us, are requested to call immediately and receive the same before we stop payment.

To Our Readers.

From the increase of advertisements, and the accumulation of other pressing matter; President Hyde and Company's reception is crowded out this issue; also the Epistle of the Presidency. They will appear in our next.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., after an illness of 2 weeks, of Billious Diarrhœa, Elder LUMAN HEATH; aged 47 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Brother Heath has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for eleven years; was a member of the quorum of High Priests; has spent much time in traveling and preaching, and was the instrument of turning many from the traditions of their fathers to the pure light of the gospel of Christ. He was never known to waver in his faith, or turn aside to follow after seducing spirits or the doctrines of men; and he died as he had lived—bearing testimony to the truth. He was son-in-law to Elder John Young, now in the Valley. He has left an affectionate wife and two youthful children to mourn his loss, until they shall meet him again in that better world where death can no more seperate, and tears of sorrow will be wiped from every eye.

L. O. L.

—On the 21st inst., of canker, JOHN MILLS, son of Alexander and Jane Eliza Mills, late residents of the Isle of Man; aged 2 years and 3 months.

——In Andrew county Mo., on the 25th of August, EZEKIEL PECK; aged 68 years.

Bro. Peck has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints since the year 1830, and ever possessed firm and unshaken faith in the Gospel.

M. S. P.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Kanesville, on Tuesday, 19th inst., TWO HORSES. One a Bay Horse, with a few white spots on the neck with a few white spots on the neck, where the harness rubbed the hair off, the other a dark brown horse, with a small lump on his back, and was burned on each side of the nose for the big head. Whoever will bring said horses to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall receive the above reward.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Nov. 25, 1850—1t*

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

Medical Notice.

DR. KINSMAN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity that he has located in this place for the purpose of practicing medicine. He flatters himself that a thorough knowledge of the cause and cure of disease and of the nature and power of medicines will ensure to him the patronage of the afflicted. The attention of those afflicted with chronic and nervous diseases is especially requested.

He may be found at the house of Mr. Milgate, except when professionally engaged.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!
Now's Your Time!

IN consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangement for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address. WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

nov27 Kanesville, Iowa,

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS

To inform our readers that

JOSEPH A. KELTING,

18

Right in Town,

At the old stand with a brand new stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.**

Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.

His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.

CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Ensign of the West."

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.
NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities,
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ⅛ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS' STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c, &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget)
Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroidered—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O., Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,

it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See. DOMINICUS CARTER.

His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.

Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—2t

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,

near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist-mill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.

Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Minutes of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Great Salt Lake City, State of Deseret, Sept. 6, 1850.

Prest. BRIGHAM YOUNG, Presiding.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarchs—John Smith, Isaac Morley.

Of the Twelve Apostles—Orson Hyde, P. P. Pratt, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies.—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herriman, A. P. Rockwood.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, W. Snow.

High Priest's Quorum—John Young, R. Cahoon.

Presiding Bishop—Newel K Whitney.

The High Council of the Stake.

Thomas Bullock—Clerk of Conference

The Conference was called to order by Elder G. A. Smith. The choir sung a hymn. Prayer by P. P. Pratt. Singing.

Prest. Young then stated to the congregation that the morning would be occupied by exhortation, teaching, and preaching, and instructions through the day. The business before the Conference will be concerning the different quorums and authorities of the church—the propriety of strengthening the San Pete Settlement, and a call for volunteers to return with Father Morley—a delegation of elders to Germany, and the various States in that country; that he purposed, once more to lay the law of tithing before the people; praying that he might have the spirit to communicate, and the people to understand; and that on Saturday afternoon, Elder Hyde would deliver a lecture on education, to the Chancellor and Regents of the University.

Isaac Morley, then expressed his thankfulness for this opportunity to meet the Saints; my heart is full of blessings for the people. I want a good company of good men and women to go to San Pete, *and I* do say, that no man shall dwell in that valley, who is in the habit of taking the name of God in vain.

Prest. Young, said, I have it in my heart to ask the congregation, if Father Morley, shall have the right and privilege to select such men as he wishes to go there?

Moved that he have that privilege—carried.

Moved that he select one hundred men, with or without families—carried.

Prest. Young, said: it is as good a valley as you ever saw: the goodness of the soil cannot be beat; there is only one practicable road into it, and that is up Salt Creek; the inhabitants there, are "No. 1;" and when I was in that valley, I prayed to God that he never would suffer an unrighteous man to live there. I am going to bring before the people the necessity of keeping up the fund for the emigration of the poor, I declare openly and boldly, there is no necessity for any man of this community to go to the gold mines, to replenish the fund; we have more property and wealth than we are capable of taking care of. If a man *is not* capable of improving one talent, *what is the* use of his getting more? He is like the foolish child, that could hold but one apple in both his hands, and in reaching for more, he lost what he had. If men only knew how to control what they have, and were satisfied, they would do much better.

I will commence at the north and go to the south settlements, and pick out 25 of our inhabitants as they average; and another man may take 50 of the gold diggers, off hand, and they cannot buy out the twenty-five who have tarried at home. Before I had been one year in this place, the wealthiest man who came from the mines, Father Rhodes, with $17,000, could he buy the possessions I had made in one year? It will not begin to do it; and I will take 25 men in the United States, who have staid at home and paid attention to their own business, and they will weigh down 50 others from the same place, who went to the gold regions; and again, look at the widows that have been made, and see the bones that lie bleaching and scattered over the prairies.

Brother Joseph suffered himself to be dragged about the country by a mob, and was dragged into something like forty-six or 48 law-suits, yet he triumphed over all of them, and then they murdered him in cold blood, in Carthage Jail, without any shadow of crime attatched to him. I then swore that I never would fee a lawyer again; and we don't owe one dime, but that we are able to pay at any moment. If I can keep my credit good with the Almighty, I care not whether men speak evil of me or not.

Singing by the choir, and benediction by G. A. Smith.

Two o'clock, P. M.

Conference called to order by D. Spencer. Singing. Prayer by G. A. Smith. Singing.

P. P. Pratt made some remarks on the mountains and valleys south of the Utah.

If we carry out the instructions that we continually receive, we shall be the happiest people on the earth; whoever is governed by the kingdom of God, is a happy man; but who realizes it? It always was the man that was *ready*, that the Lord would work by; the only thing that should concern us, is, have we the principles of the kingdom of God in our hearts, and is it our desire to fulfil them?

Orson Hyde then plead in behalf of the Perpetual Emigrating Poor Fund, and those who remain in Pottawatamie County. "I am glad that ways and means have been devised to deposit horses, oxen, wheat, &c., and give checks on the States, where the money can be appropriated to bring on the poor to this place. The operation is a good one, and it will operate not only in the United States, but in England, and other countries also. I feel when I get back to Iowa, that I can releive the Saints, as I have both seen and tasted of the fruits of the Valley.

Prest. Young said, I am much gratified to see the warmth of feeling for the poor, by Elder Hyde, and I think the best way to relieve ourselves of all our spare horses and cattle, is, to put them into the Poor Fund. We shall not cease our exertions until Zion is redeemed, and all Israel is gathered.

From the days of Joseph to the present moment, the prophecies were never fulfilled faster, and that too, upon natural principles. They are miracles and remarkable phenomena to us so long as we do not understand them.

H. C. Kimball moved that there be a committee of Three appointed, to take care of, and transact the business of the Poor Fund; carried.

And, on motion, Williard Snow, Edward Hunter, and Daniel Spencer, were voted said Committee.

Prest. Young said, there is one question I wish to ask, it is this; will this people back that Committee up to the last farthing? If they will, in the end, great joy will be yours; if you will covenant to do it, please signify it by raising the right hand. (All hands up.) Gentlemen, that's the *terror among the nation*! you can NOT get a contrary vote! *that's the terror*! THE UNION OF THIS PEOPLE.

I think our next move will be to have this Committee organized into a Company, and chartered by the State, to sue and be sued, collect and be collected, and dispose of, and do all business as a Company, and then will be the budding and blossoming of one of the greatest operations in all the world.

We do not want to detain this meeting any longer; but at intermission, come forward and enter your names, and what amount you put in, Br. Bullock will enter to your names.

Singing by the Choir, and Benediction by Ezra T. Benson.

Saturday, Sept. 7th 1850, 10 a. m.

Conference called to order by D. Spencer.

Singing by the Choir, prayer by Lorenzo Young—singing.

Elder G. A. Smith rose to speak on the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. He said, to preach the word of life to man is a very high and holy calling, and an important trust committed to any people; and use for his text, Thessalonians, 1st chap. verse; and divided his text into, firstly, the word of the gospel; secondly, the power of the gospel; thirdly, the power of the Holy Ghost; and fourthly, its assurance. As the gospel is the power of God unto every soul that believes; he reviewed the birth, crucifixion, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and then the commission he gave to his disciples, and his instructions to them, as his witnesses, to testify to the truth, and teach all the things whatsoever he commanded them, and their commencing to preach on the day of Pentecost, in fulfilment of their commission; calling on the people to repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, with the promise of the Holy Ghost, that was to follow, through the ordinance of the laying on of hands.

Men must obey the ordinances of the first principles, or their superstructure is in vain; it is recorded, all power in heaven and on earth is given unto Jesus Christ; therefore he ordered them to go and baptize the people in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and they went in the name of Jesus Christ and did act, and the Comforter proceeded from the Father, and did bring all things to their remembrance, and did teach them things to come, and when the people had obeyed the Holy Ghost fell upon them, the promises were fulfiled, and then the people rose up and declared they knew the was true.

The sects of the day argue that these gifts and blessings were withdrawn from the earth and they dared not even attend to baptism, or the laying on of hands, although the Savior positively tells us we must obey.

Did God intend that this gospel should be applicable to us in all its power and glory, gifts and blessings? Yes! they are promised even unto the end of the world; and just as long as there was a being on the earth; and Christ himself gave some apostles, some prophets, teachers, &c., for the work of the ministry, and the edification of the Church.

The whole Christian world have rejected the law, lost its light, have not the power and authority and blessings; and for the want of these things, they are tossed about on every wind of doctrine, and the cunning craftiness of men.

God, in these last days, in his infinite mercy, sent Joseph Smith with the gospel, and the assurance HE'D FOLLOW THOSE *that entered in by the* poor, following the Shepherd of the sheep. The world united against him, and forty times he was brought before the rulers, when no fault could be found against him; and then he was by wicked priests and craftymen, murdered in cold blood, and his blood was shed on the ground like water. He bore his testimony to the truth, and sealed it with his blood; and the authority is here to administer the ordinances to you and your children, and as many as the Lord our God shall call; its principles are now preached, and we invite you to come forth and receive its blessings, in all its fulness; and may God our Eternal Father bless you all, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

Willard Snow presented a subscription book as follows:—"We, the undersigned, agree to pay the Committee of the Perpetual Fund for the Emigrating Poor, the amount set opposite to our names," &c., and then strongly advocated the cause of the Poor Fund, but wanted all to pay as they go.

George A. Smith—there is an item of business to present to this Conference in relation to Father Cutler. After the Presidency left Pottawatamie, there was a report that Father Cutler went to Jackson County to lay the foundation for another Temple. There is an influence existing there, to draw away from the Valley, and a great mystery hang over their doings. The Conference of Pottawatamie County, withdrew fellowship from Cutler, Calkins and others. Calkins said there was no power there, to try him, as he was a Bishop.

We have had a notion of asking the good people now living in Jackson County, Mo., to petition us to go back again and build a temple there, if the Legislature of Missouri will pass resolutions to protect us in our rights. (Laughter.)

Prest. Young said, there is no trial before the Church, concerning the Silver Creek branch, where Father Cutler resides. During the late war he was acquainted with many Indians in New York State, who went to Green Bay, they saw him again at Winter Quarters, when they urged him to go down and build mills, and establish a school among them, as they had the privilege from Government, to select their own mechanics and teachers. I told him to go down, work, and get his outfit. This has been turned into an under current of lies, and has destroyed his influence.

The Conference there, has all the authority to act with members in that Conference, and I sanction their proceedings; all is perfectly lawful, as far as I have heard.

I wish it distinctly understood, that there is not an apostles of Jesus Christ who now lives, or ever did live, or ever will live, but that man's word is law and gospel to the people if he magnifies his calling. The Apostles did right in this case; and I say the acts of the Conference in Pottawamie, Elders Hyde, G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson are just; and if this Conference think the same, signify it by the uplifted hand. (All hands up.) And further, if the Conference in Pottawatamie County have cut them off, they are as much cut off, as they ever can be.

When we have an apostle abroad, who has not power to deal with a Conference, we will call that man home, or send him to Texas, to join Lyman Wight, and then we will put another man in his place.

Choir sung a hymn, Benediction by Aaron Johnson.

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2 o'clock P. M.

Conference called to order by W. Snow; singing—prayer by W. Snow—singing.

Elder O. Hyde delivered a lecture to the Honorable Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, in presence of the Conference, on Education.

Education is not confined to letters only, but to the excluding of all darkness, and when a man has ascended to the summit, he can then bask in the light, having nothing to obscure his vision. Every person is under a responsibility to impart the intelligence that he enjoys, unto others. The child that is born into this world, is like a blank sheat of paper, susceptible of any impression and we have cause to be thankful for the place of our birth; that it has been in a country where intelligence has burst from the heavens through the administration of an angel.

Great honor has been conferred on parents to mould and fashion that mind, which is put into the tabernacle by the Almighty himself, that they may be qualified to fill the stations they are destined to fill. Here is the honor of rearing up children to the glory of our Father in Heaven, and we have an opportunity of rearing it, to offer it to our Father and our God, from whom we received the pledge.

Man originates ideas by external circumstances, and there must be some vehicle to convey his ideas to others, or they are comparativly useless. How pleasing it is when a man gets hold of a brilliant idea, to be able to convey it to others. We can conceive ideas as splendid as the heavens, as brilliant as the orbs that roll above us; but when we want to convey our ideas, our language is imperfect. There was a time when God talked with Father Adam in the garden of Eden, in a language so perfect, and pure as the water that flows in rills around. Afterwards, God confounded the language all over the world. Yet an imperfect language is better than none at all. If you could bring all the best authors now living, together, they will express their ideas in different words, and they will all admit, that our language is imperfect, yet we have to use that which we have, in order to accomplish the object which is before us, and fulfil the obligations we are under, one to the other, by using the instruments already in our midst.

A certain portion of your property ought to be devoted to the education of your children, in order to qualify them to be good representatives. Let them be full of light and intelligence and then they are able to give an answer to anything. The schoolmaster occupies an exalted sphere in the field of labor. My feelings are, endow your teachers with a liberal compensation and then they will spare no pains to educate your children. If you sustain the teachers, they will bless you in return; and that people that pays the school master well, are destined to prosper; and may you increase in knowledge until ignorance is burned up in celestial fire: may God grant it, Amen.

President Young said we have been highly entertained by Elder Hyde, he has dealt out the food I like. I feel it my duty to speak in behalf of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the Poor. Last year we did wonders, we accomplished a good thing in raising over $5,000, which was sent back to the States for the Poor. Benediction by Elder P. P. Pratt.

Sunday, Sept. 8th, 1850, 10 a. m.

The Conference was called to order by Prest. Young, stating it was the duty of the Bishops and their Counsellors to attend to their respective Wards, and the officers of State and County to keep perfect order round the building.

The Choir sung the Prodigal Son—Prayer by G. A. Smith—singing.

Elder G. A. Smith said, the business that presents itself to this Conference is the presentation of the different authorities of the Church, to see if this Conference sanctions them in their fellowship, and then presented Brigham Young, who, on motion, was sustained as First President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; also Prophet, Seer and Revelator; and also H. C. Kimball as his first Counsellor, and Willard Richards second Counsellor, Historian and General Church Recorder.

B. Young then presented Father John Smith, who on motion was sustained as Patriarch of the Church.

On motion, Orson Hyde was sustained as President, and P. P. Pratt, O Pratt, W. Woodruff, J. Taylor, G. A. Smith, A. Lyman, E. T. Benson, C. C. Rich, L. Snow, E. Snow, and F. D. Richards, as members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Young was sustained as Prest. of the High Priest's Quorum; also R. Cahoon, and G. B. Wallace as his Counsellors.

Joseph Young was sustained as Senior President of the Seventies, also Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp, and Jedediah M. Grant, as Presidents of all the Quorums of Seventies.

D. Spencer was sustained as President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fulmer and W. Snow his Counsellors.

N. K. Whitney was sustained as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

H. G. Sherwood was sustained as President, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Lewis Abbott, W. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley, as members of the High Council, and John Parry was voted to be a member of the same, in place of Thomas Grover who is gone to the States.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum, also James H. Smith, and Aaron Sceva his Counsellors.

Joseph Parker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum, also Simeon Howe and James A. Chesney his Counsellors.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins his Counsellors.

W. C. Smithson was sustained as President of the Deacon's Quorum, also Gebiel McConnell and Gilburd Summe his Counsellors.

President Brigham Young then rose and called the attention of the Conference to the direct principle of tithing, we have preached and talked and wrote about it a long while, I will try again to give my views on it, and the things that are, I will give you my knowledge so that you may all understand and be edified.

In the first place we are in duty bound to pay our tithing, one tenth of all we possess, that is what is required of this people; but there are so many queries and doubts, and sentiments, as to leave the principle of tithing in the dark; yet it is simple and easy to be understood, and may be comprehended by the weakest of all Saints; yet there is a general confusion pertaining to the real debt we owe, called tithing. That debt we all acknowledge, and are willing to subscribe to it, and sign an obligation for it, and yet many do not understand that it is the tenth of all we have. It is as easy to be understood, as it is for the Elders who are sent forth to preach the first principles of the gospel, that men may be saved. The time has been, when you and I did not understand those easy simple principles that you read over in the Bible; you can read all the ordinances in the Bible, and yet many exclaim we know nothing about it; at least the Christian world presents it so, because there is no light in them.

For the real debt of tithing, I will have to suppose characters to bring it to your minds. Some say they are going to pay their tithing in produce and not in labor; and some say they pay one fifth, instead of one tenth. I say there is not a man that has ever lived up to the principle of tithing. I will except many, for they have given all, and then the balance have not paid even the one fiftieth of their tithing; and in all probability not more than one in a thousand dollars, that has been due as tithing, in the Kingdom of God. I have been an observer so far as to know, that as a general thing the law of tithing has not been lived up to. Those who have promptly acted as Saints of the Most High God, and as servants of the Lord, have been ready to give their all, men must come to understanding and then live to it.

I will take the whole community, and represent it as one man, and call his name Mr. A. a member of the Church:—I walk up to him and say, Mr. A. tithing is required of you, to help build Temples, feed the poor, the widow and the fatherless, and anything that the law requires; you give the one tenth of all you have for building up the Kingdom of God upon the earth, to sustain the Priesthood, and for rearing up the Kingdom. Mr. A. is engaged in many branches of business, merchandizing, trading, farming, and raising grain and cattle; he then retires to his country seat, rides in his carriage, has plenty of spare time; then he goes to the anvil, joiner's bench, &c. &c., and fills a variety of trades, positions and characters. Mr. A. commences with one hundred thousand dollars as capital stock. Mr. A. there is ten thousand dollars due from you, which we want this day. He pays it and has ninety thousand dollars capital stock on hand. Every man must do something, no idler is allowed in Zion, every man must go to work, no man must wrap his talents in a napkin, but put it to usury. Mr. A. goes to speculating on cargoes of merchandize, cattle, horses, and farms are offered at auction, he puts forth his $90,000 as purchase money, and gains perhaps $410,000, making $500,000 in one week, it is quite a supposable case—there is then $41,000 more tithing due, to pay into the store house of the Lord,— the balance goes to his capital stock.

We next see Mr. A., his money all gone, going into the Kanyon after a load of wood, or to the mill for something to eat, we see him ten days toiling and working, he owes the one tenth of his time and team; when he has worked nine days for himself, then let him take his team and work a day for public works.

We next see him as a carpenter or joiner, set him to work on the public works, and every tenth day is put down to him as credit on tithing.

We next see him a farmer, raising wheat, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., he sits down and calculates what he has raised, say 100 bushels of wheat at 20 days work, we then take ten bushels of wheat for his tithing. If he idles away 150 days of his time in riding and pleasure, he owes 15 days work to the Lord—if he idles away his own time, he has no right to idle away the time of the Lord. If he has 100 sheep, he pays the one tenth part of them, and has an increase he must bring in the one tenth of his wool, and the one tenth of his increase, or pay for them, one of the two:—again, he has some cows, and they give so much milk, where are they? we want the one tenth of them, with the one tenth of your butter, cheese, and the one tenth of your calves. If Mr. A. has fifty ducks, we want the tithe of them, which is five, and the tithe of the eggs—if you think it is too trifling a matter for you, let us have the whole of them, it is not too trifling for us—we want the tithe of your geese and all of your increase—it may look penurious to you, if it does, hand over the whole of them.

The remainder of the Conference minutes have been either lost or mislaid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Rosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS AND EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

$75 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one a dark gray, the other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me 25 dollars, and for the theif 50 dollars.

JOHN BOULWARE.

Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,

HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, P. M. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, A. M., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Jospph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States' Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

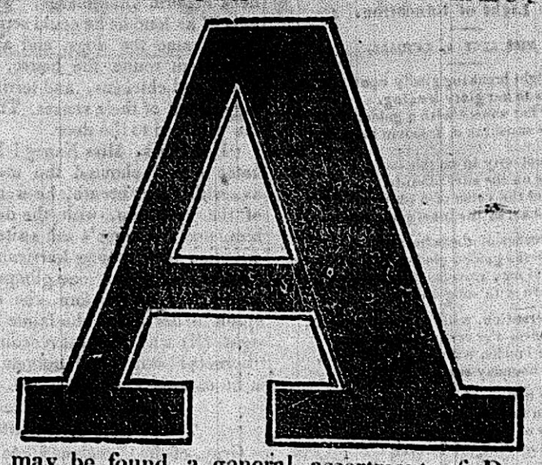
HENRY MOWER.

SAMUEL FERRIN, Agent.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

A LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices, by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just Received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beatties Remedies: antimonial wine; Rowanes tonic mixture; Batemans drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicune, venerial mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

☞ COME AND SEE.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold; their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup; at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Grafenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

MEN & BOYS BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots;

made of the very best materials and workmanship; which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office*; at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

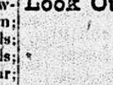
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.



HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Look Out for the Sign of the Large

ON HYDE STREET,

Third door East of the Printing Office.

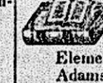
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants, of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now prepared to make BOOTS & SHOES, agreeable to order. He has constantly on hand a large supply ready made by himself. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above branch of business in England, in connection with my experience since; and would therefore flatter myself that for neatness, durability, and taste, my work cannot be surpassed in town or country.

Call and Examine. Then Buy.

JOHN LOWE.

Kanesville, Oct. 30, 1850

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.



JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, course and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Eclectic Journal of Education.

The Light of Education.

BY MISS LUCY A. RANDALL.

There's a light breaking gladly upon our land,
Its beams to her glory lending,
Encircling her shores with a golden band,
With the sunshine of freedom blending.

It shineth not only in marble halls,
Nor alone on the silver fountain,
But where'er the voice of a pure soul calls,
On the rocks, or the lonely mountain.

The dim arcades of the echoing past,
Are lit by the golden glory;
And the soul may traverse their ages vast,
And return with song and story.

Where superstition, with wings like night,
Her darkness o'er earth is throwing,
Its radiance breaks, with a glorious light,
Like the noonday sunbeams glowing.

Around the names of the hallowed great,
It fades in its radiance never,
The records of glory to consecrate,
Its brightness lingers forever.

In the night of sorrow its bright rays shine,
As they shone in the house of gladness;
And light the lone path to that sacred shrine,
Where the spirit bends in sadness.

Would ye know the name of the glorious light,
'Tis the sun of EDUCATION!
Oh, long may its radiance hover bright,
O'er the shores of our noble nation!

Oh, long as the banner of FREEDOM waves
Her folds to the blue sky spreading,
Above a thousand patriot graves,
This beam of her glory shedding.

So long may KNOWLEDGE with magic power,
O'er our nation's heart be reigning,
Giving blossoms of hope in the darkest hour,
And the rights of a world maintaining!

MISCELLANY.

The Uncliad Horseman.

BY MAJ. JOSEPH JONES.

Widowers should look out for breakers. Absalom Nippers was a widower, and one of the particularest men perhaps, that ever lived, though some people said that when his wife was alive he used to dress as common as a field hand and didn't use to take any pains with himself at all. Every body knows how he spruced up about six weeks after Mrs. Nippers died, and how he went to church, regular every Sunday; but they didn't have no confidence in his religion, and used to say he only went to church to show his new suit of morning, and to ogle the gals.

With such a character among the wimmin, it aint to be supposed that he stood any chance of getting another Mrs. Nippers near home; and whether he was as bad to his first wife as they said he was, or not, one thing was certain, he had to look abroad for some one to fill her place.

Mr. Nippers was very lucky in finding a gal just to his mind, what lived about ten miles from his plantation. Nancy Parker was rich, and though she wasn't very young nor very handsome, she belonged to Mr. Nipper's church, and filled his eye exactly; so he sot in courtin' her with all his might. Ten miles was a good long ride, and as he was an economical man, he used to ride over to old Mr. Parker's plantation every Sunday morning to go to church with the family, take dinner with them, and ride back in the cool of the evening. In that way he managed to kill two birds with one stone; that is, to advance the prospect of his happiness on this earth and the world to come at the same time, without loosing any of his week day time.

A ride over a dusty road is apt to spoil a gentleman's dry goods and make him and his horse very tired. However, Mr. Nippers didn't mind the fatigue as much as his horse; but in a matter such as he had in hand, it was very important that he should make as good an impression as possible, so he adopted a plan by which he was able to present himself before the object of his affections in order with his Sunday coat as clean, and his blooming ruffles as fresh and neat as if they had just come out of a band box. This was a happy expedient, and nobody but a widower lover would think of it. He used to start from home with his new coat and shirt tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and after riding within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Parker's plantation, he would turn off into a thicket of chinkapin bushes and there make his rural toilet. One bright Sunday morning Mr. Nippers had arrived at this dressin' ground. It was an important occasion. Everything was promising, and he had made up his mind to pop the question that very day. There was no doubt in his mind that he would return home an engaged man; and he was reckoning over to himself the value of Miss Nancy's plantation and niggers, while he was settin' on his horse, making his accustomed change of dress. He had dropped the reins on his horses neck, what was browsin' about, making up his last night's scanty feed from the bushes in his reach, and kickin' and stampin' at such flies as were feedin' on him in return.

"I'll fix the business this time," ses Mr. Nippers to himself. "I'll bring things to a pint this time," and he untied his handkerchief with his clean clothes, and he spread them on his saddle bow.

"Wo, Ball," says he—"I've just got to say the word, and—wo!" says he to his horse, what was kickin' and rearin' about. "Wo! you old fool—and the business is settled just like fallin' off a log."

He was drawin' his shirt over his head, when Ball gave a sudden spring what like to made him lose his balance. "Wo," says he—but before he could get his arms out of the sleeves, Ball was wheelin' and kickin' like wrath at something that seemed to trouble him behind. Down went the clean clothes, shirt and all, on the ground. "Wo! blast yer pictur—wo, now," says Mr. Nippers, grabbin' at the reins. But before he could get hold of 'em, Ball was off like a streak of lightnin', with a whole swarm of yellow jackets round his tail, pinchin' him like thunder.

Mr. Nippers grabbed hold of the mane, and tried to stop his horse, but it was no use. Away went the infuriated Ball, and takin' the road he was used to travelin', another moment brought him to the house. The gate was open, and in dashed the horse with the almost naked Nipples hangin' to his neck hollerin' like blazes, "stop him! hornets!" as loud as he could scream.

On came the dogs, and after the horse they went round the house, scatterin' the ducks and chickens, and terrifyin' the little niggers out of their senses. The noise brung the wimmen to the door.

"Don't look. Miss Nancy! hornets! Wo! ketch him!" shouted the unclad Nippers, as, with spent breath, he went dashin' out of the gate agin, with the dogs still after him, and his horse's tail switchin' in every direction like a young hurricane.

Miss Nancy got one glimpse of her forlorn lover, and before she could get her apron to her eyes, she fainted at the awful sight, (!!) while his fast recedin' voice cryin, "hornets! stop him! hornets!" still rang in he ears—[N. O. Picayune.

Telegraphic Extraordinary.

Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, is proverbial for his enterprise, and as an evidence that it honestly belongs to him, we clip from a late number of his paper a telegraphic dispatch, exclusively his, which appeared in none of the other prints:

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Half past eight o'clock—Horace Greeley has just been introduced to Jenny Lind. She asked Barnum aside, if Greeley was a butcher? he looked so greasy.

Nine o'clock—Greeley has proposed a social game of 20 deck poker. Jenny Lind, Greeley and Barnum have cut in for a hand.

Twenty minutes past—The English giant, and sole surviving member of the Boston Tea Party, have dropped in. Jenny has sent Benedict to fetch her private box of cigars.

Twenty minutes to ten—Greely whistling Yankee Doodle, at Jenny Lind's request,—she wishes to learn it.

Ten o'clock—Barnum is reciting from his last Temperance lecture. Jenny has just yawned and desired Greeley to open another bottle of champaign. The Boston relic says it suits him to a T

Half past Ten—Jenny Lind has lighted another cigar. Greeley, Barnum and the Giant, are dancing an Apache war dance. Benedict is playing an *extempore* "Welcome to America' on a piece of the Tribune, and Jenny Lind's back comb. Jenny Lind, in beautifully expressed national spirit, declares it as her conviction that they are "some pumpking."

Eleven o'clock—Jenny Lind has called for grillid bones and brandy smashes. She has placed her straw in the Boston relic's glass, and sipped to his health for a thousand years.

A quarter past—Jenny Lind has called for a flat bed-candlestick. Greely has taken his hat to go. She has begged his acceptance of a new one. He has declined, as he says it would be the ruin of him.

Half past—Jenny Lind has asked them to call in upon her at any time to take pot luck and has requested Greely not to puff her.

Quarter to twelve—Jenny Lind is alone. She has just called for her night gown, slippers, curl papers, and a toothful of maraschino, as a corrective.

Five minutes to twelve—Jenny has retired to her chamber, whistling Yankee Doodle

Twelve o'clock—Jenny is asleep; Barnum and Greeley are dreaming—dreaming of Nightengales, and all is still save the tremor of Jenny's lips, as she imagined herself singing Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The following has been handed to us for publication. It is written in a clear, excellent hand, on a much worn sheet of paper, deeply browned by time. It bears date, "Town of Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, August 2d, 1828. The language is terse, and forcible from the truth it contains.—[N. O. Crescent.

The Drunkard's Will.

I, W. L. beginning to fail in body, and fearing that I may be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to flee, and already feeling the evils resulting therefrom, which I have not resolution to avert, do make and publish this, my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyments, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I know and acknowledge my accountability. Yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter inability to resist temptation, that I give myself up entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequest:

Item 1. My property I give to dissipation, knowing that it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits.

Item 2. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction.

Item 3. I give my ability to be happy and useful in life, to annihilation.

Item 4. To my beloved wife, who has thus far cheered me in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow and a broken heart.

Item. 5 To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of their father's shame.

Item 6. To my associate grocery companions, I give my broken bottles.

Item 7. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery and early dissolution, and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and whose holy law declares that no Drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

A DRUNKARD, [Seal.]

WITNESSES:—Scripture, Reason, Common Sense, Universal Experience.

Jealousy violates contracts, dissolves society, breaks wedlock, betrays friends and neighbors; nobody is good, and everybody is doing them a misehief; it raises either guilt or ill nature and by reflection, it thinks its own fault other men's; as he who is overrun with jaundice, takes others to be yellow.

Sprinklings.

A slanderer of the "unfair sex," attempts to prove that Satan was a woman, whose name was *Lucy Fer*.

The "last discovery," is, that Eve was just sweet sixteen, when she discovered herself by the side of Adam.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, in the open air or cellar, while other milk will turn sour.

A clergyman said to the boys in the gallery:

"Don't make such a noise, for you will wake up your parents below."

"The prospects of heaven itself," says Cooper, in one of his novels, "would have no charm for the American of the backwoods, if he thought there was any place further west.

The eastern papers have a marvellous story about a cat-fish, in the Ohio river, swallowing a little negro. There is a slight mistake about the matter. It was a negro that swallowed the cat-fish.

A precious relic has lately been discovered, being a dog-collar supposed to have belonged to Cæsar, from the fact of its having his name engraved on it.

Why is a newly opened dry goods store like a house on fire? Because it starts all the *belles* of the city.

The only capital punishment the ladies of this city are in favor of is "hanging around their necks." Capital enough.

Height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

Why is the letter E a lazy and extravagant letter? Because it is always in bed and never out of debt.

A newly married couple riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said, it was a "shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded, fall out so soon."

Jenny Lind's voice, it is said, not only ranges to D. in alt., but also very frequently to X. T. C.

Flattery is a sort of bad money, to which our vanity gives currency.

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

The poet's soul should be like the ocean, able to carry navies, yet yielding to the touch of a finger.

Law is like a seieve: you may see through it, but you must get considerably reduced before you can get through it.

WHISTLING.—The city council of Galena, Ill., have prohibited whistling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than ten nor over five hundred dollors. That beats Boston.—[Whew!]

The Fate of Genius.

A Boston paper says there is in that city city an old man of 60, who graduated in the University of Dublin, Ireland, at the age of 22 was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English, was present at the destruction of the public buildings, stores, &c., at Washington city; has been in India with the British army, has been present during his service as a surgeon, at over 6000 amputations, and 25 severe battles, was shot twice; performed surgical operations on 300 wounded Generals, 7 Colonels, 20 Captains, and over 21,000 officers of smaller grade, &c.; has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world except one; has had the British crown on his head; has been married three times; father to 11 children, all of whom he survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession; too poor to live without employment, and too proud to become a pauper, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of strange adventures, classic education, master of four languages, 70 years of age, poor, old, and decaying, is now *peddling oranges and apples in the streets of Boston!* "We know what we are—but verily we know not what *we may be!*" Such is life.

Thoughts and Sentiments.

A man seldom attacks the character of another without injuring his own.

Earth is so kind, that just tickle her with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest.

The imbecility of men is always inviting the impudence of power.

God draweth straight lines, but we think and call them crooked.

A man may travel through the world, and sow it thick with friendship.

The more horesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

Let a man be treated as a brute, and he will become more brutish than a brute; but as a rational being, and he will show that he is so.

Keep the Sabbath.

If you would befriend one of the best friends of the human body—keep the Sabbath.

If you would honor one of the best friends of the human intellect and general education—keep the Sabbath.

If you would favor a grand illuminator of public conscience, and by such agency a powerful supporter of civil law — keep the Sabbath.

If you would sustain a law which gives great power to all other divine law in the human mind—keep the Sabbath.

If you would support that which keeps prominently in the sight of men all the great truths of Revelation—keep the Sabbath.

If you would sustain that which powerfully guards men from vice and crime—keep the Sabbath.

If you would favor an agency pre-eminently officious in making men fit for the eternal scenes of purity, love and joy — keep the Sabbath.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar,"** on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

GEO. K. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kaensville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to **Salt Lake, California and Oregon** generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the **SIGN** of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Ginghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hoisery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alapacca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens; Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Sips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on had. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings;	1793 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds sattinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1860.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns;	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Saddery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c, for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair u stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on reasonable terms at GOOCH & BRO'S

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 23.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, ... $2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, . 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, ... 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

M. Mowrr, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
John T. Caine, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Sidel Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Preston Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGaw, Grimses county, Texas.
John M Bernhisel, Travelling Agent.
Mr. Henry Sanford, Linden, Mo.
Mr. Easton Kelsey, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Vernon H. Bruce, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merriweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKenzie, Quincy,
Edward J. Turner, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
Nathaniel Jordan, Weston, Mo.
E. M. Greene, traveling agent in the Middle States.
J. C. Little, Peterboro', N. H.
William C. Smith, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.

FOURTH GENERAL EPISTLE OF THE PRESIDENCY

Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from the Great Salt Lake Valley, in the State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the earth,

Greeting:

Beloved Brethren:—Another opportunity is presented, whereby we may communicate to you what great things the Lord has been doing for his people; for truly has he made the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose, and the fruit thereof to come forth in its season, while the solitary places of the mountains of Ephraim are made vocal with the praises of Israel's God.

Since our last Epistle of the 12th of April, our heavenly Father has cheered our hearts, and crowned our labors, and the earth has yielded abundant harvest. On the twelfth of May, peach trees, of two years' growth, were in bloom, and several trees of the same age, in various parts of the city, alternately bloomed till the twenty-ninth, when tornadic rain, hail, &c., put forth their storms, and nature smiled with the prospect of early fruits; but on the 15th of June the snow fell freely on the surrounding mountains, followed by severe frost on the 16th and a slight one on the 19th, which injured the vines and tender plants; more particularly on the lowest lands, yet we feel confident that this Valley will yet produce the choicest fruits, as common in the latitudes, as it now does the richest vegetables.

The peaches in Bro. Young's garden grew finely, but the trees were accidentally destroyed by the sprits of nitre; and the California grape is flourishing beautifully in the same garden, and other places in the City.

On the 13th of May we located a farm, one mile west, near Jordan bridge, for the benefit of the poor, designing to build houses for the accommodation of all such as were not able to build for themselves; but on investigation we learned there were three persons in the Valley who were unable to provide for themselves, and the contemplated farm was converted into a pasture, for the time being.

The Indians have been more quiet the present season than hitherto; though the Utes continue to obtain horses and cattle more or less, and threaten some. A band of Utes killed a small band of Snake Indians, some time in the summer, and a white man by the name of Baker was killed by them on the twenty-ninth of May, between the Utah and San Pete valleys, though more recently they have been on their hunts, and manifested less personal hostility; yet, for the safety of the people, the spirit and discipline of the Nauvoo Legion is not neglected, for we have none to depend upon for protection but God and his people; and God helps those who try to help themselves.

Emigrants from the States, and from almost all Nations, passing through the States, bound for the gold mines, began to arrive here on the 27th of May, and have continued to arrive till the present time, though most of them have passed a month since. Their numbers have been much larger than the previous year. Several have arrived in our city, who had been left, by their companions to die by the way side, and many companies and individuals have had contentions among themselves, not very creditable to civilized society, and which, contrary to the wishes of the Magistracy of our State, they have been called upon to settle. It is the ardent wish of all the citizens of Deseret, that travelers would settle their own difficulties; or rather, that they would have no difficulties so that our officers might pursue their daily avocations in peace. Were there no travelers in our midst, we might soon forget the name of law-suit. As a people we have too much to do to attend to such matters.

Many scores, if not hundreds of these Emigrants on arriving at the Valley, and hearing the Gospel, in many instances for the first time, have been baptized for the remission of their sins, and gone no further, while others have witnessed our location, peace, union and prosperity, and though not professing to believe the doctrine of Christ, are making their way home as fast as possible, to bring their families hither, where they can enjoy health, in a land of civil and religious liberty, where they find themselves free to do right.

June 8th, a mail was received from Kanesville P. O., per hand of Thomas S. Williams, containing the first authentic intelligence from the States this season, and on the 14th commenced the printing of the Deseret News, the first Periodical in the State of Deseret.

The Nauvoo Legion, in uniform, honored the 4th of July with a public parade, which closed with a patriotic address by the Governor of the State.

The Topographical Engineers have closed their survey for the season, and returned to Washington, as we are informed, by way of Arkansas. Rumors having been circulated in the States, that the Engineers had been received with coldness, and the object of the Expedition had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley, we here give extracts from a letter of Captain Stansbury, (President of the Corps) to the Editor of the Deseret News, dated July 1st, '50, concerning the matter. "How the *rumor* became prevalent, I am ignorant, * * I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and public authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally, and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them and the citizens of the place.

"Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community." The whole letter is in the 4th No. of the "Deseret News," and a copy of the same may be found in every newspaper in the United States, that has circulated the *rumors* which drew forth the letter, provided the Editor thereof is an honest man.

The third Anniversary of the Pioneers into the Valley was celebrated on the 24th of July, by the Public Assembly, in a manner worthy of the occasion, with orations, addresses, songs of praise and thanksgiving and music, in which the Saints and Pilgrims to the mines seemed alike to participate. A synopsis of the proceedings were published in the 7, 8, and 9th Nos. of the News.

On the last of July, Brothers Young and Kimball left home on a visit to Utah and San Pete, and returned on the 12th of August; having found a place for a good settlement, located a city at San Pete, and noticed several intermediate sites, worthy the attention of smaller colonies, which we anticipate will be settled this fall, making a pleasant and safe communication from this to our most southern habitations. The San Pete settlement will also be strengthened, and others will spread on the North, to, and beyond Ogden, so that when the Emigration of this season shall close, there will be a continued line of villages at short distances, for more than 200 miles in extent; and a company is already chartered by the General Assembly of Deseret, for the purpose of running a regular line of coaches between Ogden and San Pete, to commence as early next spring as the travelling will permit, and to be extended as fast as the settlements extend; also, from the capital to Tooele co., by way of the Great Salt Lake Bath.

The Government of the Union has been very tardy in rendering any facilities of communication between themselves and the State of Deseret, and having been left to our own resources for information, on the second of August, Br. John Y. Green was dispatched to Kanesville with a mail, and on the 15th Elder O. Hyde arrived with a mail from Kane Post Office; also, bringing with him the Frontier Guardian, the only file of newspapers we are in possession of, from any part of the earth for the past year.

The weather has been more cloudy, the nights warmer, and the showers more frequent in the heat of summer, and vegetation more rapid this season, than hitherto, consequently, artificial irrigation has been less needed; which has been a great blessing; for, during the irrigation season, there were not men enough in the Valley to water the immense fields of grain, had it been as dry as some previous seasons.

The crops have been abundant in all the settlements of Deseret, this season; and we have made every exertion to have them secured for the benefit of all; and although, from the best information obtained, we have reason to expect that our population will be strengthened, nearly, if not quite, fifteen thousand, this season, yet we are confident, it all will be prudent, there will be seed grain, and bread sufficient to sustain the whole, till another harvest.

The estimated population of fifteen thousand inhabitants in Deseret, the past year, having raised grain sufficient to sustain the thirty thousand for the coming year, inspires us confidently to believe, that the thirty thousand the ensuing year, can raise sufficient for sixty thousand the succeeding year, and to this object and end our energies will be exerted, to double our population annually, by the assistance of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Fund, and otherwise provide for the sustenance of that population.

Viewing the gathering of Israel, which produces an increased population in the valleys of the mountains, as an important part of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and one of the most important at the present time; we shall send few, or no Elders abroad to preach the Gospel this fall, but instruct them to raise grain and build houses, and prepare for the saints, that they may come in flocks, like doves to their windows; and we say arise! to your wagons and your tents, O, scattered Israel! ye saints of the Most High! rich and poor, and gather to the State of Deseret, bringing your ploughs and drills, your reapers and gleaners, your threshers and cleaners, of the most approved patterns, so that one man can do the labor of twenty, in the wheat field, and we will soon send the Elders abroad by hundreds and thousands to a harvest of souls among all nations, and the inhabitants of the earth shall speedily hear of the salvation prepared by Israel's God for His people.

Many of the inhabitants of the City, are leaving their good homes this fall, and taking up land in the country, preparatory for extensive farming operations; and many who are now arriving in our midst, are gathering in companies of tens, twenties, and fifties, to act in concert for mutual protection and assistance, in opening new fields, establishing new settlements, and in preparing to feed the friends we are calling home.

Our messengers who went east, this fall, to visit the camps of the saints, emigrating hither, and report to us their situation, have discovered a new route from Green River, south of the old road, to the Pacific Springs, on which the feed and water are improved; also a new route on the north side of the Sweet Water River; which together with the road on the entire north side of the Platte River, from its mouth westward, as located all the distance, and travelled the most of the way by our Pioneers in 1847, is decidedly the best route for the Saints from the States to Deseret.

Crossing the Missouri River above the mouth of the Platte, and passing the Loupe Fork, which is the only river of much consequence to cross on the north of the Platte; also of the Sweet Water, except near its source in the mountains, and there are no natural obstructions on the route till you arrive at Green River; where a ferry may be expected at high water, and good fording is always found late in the season.

Our State House is enclosed; the walls are nearly ready for plastering; and we have no doubt but the several apartments will be ready for their several uses: the sitting of the General Assembly, High School, Printing Office, and Tithing, Post, and Recording Offices, the coming winter. The Warm Spring Bath House is so near completion, the visitants are accommodated at the Baths, and daily and hourly carriages are running from thence to various parts of the city.

There are several extensive storehouses completed, and near completion in our city, and goods sufficient in quantity and variety, with the exception of groceries, for the necessities of the people, till another season.

Sugar is not only a beverage, a luxury, but it is in its nature and substance, one of the component parts of our animal structure; and a free use thereof is calculated to promote health; and could the Saints have a more abundant supply, they would need less meat. Should every person in Deseret consume one-third of an ounce of sugar per-day, through the coming year, it would require about one hundred and twenty tons, more than has or will be brought by our merchants this season; and according to the best estimate we can make, three hundred tons would be consumed in this State the next year, if it could be obtained.

We anticipate some relief in the sugar market next season, from the culture of the sugar beet, and its manufacture, but this can make but little impression the first year, as we are not informed of more than one or two bushels of the genuine sugar beet seed in the valley, though we know of no country, where a greater quantity of saccharine matter is produced in vegetables than this.

About the middle of August, Brothers Young and Kimball, accompanied by Brother Hyde and others, visited Weber county, and located and gave the plan for the city of Ogden,—near Ogden river, and between that and the Weber river.

The General Assembly has held adjourned sessions, occasionally through the summer. The sittings have been very brief, though much important business has been transacted, important to our young and flourishing State. When the constitution of Deseret was adopted, and its boundaries were established therein, the actual settlers of Deseret outnumbered Western California as five to three. Notwithstanding which, a strong exertion has been made by Congress to receive California into the Union; to the exclusion of Deseret, though our petition for admission was equally before them.

* * * * * *

Kane Post Office, in Pottawattamie, is the nearest office to this place, and through which all our business has been transacted with the States and foreign countries. A U. S. Mail arrived here on the 9th inst., from Independence, Mo., by which we received no news, except through the carrier, by whom we learned that a contract existed for bringing through the Mail once a month; and that President Taylor was dead.

Communications to and from our friends abroad, have been very uncertain in their transmission; and so far as it can be, it is desirable that valuable documents should be remitted by private conveyance.

The Perpetual Emigrating Funds have been judiciously appropriated the past year, under the immediate application of our agent, Bishop Edward Hunter; who is near this place, on his return from Pottawatamie, with a large company of the poor Saints.

Our annual fall Conference was commenced on the 6th of September, one month earlier than usual, so that the brethren who were obliged to go to the States, need not be exposed on their travels so late in the season; but circumstances, beyond our control, have caused unexpected delay, which, in the end, will result in good.

The Conference was fully attended, and much important business was transacted, as will be seen by reference to the minutes which are published, the most important items dwelt upon, were, the Perpetual Emigrating Fund; Education; and a universal sustaining of the general officers of the Church, and, of the different quorums thereof, except that Bro. Parry was added to the High Council of this Stake of Zion, in place of Bro. Grover, who is absent.

Preparations are making for the establishment of a parent school, or school for qualifying teachers; for primary and infant schools throughout the State; for enclosing the University lands, a platt of about 600 acres, directly east of the City; and for every thing else which may tend to facilitate the improvement of the old and young, in a knowledge of the arts, sciences and general intelligence.

Several thousand dollars were subscribed to the Perpetual Fund during Conference; and several individuals subscribed one thousand each. Since that time, the Perpetual Emigrating Company, of not less than thirteen members, consisting of a President, and Assistants, has been incorporated by an Ordinance of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, with power to choose their own officers, to wit: a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Recorder, and Agents; and transact all business necessary for the furtherance of emigration; in accordance with the general principles of transacting business among States and Nations.

Brigham Young was unanimously elected President of the Company, who have since completed their organization by electing Willard Richards Secretary; Newel K. Whitney, Treasurer; and Thomas Bullock, Recorder; every member of the Company to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their several duties; and all the Company is responsible for the acts of its officers and agents.

It is confidently reported that there is a great failure of the gold dust, the present season, in California; and many of the donations made to the Perpetual Fund, have and will be made in live stock, grain, &c., and should a proper proportion of cash be wanting, the Company will issue their paper, for the purpose of fitting out emigrants abroad, which paper will always be good; as a sufficiency of the stock will be retained, in deposit, by the Company to redeem that paper, at any moment; and any person coming to this place, can, with more convenience, bring the paper, than flour, stock, or even gold; which will make it an object for the brethren who have the means, and travellers bound for Deseret, to secure the Company's paper, wherever they can find it; for with that paper, they can get such articles as travellers most need, when money will not purchase them in this market.

The Twelve Apostles are mostly in their several fields of labor abroad. Elder Orson Hyde has been with us a few weeks on a visit, and is about to return to Kanesville, and continue his labors in the States. Elders P. P. Pratt, Geo. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson are at this place; and, with Wilford Woodruff, who is journeying thither, will spend the winter in the Valley. O. Pratt and F. D. Richards are in England. John Taylor, who left for France; Lorenzo Snow, for Italy; Erastus Snow, for Sweeden, last fall, have not been heard from since they arrived at their destination. Amasa Lyman is daily expected, with a large company of the brethren from California. Charles C. Rich is expected to continue his labors in California, and commence a settlement, with such of the brethren as wish to tarry there, in the southern part of the Territory. Orson Pratt is expected here, as early next spring, as circumstances will permit; otherwise, the Apostles are expected to continue in their several appointments, according to previous instruction; extending their labors into other countries, as opportunity presents, and as they shall be directed by the Holy Spirit.

We received a long and cheering communication from Elder O. Pratt by Elder Hyde, and we feel to say to the Saints in England, lift up your hearts and rejoice, for the Lord hath done a great work in your midst, and speedily a greater responsibility must rest upon your shoulders. The reason why a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and among his own kin, is the want of faith and confidence among his countrymen. Immense treasures of time and means have been expended by the American brethren, to extend the work in Great Britain; and the time has now come when we must begin to have a care for other nations, and leave you to prosecute the work begun in your midst, without continuing to send you Elders, as heretofore: God is no respector of persons, and he is just as ready and willing to qualify your own Elders to preach and preside over Conferences, as to qualify men from abroad; and he will do it if you will give them your faith and prayers, and honor them in their calling, as you have done the foreign Elders.

We do not wish the American Elders to leave England, unless they shall particularly desire it, and that desire shall be approved by the Presidency at Liverpool; and we suggest to that Presidency the propriety of electing presiding Elders of Conferences, from the native brethren, as soon as circumstances shall render it convenient; and begin to initiate them into the practical duties of their calling; leaving the few American brethren more at liberty to visit the Conferences, and attend to general instructions.

Presiding Bishop Newel K. Whitney, died very suddenly on the 23d inst. Bishop Whitney was one of the eldest members of the Church, and we have to deplore the loss of an exemplary member, and a most upright and thorough business man; and while we thus mourn his absence, we are again reminded that the Church of Christ is built upon no man; and that God is able to do his own work. Bishop Partridge was the first presiding Bishop in the Church in these last days, and died several years since; he was succeeded by Bishop Whitney, who is now gone to the world of spirits; and the voice to all is, be ye also ready. The health of the people in the Valley is generally good: there have been a few deaths, mostly of Emigrants.

Every possible exertion will be made on our part, and that of the Emigrating Company, to extend the usefulness of the Perpetual Fund in gathering the Saints; and it is important that those who anticipate help therefrom, should understand that the means sent forth are, and will be designed to furnish teams, almost or quite exclusively; and even the cases in which wagons will be furnished, will be rare. The poor, who can live in the States with little clothing, and little or no groceries, &c., can live equally as cheap on the road; and when once here, can procure the comforts of life by their industry. Souls are the articles for the Perpetual Fund to gather home, and that, too, as many as possible; and other things will be attended to in their time and place.

We are under obligation by covenant, firstly to apply the Perpetual Funds gathered in this country, to bring home the poor Saints who were driven from Nauvoo; and as soon as this shall be accomplished, we shall be ready to extend our exertions to other places and countries. Let the European Saints continue to add to their Perpetual Funds, which we doubt not they have commenced according to our previous counsel; and as soon as sufficient shall be collected to remove a suitable company, we will give instructions concerning its application, and emigration will commence.

One year ago and the Perpetual Fund was not instituted. Returns have not been completed, this fall; but so far as we can judge, they will not now fall much short of $20,000, in the Valley. Let the Saints abroad imitate the example of the Saints here, according to their ability, and let this work continue to go forward with the same progressive ratio it hath hitherto done, and the time will be short, when all the poor and oppressed of Zion will feel its cheering influence, and the cry need not be heard, "I would go up to the House of the Lord, but I have not the means."

The Perpetual Emigrating Company consists of Brigham Young, President: Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Orson Hyde, Geo. A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel H. Wells, Willard Snow, Edward Hunter, Daniel Spencer, Thomas Bullock, John Brown, William Crosby, Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Young, and Parley P. Pratt, Assistants; Daniel Spencer, Treasurer; in place of N. K. Whitney, deceased. Orson Hyde and John Brown have been appointed Travelling agents; and will be in the States the coming winter. Orson Pratt and Franklin D. Richards have been appointed Travelling Agents; are located at Liverpool; and their particular field of operations, at present, will be the British Islands.

Thus, brethren, we have given you a brief history of the situation and prospects of the Church in the Wilderness, and the wishes of our Heavenly Father, as made manifest by His spirit dwelling in us, for your edification, comfort and salvation. The signs of the times are highly portentous of a mighty and short work in these last days; and we pray God, the Eternal Father, that he will inspire your hearts with humility, faith and patience, and diligence in every means within your reach, to help roll that work forward, that you may speedily be found in Zion, rejoicing with us, and the Gospel be proclaimed to the ends of the earth in the name of Jesus: Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

G. S. L. City, Deseret,
September 27, 1850.

Reported for the Guardian.

Adjourned Conference

Convened at the Grove on Sunday, the 24th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M., according to previous arrangement, viz, until President Hyde's return—weather pleasant and clear.

Present—President Orson Hyde, James Allred President of the High Council, his Counsellors, &c.

The meeting was called to order by Bro. Coulson. Choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Bro. Coulson; after which the choir sung, "Welcome Delightful Morn," then Elder Coulson nominated Elder Hyde to preside at this Conference, which was carried unanimously.

President Hyde then arose, and said that the clerks and reporter, employed at the commencement of the Conference should still continue to act, and preserve a faithful record; not only accessible to, by the Church here; but that they might be transmitted to the Valley for their perusal also, and continued to speak as follows:

I am truly glad to see Bro. Kelly here safe and sound, and now our company of four is all here. I feel and know that your prayers for us have been answered; thanks be to kind heaven. If my discourse should be in fragments, I desire that you should gather them, and keep them as sacred as fragments of old. I will take a text; it is recorded by John in one of the epistles, the words are as follows, "we are of God, he that is of God heareth us, he that is not of God heareth us not, and by this we know the spirit of truth, and the spirit of error." I desire life only on the principle of doing you good. There is no trait of character but what can be cultivated, the power of Jehovah is wrapt up in the elements, and we ought to have ourselves clean inside, and not suffer any thing corrupt to enter into us. I look on nature, the ground, the trees are varied. I look at the varied size of the stars, borrowing, lending, receiving, and transmitting light, and; praise to him who made them. I may look at the fine specimens of God's work; I mean the formation of man; I do not see two alike; they differ in feeling, &c., our organization is formed for us, and not by us; yet no organization is so stubborn but that a virtuous course may control it. Nature is so nice, so clean in her opperations,—unwrapt her, and no filth appears; so should we be, and admit no filth into our hearts. The power of God is wrapped up in the elements with which we are surrounded.

I will give you the Valley news wholesale; all is right and good in the Valley—all our official acts here, were approved of there; both in Council, and before the assembled thousands at Conference, in that remote region. I must say something more about the Valley; but I must reserve something for the Guardian. I hope that you will come forward, and subscribe for it, and then you may have the whole; however, I must say, that a good spirit prevails there.

And as it regards the poor in Pottawatamie County who are dependant upon the Bishop for support, their labors and exertions should be under his control. I will also tell you what we have done, we appointed a committee of three to find a location for the poor, which was Brs. Lane, Coulson and Browning. The poor that are able will be set to work, and by this means save our tithing, and show those persons who pay their tithing, that it is appropriated to a right and proper use. Is this a wise and judicious course to pursue? The congregation responded by saying, Yes! and carried unanimously by a show of hands. There was a fund subscribed in the Valley, amounting to $20,000 for the good of the poor; $5,000 of which was raised and sent by me and Br. Brown, and $2,000 more will be drawn for at pleasure; the balance was retained there for the poor in that section, to prepare farms, &c., for themselves, and the poor who go from this place.

If you have a gift to give, then give it when it is needed, and pay up your tithing now, so that every poor heart may be made glad—and it must be done. The poor must not suffer, and I feel determined that they shall not—particularly the Lord's poor—the lazy poor may figure out their own bread.

The tithing of Pottawatamie is to be kept for the poor of Pottawatamie.

About 600 wagons went from this place last spring, at the expense of about $600 outfit each, amounting in the aggregate to the round sum of $480,000, and this move took the cream of our wealth, accumulated here, which is no small sum to be earned through persevering industry, by men, who, three years ago, had little else than their own hands. The Mormons are not lazy—they support their own poor, and pay a State and County tax, and have never as yet availed themselves of the provision which the statute of the State makes for those who are unable to support themselves. Thus it will be readily seen that the poorer class of the Saints is left in Pottawatamie, but poor as we are, we will make many rich, and be rich ourselves also. Our schools must not be neglected, but every exertion in our power should be made to educate, and qualify the rising generation to discharge their duty.

I feel highly gratified with the kind reception which I met on my return to this place, and also my brethren who accompanied me, but if the expense of that occasion, had been appropriated to the poor, it would have pleased me as well—if not alittle better. Still, the poor you have with you always, but me ye have not always with you in Pottawatamie, as I expect to leave and visit other places. If, therefore, it was your good pleasure, to open the alabaster box, and pour the precious ointment of "*good will*" upon my head, I receive it an assurance of your devoted friendship, to one, who is pledged, by the help of God, to serve you until death, &c.

Choir sung a hymn.

Brs. Henry W. Miller, Kelly, Brown, and others addressed the audience at some length, and the Conference closed to the entire satisfaction of all present. We may safely venture to set the number present down at from 3 to 4000 persons, and the occasion strongly reminds us of a circumstance connected with the Savior, in the days of his humiliation, viz: The people came hungry, and thirsty together, and they were not sent empty away.

From the Deseret News.

On the Death of Bishop N. K. Whitney

BY MISS E. R. SNOW.

A mighty man, a man of worth,
A farther and a friend,
Has left the narrow sphere of earth,
His upward course to wend.

Firm as the hills—he was a stay,
A bulwark and a shield—
Like a strong pillar moved away,
To Zions broader field.

From understanding's deepest wells,
Unmeasured draughts he drew—
The light that with Jehovah dwells,
Inspired his judgment too.

With dignity he fill'd the sphere
Allotted him below—
His presence seem'd an impulse here,
To wisdom's genial flow.

But now his noble form must lie
And slumber in the dust,
While he with honor joins the high
Assemblies of the just.

With fondly cherish'd memory,
His name will be belov'd,
While virtue and integrity,
Are by the Saints approved.

The stroke is with a heavy rod—
But while our hearts deplore
His loss, we'll own the hand of God,
That God whom we adore.

Antiquities.

Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylo has 60 miles within the walls, which was 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates.

The temple of Diana, at Ephesus was 425 feet high to support the roof. It was 200 years in building.

The largest of Pyrimids is 481 feet high, 663 feet high, and 663 feet on one side; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layars are 208, 360,000 men were employed in its erection.

The labyrinth of Egypt contains 3,000 chambers and 12 halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. It had 100 gates.

Carthage was 25 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves.

The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was once plundered of £100,000 sterling; and Nero carried from it 500 statutes.

The be autiful in art is the beautiful in nature, moulded in humanity.

Notice to Bounty Land Claimants.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, Oct 31, 1850.

Applicants for bounty land or for information in relation thereto, are requested to address their communications on that subject to the Commissioner of Pensions direct. Their transmission through the Department proper imposes on it a very great and unnecessary amount of labor, and the additional examination they must thereby necessarily undergo, only creates delay, and increases their liability to be lost or mislaid.

Whenever new questions arise under the law, the decision of the Department will be communicated to the Commissioner of Pensions, and he will thereby be enabled, as he is required to do, promptly to acknowledge the receipt of all communications, and answer such inquiries as may be made.

As numerous inquiries have been directed to those points, it may be well to state—

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have married a second time; but if not a widow at that time, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person, who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of Sept. 28, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which these several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

State Rail Road Convention—Once More Into the Breach.

The first session of the thirty-first Congress covering a period of ten months, has passed away, and just expectations of the people of Iowa, of a grant of public lands in aid of the construction of the rail roads in which they feel so deep and abiding an interest, have been disappointed. This disappointment, is greatly aggravated by a knowledge of the apparent ease with which such grants were secured to several of the older and wealthier states, whose necessities for Congressional aid were not as indispensable, and whose claims upon the national bounty were not as well founded, as ours. Under these circumstances, Johnson, Cedar and other counties of central Iowa, have already demanded an energetic renewal of our memorials, at the commencement, of the next session; and as but six weeks will elapse before the commencement of that session, the friends of Davenport and Council Bluffs, and of the Dubuque and Keokuk rail road, in Iowa are requested to send delegates to a state Convention to be held at Iowa City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, to insure concert of action and to make known their wishes and determinations in the premises.

Editors in Iowa, are requested to copy the above notice.—[Iowa Capital Reporter.

Magnetic Power.

The total magnetic power of the earth as compared with a steel bar magnetized one pound in weight, is calculated as 3,464,000,000,000,000,000,000 to 1, which, supposing the magnetic force uniformly distributed, will be found to amount to about six such bars to every cubic yard of the earth's surface.

Thus measured, it will be seen how tremendously mysterious is the power of magnetism, and how potent an influence it must possess over animate and inanimate nature! And not one of its least wonderful mysteries is its singular exception to the character of stability and permanence. The configuration of our globe, the distribution of temperature in its interior, the tides and currents of the ocean, the general course of winds, and the affections of climate—all these are appreciably constant. But magnetism, that subtle, undefinable fluid, is perpetually undergoing a change, and of so rapid a nature, that it becomse necessary to assume epochs, which ought not to be more than ten years apart, to which every observation should be reduced. The extreme importance of knowing the exact amount of magnetic variation can scarcely be overated for maratime purposes; and the establishment of a complete magnetical theory, based on an extensive series of observations, must be regarded as a desideratum by the first nautical country.

The numerous magnetical surveys that have been made by our government, taken in conjunction with those in progress on the continent of Europe, and particularly in the Austrian dominions, give a full promise of the speedy realisation of M. Humboldt's wish, so earnestly expressed, that the materials of the first general magnetic map of the globe should be assembled; and even permit the anticipation, that the first normal epoch of such a map will be but little removed from the present year.

A solicitor of donations for the missionary cause recently called on a wag for "his mite." "My friend," said the wag, "I think I need a contribution for myself: I think I am in the same condition as the poor African." "How so?" said the gentleman. "Why, I am not a female, am I?" "No," "Well, I'm a *he then*," (heathen.) The solicitor darted out of the door as though he had been shot.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850.

This Once, and we are Done!

Daniel F. Miller says that Babbitt declared that Hyde had sold himself and had been guilty of all kinds of fraud and villiany, and that he (Babbitt) was then on his way to Pottawatamie to break him (Hyde) down;—that he had the horses to carry him there and the money to bring the Mormons all out, make them drunk and vote against the Whig ticket! Mr. Miller says the above over his own signature; and expresses the wish that it may be made public. Nothing secret here, nothing designed to operate against Mr. Babbitt in an under current. But Mr. Miller shows himself honorable, frank and open.

Now for Mr Babbitt's own evidence, touching the character and conduct of Daniel F. Miller. As early as July 4th 1848, Mr. Babbitt gave us a history of Mr. Miller and his general conduct towards our people. At that time we knew little or nothing of Mr. M. having, for years, been in foreign countries. Mr. B. will recollect that he had a party in the Temple at that time, and Mr. Miller was invited to attend, but could not. About this time Mr. B. declared to us that Daniel F. Miller was a most excellent man;—that he had ever showed himself a faithful and consistent friend to our people *"through thick and thin"*; Indeed, he spared no pains to inspire us with the most dignified and exalted ideas of his nobility of soul and devoted friendship to the Mormons in the day of their trouble. Why, said I, is Miller a Mormon, or does he ever intend to be? No, says Babbitt, he is not a Mormon, and I do not know that he ever intends to be, but it is the nature and disposition of the man to succor and relieve the distressed among all people, and to strengthen the weaker side. In short, he told us that Mr. Miller was every thing that a gentleman and an honorable man could be, and advised us by all means to vote for him. Mr. B. has repeated the same in substance on more than one occasion in Kanesville since that time. Now, did Mr. B. tell us the truth or did he not? George A. Smith, Father John Smith, and a hundred others at the Salt Lake Valley who were well acquainted with Daniel F. Miller can say whether Mr. Babbitt's testimony of him is true or false.

Did Miller tell the truth on Mr. Babbitt at Crippin's Tavern in Charleston? We believe that he did, from the fact that when he (Babbitt) arrived on Silver Creek and in Kanesville, he attempted to do just what Miller declares that Babbitt said he would do. He tried to break Hyde down, and to frighten the boys in the office in various ways to prevent them from publishing; but on finding that he was, *"barking up the wrong tree,"* he told them that he had gold in his pocket for the office, but he should not pay it over if they published Miller's letter. The boys said they could not help it,—the letter had to be published. Whisky, brandy and champaign ran just as freely as water in two houses here, at his expense, or at the expense of the Democratic party for all that could be drummed up to rally around his standard. Thus did a *professed* minister of God, (we blush to own it,) seek to blind mens eyes, to stop their ears and to palzy their senses, by pouring down them the poisonous flood that drowns mens souls in perdition and woe. By it, the most depraved and debassed passions of men were aroused. Such were his associates, his abbettors and fellow helpers: and since he left this section, some have had to be excluded from the Church for intemperance and drunkness!

If Miller, as an opposite lawyer, had to abuse Paine because he was a Mormon; most likely it was to counteract an influence that deserted friends had raised against him by calling him a Mormon: Or if this is untrue, Mr. Babbitt cannot be altogether a stranger to the fact that lawyers sometimes blow hot or cold according to the *"size of the pile,"* and the interests of the client.

We now *prophesy politically, not religiously*, (for we will not desecrate religion so much as to lug it in here) that Mr. Babbitt will not again be elected representative of the people of Utah Territory, particularly after offering such a gross insult to this people as to recommend them to give their votes to the very man who is *so* intimately connected with that stolen Poll-book affair. Then it will be seen whether certain Senators in Congress will reject every measure of the people of Utah if it does not come with the endorsment of A. W. Babbitt Esq., according to what his vanity has led him to intimate. How can he be a representative from Utah when he resides in Illinios, and never resided in Utah? He needs still to learn the Mormon Creed; "mind your own business!" and not seek to divide the people of an other's charge upon *any subject*, neither attempt, by threats or flattery to control the *individual* property of another in his absence; *the Press*. But Mr. Babbitt was angry because the boys would not hold still and allow him to break down Hyde and destroy his influence without opposition, according to "Dan Miller's" letter.

Disfellowshipped.

From the Cleveland Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Ohio, Sept. 21, 1850, William Brown, and Clarissa Maria Riley, for immoral and wicked conduct.

We would notify the branches of the church abroad, that we are not prepared to insert in the Guardian their Conference minutes, unless they contain matter that may be *of* general interest to the whole community; were we to do so, it would crowd out of the paper, other interesting matter more beneficial to the public. In due time the brethren will be informed through the Guardian of the probable price and supply of oxen and cows in this section.

"Slavery Among the Mormons."

We feel it to be our duty to define our position in relation to the subject of Slavery. There are several men in the Valley of the Salt Lake from the Southern States, who have their slaves with them. There is no law in Utah to authorize Slavery, neither any to prohibit it. If the slave is disposed to leave his master, no power exists there, either legal or moral that will prevent him. But if the slave choose to remain with his master; none are allowed to interfere between the master and the slave. All the slaves that are there appear to be perfectly contented and satisfied.

When a man in the Southern States embraces our faith and is the owner of slaves, the church says to him, if your slaves wish to remain with you, and to go with you, put them not away; but if they choose to leave you, or are not satisfied to remain with you, it is for you to sell them, or to let them go free, as your own conscience may direct you. The church on this point, assumes not the responsibility to direct. The laws of the land recognize slavery,—we do not wish to oppose the laws of the country. If there is sin in selling a slave, let the individual who sells him, bear that sin, and not the church. Wisdom and prudence dictate to us this position, and we trust that our position will henceforth be understood!

Our counsel to all our ministers in the North and in the South is, to avoid contention upon this subject, and to oppose no institution which the laws of the country authorize; but labor to bring men into the Church and kingdom of God, and then teach them to do right, and honor their God and his creatures.

If every enthusiastic spirit would be still, and allow Southern men a little time to reflect without being thorned, goaded, and nettled by restless agitators, there might be more accomplished by a generosity that generally characterizes the South, than all the heated and misguided zeal of fanatical men, the zenith of whose ambition is, to make a smoke and a fuss.

North Side of the Platte!

Our Emigrants, by the advice and counsel of the Presidency of the Church in the Valley, corroborated by our own personal observation on both routes, will be turned on the North side of the Platte, the entire distance; not even crossing it at Laramie. This route is, at least, one hundred miles shorter, having less sand, an abundance of grass, plenty of fuel and water; besides much more free from gravel and rocks, so injurious to cattle's feet. Particulars given from time to time; and a guide will be published in due season that will conduct the emigrant by the way that he knew not It will be furnished and ready at this office.

Early! Early!! Early!!!

Emigrants to the Salt Lake Country should leave this frontier as early as possible in the Spring—go before the heavy rains fall—before the streams and sloughs become swollen,—as soon as grass will possibly sustain your teams—before hot weather, musketoes and cholera come, and even before June comes. The awful scenes of cholera and death on the South side of the Platte last year, should be a warning to those concerned, louder than thunder, to avoid a late start, and to avoid the South side of the River. More than five hundred fresh graves on the South side of the Platte between the Missouri and Fort Laramie, while from the thousands who traveled on the North side, only three graves can be found that were made this last season.

Reflections for the Disaffected.

When the Church was broken up in Illinois many strange spirits appeared to claim their own One went with Rigdon, another went with Strang, another to Brewster, and another to Bill Smith. These all claimed to have the right and power to lead the Church. With one or two exceptions, the Twelve hung to the President of their Quorum, and were united: and if we could have been shaken or moved by the exertions of these disaffected spirits, I am sure that we should have been morally annihilated.

By the united voice of the people, and by their good will, Br. Brigham Young was duly appointed President of the whole Church. He is now appointed Governor of Utah Territory in spite of the most vindictive opposition of these strange and wicked spirits. The Providence of God has prevailed with that man; and Governor Young is far from being that tyrant, murderer, and knave that these wicked persons have represented him. Men have perjured themselves before the Courts of Justice concerning that man, and it will soon appear in the face of the world, that in their zeal to do him a wrong, they have ensnared themselves. God has foiled our enemies, and placed the Cepter over his people in the hands of his chosen, through the agency of the American Government; and may Providence smile upon the Government for their liberality in respecting the wishes of the Saints.

Now, all who have turned away from the Church in times of persecution and trouble, through the darkness that prevailed, may return and find pardon if the will repent, except those who have wickedly and maliciously forged and manufactured revelations, and ascribed them to the Holy Ghost; thus blaspheming against that Celestial agent; and those also who have corrupted themselves, and turned the grace of our God into laciviousness. You all see that Zion in the wilderness has really prevailed, notwithstanding your hatred, your false assertions, your cruel opposition and your crafty and untiring labors to hedge up her way. God is with her in deed and in truth. We have been there and seen them,—have felt and realized that God loves that people in the Salt Lake Valley. We would therefore say to all those who have left us in times gone by, in consequence of the wicked devices of evil men, they may return to the Church and find favor if they are inclined to do so, after they have fed on husks till they are convinced of the difference between them and corn.

Tithing, Do not Forget!

Every Latter-day Saint should now promptly and faithfully pay his or her tithing. The wants of the poor require it. The law of the Church demands it; and by this we may know, and by this Heaven will decide who it is that thinks of the poor or honors the law that He has given. What you do, do quickly before the needy suffer and perish. He that withholds until a more convenient season, may himself be the subject of the Bishop's care, and try the merits of his brethren with-holding from the Bishop. Listen to the calls of the Bishop, for he is God's minister to take from you and give to the virtuous, honest, and upright poor. Now is the time! Bring your money, your pork, your beef, your flour, corn, potatoes, chickens, wood; and in short, of every thing that you have produced for man or beast.

Is this True!

When men come from the Valley or from Washington City to regulate our politics, and have not been sent, but have ventured upon their "own hook," or come at the bidding of a selfish and interested party, their folly is greater and more conspicuous than their wisdom. Though they may come in sheep's clothing, they will be apt to select a time when the shepherd is gone; and their policy differs from that of the shepherd. They seek to divide while the shepherd seeks to unite. By this ye may know them.

"Except ye are one, ye are not mine,"—Rev.

"He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad,"—Jesus.

"Gentlemen, that's the terror among the nations! You cannot get a contrary vote! That's the terror, THE UNION OF THIS PEOPLE," — Governor Young.

How meanly and contemptibly must that man look upon the AMERICAN CONGRESS who indulges the idea that they can so far lose their dignity as to step aside from the path of justice and honor to chastise a few back woodsmen, by withholding from their friends what absolute necessity, justice, charity, and common rights would award to them, because they chose to vote they Whig ticket. Before the General Government stoops from its exalted position to such juvenile resentment, we think "the sky will fall and we will catch larks."

The Example of Parents not Always to be Followed.

Governor Young of Salt Lake, planted out peaches, grapes, &c., in his garden when he first settled in that country; and last Spring, his peach trees blossomed very profusely. The young peaches were very thick upon them, and one day, for fear their increasing weight might destroy the trees, he picked off many of the young peaches and threw them upon the ground. His children discovering him at this, took a stroll in the garden a day or two after, and stripped the young trees completely of the balance of the green fruit. They were asked why they did it: their reply was, "we saw Pa doing it, and we did it." On the Bench land in the Valley, no doubt but that fruit can be raised plentifully, and of the richest kinds. These trees were only two years from the stone. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, cherries, &c. &c., may be successfully cultivated there in our opinion, and every lover of these fruits who designs to make that country his home, ought to feel some ambition to produce them, and prepare himself accordingly.

Soap Creek Post Office.

One J. D. Miller of Davis County Iowa, wrote us about a year ago, saying that he had paid to Mr. John Bowen, our agent at Montrose, for three copies of the Guardian for one year, and wished them sent to Soap Creek P. O., Davis Co. Iowa. We forwarded the papers according to order, but informed Mr. Miller by note, that it was not our usual mode of doing business—that Mr. Bowen ought to have ordered the papers himself or forwarded his acknowledgement of the receipt of the money. We have just heard from Mr. Bowen, and he knows nothing of this said Miller. Soap Creek is notorious for *"black legs"* according to report, and we only publish this to give Mr. Miller his due, and if the Post Master at that place will please inform us who takes these papers from his office, he will confer upon us a favor.

Infallible Signs.

Where you find a man killing an ox on Sunday and hurrying a sale of the beef on Monday. When butchers buy meat under those circumstances at their own appraisal, you may begin to think that all is not "sound in Denmark."

When you see a lady that is guilty of shop-lifting, and making her rendezvous at a house not wholiy free from suspicion, that sells more than it buys, you may calculate all is not "sound in Denmark."

We have two or three leaders to matters and things in a general way, and we cannot well avoid getting more. Come forward you guilty and knowing ones, and tell all you know about these little matters if you would prosper in any thing from this time henceforth, and save your names from appearing in the Guardian. We will not trifle with men or women in these matters. Remember that we have followed up Mulholland's bogus press till we saw it split asunder, and we intend to follow you till you heave to, or burst your boiler. Come forward then and own the truth and shame the devil. Now, Oh, Lord! If they will not do this, let them be troubled by fiends of darkness by night, and by the destroyer by day, until they are wasted, and their names vanish and disappear like smoke, and all Israel say, "AMEN!"

"Woman's Rights Convention."

Our opinion is sought upon the above subject from a reliable and respectable source. We are sorry that we have not wisdom and experience enough to enter into this subject with a zeal and an understanding that would do honor to the cause, and maintain inviolate the rights of the fair. But such as we have, we give unto thee.

It is the right of every woman to get married if she can, and to raise up just as fine children as any body else—to sweep the house and keep it clean—to captivate the heart of her husband, and thus prevent him from going astray;—It is her right to make, wash and iron his shirt—to give tone and character to the infant mind—to obey her husband in every thing that is right, besides in some things that may not be exactly right in order to keep peace in the family. She is a lovely creature. God bless her! She was our mother, our sister, and is our wife and daughter. She bears pain, sorrow and adversity with fortitude. She is forgetful of injuries—she exposes many faults and hides more. On the whole, the balance of power is in her favor; and if the right of dominion and control is what she seeks, where is the monarch who is not her subject. Oh, Woman! "thy right there is none to dispute,"—The last word is thine, and the last good wish reserved in the heart of man belongs to thee. Thou art all in all.

Subscribers Attention.

We would call again the special attention of our subscribers to the law regulating newspapers, which is published regularly at the head of the first column on the outside of the paper. By strict attention to the law regulating this matter, both the publisher and subscribers may be mutually benefitted.

Wood.

Who will bring us some first rate hard wood for stoves? Our ink is cold and stiff, and our devil scolds because he has to be posted up in the corner where it is not exactly so hot as one might suppose he would like. We would caution those who bring poor wood, and also those who bring none at all, to beware that they do not fall into his hands.

Clear the Track for Greek and Latin.

People have often wondered what the word *Mormon* means. It is easily explained. *Mormo*, or *Mormon*, is the Greek for humbug or hobgoblin, and, paraphrastically for delusion or counterfeit. Little did that crafty impostor, Joe Smith, with all his craftiness; suspect the close fitting cap he was making for his newly concocted imposture, when he gave his statute book the name of the "Book of Mormon," literally the book of humbug."

The above from an exchange paper, exhibits the most extensive and critical knowledge of the Greek language; besides it covers up Mormonism so effectually with the mantle of charity, one can hardly see it.

The languages with which we are conversant, are few; But we will venture to say that there are words in our language that represent very nice and delicate things, when if the same words were employed in another language, stripped of prefixes and suffixes, they would represent some horrid things, and ridiculous ones also; but never mind! We poor Mormons must let the wisdom and *larnin* of this world drive us into scripture truth. The Gospel that we have is, to the Jews, a stumbling block, and to the Greeks, "*Mormo humbug*," or foolishness, and their folly the Gentiles copy. "But to us who are saved, it is the wisdom of God and the power of God." So Mr. "Brunswicker." this "Joe Smith," is not so great a *Nincompoop* after all, as your honor;—— would take him to be. Our readers will pardon us for using a corruption of the ancient latin, "*non compos*;" it is such a good offset to the Greek, "*Mormo*" that we could not refrain.

Taxes.

There are some men who declare, we understand, that they will not pay their taxes because they alledge the county is not organized. They know better than this, and they know that the State requires taxes of this County, and the State taxes have been paid and sent to Iowa City. It is our opinion that none but scape graces, outlaws, and such as would like to trample upon good order, &c, will refuse to comply with the requisitions of the law. We would advise the collector to discharge his duty by civilly and politely asking for the taxes due, and if he meets with refusals or insults, do not return them, but take immediately the steps which the law points out, and that too with a decision and firmness of character and purpose that will insure success. And it may be that men will become convinced that the County is organized, and that the law can be enforced; and perhaps they may not feel so zealous to talk about shooting and blood as some now do.

Naturalization of Foreigners.

James Sloan Esq., District Clerk for Pottawatamie County, Iowa, is duly authorized and prepared to receive the Declaration of Intention, of all foreigners, to become citizens of the United States according to the laws of Naturalization made and provided: and it is our advice to every foreigner in Pottawatamie County to avail himself of this opportunity, without delay. It will cost but little to defray the expenses of it; and it may be of incalculable worth. Utah is made a Government under the Constitution of the United States, and every male inhabitant should be a citizen, if not by birth, by naturalization. "*Foreigners*, ALIENS, and MINORS," attend to this without delay.

Important to Tax Payers!

Remember that this present month, December, is the longest grace given by law to tax payers, to come forward voluntarily and pay over their taxes to Dr Luke Johnson, treasurer and collector of said county. After the expiration of this month, a penalty of twenty-five per cent, per annum will be requirred, and traveling fees of the Collector. Office at the Music Hall in Kanesville.

RECEIPT FOR THE CURE OF CANKER. — The following receipt was handed us a few days ago, and it is said to be a certain cure, by those who have tried it. It is said to cure the different kinds of canker. Take one pound honey, strained and boiled; 1 oz golden seel; 1 oz copperas burnt red as a brick, and then pulverized; 2 nutmegs; piece of borax size of a hickory nut. Mix the whole well together. Dose—For an adult, a table spoonful three times per day. For children a teaspoonful.

For the Guardian.

DEAR GUARDIAN! *Amicus* again has returned from the West,
To meet friends again here, gives to life a new zest;
Safe and sound, I've returned to dear Kanesville again,
Though long, long ago, I last wrote from the plains,
I hope you'll not take it unkind or amiss,
That so often I trouble you with jingle like this,
For *Amicus*, long absent has returned now betimes,
With portfolio and quillwheel all stuffed full of rhymes.
So look out for breakers, I've only begun,
Only keep cool and patient—and watch for the fun,
For the cold stormy days and long winter eves,
Unless we find something, to laugh at, we'll freeze!
Last winter you know we had dances and sport,
Theatricals, music of each kind and sort;
But long, long, has passed these happy delights,
And again we fall back on our old *reserved rights*,
To puzzle the printer with half written verses,
But mind and hold tight our poor half starved purses,
For at bare sight of gold—I've been told that the printer
Would be kept to his bed with the cholic all winter;
The result then would be—Friend Guardian is *"bursted,"*
And its numerous readers—how sadly are *worsted*;
Nor could Amicus more his *bright parts* display,
Nor tell of the sights he has seen while away,
Of plains—vallies—mountain tops covered with snow—
Or the bear, elk and antelope, or wild buffalo;
His Rhymes, enigmas and stories would be at an end,
Nor a new printed *Guardian* could send to a friend.
So look out for the printer—do'nt show him your cash;
Lest our sport for the winter all be struck in a——;
But be sure all take the paper, 'tis amusing 'tis neat,
And bring something good for the printer to eat.
AMICUS.

Power's Statute of Calhoun has been recovered from the vessel in which it was sunk, and forwarded from New York to Charleston, S. C. The figure is of the life size, clothed with the Roman togs and sandals. The right arm points towards a scroll held in the left hand, on which is written the word "Coustitution." The left arm was represented by the artist as reposing on a palmetto tree, but unfortunately the arm, as far as the elbow and the hand, with the portion of the scroll is grasped, have been broken off and lost. Much effort was made to secure them, but in vain. The first joint of the thumb only was found in the box. It bears the mark of a heavy blow, and the presumption is that the injury was caused by a fall of the marble upon it, with which the vessel was partially laden. Other than this the statue is perfect and stainless. The cold stone seems instinct with life.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: It is stated that Col. Fitz Henry Warren, at present Second Assistant Postmaster General, will be transferred to the position of First Assistant, vacated by the resignation of Major Hobbie.

A Suitable and Deserved Reward.

J. B. Howell, Esq., our contemporary of the Whig and Register at Keokuk, for his exertions in promoting the election of D. F. Miller to Congress has been presented with a silver Goblet, with the following inscription:

"Presented by the
Special Whig Friends of
J. B. HOWELL, Esq.,
as a mark of their high approval of his course
in the recent
Congressional Contest.
Keokuk, Iowa.
1850."

We congratulate friend Howell. It is a sure and gratifying testimonial that his labors have been appreciated by gentlemen whose good opinion is worth something.

Grog Shops are becoming as thick in Kanesville as † † † † † around a country School House, and they are just about as agreeable to all except shag rag, tag and bobtail who flock about them like buzzards about a putrid carcase. Will not God or the Legislature help us to purge the place? The former took the matter in hand for a few days only, last Summer, by way of Cholera; and probably may have left the balance for the Legislature to do this winter.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since November 27, 1850

Alvin Nichols,	$1 00	David E Norton,	1 00
Michael Kates,	1 75	George Clare,	2 00
Benjamin Crain,	2 00	R. J. Coates,	1 00
D Bartholomew,	1 00	Jonathan Palmer,	1 00
Wm. Pennell,	1 00	David Cook,	1 00
Wm. Shelton,	85	David C Study,	1 00
Daniel Williams,	1 00	Isaac Phippen,	45
Andrew Whitlock,	1 00	J L Thompson,	1 00
P S Taylor,	1 00	Jane S Smith,	50
T Rogers,	50	Cyriel E. Brown,	1 00
Eleazer King, Jr,	50	Wm. Hennefer,	1 00
Mrs. Osser,	45	B. Holladay,	2 00
John Myers,	1 00	D. Wilkie,	1 00
Joseph Birchill,	1 00	David Adams,	1 80
B. Mahoney,	1 00	Augusta A. Pearce,	2 00
James Bennett,	2 00	John L. Butler,	1 00
Professor Kinsman,	1 00	Isaac M. Stewart,	1 44
A P Chesley,	1 00	E Hopkins,	2 00
Wm. Manhard,	1 05	Samuel Leaghe,	95
Joseph Kelley,	1 05	Salmon Warner,	1 00
John McClure,	1 00	Ira Ames,	1 00
T C D Howell,	1 00	Robert C Moore,	50
John Lovelace,	1 00	Nathan Parish,	50
Enos Lish,	50	John Horn,	1 00
Joseph Wild,	35	A D Jones,	2 00
Henry D. Gifford,	75	Olive Thompson,	50
Robert Thompson,	1 00	W E Bridges,	1 00
Jordan Allen,	1 00	Johnson Bentley,	1 00
John Brower,	1 00	Wm. Austin,	1 00
J. P. Williams,	1 00	J Cargill & Co.,	3 00
John Wardell,	3 00		

MARRIED,

In this town, by the Editor, on Monday evening last, Mr. THOMAS McKENZIE, to Miss MARTHA BROWITT, both of this place.

The Printers say the cake was nice,
And wine both red and flowing,
So may their hopes exceed all price,
With pure affection glowing.

DIED,

West of the Missouri river, and 8 miles east of Salt Creek, June 26th, 1850, SARAH ATLANTA, daughter of George W and Elizabeth M. Catlin, of cholera, aged 3 years and 8 months.

On Platte river, July 5th, 1850, of cholera, ELIZABETH M. CATLIN; wife of George W. Catlin, aged 23 years.

In Harris Grove, May, 25th, 1850, ORMUN, son of John and Angelina Nay, age 1 month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber about three months ago a red cow with white face, a little white on her back and belly, when last seen she had a sore under her horn. Any person that will bring said cow to this office, or give such information as will lead to her recovery will be paid by me for his trouble. THOMAS McTAGGART.
Hazle Creek, Dec. 11th, 1850.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, MARIA, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation; and against my will, this is, therefore, to caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. His
ENOS L. B. ✕ LISH.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.—1t Mark.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1851.
JAMES L. THOMPSON.
McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—3w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1851.
DEXTER STILLMAN.
McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—3w

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY
JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp.
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delains, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c, for sale by [dec11] B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.

GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.
dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Musquito Creek, a red or brindle Bull Calf. The owner is requested to call at my residence, at the aforesaid place, prove property, pay charges and take him away. LUKE JOHNSON.
Musquito Creek, Dec. 11, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.
Give us a Call.
RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cochece and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do!
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 1/2 boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!
Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.
LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,
EMPORIUM STORE,
Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.
"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"
dec 11 E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generlally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.
"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.

OH YES!
LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single covelets, carsinetts, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, flannels, rag carpets, diapers, linseys, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair,	$3 50
Carsinetts, per yard,	16 2/3
Jeans, per yard,	16 2/3
Twilled, per yard,	16 2/3
Plain blankets, linseys & plain cotton per yard	10
Rag carpets per yard,	12 1/2
Diapers, per yard,	16 2/3
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard,	12 1/2

He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work work shall be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for sizeing.
JAMES CARROLL.
Kanesville, December 11, 1850.—3t

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850.

Reported for the Guardian.

Reception of President Orson Hyde and Company.

On Monday evening, 18th inst., about 8 o'clock, our favored Guest, and company arrived at this place in a covered wagon, no doubt expecting to find us off our guard; they endeavored to proceed to their different homes for the evening; but somehow, or other as fortune, or fate would have it, we espied this covered wagon at a distance, and remarked "there" was a wagon from the plains, when all of a sudden our friends made way to see, and soon came in possession of the desired information, viz: that President Hyde was at home. Mr. Joseph E. Johnson was caught about to enter his gate by Mr. D. Candland, and Henry W. Miller, "the Old Pioneer" was *"on the track"* trying to get home as soonas he could, but some of the friends hindered him for a short time, however, he got under way, and in a short time afterwards, cannons roared, guns fired, and our town, which was but a few minutes before in perfect silence, teemed with men, women, and children, to welcome our long looked for, and much respected friends and brethren.

On Tuesday morning, two hours before day-break the roaring of cannon and the noise of musketry broke our sleep and silence, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. the committee of Arrangements waited upon Elder Hyde at his home and notified him of the order of the day, and the arrangements entered into by the citizens.

At 12 o'clock the Marshal, aids, and escort of mounted men were on the ground in the Public Square, where the citizens erected a Liberty Pole, and at its top the "stars and stripes" waved to the breeze; and we must say that we could not have received a more pleasant day for the occasion. At half past 12 o'clock, Mr. John Gooch, Jr., President of the Day, took the stand, and called the assembled multitude to order which numbered from three to four thousand, and gave command to the officers to form in procession, the order of which was as follows:

Escort of mounted men.
A. C. Hodge, Chief Marshal.
J. D. T. McAllister, Asst. Marshalls. J. W. Bell.
Music—D. Ballo, Leader.
Committe of Arrangements.

J. B. Stutsman, Prest.,	Chas. H. Bassett, Sec'y.
D. Candland,	A. C. Hodge,
Jacob G. Bigler,	Wm. Martin,
C. Voorhis,	John Owens,
George Coulson,	F. J. Wheeling,

S. E. Wicks.
President of the Day—John Gooch, Jr.,
J. Needham, Vice Prest's. J. W. Tootle,
Speaker of the Day—David Candland.
Reporter—D. Mackintosh.
High Council.
Gentleman in waiting—G. Coulson.

Ladies of Kanesville, dressed in white with a beautiful banner, upon which was inscribed

Presented by the
LADIES OF KANESVILLE,
TO
ORSON HYDE,
November 19th, 1850.

Kanesville Male and Female Academy, with an appropriate banner under the superintendance of Mr. T. S. Rucker, their Rector.

The Working Men of Kanesville, with an excellent Banner prepared for the occaison, followed by gentleman carrying emblems of their different trades, neatly executed and tastefully arranged.

Escort, Citizens, Carriages, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the procession moved, slowly down Hyde street to Race street, with the St. Louis Brass Band at their head, playing several favorite tunes, until they arrived at Elder Hyde's residence, when the Chief Marshal commanded the numerous ass emblage to halt.

George Coulson, gentleman in waiting, waited upon President Hyde, and conveyed him to a carriage prepared for the occasion, drawn by four beautiful grey steeds; our guest being seated, five guns were fired, (and great credit is due the engineer for the manner in which he manned "old Lazarus" all that day.) The procession then marched slowly down Race street to Mr. Henry W. Millers, and Mr. C. waited on him and his family to the carriage, and the usual honors given, the whole company proceeded up Main street to Mr. Joseph E. Johnson's at which place, he and his family were waited upon to the carriages prepared for the guests, the procession moved forward to the stand, where the officers of the day and the guests were seated. Mr. Gooch, Prest. of the Day then arose and called the assembled multitude to order, and at the same time calling upon the ladies' banner bearers to bring it forward to the stand, so that the Speaker might address "THE GUEST" for whom it was intended, and also the assembled multitude

This being done, Mr David Candland, Speaker of the Day, arose and delivered a very able, and appropriate address in behalf of the ladies of Kanesville, who voluntarily undertook, and accomplished the raising of such an elegant banner, as a mark of their respect, and high appreciation of President Hyde's valuable labors. He continued to speak for a length of time in behalf of the people of Pottawatamie, expressing their attattachment to Mr. H's. person; because of his strict adherence to truth, and the untiring zeal which he has always manifested in promoting integrity defending virtue, and depricating vice among this people.

Elder Hyde then arose and tendered his thanks to the ladies for the honer they had conferred on him in presenting the beautiful silken banner, and said, pointing to it; "May I ever possess that purity of character of which the groundwork of this banner is so emblematical. It is spotless white. And in letters of gold my name stands inscribed as it waves in the breeze. Its border stripes of blue indicate the fidelity of the fair; and on the tablet of female virtue and excellence, may my name ever stand written! Ladies, God bless you! Your rights, your characters and your all, it shall ever be my pride and boast to defend against those who may prowl around to destroy the citadel of genuine virtue and worth which you have reared in the midst of trials and troubles unnumbered; and many other edifying, useful and instructive remarks too numerous to mention, and then took his seat amid loud and deafening cheers of applause from the assembled multitude.

Brs. Miller, Johnson, Brown, and others made a few remarks suitable for the occasion—then the Band played "Hail to the chief," after which the procession re-formed and escorted the guests to their different homes, amid the roaring of cannon, loud cheers, and to the entire satisfaction, and gratification of the whole assemblage. And we may safely say that the day, and the circumstance connected with it, will long be remembered by the citizens of Kanesville, Pottawatamie, and the surrounding counties.

The officers of the day, and the whole multitude conducted themselves with that decorum and philanthropy that are seldom known among any, except among those, whose chief object is, to preserve peace on earth, and good will to all men.

DANIEL MACKINTOSH, Reporter.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Reception of Prest. Hyde at Ferryville.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me a few lines in your valuable journal, to give your readers a synopsis of the recent reception at Ferryville.

A small company left Kanseville, on Friday, the 29th ult., consisting of Prest. Orson Hyde, John Brown, H. W. Miller, Joseph E. Johnson and Joseph Kelley, who have lately returned from the Valley, with a few intimate friends of the company, proceeded to Ferryville, and after a most delightful trip, they arrived there at about 2 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to the centre of the village where was unfurled a beautiful flag, upon which was inscribed "*Truth and Liberty*," "*We Welcome Home.*" Amid firing of cannon and shouts, the company were received. At about 4 o'clock, P. M., the guests, were taken in charge by the citizens, with a band of music, and a neat and tasteful banner, gotten up by the ladies, were escorted to the dinner table, which was bountifully supplied with the luxuries of life, served up in the most approved manner by the ladies of Ferryville. The guests were seated, and Prest. Hyde asked the blessing of the All-wise Creator through whose mercies his servants and handmaidens, had been able to spread such a variety of his bounties before them. The guests and friends made a dash at the well spread tables, but they could not, apparrently, make a decrease in the amount of food upon them.

After the tables were cleared, a beautiful song was sung by the ladies, who were dressed in pure white. The song was composed for the occasion, by Mrs. Marriatt, of that place.

During the evening, Prest. Hyde made a very pleasing and appropriate speech, followed by those, who had returned from the Valley, and were much pleased with the entertainment. Refreshments were passed, and all ate to their fill, and it seemed as if the ladies could not do too much for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. Music by the band, and singing by the ladies were intersticed during considerable of the time. Tales were told about Salt Lake, buffalos, mountains, "Got None," &c., &c., with a great many other little amusements, which tended to make the time pass pleasantly and agreeably. It became time to retire, and after taking a repose, it was broken by the loud report of a gun at day break.

Mr. Editor, I cannot refrain from relating a story in regard to this gun, the report of which was heard distinctly for 30 miles. The gun is said to be a portion of Mulholland's bogus press, which was lately found buried in the sand near Ferryville. Many of your readers doubtless recollect the active part Elder Hyde took in ferreting out this press, and having a portion of it destroyed, (the big screw.) The part that was found consisted of two huge balls, weighing about 400 pounds apiece, supposed to belong to the lever power of the bogus press, which have since been converted into the above use, viz: as cannon; strange to tell, the ball bursted, which ended Mulholland's press; Prest. Hyde, expressed much gratification, at the final destruction of the above infernal machine.

As soon as they arrived at the place of rendezvous they found an amply filled table, prepared by the ladies. (May they never want for bread and the luxuries of life.) I will say that the company all enjoyed themselves well, and could not but admire the good and hospitatable feeling which existed on that occasion. It was a day that time will not obliterate from the minds of those who partook of the hospitalities of the ladies and gentlemen of Ferryville. The band, I must not forget. It afforded fine music at intervals, during the time, which added a great deal to the enjoyment of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the party started for Kanesville, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock, giving three cheers for Uncle Sam, for his manifest friendship to the outcast Mormons by giving to them a Territorial Government, and three cheers for Utah, and her officers, when all retired to their respective homes. Thus ended a day of enjoyment. And I hope that the ladies may ever be willing and able to appreciate worth and virtue. May God bless the people of Ferryville.

Yours, most respectfully,
PLATTE.

Santa Fe Mail.

The Santa Fe Mail got in on Monday last, the 25th inst., having left Santa Fe on the 1st and laid by five days at the Moro.

From the conductor we got the following items: Business in Santa Fe is brisk. Dr. Conelly had recovered the greater portion of his mules that were stolen from him some months since by the Indians. He traded for them with the Apaches. Snow fell on the Cimerone to the depth of eight inches, but lasted only two days, during which time it stopped two trains on their way out.

Met McCarty's train at Tucolote; Judge Brown and Rev. Mr. Kephart and family at Whetstone, getting on well; one of Brown's trains at Rabbit-ear Mound; one of Brown's and one of Waldo & Co.'s at McNee's Creek, and another of Brown's and also of Waldo & Co.'s at Middle Spring of the Cimerone. Met the Mail on the 15th at the crossing of the Arkansas, and one of Brow's trains between Fort Summer and Pawnee Fork.

Passing coming in one of Waldo & Co.'s trains at Big Bend of the Arkansas, another at Turkey Creek, and another at 114.

Stock going out looking well, except one of Brown's trains, which, it was thought, would not be likely to get in.—[Independence Messenger.

FIRING UP.—Recent news from Oregon states that both Mounts Helen and Baker are sending forth volumes of smoke, evincing that their volcanic fires are still in vigorous activity.

DERBY, ENGLAND, Oct. 22d, 1850.

BROTHER HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—I improve a few moments leisure in writing to you, before I leave England to return to Denmark. I have so many irons in the fire, and so many things occupying my mind at present, I scarcely know how to begin to address you, but I will venture (in anticipation of your return) to congratulate you upon your good visit to the Valley, and your hearty welcome to your family and the Saints in Kanesville.

I should be pleased to receive a letter from you with a summary of the Valley news, and anything else that you may think profitable for me.

I wrote to the Presidency a sketch of my labors and the state of affairs in Denmark and Sweden, which I mailed Aug. 25th, directed to you with a request for you to read, and remail it to the Valley. This was just before I heard of yonr tour to the Valley; I also sent one to my family July 12th, directed to you in the same manner. I should like to know whether those letters have been forwarded or not. Do me the favor to inform me—I am anxious that they should reach the Valley the ensuing fall or winter. I have entertained a fear that in your absence the letters might be detained and perhaps unopened and not forwarded. If you have seen them, you will learn of some of the dealings of God with me and my brethren in these countries.

I left Br. Forsgreen in charge of the Church, in Copenhagen, Oct. 4th, and came here on a visit to attend Conference, and to raise a loan to publish the Book of Mormon in Danish; I have obtained it, and expect to sail from Hull, for Copenhagen,—day after to-morrow. I think of getting it Stereotyped. The Danish is also the language of Norway, and is read and understood by many of the Sweeds. I have published a small work in Danish, on the rise of the Church, and the principles of the Gospel. We have also some of Elder Pratts works translated, and extracts of the Doctrine and Covenants, for the use of the Saints. The Book of Mormon is now being revised for the Press, and I hope to be able to issue it during the Winter.

We have baptised upwards of fifty in Copenhagen. Br. Forsgreen was expelled from Sweden by the act of the Government, and came to Denmark; yet those he baptised are firm and many believe the word in Stockholm and Gefile, and the seed that he has sown cannot fail to do much good.

Elder Dykes has gone to Alberg, in the Peninsula of Jutland which is the second town in Denmark, to open a door in that part of the country. We have to move cautiously in that country; Liberty is germinating, but not full grown. The King's Cabinet have given us a right to preach and worship. We hope the Legislature during the winter will provide the law necessary, for carrying fully into effect the liberal provisions of the new Constitution. Elder Taylor is also about publishing the Book of Mormon in French.

Elder L. Snow is laying a foundation in the Valley of Piedmont, in the North of Italy, where also the French language is spoken. The work is rapidly progressing throughout the British Isles.

The hour has arrived for me to take the train, and I must close without finishing half I wished to write. But I pray the blessing of God upon you and yours, and all Saints; and I can say that I feel the need of your prayers, and that of my brethren, in the discharge of my labors and duties—my love to your associates and family.

Yours in haste,
E. SNOW.

(Former letters opened and forwarded according to order)—[Eds.

We have just received a petition to the Legislature of the State, praying the removal of the seat of Government from Iowa City to Fort Desmoine. It lies upon our table for signatures, and every man in the western part of the State ought to sign it, and citizens in the East cannot reasonably object to this contemplated removal to about the geographical centre.

Mark it Well!

Prest. Young has said, that he wants no persons to come to the Valley in the character of saints who will not abide counsel; and we say also, that we want none to go there, neither remain in the church here, who will dance contrary to wisdom, propriety, and good counsel. We shall not help any to go to the Valley who disregard our friendly admonition, and we shall try to help those to go out of the church who prize the gratification of their own wills of greater consequence than the patient listening to and abiding the words of truth and soberness. The prohibition of dancing this winter in the church, is only another test to show who are goats and who are sheep.

The Arctic Expedition.

Intelligence of a startling but confused nature has been brought from the Arctic Regions, by the North Star, which arrived at Spithead on Saturday, the 28th of September, and by the Prince Albert, which reached Aberdeen on the following Tuesday. A report has gained ground of the destruction of Sir John Franklin's vessels, and the murder of all hands by the natives; and although the different statements given by the Esquimaux are very contradictory, the fear that in the one great particular they may be too true, is strengthened by the fact that the remains of a vessel have been found, which in all probability was the Erebus or Terror.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The British papers received by the Canada contain the official reports, published by the Admiralty, upon the relics found at Cape Riley by Capt. O'Manney, and carried to England by Capt. Forsyth, in the Prince Albert. They consisted of beef, pork, mutton, and other bones, and pieces of rope canvas and wood, which it was considered a settled point by the reporters, among whom were Sir W. Edward Parry, Sir John Richardson and Capt. Sabine, and must have been left by Sir John Franklin, at a period as far back as 1845. Capt. Sabine seems disposed to regard the encampment at Cape Riley as a winter station of the lost navigators; while Sir Edward infers that, if in distress, they would have deposited some distinct notice of their situation.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.

Col. R. M. Johnson died at his residence at 9 o'clock this morning.

There are in operation at the present time in Richmond, Va., 43 Tobacco Factories, in which are employed over 2,300 hands, and which produce in manufactured tobacco 14,500,000 pounds annually.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Cresent City arrived from Chagres, bringing three hundred passengers and $1,500,000 in gold dust.

The cholera is committing terrible ravages at Jamalca. One thousand deaths occurred at Kingston in three weeks, and six hundred in the interior.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHILSTER SOUTHWORTH;

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$4 00
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	16⅔c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	4@5c
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	7@8c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$2 25
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6@6¼c.
Potatoes, ₱ bushel,	75c.
Corn, "	35 @ 50c.
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	75c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	10

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS
To inform our readers that
JOSEPH A. KELTING,
18
Right in Town,
At the old stand with a bran new stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.
Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.
His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.
CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Ensign of the West."
J. A. KELTING.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed dnring the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.
NEW WAGON SHOP.
North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,
At Kanesville, Iowa, by
ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.
He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o. produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.
References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.
C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!
Now's Your Time!

IN consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangement for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
nov27 Kanesville, Iowa,

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests; Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget)
Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale a the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for
Shoeing Oxen,
it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy froning, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See. DOMINICUS CARTER.
His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.
Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—2t

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.
Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.
JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a
SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,
near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.
ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.
E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist-mill which will be in successful operation.
E. ALLEN & BRO.
Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.
He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.
As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.
He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.
The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.
Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.
N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,
at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.
N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.
W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.
St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

GEO. K. ELLIOTT,
South-East corner of Main and Jule Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.
All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.
St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.
DANIEL GRENIG.
Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Thoughts Suggested on Viewing the Rocky Mountains, East and West.

BY PICCIOLI.

I've passed the Rocky Mountain's height;
I've seen them capp'd with snow,
I've crossed the sandy plains whose sight;
Bears devastating woe.

Whence came these Rocks so rudely thrown,
By time's resistless hand;
Some form'd in chains, while some alone,
More interest command.

What means the break in highest rock?
The "Devils Gate" 'tis called,
Its cause my knowledge e'en doth mock,
So perfectly 'tis walled.

And some in distance bears impress,
Of castelated ruin;
Like such I've seen in antique dress,
Well known in land of Erin.

And hills of stones piled up as if,
A human hand had cleared,
Some acres of a stony cliff,
—Has human art so reared?

Ah no! the fact forbids the thought,
No culture here of art;
Since Lemuel's sons, their battles fought,
And Nephi's played their part.

And wild sage grows, for miles along,
Scarce blade of grass is seen;
Yet where the stream, is wont to flow,
'T is found in mantle green.

Has this been ocean years ago?
Deep sandy is the soil;
Tell me? ye who light can throw,
Ye, who in learning toil.

I think me oft of scripture phrase—
"The wilderness shall bloom,
Shall blossom and put forth with ease;"
Wild sage for rose make room.

And when I see the buffalo,
Range o'er the hills so wild,
"The cattle on a thousand hills
Are owned by the Lord."

How interesting to behold,
Such beautious works of God;
Where wastes, and deserts but unfold,
The vengeance of his rod.

Oh may! my heart in gratitude;
For all that I enjoy,
Look up to him, who understood,
Our minds thus to employ.

Ye little flowers, can ye live?
Without art's fostering care,
Then may I never—never grieve,
Or *His* protection fear.

Ash Hollow, August 9, 1850.

MISCELLANY.

The Charms of Married Life.

If now in that chair yonder, not the one your feet lie upon, but the other, beside you—closer yet—were seated a sweet-faced girl, with a pretty little foot lying out upon the hearth—a bit of lace running round the swelling throat—the hair parted to a charm over a forehead fair as any of your dreams—and if you could reach an arm round that chair back, without fear of giving offence, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and if you could clasp with your other hand those little, white, taper fingers of hers, which lie so temptingly within reach—and so, talk softly and low in presence of the blaze, while the hours slip without knowledge, and the winter winds whistle uncared for; if, in short, you were a bachelor, but the husband of some such sweet image—(dream call it rather,) would it not be far pleasanter than a cold single-night—counting the sticks—reckoning the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow!

Surely imagination would be stronger and purer, if it could have the playful fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind-labor, if but another heart grew into this present soul, quickening it, warming it, cheering it, bidding it ever God-speed!

Her face would make a halo, rich as a rainbow, atop of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smile would illumine the blackest of crowded cares; and darkness that now seats you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, weaving bitter fancies, dreaming bitter dreams, would grow light and thin, and spread and float away—chased by that beloved smile.

Your friend, poor fellow! dies—never mind: that gentle clasp of *her* fingers, as she steals behind you, telling you not to weep—it is worth ten friends!

Your sister, sweet one, is dead—buried. The worms are busy with all her fairness. How it makes you think earth nothing but a spot to dig graves upon!

It is more: *she* says, she will be a sister; and the waving curls as she leans upon your shoulder, touch your cheek, and your wet eye turns to meet those other eyes—God has sent his angel, surely!

Your mother, alas for it, she is gone! Is there any bitterness to a youth, alone, and homeless like this?

But you are not homeless; you are not alone: *she* is there; her tears softening yours, her smile lighting yours, her grief killing yours; and you live again, to assuage that kind sorrow of hers.

Then—those children, rosy, fair-haired; no, they do not disturb you with prattle now—they are yours. Toss away there on the greensward—never mind the hyacinths, the snow-drops, the violets, if so be any are there; the perfume of their healthful lips is worth all the flowers of the world. No need now to gather wild boquets to love, and cherish: flower, tree, gun, are all dead things; things livelier hold your soul.

And she, the mother, sweetest and fairest of all, watching, tending, caressing, loving, till your own heart grows pained with tenderest jealousy, and cures itself with loving.

You have no need now of a cold lecture to teach thankfulness: your heart is full of it. No need now, as once, of bursting blossoms, of trees taking leaf, and greenness, to turn thought kindly and thankfully; for ever beside you there is bloom, and ever beside you there is fruit for which eye, heart, and soul are full of unknown, and unspoken, because unspeakable, thank-offering—Ik. Marvel.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Good Old Coffee Pot.

BY AMICUS.

The theme of my lays and the song of my praise,
Shall be to the old Coffee Pot,
It has been a warm friend, soothing comforts to lend,
Though sometimes in wrath blazing hot.

O'er the hot burning sands and dry sterile lands,
How graceful to sip at its spout,
And at breakfast, when smoking, how sweetly provoking,
As its rich flavored steam whirls about.

Then the pure, nectar sweet, that we sip, as we eat,
How delicious! how fragrant its cheer!!
O then, why not sing and a just tribute bring,
To the big rimmed Coffee Pot dear.

Then its clear, gurgling sound as it bubbles around,
The music is sweet to the ear,
O'er the blazing fire bright, like a black cloud of night,
So dark, smoked, smutty and sere.

Still the deaf friend old, thou art bound to be sold,
Only one dollar bid, that's no offer,
For 't has cost half a score of bright dollars or more,
Only talak, just to fill it with coffee.

Then the sugar beside, and such a long ride,
To the far fam'd Salt Lake and back,
It knows the road well, mountain, valley, and hill,
If you go right, it will ne'er miss the track.

Then, what have I bid for the old pot and lid,
The kettle, the cups and the pan,
Going, once, twice—three times; there hand in your dimes,
And who is the dear lucky man?

Extravagance is Wickedness.

We may call it the impulse of a generous soul, we may palliate it under the name of a regard to the decencies and proprieties of life—a regard for the tasteful and elegant—a love for art and literature—a disposition to avoid the charge of being sordid and mean; it is always the same, when we look at the naked feet. No man or woman has a right to live beyond their means. It is a very easy thing to be generous and benevolent with money that one has never earned, to acquire the reputation of a connoisseur in architecture, if it is done at the expense of the unpaid labor of the carpenter, the mason, or the painter. Whenever a man lives beyond his means, he always must do it at somebody's expense—somebody must pay the bill: and so complicated and related are the dependencies of trade, that we can never know whence this expense will in the end be drawn. In the great majority of cases it is borne by those who are the least able to bear it, by the hard-working and hard-faring poor. Many a failure in business, which is charged to the chances of a mercantile life, is traceable to extravagance in living. Many a wife or daughter, sailing in thoughtless gaiety down the tide of fashion, dreams not that the means which support her useless and wicked expense are wrung from the poor laborer, or wormed by the "law's delay," and the thousand tricks that are matured in the marts of trade, from the widow, the helpless, the orphan. Even wedded love itself becomes in such circumstances the strongest temptation to draw the husband on to vice and crime. Thoughtless extravagance is the foible of the one he loves. The husband cannot meet the reproaches of the idol of his heart, he cannot bear to see her put to shame (false though he knows it to be,) by a wealthier rival in the race of fashion, and he yields when his better judgment condemns. Indulgence strengthens the passion in that heart which ought to be his safeguard against temptation—expense follows expense. If the supplies are stopped, domestic broils destroy his peace; he continues to yield—difficulties thicken around him—he struggles, speculates, hazards his all on a cast of a die—he looses; if he escapes positive crime, his mercantile honor and standing, his hopes, his energy—all are gone. This is no fancy picture—would that it were! Let the fate of Webster be a warning to mothers and daughters, as well as husbands and fathers, against the sin of extravagance.—[N. York Recorder.

Be virtuous; nothing can impart more consolation, than a clear conscience: though the walls of a prison may surround you; though the dark clouds of misfortune may overshadow you; though friends may desert you, and you be despised by men—yet in this drear solitude you will feel a calm and peace, which those that live surrounded by splendor and luxury never experience.

The New York Sun of the 21st, speaking of the New mammoth press now nearly finished for that office, by Messrs. Hoe & Co., says:

As we have several times before stated the dimensions and speed of this machine are wonderful. In point of size, the largest printing machine ever before made is a miniature compared with it. It rises twenty feet in height, and in length is thirty-three feet. It will be a grand sight when in operation, with its eight cylinders flying around and drawing in the chests, and the eight flies throwing out the papers as fast as printed—the registering machine in front, which counts every impression and records the number in plain figures before the eye, counting from one copy up to one hundred millions; the type cylinder, with its heavy load of types, moving with rapid pace between its hundred satellites. It will be grand, we repeat, to see in operation this splendid mechanical combination, every part, when in motion, seemingly alive and striving to do its proper part in the quickest possible time.

The West—What it is, and What it is to Be.

Under the above caption the St. Louis Intelligencer has the following:

"At a period within the recollection of persons now living, the whole of this vast domain was an unbroken wilderness, where solitude reigned supreme, and where the arts and refinements of civilized life were wholly unknown. The world has never before witnessed sublime a spectacle, and history records no such marvellous march of improvement as the West affords. Its increase in population, in wealth, in education, in all the arts of civilization, is without a parallel in any age of the world. But, as marvellous as the change has been, who will venture to deny that the next half century will not witness even more extraordinary results than these?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass Also to attunge music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

$75 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one a dark gray, the other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me 25 dollars, and for the theif 50 dollars.

JOHN BOULWARE.

Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion,

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 15th, 1850.—6m

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYE STUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps,
Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds Blanks of all Kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair a sire.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.
Great Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,
AS THEY ARE
CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

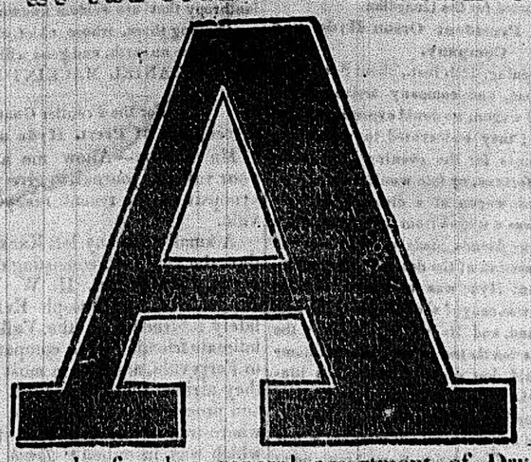
READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at nov13 [nov13] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13], VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices, by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge. WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS.
Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT
SAME OLD COOK,
AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public, generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1350.—4m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,
ALSO
100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves,** also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles,** &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens af various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

ECCE! HOC AGE.
TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.
Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1850. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CROSS, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
EASTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BERNHISEL, Traveling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW SICKS, 53 Carlisle street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERGWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
E. M. GREENE, traveling agent in the Middle States.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID STOUT, Plumb Hollow, Fremont county, Iowa.
JOHN BROWN, Traveling Agent.

From the Millennial Star.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

Some have supposed the Holy Spirit to be merely a *power* or *influence*, and not a substance: these are the views of Unitarians: they do not believe that there is a substantive Holy Spirit, but that the Holy Spirit is only a quality or attribute of the Father's substance. We shall first show that the Holy Spirit can have no existence as a mere attribute, or quality, without some substance to which such quality appertains. It is an admitted principle in all sound philosophy, that all qualities or powers must be the qualities or powers of something. Abstract qualities or powers are inconceivable. Motion implies a *substance*, capable of moving or being moved. Force implies a *substance* capable of exerting a power on itself, or on something external to itself. The various colors of the prism imply a *substance* capable of producing the sensations of color upon the optic nerve. Sound implies a *substance* in a certain state or condition, affecting the organ of hearing. Taste implies a *substance* exciting its appropriate sensation. As all these qualities and properties imply substances to which they belong, so do wisdom, knowledge, power, goodness, love, and such like qualities, imply substances to which they adhere. And as we cannot conceive of motion, force, color, or sound existing without a substrate, so we cannot conceive of wisdom, knowledge, goodness, or virtue subsisting without a substantive being to which these qualities belong.

Some writers who have obtained a degree of celebrity among the speculative philosophers of modern times, have advocated a theory (if indeed it may be called a theory,) that power, force, &c., in the abstract constitute the whole universe. Boscovich and his disciples maintained this idea, and contend that there was no such thing as substance in existence—that the universe was made up, not of substance, but of an infinitude of mathematical points, attracting, repelling, and combining with each other according to certain laws. According to this theory it is assumed that repulsions of a certain degree of intensity produce solidity—that those of less intensity produce liquidity, and that the various degrees of rarity or density depend, not upon substance, but upon the attractions and repulsions of points in different degrees of proximity. A celebrated writer of our own day—Isaac Taylor, is inclined to this theory. After suggesting the idea that substance was not necessary in the constitution of the universe, he says, "The visible and palpable world then, according to this theory, is MOTION, constant and uniform, emanating from infinite centres, and springing, during every instant of its continuance from the Creative Energy."

According to this theory, attractions and repulsions must exist without any thing to be attracted or repelled—motion must exist without any thing being moved—there must be "a springing" from "infinite centres" continuing "every instant" without any thing to be sprung. Here are energies, forces, and motion, ascribed not to a substance, but to empty space, or nothing. The latter writer, it is true, admits a "CREATIVE ENERGY." What he means by this is, that all those varieties of motions were created. But if there is no substance, there can be nothing but *empty space*; but space is not capable of motion, therefore, the "Creative Energy" could not create a motion, until there was something in space to be moved. Therefore, to speak of motion where nothing exists is an absurdity, only equalled by the absurdity of the notion of a "*God without body or parts.*"

As it is impossible, and consequently absurd, for motion to exist without a substance, so it is equally impossible and absurd for wisdom, knowledge, goodness, love, power, will, or any other similar attribute or quality to exist seperate and apart from substance; hence the "Creative Energy" itself could not exist unless a substance existed to which it appertained. The most eminent philosophers of modern times, with very few exceptions, have considered substance necessary to the existence of every quality. These were the views of the great master spirit—the renowned Sir Isaac Newton. In the Scholium, at the end of the "*Principia*," when speaking of God, he says, "He is omnipresent, not by means of his *virtue* alone, but also by his *substance*, FOR VIRTUE CANNOT SUBSIST WITHOUT SUBSTANCE." The Holy Spirit, therefore, is a substance, and must, like all other substances, have parts, bearing relation to space and duration.

We shall next proceed to show that the substance, called the Holy Spirit is a *distinct* substance from either the Father or the Son.

That the substance of the Holy Spirit is not identical with that of the Father and the Son, is evident from the whole tenor of scripture. Jesus says, "When the Comforter is come whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me. This Comforter could not be the Father, because he "proceedeth from the Father." He could not be the Son, because he is sent by the Son. Again, he could not be the Father, because it is contrary to the order of heaven for Jesus to send the Father. And furthermore, he could not be the Son, because he is represented as "*another* Comforter," to be with the disciples, in the absence of Jesus. "If I go not away," says our Savior, "the Comforter will not come unto you, but if I depart I will send him unto you." The persons of the Father and the Son were to be in one place, while the Comforter was to be in another, and therefore, the Comforter must necessarily be a distinct substance from the Father and Son.

The Holy Spirit could not be merely a power sent from the Father's person in heaven to his disciples on earth, as the Unitarians assert; for powers and attributes, as we have already seen, cannot exist abstractedly from substance. Therefore, a something, which is capable of being sent—which is capable of moving from heaven to earth—which is capable of existing at a distance, or seperate and apart from the substance of the Father and the Son—must be a substance distinct of itself; as distinct, indeed, as two or three volumes of oxygen seperated from each other by one-third of the circumference of our globe.

That the Holy Spirit is something more than the mere power or influence exerted by the Father, is evident from his possessing an understanding, a will, and a power of distinct operation. Jesus says, concerning the Comforter, "Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself, but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you." Here the Holy Spirit is represented as a hearer—a speaker—a guide, receiving and showing what is received. Now such acts can only be the acts of a substance, possessing understanding and a will. That this substance is distinct from the Father is evident from his not speaking of himself, but only speaking what he hears, which shows, most plainly, a separate individuality. If the Holy Spirit were the Father, would it be reasonable to say, that he does not speak of himself? Does not the Father speak of himself? If the Holy Spirit be only a power or influence from the Father, what absurdity would run through the whole of the above passage! What nonsense would it be to say a power or influence hears—a power or influence speaks—a power or influence receives and shows! Yet this is the absurdity embraced by the Socinians. We can only think of speaking, and hearing, and willing, as applicable to a preceptive substance, and not to a quality. Again, the Spirit is represented as making intercession for the Saints. "Likewise," says St. Paul, "the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." How could a power or influence of the Father intercede with the Father? How could a power or influence groan with groanings unutterable? Would the Father intercede with himself? The absurdity of supposing the Holy Spirit to be a mere property or influence of the Father, instead of being an intelligent agent of himself, is so great, that we do not feel disposed to bring any further evidence or proof to establish the distinct identity of the two.

Having shown that the Holy Spirit is not only a substance, but that he is a substance distinct from that of the Father and the Son, we shall next enquire,

IS THE HOLY SPIRIT A PERSONAGE, OR ONLY AN OMNIPRESENT SUBSTANCE?

This question has been asked by some of our correspondents, and we now proceed to answer it. From the revelations which have been given upon this subject, we not only believe that parts of the substance of the Holy Spirit exist widely diffused throughout the whole universe, but that other parts exist in a definite shape or form which may be termed *personal*. A personal Spirit seems to be not unscriptural nor unreasonable. The personal pronouns, *he*, *his*, and *him*, are in the New Testament, frequently applied to the Holy Spirit, from which we may infer that there is a personal Spirit. The neuter pronouns, *it*, and *itself*, are sometimes applied to the Spirit, as, "The Spirit *itself* beareth witness with our Spirit." John calls the Holy Spirit, *the anointing*. "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as *it* hath taught, ye shall abide in him." Here we see that the neuter pronoun IT is applied to that Spirit which "teaches all things." That this *anointing* referred to the Holy Spirit is evident, not only from its "teaching all things," but the word is so applied by Peter; "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power." Hence we find that *it* and *itself* is used in reference to the spirit as well as *he*, *his*, or *him*. Therefore, so far as these words give us an indication of the nature of the existence of the Spirit, we are justified in believing that there is a personal Spirit, as well as an omnipresent substance, both of which possess the same attributes, but not the same form.

The Book of Mormon in two places uses the neuter pronoun *it*, when speaking of the Holy Ghost. Nephi says, "Behold, there are many that harden their hearts against the Holy Spirit, that *it* hath no place in them." And again, he says, "If ye will enter in by the way, and receive the Holy Ghost, *it* will show unto you all things what ye should do." In another place the Book of Mormon represents the Spirit of the Lord as a person. Nephi says of this spirit, "I spake unto him as a man speaketh; for I beheld that he was in the form of a man; yet nevertheless, I knew that it was the Spirit of the Lord; and he spake unto me as a man speaketh with another."

Whether the Spirit that Nephi saw "*in the form of a man*" was the person of the Holy Spirit, or the personal Spirit of Jesus, which, about six hundred years afterwards took upon himself flesh, is not definitely stated. The brother of Jared, some two thousand years before Christ, saw the personal Spirit of Christ, which was in the form of a man. Nephi might have seen the same; but we are rather inclined to believe from the context, that he saw the personage of the Holy Spirit; if so, this establishes, beyond doubt, the *personality* of the Holy Spirit. In the Book of Covenants, page 45, we are informed that there are two personages besides the Holy Spirit, which constitute the Godhead; but we are not there informed whether the third, called the Holy Spirit is a personage or not.

From what the revealed word has stated upon this subject, we can confidently assert, that the Holy Spirit exists, not only as a personage, but also as an inexhaustible quantity of substance, pervading all worlds, like heat or electricity, being diffused through and round about all masses of other matter, governing and controlling all things, according to the mind of the Father and the Son. That part of this substance which exists as a person, cannot be in more than one place at the same instant. A person cannot be omnipresent, nor indeed in two places at a time. All persons are limited to a finite portion of space. The person of the Father, the person of the Son, and the person of the Holy Spirit, cannot either of them, as an *essence* or *substance* be in two places at the same instant; but the Holy Spirit existing not only as a person, but in infinite quantities, can, by parts of its essence, extend through the universe. No one part of this essence can be in two places at the same time; it requires an infinite quantity in order to occupy infinite space.

Each part of this substance is all-wise and all-powerful, possessing the same knowledge and the same truth. The essence can be divided into parts like other matter, but the truth which each possesses is one truth, and is invisible; and because of the oneness of quality, all these parts are called but ONE God. There is a *plurality* of substance, but a *unity* of quality; and it is this unity which constitutes the one God which we worship. When we worship the Father, we do not worship merely his substance, but we worship the attributes of that substance; so likewise, when we worship the Son, we do not merely worship the essence or substance of the Son, but we worship because of his qualities or attributes; in like manner, when we worship the Spirit, we do not merely worship a personal substance or a widely diffused substance, but we worship the attributes and qualities of this substance; it is not then the essence alone which is the object of worship, but it is the qualities of the essence. These attributes and qualities, unlike the essence, are undivided; they are whole and entire in every part. A truth is not two truths, because it dwells in two or more human beings, but we worship it as one truth where ever we find it. Hence if the qualities and attributes are the principal cause of our worship, we worship them as one and the same, wherever they are found, whether in a million of substances or only in one. If these qualities and attributes dwell in all their fulness in every substance of the universe, then one and the same God would dwell in every substance, so far as the qualities are concerned.

That the qualities are the real object of worship, and not the essence, is evident from the fact that all essences without their qualities, must be alike in nature, if not in form and magnitude. Therefore one essence without qualities has no more claim to our worship than another.

Spirit is sometimes spoken of as a quality without any reference to its substance. Jesus say, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. Jesus prays to his Father, saying, "Sanctify them through thy truth; *thy word is truth.*" Therefore, the word of the Lord is *Truth*. The word of the Lord is *Spirit*. The word of the Lord is *Life*. This agrees with modern revelations given through Joseph Smith, the Seer, which say, "The word of the Lord is truth, and whatsoever is truth is light, and whatsoever is light is Spirit, even the Spirit of Jesus Christ; and the Spirit giveth light to every man that cometh into the world; and the Spirit enlighteneth every man through the world that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit; and every one that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit, cometh unto God, even the Father." "Wherefore I now send upon you another Comforter, even upon you my friends, that it may abide in your hearts, even the Holy Spirit of promise; which other Comforter is the same that I promised unto my disciples, as is recorded in the testimony of John. This Comforter is the promise which I give unto you of eternal life; even the glory of the celestial kingdom." Here we see that the word of the Lord or his promise is called "the Comforter," even "the Holy Spirit of promise." Again, Jesus says, "My voice is Spirit; my Spirit is truth; truth abideth and hath no end; and if it be in you it shall abound." In all these passages a quality or an attribute is called Spirit; but a quality or an atribute always implies a substance as we have seen in the commencement of this article.

The Son of God also is sometimes spoken of as an attribute or quality, without any reference to his essence or substance." "I am the Truth," says the Savior; this had no reference to his substance, but to one of his attributes, which attribute and not substance, is personified in the pronoun "I." Again, he is called "the WORD," "the LIFE," and "the LIGHT of the world." This again is a personification of his attributes or qualities, and not of his substance.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Anatomy of Starvation.

A book of startling interest has recently appeared in London, entitled "Gleanings from the West of Ireland," in which occurs the following terrible description of the phenomena of starvation:

"From my own experience last year, and on the present occasion, I can vouch that starvation in Ireland has its own distinct external physical phenomena. In grown up persons, besides an amount of attenuation, which seems to have absorbed all appearance of flesh and muscle, and to have left the bones of the frame barely covered with some covering which has but little semblance to anything we should esteem to be flesh; the skin of all the limbs assume a peculiar character; it is rough to the touch, very dry, and did it not hang in places in loose folds, would be more of the nature of parchment than anything else with which I can compare it. The eyes are much stuck into the head, and have a dull and peculiar look; the shoulder-bones are thrown up so high, that the column of the neck seems to have sunk, as it were, into the chest; the face of the head, from the wasting of the flesh, and the prominence of the bones, have a skull-like appearance; the hair is very thin upon the head; there is over the countennace a sort of pallor, quite distinct from that which utters decline of physical power generally gives in these many diseases in which life still continues after the almost entire consumption of the muscular powers of the body. In the case of the starved young—and we saw many hundreds—there are two or three most peculiar characteristic marks, which distinguish them from the victims of other mortal ills. The hair on a starved child's head becomes very thin, often leaves the head in patches, what there is of it stands up from the head; over the whole brow in very many instances, over the temples in almost all, a thick sort of downy hair grows, sometimes so thickly as to be quite palpable to the touch. The skin over the chest bones, and upper part of the stomach is stretched so tight, that every angle and curve of the sternum and ribs stand out in relief. No words can describe the appearance of the arms. From below the elbow the two bones (the radius and ulna) seemed to be stripped of every atom of flesh. If you take hold of the loose skin within the elbow joint, and lift the arm by it, it comes away in a large thin fold, as though you had lifted one side of a long narrow bag, in which some loose bones had been placed; if you place the forefingers of your hand under the chin, in the angle of the jaw bone, you find the whole base of the mouth, so to speak, so thin, that you could easily conceive it possible, with a very slight pressure, thus to force the tongue into the roof of the mouth; between the fingers there are sores; very often there is one comfort to be found in these sad cases—there does not appear to be great present pain. I have now walked in the course of my two tours, I should suppose, miles of infirmary wards in the union houses in Ireland; wards often very thickly crowded, almost always sufficiently full. It has never been my lot to hear one single child, suffering from famine or dysentery, utter a moan of pain. I have seen many in the very act of death; still, not a tear, not a cry. I have scarcely ever seen one endeavor to change his or her position. I have never heard one ask for food, for water, for anything. Two, three, or four in a bed where they lie and die; if suffering, still ever silent, unmoved."

The best crop a man can raise, after all, is a crop of children: provided he only educates them properly. We know a friend of ours who derives a revenue of sixteen hundred dollars from four boys, which is a better yield than any farm in the country turns in. As a matter of money, therefore, matrimony is among the most productive pursuits that men and women can employ themselves in.

To the Authors, Editors and Publishers of the United States:—

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah through their authorised Agent, desire to address you on a subject wherein you have the power very greatly to assist them, and the importance of which, as an intelligent republican, they are assured you will at once acknowledge, the extension of education throughout their Territory. Whatever the difference of religious opinion between us, or however extraordinary they may appear, we know that we take the same views of all essential points with our other Christian fellow-citizens, and that we all agree that education is the birthright of every American citizen, and the foundation on which his liberty must rest, if his country is to be protected from anarchy and disorder. The undersigned alludes to those differences, because it has been believed that not only our religious sentiments differed from our friends in the States, but that it was our intention to array ourselves against the Government of the Union. We trust that the late mission to Congress (by which they asked to have extended over them, the laws and protection of their great country) has dissipated this illusion. As the people of a State, we look forward and that at no distant day, to be received into the Union, enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties of our happy and prosperous brethren.

But they would present themselves at that auspicious hour, as an enlightened and educated people, familiar with the labors and genius of their country-men, and fitted by reading and reflection, to take their just share in the councils and defence of their great country. How shall this be without Libraries and Newspapers! How shall our children, situated at so great a distance from their fellow citizens, who enjoy these unspeakable privileges, store their minds with the noble and intellectual efforts of their countrymen.

Our soil is productive, our climate not ungenial to our habits of labor, and our people united and happy. We worship the great and omniscient God; many of our fellow-citizens whose ideas of duty or happiness have impelled them to seek their realization in California, have found in their perilous journey thither, that our convictions of Christian duty were derived from the same great source as manifested through the Holy Scriptures, although we receive and acknowledge the divine command also from a later revelation. While we claim the privilege of ministering to the wants of the body of our wayfaring brother, we would confidently and earnestly entreat the means of refreshing our own and our childrens minds from the great Fountain of Light that will ever prove "that though there are differences of administration, there is the same Lord." Through the Press we have our chief access to this Fountain, without it, neither the Christian nor the Philosopher could hope to transmit his faith in God, and his manifestations in the discoveries of science, or to improve the condition of those who are living in the depths of superstition and bodily degradation.

The position of our territory cuts us off from the depositories of learning accessible to others and we can only rely upon the distant periods of arrival of our mails, to learn what is transpiring in our common country. A library for constant reference and mental culture in the more abstract intellectual sciences is more than desirable; it is vital to our existence and prosperity.

Congress with enlightened sagacity that should always characterize the views of the true American in matters of education, has appropriated Five Thousand dollars for the commencement of a Library for the citizens residing in the Territory of Utah, and the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned to procure it. He will remain in the city of New York a considerable portion of the winter for that purpose. Whilst thus appropriating his time it has occurred to himself and his friends, that a most agreeable and profitable method of furthering this design, would be to acquaint authors and publishers of books and newspapers throughout the United States, with the wants of his constituents, and to assure them of the sincere gratitude with which donations from them will be received.

All such files of papers and copies of works can be forwarded by mail, addressed to the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress, New York city. The word Utah, should be written on the outside of the envelope enclosing them, so that their destination may be more correctly distinguished from works intended for the Honorable member himself. By this arrangement they will be assured of their reaching their destination and of their appropriation to their avowed object.

The autograph of the Author or donor will increase the value of his gift, and convey to the reader of a succeeding generation a pleasing memento of the man to whom he may be indebted for his means of communicating with the mind of a preceding age. The volumes firmly enveloped in thick wrappers may be forwarded at your earliest convenience as above requested.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your obedient, servant,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

New York, Nov. 12th, 1850.

"THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence: 'Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, discret, forgiving, patient, and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives.'"

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

Astounding Freak of Nature.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal is responsible for the following tough story:

On Friday last, an old lady, aged 81 years, died at Lawrenceville, of a disease of the bowels. A few days prior to her death, it was discovered that a tumor existed in her abdomen, and on being asked whether she was willing to have her body opened after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tumor, she assented.

Accordingly, immediately after her death a post mortem examination was held, and a bony substance of an oval shape was removed. Upon sawing through this, it was discovered that the ossified covering was but thin, and that within it was contained a *fully developed female child*. So perfectly formed was the child in all its parts, that no difficulty whatever, was found in deciding upon its sex at once, and from facts afterwards learned, the woman must have carried that infant for *forty years*.

The circumstances which sustain this supposition are these. Her niece, with whom she lived up to the time of her death distinctly recollects that at one time, her aunt supposed herself to be *enciente*, and went so far as to make all the preliminary preparations for the expected little stranger; but to the astonishment of all, the infant was never born. About this time her husband died, and from that period until her death, her general health was good, and she experienced no inconvenience from the presence of the supposed tumor.

The above statement is one of simple facts. The most astounding part of the whole story is, that a highly respectable physician, assures us, that the child bore signs of at least, *a probable recent living existence*. We shall not comment on this matter, as we understand, a full statement of the circumstances will soon be published.

The Land of Mystery and Gems.

It is stated that Col. Gaines, of Texas, is about to head an exploring expidition to the Gila. Somewhere near the junction of the Colorado of the west with that river, is a sandy region, scantily supplied with brackish water, and backed by sharp mountains, never scaled by the foot of the white man and this there is some reason for believing to be the "emerald fields" of the Aztec princes. Gov. Bormendez once bought a handful of glittering chrystals of an Indian from that section of the Gila country. After some years delay it occurred to him to submit these beautiful specimens to a French lapidary in Mexico, and after some hesitation and debate, in the course of which Gov. B. began to suspect their value, and ten thousand dollars was offered and received for these precious stones. The purchaser went to France with them, and Gov Boremendez made an attempt to penetrate the exact situation of the country whence they were brought, but the Indian hostilities in that quarter, and his own death, ended the quest. Col. Gaines was his friend, and it is thought has some clue which leads him to attempt, almost single-handed, what the United States engineers have neglected to accomplish—a route along the north bank of the Gila, as far as it is navigable, and an examination of the nature and capabilities of the unexplored Centralia, south of the Mormon Territory. The country between the Colorado and Gila is rich in mystery, mines and dangers, and the enterprising Gaines may have wonders to relate if he lives to record his discoveries.

To Parents.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The school of vice is in the streets. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity.

For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourselves; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it then will be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves, and drunkards. No man would raise a colt, or an ox, on such a principle; no man would suffer weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying that he could eradicate them at any time. Look at this matter, parents. See, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around grog-shops.

Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—Church Chronicle.

Testimony of a Rich Man.

The late Mr. McDonough, the millionaire, in his will, says:

"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the larbor-loving, frugal, industrious, and virtuous among them possess joys and happiness in this life which the rich know not and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life and intercourse with my fellow-men of all classes, of the truth 'that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor,' that, had I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous education, to effect which, nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more."

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

A Merry Christmas.

We wish our readers "A Merry Christmas! and hope that the occurrence of Christmas, will always be remembered in their bosoms, as the birthday of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who brought salvation into the world. As our paper is issued this morning, (Christmas,) we certainly wish you all "*A Merry Christmas*," and as it is a time of making presents, we shall expect our share. Remembering of course the printers and the "devil."

The Editor of this paper left for St. Louis, on Saturday morning last.

KANESVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, IOWA, December 6th, 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH:

SIR:—Permit me though a stranger, to call your attention to a subject, dishonorable in its origin, painful in its course, and morally ruinous in its final issue.

I am the Editor of "THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN," a semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the religion and interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, published at Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa. You may, perhaps, find my name on the records of the United State's Court at Springfield; also as a criminal, charged with Counterfeiting by one Dr. Williams. This said Williams I will say nothing of. If his character and deeds are unknown in Springfield, he may in that town, share the virtue of David's words: "Blessed is the man whose sins are covered." My own testimony is, after all excitement is past, and believing that the tribunal of the great "I AM" is the only one before which I have any reason to fear; "I never made nor helped to make any spurious or counterfeit coin, neither counterfeit paper money in my life. I never passed a dime or a dollar's worth of any kind of spurious or counterfeit money to receive a penny's value for it directly or indirectly in my life, to my knowledge. This is the truth, touching this case, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God!" This testimony is voluntarily given in order that your Excellency may look, without prejudice, upon the petition which I am about to present before you.

On the fourth of July last, I left this place for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake,—remained there between six and seven weeks, and on the first day of October left that place for home. While in the Valley, I saw John and Mary Mayberry, Father and Mother of Joseph and David F. Mayberry who are now in Prison at Alton, Illinois.

The parents of these boys are quite advanced in years,—full of infirmities, and trembling on the brink of the grave. They are anxious to see their sons before they die, and have requested and implored me, with tears and lamentations, to use my utmost endeavors to procure their pardon and release. I have consented to make the trial, knowing that on the word of your Excellency their destiny and the hopes of aged, imploring, and heart-broken parents, hang.

A petition, bearing the names of many honorable and influential men, asking Executive clemency to reach their case, I have not the honor to lay before you. Before the hand of Persecution, already stained with the blood of its victims, have parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends been compelled to fly to distant and remote regions, and I alone am left to plead in their behalf. Their Mother says, like most other mothers, that her sons are innocent. As to the truth of her sayings I do not pretend to know; but am satisfied that she believes them innocent. In times of great excitement when popular clamor rages, and a malignant hate inspires the tongue, and arms the nerve, it is not impossible but that, even, the temples and sanctuaries of Justice may feel, too sensibly, or too insensibly, the influence around them. But admitting them guilty of a felony, and that the tribunals of the law awarded to them a just penalty for their offence, may they not have been stimulated to crime by the acts of some of the citizens of Illinois in murdering, in cold blood, Joseph and Hyrum Smith while in the custody of the law, with the faith of the State, by the mouth of its highest executive officer, pledged for their protection? May not the burning of houses, grain, and general destruction of property, together with the beating, lynching and mobbing of many of the Mormon people, have had a tendency to drive some men to desperation, and to a reckless disregard of law and honesty? If this is so, (and who that is acquainted with the history of Western Illinois can deny it?) Why should that State hold, in chains and in fetters, or confine within the walls of their prison, those two misguided and unfortunate men, while the guilty perpetrators of blacker deeds may now be at liberty, nay! exalted to posts of profit and honor in the Commonwealth of the Succor State? The justice of Illinois can hardly stand unimpeached while it holds these men in confinement, and suffers those who perhaps caused them to commit the offence for which they are held in prison, to run at large. But stay! I will accuse no more. There is a day approaching when all our wrongs shall be redressed! But these too unwise youths who have served now, several years in the Penitentiary, may they not be released? Is it not enough? Can any heart require more of them under existing circumstances? May not the Chair of State be honored sometimes; as well by extending mercy to the guilty, as by holding the culprit in the iron grasp of Justice until he drinks the bitterest dregs "*scrung out!*" He who holds the keys of our destiny, gained immortal honors in heaven and on earth by pardoning weak and offending man; and is his example not worthy to be followed in many instances by those who hold the key of earthly powers? They who are forgiven much, can love much; and they generally will love much. How far does the glory of a ruler who shows clemency whenever circumstances will possibly justify, excel the glory of one whose iron heart is closed against the importunities, the cries, the prayers and tears of Heaven's eldest daughter, Mercy? A petition, signed by many people, praying the release of those men from prison, I hear, was forwarded to the Executive of the State some three years ago; and that the same was filed away in the Secretary's office for future consideration. If this, be so, will not the Executive again consider them and let them go from prison?

IN CONCLUSION,

I am the sinner's advocate and friend, though not a friend to sin. "The whole need no Physician, but they that are sick." To retain them longer, cannot add to the dignity or justice of Illinois, neither increase her revenue to any great extent:—It can add nothing to the sum total of human happiness,—cannot dry the tear from sorrow's eye, nor comfort any aching heart. But should your Excellency be disposed to release them now, they will bless you, there brothers and sisters will bless you, their aged and palsied-limbed parents will bless you, and that too, perhaps, in their last and dying hour, and none but Him who rules on high can know whether it may not be your last opportunity to show mercy to offenders.

Emboldened therefore by your popularity, unquestionably gained by the justice, mercy and rectitude that characterize your official acts, a knowledge of which comes to me, not unfrequently, through the medium of exchanges.

I ask your Excellency, in the name of an injured people, to pardon and release from Alton Prison those two young men Mayberrys, and let them free. In the name of distant and distressed parents I ask it, in the name of brothers and sisters I ask it,—In the name of humanity—In the name of mercy, and in the name of the God of truth, I ask the prison doors to be opened that these captives may go free to their parents in the Valleys of the Western Mountains and do wrong no more, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I have the Honor to be, Most Respectfully,

Your Excellency's Obt. Servant,

ORSON HYDE.

Wheat.

Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles South of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed plump sixty pounds to the bushel. This bushel was sowed in drills upon three or four acres of ground, and seasonably irrigated. This same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season than it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop, would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not then threshed out. That is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation, there ar many little things to be observed, or you will ruin your crop. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons, in great abundance, are produced there, of the largest size, and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an uncommon yield.

Farmers begin to sow wheat there in August, and continue to sow every month, and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue harvesting their wheat until the following November. We left there on the 1st day of October, and the vines were all as green as Summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white; and we said, surely: this is the country where "the ploughmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost. Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat from ours. When early wheat is harvested in that country, by irrigating the stubble ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with oats.

Pottawatamie County.

We would inform the officers of this County, that persons who have gone from here to the Salt Lake Valley, whose taxes were not paid, or persons against whom fines have been assessed and not collected, can be made still to pay them by forwarding a transcript of judgment, or by forwarding the claims to the authorities of Utah and have them collected there. Fines should be collected from such as have gone there, and left them unpaid. To follow up for the taxes, would be rather an unprofitable operation, except in some cases where there was a manifest ability, but a stubborn refusal to pay them. So if any person has conducted himself worthy to have a fine assessed against him in this county and goes to Salt Lake without paying it, he goes right where it can be collected without any equivocation. We have but one fault to find with our County Officers—they are not energetic enough in enforcing the law, in collecting costs and fines, and thus keeping our county orders at par, and as good as gold. Punctuality in the faithful discharge of lawful and honorable duties, places a community above the hand of opression. Such as do right, have no cause to fear, either in Pottawatamie or at the Salt Lake Valley; and when persons are guilty of a breach of the peace and are brought up and fined, or that may be fined for any other offence, or that may involve the county in costs by unsuccessful or unnecessary litigation, the officers should, (and we trust they will,) take the most thorough measures to enforce the collection of fines and costs which the law allows; and none who wish to be orderly citizens, and to live in peace and security, will object to it in our opinion, or find any fault with any officer if he does his best to carry out what the law and his oath of office require him to perform.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn that the Salt Lake Mail has just got in, and it will reach Independence in the course of six or eight days; it was met by some gentleman who came up from Savannah, just below Linden, Mo., and they reported snow as very deep on the plains, and that they had experienced great difficulty in getting along. Letters for this place may be looked for in about two weeks. This is the last information that we can expect from that place till about the first of May next.

Kanesville Academy.

Mr. T. S. RUCKER, principal of the above institution, proposes to commence his second term on Monday, the 30th inst. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. R. has given good satisfaction to patrons, and has secured the good will of his pupils; and we should be sorry to have it said that an able teacher had bestowed his labors in a place where literary merit was not appreciated. We hope and trust that none will be backward in subscribing to this school, and pay in advance. This will be a relief to the teacher, and patrons may just as well pay in advance as to pay at any other time. Do not wait till the second or third week before you send your scholars; but send the very first day of the term. This is a favorable time—improve it! If it does cost a little higher than you could wish, only think how much you pay out unnecessarily for other purposes. Curtail these needless expenses, and you will have plenty of money to educate your children genteelly. How many are there in the country who are able and ought to send their children to a good boarding school? Consider that you have a duty to discharge to your children.

The entire expense of the school, including tuition, fuel, house rent, and making fires, will amount to about two hundred dollars per quarter; and we have taken the responsibility of footing the entire bill, if none but our own children attend. Who will come forward and pay their proportion in advance? We will see.

There are persons who have no children to educate. They live in society and are able to do something to favor the cause of education. Will these not do something? Now is your time to secure the glory of infusing light and intelligence into the minds of the rising generation. The number of scholars will be limited, and it is highly probable that the school will be filled during the first week of the term. Do not, therefore, delay.

Terms of tuition, $3 00 per quarter, and payment made at the office of the Guardian, before entering the school. All the usual branches of learning and science taught at the above institution. We are willing to pay for the support of a free school, or for the education of the poor as much as the tuition of our own children costs; but to admit a scholar into this school without pay in advance, would defeat the design of the school. It cannot be done!

To Whom it May Concern.

Br. Alfred Cordon, has just returned from England, where he has been on a mission for the last two or three years. He comes home with *clean papers* from the Presidency of the Church at Liverpool, and his labors in that country, have contributed much towards the spread of the cause and increase of the Church there.

Being anxious to continue to do good, and extend his labors and usefulness, he now goes out on a mission from this place with our unqualified confidence and good-will, and prayers for his success. He will visit St. Joseph, and other places in Missouri; and also cross to the Mississippi river, and labor in that region during the winter. It is hoped that he may be received, and his teaching and instructions listened to by all who have the good fortune to hear him, and that they may profit by the same.

He will collect and receive donations for educational purposes in Pottawatamie county, and act as an agent for this paper. Whoever may feel disposed to send tithing to the Church by him, can do so with safety, as he is authorized to receive it, and the Church will be responsible for the same.

Elder Thomas McKenzie, is going out into other sections on a similar mission. He will also act as an agent for this paper.

Pegram & Co.

This House, at the West part of Town, keeps no spirituous or vinous Liquors. If there is any other Mercantile Establishment in the place that keeps none, we will, most heartily and cordially, give them public credit for it if they will inform us.

All communities need useful articles of Goods, but spirits, they do not need; for it has been abundantly proven that people are more healthy, more virtuous and kind where no intoxicating drinks can be had, than they are where they have them in abundance, or even any at all. Yet strange to tell, many men, (otherwise generous and good,) will continue their use, with increased appetite, though they know it is there ruin. Can a philanthopist traffic in the article? Perhaps this question may be determined in our Lyceum.

Letters Left at This Office.

We brought several letters through from the Salt Lake, and others have been lodged here since, by private individuals. The Government has now established a regular mail to the Salt Lake, and hereafter, all letters will be deposited at the regular Post Office, and people must expect to receive and forward their letters by the mail, as we do not wish to infringe upon the business of the Government. Come and get these letters now, and henceforth, go to the Post Office for mail matter. We can have no more to do with it. They are addressed to the following persons:

Allred, Reddin A.	Howard, L M
Anderson, M Eddatha	King, Judith
Phillips, Benjamin	Lebanon, David
Bennett, James	Merrill, Hosea
Bracken, Levi	Mangum, Wm
Barrow, Louisa or Albert	Noyes, W W
Barker, Joseph	Osser, Martha
Burnham, Guy C	Perry, Philander J
Clark, John	Pack, Rufus 2
Cotton, Noah	Pratt, Nancy Loana
Carroll, Wm T	Rust, Jacob T
Cowles, Austin	Rudd, Franklin
Calkins, Mehitable	Roberts, Louisa
Croel, Enoch	Robbins, Mary J
Clark, John	Savage, Emeline
Childs, Amanda	Scople, A. H.
Cole, Owen	Smith, Elias
Dowdle, Sarah	Taylor, James
Davis, Asa	Wilson, George C.
Forbush, Rufus	Wilson, George
Frost, McAslin	Watson, George
Ferson, Mary Ann	Wiltshire, George
Graham, Thomas	Whiston, Mrs.
Glin, James H	Jas Walker, or E Wilson,
Green, Thomas	Wallis, Wm T
Graybill, Simeon P	Williams, Randall T
Guy, Moses	Williams, Electa C
Hammond, S. S.	Worsley Sarah

Agents for the Guardian.

Notice is hereby given that we have appointed Elders John Brown, Alfred Cordon, and Thomas McKenzie, travelling Agents for the Guardian in the States, and we hope that they will be kindly received by every good, and faithful Latter-Day Saint and all good people, and their teachings also, as they are sent out from this place by the sanction of the church here, to preach the Gospel—gather up and bind together the fragments that may have been scattered in the hour of trial, temptation, and darkness, and build up the branches of the Church in their travels as the spirit may lead them.

Emigration of the Poor.

The following persons have been sent for by the authorities of the Church in the Valley, to be sent on by the Poor Fund agents. It may be that some have so improved in their temporal condition since their circumstances were known to the Presidency, that they can go on without help; and there may be widows whose names are mentioned, that have married since their condition was known to the Church in the Valley and are able to go on at their pleasure without aid from the Poor Fund. We shall enquire into these matters, and act upon the discretionary power that is given to us.

We wish the persons whose names follow to understand distinctly that they must do all in their power to get ready by the first day of May next, to start for the West. They must supply their own wagons, provisions and clothing; and the Poor Fund agents will furnish them teams to haul them through, cows, &c. None need say after this, "If I had only known in season, I would have prepared myself for the Valley." It is now told you, and the very conditions upon which you may expect to go. "God helps those who help themselves."

Jeremiah Roley,	Elias Smith,
Alexander Hill, Honey Creek,	Hiram Bennett,
Alfred Cordon,	Samuel Adair,
Horace Roberts,	The blind man at Highland Grove,
Elisha Edwards,	Elias Gardner's Daughter in Massachusetts,
Widow of Elijah Malin,	Widow Hunter's Family,
John Pea,	
And the Poor who were driven from Nauvoo.	
Edwin & Frederick Rushton,	Jenkins (Shoemaker) Burlington,
Father Stone, Barber,	Morgan Phelps' family,
Stephen Nixon,	George Scoles,
Mehetable Calkins,	Jeremiah Willey,
Evan M Greene,	Yokum, (of Hanws Mill,)
Luman Heath,	Mary Ann Burnham,
John Nay,	Simmons Curtis,
Henry Devenish,	Garret Mikeswell,
Rufus Fisher,	Hyrum Mikeswell,
Catherine Robinson Son and Daughter,	Allen J. Stout,
James Snow,	Samuel Bateman, Augusta, Iowa,
Edward Mecham,	Philo Dibble,
Martin Wood,	John Parker,
Thomas Burdick,	Andrew Williams.

If any of the above persons have been disfellowshipped or excluded from the Church for improper conduct, we cannot help them, neither such as have disregarded good and profitable counsel, should there be any of that class. We have no charges to bring, but make these observations merely to show that there is a difference between the Lord's poor and the Devil's poor. We shall try to act wisely and faithfully,—knowing that all our transactions touching our management in these matters, will pass a rigid review before the eyes of our superiors.

To Salt Lake Emigrants.

The subscriber wishes to contract for the hauling of fifty tons of merchandise from this place, or from near this place on this Frontier, to the City of the Great Salt Lake in Utah Territory. He offers ten dollars per hundred pounds, or two hundred dollars per ton. He will pay half cash and half goods in the month of March next at this place, or half cash then, and half goods after the first boats arrives in the Spring, when people can have a better selection than in March. The goods are to be as low, or a little lower than they can be purchased at any place in Upper Missouri or in Iowa. None need apply except men of known integrity—who are careful, trusty and upright in all their transactions, who can control competent teams and safe wagons, and who can be ready to leave the Missouri river by the 10th day of May without fail. Here is now your chance to go to the Salt Lake. Such men as are able and wish to contract, can leave their names and residence at this office, and the amount of freight they can haul. ORSON HYDE.

Be it Remembered.

Persons who belong to this Church and profess our religion, will surely die a singular and painful death if they are guilty of licentious connections by which their bodies and minds become corrupted. These suffer shame in the flesh, the canker of condemnation consumes vitality, and they suffer the destruction of the body, and their sins go before to judgment; while those who belong not to the Church, neither profess our religion, yet guilty of like things, their sins follow after them and sink them down in perdition and woe! The spirits of the former may be saved; yet their bodies are delivered over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh. The bodies of the latter may be screened from shame and from destruction, and nothing singular attend their death; but their naked spirits breast the storm of God's wrath without a body to shield them. These are they whose sins follow after them, and consign them to the place where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Thus saith the spirit, in the name of the Lord God of Israel. Amen.

Latest Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of *Typo's* and *quill drivers*, that, hence forth, where there is a printing press in operation, it shall not be binding upon the public to pay any attention to written notices posted up about the town, when the same may appear in print at a low rate. To be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Dec. 25th, 1850.

JOHN TYPES, Governor.

MATTHIAS COMPOSITOR, Sec'y. of State.

Concert.

The St. Louis Brass Band gives a Concert at the Music Hall, on New Year's Eve. This band has labored under many embarrassments, but have hung together and have ever been ready to cheer us with their strains, and it is hoped they may have what they richly merit, a full house and some handsome New Year's Presents.

President's Message.

The President's Message has just been received, and we had intended to prepare an article for this paper in regard to the document, but we have only room or time to say but a very little about it. It is a document which is patriotic in sentiment, Pacific in its tendency, and statesman-like in its views. Milliard Fillmore shows himself a lover of the Union, and the sectional bickerings and strife he does not stop to discuss; he says the laws must, and shall be preserved inviolate. We shall publish extracts from it in our next, with remarks.

A late terrible steamboat explosion took place near New Castle on the Delaware river. The steamer Telegraph was racing with an opposition boat when a noise like that of a field piece occurred and all were enveloped in steam and smoke. Fifteen persons were killed—fourteen wounded and one other missing.

The coroner had in his possession the skin stripped like gloves from eight different hands, with portions of the nails attached. They were found scattered about the deck.

The Fool's Pence.

Among the recollections of youthful days is a story of which this caption formed a prominent feature:

A certain family who had arisen from a state of poverty, to wealth and ease, was visited by an old friend, who, on beholding their magnificent mansion, and other buildings—their gay clothing, splendid furniture, &c., and while contrasting their present, with their former condition, was led to enquire how they obtained their fine buildings, their elegant furniture, and the various comforts, and wealth, with which they were surrounded. He received the following answer to his various inquiries with a significant wink and nod. Oh, we obtained them with "*The Fools Pence.*"

But the secret of the matter was this; they had a few years previous commenced the sale of intoxicating drinks, and although upon a very small scale at first—yet by continual application to the business, sales increased, and they amassed a large capital, and consequently as is usually the case while they had increased their stores, their misguided supporters decreased in wealth, degenerated in virtue, and made idleness, vice and corruption their issue.

Although young when we read the foregoing, it left a deep and lasting impression upon our mind, so much so, that even now, whenever we behold an increase of wealth through the same channel, we secretly exclaim! this is the result of "*The Fool's Pence.*" Whenever we behold degradation, wretchedness, ruin, and woe in their multifarious form, brought about by visiting those sinks of corruption and vice, and exchange the penny or "*Dime*" for the cursed draught, our mind is readily filled with the idea that these miseries, and appalling scenes are all brought about by the fools parting with his pence to enrich the scape-goat, who, in the hour of danger would laugh at his calamity, and mock when his fear came. We would say—When will ye learn wisdom, Oh, ye sons of men? Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace, learn of her, and listen to her counsels, for riches and honor, are in her hands, length of days is promised to those that follow her, and eternal glory is their reward. Remember that he that walketh with the "*wise*," shall be "*wise*," and a friend of fools shall become like them. Look out for breakers ahead. Oh, ye wise, and understand ye foolish, turn from the evil of your doings and shun the society of that man whose breath is so strong that you would almost imagine him to be "a steamboat on the high pressure system" in shallow water, but without wheels. When we are accosted with the semi-articulate appellation of "*brother*" by a person staggering under the influence of the ardent fluid, with half closed eyes, and his breath teeming with the offensive effluvia of the proceeds of the still. We inwardly exclaim! Are these the words of a brother? If they are, it is by a strange spirit, and we do not wish to recognise it.

When we behold a dram seller holding out his allurements, and persuading his neighbor to drink, saying: that he likes a man of some independence, that will drink when he pleases regardless of any body. We would say to the allured and enticed beware! It is all for the love of your penny or dime.

Whenever, or whereever, we behold a man staggering under the influence of the intoxicating draught—cursing, and profaning the name of his God—and more espscially if he claims to be a Saint, or to hold the Priesthood after the power of an endless life. We are led to the conclusion that he is shaved of his virtue, as clean as a Sampson was shorn of his locks of strength in the lap of Delilah, and that too at his own expense, and too often at the expense of a suffering partner, and helpless children. Who, then, in viewing these matters, as they should be viewed; can look upon them with indifference, or have a complacent feeling toward those who deal out the flood of fiery ruin to those around them, and swelling the black catalogue of dissipation, ignomy and crime to that extent that it may be almost impossible to erase a name or even recall a single wanderer to retrace his foolish steps? We leave every man to answer the question for himself, and every woman for herself. What better is he that sells drink by the glass, or otherwise than the Highwayman, or midnight assassin? The object of both is wealth; and their final issue ruin. The robber either overcomes by stratagem or force of arms—while the vender of the fluid accomplishes his purposes with a somewhat slower process, beguiling, and alluring from little to much, until the moral courage, and mental energies of his betrothed votaries are gone, then he leaves them prostrate, ready victims for an untimely grave, deprived of talent, genius, and every other desirable qualification, without a friend to help, or a heart to succor them in their distress.

If the tavern or grocery keeper think that we are too severe, let them go to the abodes of those who have been made to drink of the dregs of their bitter cup, and ask the disconsolate widow the cause of her dejection and sorrow? Why her children are clothed in rags and pinched with hunger, her hearth cold, and comfortless, and their solitude as it were blasted by the mil-dew of misfortune, and ten chances to one, if she does not reply; that her once generous, talented, and loving husband was beguiled, and allured into dissipation by associating with those whose only ambition was to get gain, through the sale of ardent spirits, and associates of that cast, and mould, until by degrees their society became more welcome to him than that of his wife and little ones, leaving them in want by day and by night, until the dark mantle of death enshrouded him and closed his earthly career. Pause then Oh ye drunkards; and reflect, Oh ye spirits sellers, and ask yourselves the question. Have I had a hand, or an influence exercised for filthy lucre sake to bring to wretchedness and woe those poor, dejected and miserable mortals? Again, go and listen to the sorrowful tales of orphans, made so by the accursed traffic, and ask yourselves am I clear from censure? Go and visit the graveyard and learn there, the history and untimely end of many,—visit the almshouse—the house of correction—the lunatic asylum, or the state's prison, and learn the history of many of their inmates, and if you have not learned enough then, ask yourself the question, what love or respect could you have for a man, or men, that were perhaps among the first to draw your attention from the principles of moral rectitude and rightcousnees, and entice you to pursue a course whose ultimate end would result in consigning you, or perhaps your posterity to some of the above named places for life? Would you bless them, No! but to the contrary you would feel as though they were your most potent enemies, and if you had liberty once more, you would treat them as such almost in worlds without end. The friendship of this world is enmity with God. Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world, becometh an enemy of God; (for all that is in the world says John is the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, which is not of the Father but is of the world.) And God says that he resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Be subject therefore to God and to the counsel of his servants, but resist evil, and it will flee before you, and you shall overcome if you are diligent and persevering.

Bernhart Henn, has our thanks for an extra containing the Prest. Message.

Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees, have now their liberty, and it is expected they will come to the United States.

The value of slave property in the United States is estimated at $1,600,000,000.

DIED,

On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1850, NOAH S. BULKLEY, of Canker. Aged 74 years.

Br. B. was an High Priest, and member of the High Council in this place. He was a zealous and faithful advocate of the principles of the Church. His daily walk was a pattern to all Saints. In his dying hour he gave a faithful testimony of the word of God. He died in peace, and "died like an ear of corn fully ripe."

November 12th, 1850, NEPHI N. BULKLEY, Son of Newman and Jane. Aged 4 years 10 months and 4 days.

In this town, on the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZA BETH MIFFLIN, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., aged — years.

At Council Point, on November 2d, ELIZA BETH, wife of Samuel G. Raymond, aged 40 years 6 months and 10 days.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 11, 1850

Israel J. Clark,	$2 00	Elias Hall,	1 00
Richard Steel,	30	John Rouse,	1 00
Hiram Mace,	1 50	Rufus Fisher,	1 00
C Colbrook,	1 00	James Mathews,	1 00
Elias Bassett,	50	Franklin J. Davis,	2 00
Sheppard Glazier,	1 00	Dan'l. R. Williams,	50
Lewis Zabriskie,	80	Lewis Bonney,	50
Jacob E Terry,	25	Wm Collinson, Esq	5
George Foster,	2 25	Brown & Miller,	20
Thomas Grover,	2 00	Henry Gardner,	1
M. L. Benson,	1 00	Alva North,	
Dominicus Carter,	2 25	Phineas H. Young,	1 00
Moses A Vince,	1 00	Jacob Zundel,	1 00
D. Ballo,	1 00	Joseph E Johnson,	46 15
A. K. Williams,	50	Sarah Malin,	1 00
A. P. Jackson,	2 00	J. M. Chidester,	63
Henry Booth,	1 00	A Chadwick,	7 00
Jacob Zundel,	1 00	Ira Oviatt,	1 00
Alvah Benson,	2 00	Jos. K. Lane,	50
Jacob Morris,	1 00	Grandison Raymond,	50
Daniel Shearer,	1 00	Geo Scofield,	1 00
W T Carroll,	1 00	Wm Martin,	1 00
Mr Boulware,	1 25	Jeff. Dimmick,	1 00
Daniel P. Young,	1 00	Benj. Bullock,	1 00
Andrew Smith,	1 00	Isaac C. Heath,	60
Thomas D. Brown,	2 00	S. Eggleston,	1 20
Henry W. Miller,	2 00	Abiah Wadsworth,	1 00
Wm. Green,	1 00	James Moses,	80
John W. King,	1 00	I. Simmons,	50
Enoch P. Rollins,	1 00	Geo. Cummins,	1 20
Mrs. Osser,	55	A H Argyle,	2 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

A BLACK SILK LACE VEIL was lost in the vicinity of this office, on the 15th inst., whoever has found it, will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

Kanesville, Dec. 25, 1850.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67616, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—8w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—8w

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.
Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.

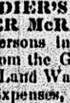
S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Partner of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—3m

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big



On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

ESTRAY, NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARLING HEIFER CALVES, one red with a white face; one brindle with a short tail, and the third white with red specks. If the owner, or owners will call at my residence on Upper Crossing, Keg Creek—prove property, pay charges and take them away, will much oblige.

JOSEPH SKEEN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850—3t*

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by James Maycock, in Allred's Camp, Kanesville Precinct, Pottawatamie county, a certain STEER, described as follows, viz: Color—yellow, white strip across the face; a little white in the flanks, and white on the tail; no other marks perceivable—three years old last spring. Prized at twenty-five dollars.

A true copy of a transcript from the Estray Book of Levi Bracken, Esq.

T. BURDICK, Clerk Board of Co. Com's.

Kanesville, Dec. 19, 1850—1t*

Estray.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has among his cattle a red steer with a white face, a little crop cut out of the left ear. The owner will please call on me at my residence on Musquito on the Old Camping Ground—prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY H. BOLEY.

Musquito Creek, Dec. 21st, 1850.—3t

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

Organization of the Iowa Legislator.

IOWA CITY, Dec. 4, 1850.

IN SENATE.—The senate met at ten o'clock, the President *protem* in the chair.

The names of the Senators elected the present year were reported by the committee on credentials, and they were severally sworn in.

The rules of the last Senate were adopted for the government of the body until otherwise ordered.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of its permanent officers, when the following named officers were unanimously elected, to wit:

President, Enos Lowe.
Secretary, P. B. Bradley,
Assistant Secretary, J. G. Evans.
Enrolling Secretary, W. W Garner.
Sergeant-at-arms, J. S. Gilmore.
Messenger, A. G. Leffingwell.
Firemen, Peter Conboy,

Messrs. Leffingwell, Cook and Alger, were appointed a committee to inform the House that the Senate were permanently organized.

Mr. Sales, offered a resolution that the Secretary make an arrangement with the Post Master at Iowa City in reference to the postage of Senators.

Mr. Lowe opposed the resolution, and was in favor of each Senator paying his own postage.

Mr. Leffingwell favored the resolution, and urged that if his probable postage account were to be a drain upon his own pocket, a resignation of his seat would be a matter of economy.

The resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Lewis and Everson were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the Governor and inform him that they was ready to receive any communication which he might desire to make.

On motion of Mr. Morton a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary to furnish each Senator with 20 copies of each newspaper as he should desire.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

IN HOUSE.—The House met, pursuant to adjournment, when the members having taken the requisite oath of office, the following officers were elected without opposition.

U. C. Rockwell, of Jones, Chief Clerk.
George Temple, of Des Moines, Speaker.
J. Smith Hooton, of Marian Co., Assistant Speaker.
John Fitzpatrick, of Dubuque, Sergeant at Arms.
Lewis D. Kent, of Lee, Messenger,
Thomas S. Green, of Wapello, Fireman.

Inaugural Address of Stephen Hemstead,

Governor elect, delivered before the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in Joint Convention assembled, on the 4th day of December, 1850.

Called to the Executive Chair of the State of Iowa by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, a frank expression of gratitude is due to them, for the distinguished honor which they have conferred upon me, and for the leading principles which will govern me in the discharge of my official duties under the constitution and laws, with the assurance on my part, that those duties shall be discharged to the best of my ability.

Knowing the fallibility of human nature, let me claim the indulgence for unintentional errors which as reasonable men we should extend towards each other. Elected by one of the great political parties of this State, I cannot expect to escape censure from those who differ from me in political sentiment, and rejoice that we live under a goverment where every citizen has the right of freely discussing the conduct of public men, and public measures. From this rule I claim no exemption, and ask nothing but justice.

The principles by which I shall be governed in the administration of your affairs are distinctly marked out in the constitution of this State, a constitution which in my judgment is eminently calculated to secure the great objects for which governments should be established among men; and the prosperity of the State from its organization, to the present time, is a forcible commentary of the justice and wisdom of the policy thus adopted.

By the restriction of State debts, the prohibition of banking and of special acts of incorporation, except for political or municipal purposes, we are secured from many evils which exist in older States where in consequence of the establishment and continuance of those institutions their governments have be ome complicated, oppressive, and subversive of civil liberty.

With no banks among us to create distress or panic by their failures, contractions, and expansions, with but few corporations except those formed under general laws, our citizens relying on their own industry and frugality are advancing steadily to competence and wealth, showing to the world that bank indulgences, paper money, and special privileges, are unnecessary to secure to a people happiness and prosperity. With a soil of great richness and productiveness, a climate salubrious and invigorating, and citizens possessing enterprise and industry, we require nothing more than what is secured by our constitution, and let me say, if we desire a continuance of that prosperity, the stability of the State and the happiness of our citizens, it can only be accomplished by the enactment of equal and expedient laws, and not by those which are designed to build up and enrich the few at the expense of the many, or by giving one class of citizens privileges not possessed by others. The leading principles of a republican Government as I understand them, are "a perfect equality of political rights, a strict construction of constitutions, no monopolies, moderate legislation, a revenue meeting the wants of the people and no more, strict responsibility of public officers, simplicity of the laws, and the least possible restraint upon the mind, person, energy, and industry of every man consistent with the rights of his fellow-men."

The best form of Government that can be devised is an abridgement of the natural rights of the citizen, and the laws necessary for the purpose of such Government are sufficiently complicated and burthensome without adding to them those designed to regulate the conduct of persons upon mere questions of morality, when such objects can only be reached by the force of public opinion, and that alone; yet such laws are not unfrequently placed upon the statute books where they remain without being enforced, or if exercised, can only be carried into effect when, and where a temporary excitment prevails, and then frequently to gratify malice or revenge. If such laws are necessary, they should be enforced and sustained, if they cannot be enforced and sustained they are unnecessary and should not be enacted.

It is made my duty by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed. Experience shows us that in just proportion to their observance, is the peace and prosperity of our Government. This extends not only to such laws as we believe to be right, but to all such as are lawfully enacted until they are repealed or declared unconstitutional by the judicial tribunals. While we have the ballot box and the courts, whatever may be the private opinion of any citizen or class of citizens upon such law obedience to its requirements is an unavoidable duty. So far as any responsibility may rest on me, or power be entrusted, I shall neither hesitate to assume the one, or exercise the other if necessary, to ensure their prompt observance, and in this I am satisfied that I would have the countenance and support of my fellow citizens. My hope and confidence however is, that there will be no occasion when it will become necessary to assume or exercise the power thus given.

I cannot doubt that a prompt obedience in all cases, and a fair construction according to the purpose intended, of every law whether State or National, will be yielded by every good citizen. So far as our national laws are concerned, we are bound further to such observance by a solemn compact with the other States of this Union, and no citizen who loves that Union will violate its laws, or permit others to do so, if in his power to prevent it. It is that Union which gives to the American people rank and power among men and nations—it is that Union which protects our commerce, adjusts the difficulties between States, and defends us from the aggressions of foreign powers. Without union and the observance of the laws, they can never be maintained.

Desirous of seeing a continuance among us of a republican Government in fact as well as in name, I have thus briefly given my views as to the policy which should be pursued to secure those results, having no other object than to advance our best interests, maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and secure to every citizen the enjoyment of civil liberty.

Dreadful Tornado at Cape Girardeau.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Nov. 20th.

Our town was yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., visited by one of the most severe tornadoes that has ever swept over this portion of the country. Over one hundred buildings were injured, more or less—many of them totally demolished. The Catholic and Methodist Churches are in complete ruin; the Catholic College about half destroyed, and the Convent almost a total ruin. Several of the best brick buildings entirely levelled, and others partly so. Indeed, the larger and better built portion of the town has an appearance of perfect devastation. The steamer Saranak, which had just rounded to at the commencement the tornado, had her chimneys and most of the cabin swept away. The cabin of the wharf boat was also carried away. The telegraph masts were both blown down and shivered into pieces.

The entire pecuniary injury cannot be estimated short of one hundred thousand dollars. Several lives were lost, and many persons severely injured. Four persons who attempted to cross the river in a skiff, shortly after the destruction, were capsized, and two of them drowned. One was named Joseph Thompson, of Illinois. The other names not ascertained.

Destructive Fire.

At half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the livery stable of Frost and Lynch, on Fourth street, between Olive and Locust, and before it could be arrested, destroyed that stable, the large dry good store of Porter and Havens, with much of its contents, and two undertaker establishments, one owned by Mr. Lynch, and the other by Mr. Williams. We have not ascertained how the fire originated.

In addition to the above, we have gleaned the following particulars respecting this fire—the losses of different individuals among the sufferers, and the amount of insurance as near as could be ascertained:

The livery stable of Messrs Frost and Lynch, in which the fire originated, was valued at about $15,000; on which there was an insurance in the "Home Mutual" Insurance office, to the amount of $3,000. The Undertaker's establishment of Mr. W. A. Lynch, attached to the stable was uninsured, and owing to late receipts of stock, the amount of property lost could not be correctly ascertained. Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the other Undertaker's establishment, had an insurance of about $2,000 on his stock, but is uncertain as to whether his loss will be covered. He had barely time to extricate his wife and child from the burning house, and lost everything it contained, including $275 in money:

Messrs. Porter & Havens had an insurance of about $35,000 on their stock, which was worth from $50,000 to $60,000, a portion of which was saved in a damaged condition. The upper part of the building occupied by Porter & Havens, was used as a boarding house, and occupied by Mr Rogers, whose loss as near as could be ascertained, amounts to between $2,000 and $3,000, on which there was an insurance of $1,100. Next door to Mr. Williams, was the Millinery establishment of Miss Elsberg, who informs us that her loss will amount to between $3,000 and $3,500, on which there was an insurance of $2,000 in H. I. Bodley's Agency of the Lexington Insurance Company.

Messrs. Frost & Lynch, lost their fine hearse, which cost some $1,500 or $1,600, four fine carriages, four fine horses, and a large number of buggies; one buggy only being saved; two horses belonging to other persons, which were in the stable at the time, were also burned to death. These are all the facts we could obtain in the state of affairs existing this morning. We will give further particulars in our morning issue.—[St. Louis Union Dec. 6th.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, Dec. 4.

The hospital for the insane was destroyed by fire this morning—it is supposed that twenty lunatics perished in the flames. The fire occurred from a defect in the chimney. The lunatics gave the alarm as soon as the fire was discovered, but the keepers supposing the noise to be the accustomed ravings of the lunatics, gave no heed to them, until they discovered the building was filling with smoke.

Another despatch just received from Augusta, dated 11 o'clock this morning, says, "half the asylum was destroyed, and the remainder in serious jeopardy. The number perished is unknown, but estimated at 6 to 12. The female gallery had been cleared without loss of life. The hospital contained 125 inmates, half of whom—males—were in the galleries where the fire is now raging."

A third despatch dated 12 o'clock, says, "the fire is believed to be suppressed—one wing and centre building mostly saved."

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

Henry Jones, the Superintendant of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, perished in the flames. He was endeavoring to save those who were under his charge. Those who were lost were considered incurable. It is estimated that the damage done to the building can be repaired for about $50,000. The whole number of patients missing since the burning of the Insane Hospital, amounts to 20—all males.

CONGRESS.—As far as elected, Congress stands, as compared with the past one, as follows:

	1850.		1848.	
	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.
Missouri,	3	2	0	5
Iowa,	0	2	1	1
Vermont,	3	1	3	1
Florida,	1	0	1	0
Maine,	4	4	3	5
South Carolina,	7	7	0	7
Pennsylvania,	0	15	15	0
Ohio,	8	13	10	11
New York,	17	17	32	9
New Jersey,	1	4	4	1
Wisconsin,	0	3	1	2
Michigan,	2	1	1	2
Massachusetts,	8	3	9	0
Illinois,	2	1	0	0
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
	51	76	81	59

Seven vacancies.
A full house comprises 223 members.

At a meeting in Georgia, after a violent debate, Col. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were carried by acclamation:

1st. Resolved, That that this meeting is d——d mad.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

HORNS.—Capt. Stansbury, of the U. S. Corps of Salt Lake Survey, has just returned, bringing for a curiosity, the hide, head and horns of a Mountain Sheep, which weighed about as much as the rest of the body. It is admirably fitted by nature for tumbling down the mountains when hotly pursued, either by hunters or ravenous beasts. They have been seen to leap from sixty to one hundred feet down a cliff striking on their horns, without any perceptible injury, except, perhaps, a confounded head-ache the next day. One of this exploring company informed us that he had seen them sporting on the mountain tops, and jumping backwards and forwards from cliff to cliff clearing fifteen and twenty feet on the level.—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Iowa Capital Reporter seems to think, that the removal of the Capitol from Iowa City, would leave a great hole in the ground! We suggest that there is a vast deal of trash there, in the shape of loafing Locofoco office holders and office seekers, cumbering the surface of the earth, which might be thrown in to fill up the vacuum, without any detriment to the State. In order to *neutralize the odoriferous*, they might be covered up with the refuse of the barnyard.—[Keokuk Register.

Prof. Webster's widow and two daughters, have sailed for Fayal, the residence of a married daughter

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wagons Made and Repaired
BY
JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp.
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

OH YES!
LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single coverlets, carsinetts, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, flannels, rag carpets, diapers, linseys, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair,	$3 50
Carsinetts, per yard,	16⅔
Jeans, per yard,	16⅔
Twilled, per yard,	16⅔
Plain blankets, linseys & plain cotton per yard	10
Rag carpets per yard,	12½
Diapers, per yard,	16⅔
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard,	12½

He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work work shall be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for sizeing.
JAMES CARROLL.
Kanesville, December 11, 1850.—3t

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.
Give us a Call.
RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.
JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayeraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar,"** on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,
at the old stand of the sign of the
"LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.
W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.
St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queens ware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber about three months ago a red cow with white face, a little white on her back and belly, when last seen she had a sore under her horn. Any person that will bring said cow to this office, or give such information as will lead to her recovery will be paid by me for his trouble. THOMAS McTAGGART.
Hazle Creek, Dec. 11th, 1850.

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ¼ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS' STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget)
Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do, and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by
PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at
PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at
PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at
PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by
PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by
PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by
PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by
PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store
PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store,
PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delains, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c, for sale by [dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.
LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,
EMPORIUM STORE,
Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.
"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"
dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generially kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.
"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this county. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy and washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
82 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victoria dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases hip boots;
10 " course do:
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3000 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt;
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1851 lbs rice;
99 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.

GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.
dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS
To inform our readers that
JOSEPH A. KELTING,
IS
Right in Town,
At the old stand with a bran new stock of **Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.**
Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.
His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.
CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Eusign of the West."
J. A. KELTING.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a
SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,
near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.
ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.
E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist-mill which will be in successful operation.
E. ALLEN & BRO.
Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for
Shoeing Oxen,
it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See.
DOMINICUS CARTER.
His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.
Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—3t

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.
N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.
DANIEL GRENO.
Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of Musquito Creek, a red or brindle Bull Calf. The owner is requested to call at my residence, at the aforesaid place, prove property, pay charges and take him away. LUKE JOHNSON.
Musquito Creek, Dec. 11, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines.

BY G. W. C.

Land of the beautiful—Land of the bless'd,
The Zion of God, and the haven of rest;
Not rest to be idle, but to constantly prove,
By *works* of good deeds the cause which they love.

'Tis not for the pelf which thousands desire,
And which to obtain, are now suffering severe;*
Oh, no, 'tis not for this, but a prize better still,
That induces their journey to Zion's fair hill.

'Tis the voice of true liberty, truth's holy cause,
The precepts and statutes of high heavens laws;
Reveal'd unto man through the medium ordain'd
By the heavens above, in the council supreme.

Then may no useless delay our footsteps attend,
But our journey pursue till arrived at the end;
And then may each action, and word be combin'd,
Go to prove we have gathered for the good of mankind.

* The suffering California gold seekers on the Plains.

St. Louis, Nov. 22d, 1850.

Spring Water.

AIR—"Lang Syne."

Let others sing the joys of wine,
In drunken revelry,
But be the cup of water mine,
Of water fresh and free.
Oh water bright! what pure delight,
From fountains gushing clear,
It gives us joy without alloy,
A smile without a tear.

When in the sultry noontide hour,
And heat's meridian glow,
We'll oft recline beneath the bower,
Where wandering streamlets flow.
Then from the spring how sweet to bring
The pitcher mantling cool;
T'will health impart—t'will cheer the heart,
And tranquillize the soul.

No widow's grief, no orphan's cries,
No anguish or dispair;
No father's groans, no mother's sighs,
Are ever mingled there;
But friendship pure that shall endure,
Till life's bright dream is o'er,
Till call'd away to endless day,
Where we shall sigh no more.

Then fill the healthy goblet high,
No danger lurks unseen;
The rosy cheek the sparkling eye,
Bespeak the joy within.
It gives us health, it gives us wealth,
It purifies the mind;
It gives us peace and happiness,
Nor leaves a sting behind.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY AMICUS.

It was upon a beautiful moonlight evening in the month of May 184—, that a watchful observer might have seen, in the shadowed recess of a neat and picturesque Elm Grove that skirted a verdant lawn near the splendid mansion of Mr. Travers, in the suburbs of one of the neat and bustling towns, so frequently met with, in the richer portions of the State of New York—a couple stealthily walking up and down, arm-in-arm, and engaged in conversation in a very low tone—by the dim moonlight, which occasionally showed them more distinctly, as its rays streamed through an occasional opening in the green foliage overhead, as they walked to and fro, might have been seen a young man of pre-possessing appearance, of medium stature, high forehead, dark eyes—his costume denoting him as belonging to that class of society that labor for a living, namely, a mechanic—perhaps of the age of twenty-two, and a countenance that showed, that though he was young in years, he had experienced some of the cares, troubles, realities, and disappointments of life. On his left arm hung a maiden, apparently about seventeen, with liquid blue eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, inclined to fall in ringlets—healthy complexion and rosy cheeks—her habiliments of dress, showed her to belong to a class of society above want, and of a grade higher than that occupied by her companion.

As they approached an angle in the walk, they seated themselves upon a rustic seat near by; and a near listener might have overheard the following conversation, as the two young people sat with their hands locked together, and their faces turned in a manner that their eyes frequently met.

"Yes, dearest Josephine," said the young man, "I have been forced to the determination of leaving you and have sought this interview to bid you farewell—all hope of gaining your father's consent to our union is now at an end. Only yesterday he forbade me ever to step within his house, or even upon his premises. And to be near you without seeing you I could not endure—and I love you too dearly—too devotedly—to expose you to his anger and displeasure by continuing these clandestine interviews. My journey will be a long and a perilous one and Heaven only knows whether we will ever meet again."

"Oh! Say not so, Henry!" replied the maiden, "say not so! For how can I live without the sunshine of your smiles who have from childhood been accustomed to your companionship—until your presence has become as indispensible to my happiness as the sunshine to a growing plant. In the absence of a dear mothers affection, you have been my guardian brother and friend; and Oh! how unjust is the distinction of birth, how ungenerous the customs of society that are now the cause of our separation—that part us, perhaps forever. But may we not hope for a brighter day! Riches will not always endure! Should misfortune fall upon my fathers business, or should you obtain wealth and distinction, he may yet consent.

"Though thou art dearer, than any earthly thing to my heart," replied the young man, "yet, well I understand the cause of your fathers displeasure and anger towards me, and this causes me a tenfold sadness on leaving you."

"Speak!" returned the maiden, "Say, what can it be, and I will beg of him! Nay, upon my knees, I will beseech him, that you may still at least visit us upon terms of friendship, and trust the result to a kind Providence, that we will hope orders all for the best.

"You know not how vain would be your entreaties;" replied the young man, "whilst he gazed intently into her face—you are perhaps not aware that you hand has been promised, and you are now the affianced bride of ——"

"Who? but you! in heavens name, speak! for you astonish me with this unlooked for communication."

"Nay, be not excited, and I will relate all I know of the affair. This Captain Charlton, who so often visits your house has of late become a great favorite with your father. Yesterday, having had some business to settle with Isaac the Jew, I was requested to step into a small adjoining room, upon Captain Charltons name having been announced. The door having been left ajar, I could distinctly see and hear what passed between them—the substance of which was, that the Captain wished to make a loan of five hundred dollars at an enormous rate of interest, to be paid whenever he should come into a majority of his estates in the South, or upon his marriage with the only daughter of the wealthy merchant—a certificate of the contract, and arrangement of which, signed by the father, he at once produced. Suffice to say, he effected the loan, and left his note behind for double the amount. Now I ask you—when such schemes and plans are resorted to, to gain their ends, to effect their purposes, have I not cause to fear the result?"

"Oh can it be?" said the maiden, "can it be true! (and I cannot doubt your word,) can a father wish to sacrifice an only daughter, to the shrine of ambition? Never! Never!! though death in all its horrid forms stare me in the face. Never will I give my hand to a man I so truly loathe—never will I be wed to Captain Charlton; his late attention to me have been irksome and unwished for, and glad am I to know their import. But Henry, if indeed you are determined upon going away we will still be true and constant to each other, and hope that ere long we may meet with better prospects before us. But indeed! you have not informed me of your plans—whither do you go?

"Though hard it is to me," said the youth, "to undertake so long and perilous journey away from my friends and those I most love—to-morrow, I set sail on board the gallant ship now in port and about to sail for Sacramento City, in California, and among the gold placers of the mountains, seek my fortune, strive for gold, as that appears to be the only medium of your fathers friendship."

"Ah!" said the maiden, as tears started into her eyes. "Now am I more than ever convinced of the purity of your love; and believe me, when I say you are the only man I ever loved, or will ever wed whilst you live."

The youth smiled, whilst he brought her hand to his lips, and said, in an earnest and firm voice; "'Tis enough, this shall cheer me onward to riches, or honor, through toil and fatigue. Onward! Onward! No obstacle shall impede my progress, and where I shall have acumulated gold, I will come and lay it at your fathers feet, as a valueless offering, only as it is the means of obtaining your hand—Hark! Yonder, along the edge of the grove comes your servant seeking you—I must not be seen. Adieu!" A fervent farewell kiss, a pressure of the hand. "Farewell, dear Josephine!" "Good bye Henry!" The last sound of his footsteps soon died away, and she was alone—and how truly alone did she feel. The warm tears of "*young loves first dream*" of disappointment, forced themselves through her fingers and down her cheeks. But soon she was aroused to consciousness by the approach of the servant, who through anxiety for her safety had sought her and now escorted her to the mansion.

(*To be continued.*)

At a festival, a pretty Miss waited upon an editor to a pie plate of antique manufacture in the centre of which he espied the following couplet; "one sweet kiss is the price of this." This excited his naturally amorous disposition, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself he motioned the young lady to his side, and pointing to the lines, said: "Your pay is ready whenever you present your bill."

Notoriety.

There is nothing like notoriety in this world. Wear a hat without a rim, or a coat with only one flap to it—live on pigs tails and salts or keep a tame tiger—do something or other for notoriety and if you don't get to Congress or some other place of worship we are much mistaken.

A Happy Man.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle says: "Talk about enjoyment of wealth; it never can be enjoyed! An abundance is a heap of misery. A man who owns a house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a cow, two or three fat pigs, and a dozen children, ought to be satisfied. If he aint he never can be."

When poverty begs, the dogs bark at it; and when poverty is ill, the doctors mangle it; and when poverty is dying, the priests scold it; and when poverty is dead, nobody weeps for it.

A physician of Paris, who was recently challenged to a duel, chose what he called his own weapons—that lots should be drawn which of the two should swallow arsenic. The challenger declined, and the affair was settled amicably.

AN INSECT SCOURGE.—One of the finest and richest valleys of Savoy has just fallen under a devastating scourge. A host of insects which are confounded by the people with the locusts, alighted some time since in the valley of the Isere, near Saint Pierre d'Albigni. These herbiperous insects are a thousand times more destructive than the locust; they are crickets (*acidium.*) Their presence has been already marked by deplorable ravages in the crops of maize; which were at first remarkably promising. They increase and multiply in a most frightful manner; each of the females deposits in little holes in the ground several thousand eggs, which are soon hatched. When they have cleared one spot of every vestige of herbage, they proceed to another, and, unless some efficacious measures are adopted, the whole Savoy will be devastated. These insects are so much to be dreaded when dead as when living, for, if killed by cold rain, their bodies exhale an infectious miasma, which causes epidemical diseases.—[Guliganni's Messenger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP,

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph R. Johnson, Brown & Miller, P. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co., Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, betwgen Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1350.—1m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of	
50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.**, ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!

Now's Your Time!

IN consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangement for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address, WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

nov27 Kanesville, Iowa,

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syr at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Græfenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and reparing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY;

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves**, also Irving's Patent Air **Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles**, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair u stre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shotrice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK,

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 1, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1851. VOLUME II.---NUMBER 25.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $2 00
One copy, six months, " - - - - 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

John T. Caine, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
Samuel Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Preston Thomas, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGaw, Grimes county, Texas.
John M Bernhisel, Travelling Agent.
Mr. Easton Kelsey, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Vernon H. Bates, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.
Murdock McKenzie, Quincy,
Edward J. Turner, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
Nathaniel Jordan, Weston, Mo.
E. M. Greene, traveling agent in the Middle States
J. C. Little, Peterboro', N. H.
William C. Smith, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
David Sturdy, Plumb Hollow, Fremont county, Iowa.
John Brown, Traveling Agent.
Alfred Cordon, Traveling Agent.
Thomas McKenzie, Traveling Agent.

From the Millennial Star.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

(*Concluded from our Last.*)

The Father also is sometimes called an attribute without any reference to his essence or substance. "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." And again, "God is Light."

Thus we find a quality or an attribute, personifying the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Jesus says, "I and my Father are one." Here the words, "*I*," and "*Father*," can not have reference to the substance, but to the quality or attribute, which indeed is one; whether in the person of the Father, or in the person of the Son, it is the same one unchangeable attribute. Again Jesus says, "I am in the Father and the Father in me." This does not mean that the substance of Jesus is in the Father, neither does it mean that the substance of the Father is in the person of Jesus; but it means that the wisdom, knowledge, truth, and love of the Father are in the person of the Son. These attributes being personified and represented by the words "*I*," and "*Father*."

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost have promised to take up their abode with the disciples. Jesus says, "if a man loves me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, *and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.*" There are many passages which represent that these three, shall not only dwell *with* the saints, but shall be IN them. Now, we cannot suppose, for a moment, that the persons of the Godhead are to reside in each disciple! this would be impossible; for a person cannot be in two places at once; and, therefore, if there are but three persons in the Godhead, and if they dwell in one man, they cannot, at the same time dwell in others. But as the scriptures declare that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost is ONE God, and that he dwells in his saints, it must be an attribute or quality, which is thus personified and called God; and which thus dwells in the heart of each saint, not in fulness, but in degree; that is, if love dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is LOVE:" if light dwells in us, God is in us, for God is LIGHT: if truth dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is TRUTH." Love, truth, and such like qualities can be in two places at the same time; yes, they can be in myriads of places at the same instant: therefore God can be in myriads of places at once. Wherever love, or truth dwells, there God dwells; if love or truth dwells in every one of the disciples of Jesus at the same moment, then God is in each at the same moment; if love or truth is every where present then God is every where present. These remarks agree with a revelation given through Joseph the Seer, who, speaking of God, says, "he governeth and executeth all things: he comprehendeth all things, and all things are before him, and all things are round about him; and he is above all things, and in all things, and is through all things, and is round about all things; and all things are by him, and of him, even God for ever and ever." Now, wherever love exists there must be substance; for love although it is personified and called God, could have no existence abstract from substance; and as he is "in all things, and through all things, and round about all things," there must be an inconceivably vast amount of substance, possessing the quality or attribute, love, and all other qualities ascribed to God.

We can form some conception of the extreme minuteness of these all-powerful and all-wise atoms of substance, when we reflect that they are capable of being in and through all things. Now there are many solids, so dense that many millions of millions of particles are collected in a space not larger than a grain of mustard seed; now the pores between these particles must be still more minute than the particles themselves; therefore, the particles of that all wise substance, which is in and through all things, must be sufficiently minute to enter these extremely small pores, surrounding every atom, and pervading the whole mass, governing and controlling it according to fixed and definite laws. Does any one ask, what holds together the particles of a diamond or any other solid substance? we answer, it is the all-powerful substance which pervades it, penetrating every pore, and gathering, like an atmosphere, around every atom, and forcing or pressing it towards every other atom, and thus producing the phenomenon attributed to cohesive attraction. Does any one enquire, what causes the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen to unite together in definite proportions, and with a certain degree of intensity in the formation of water? We reply, that it is this all-powerful substance (called God) which is round about every atom of these two elements, (if indeed they be elements,) and which presses them together with a fixed intensity, producing the phenomenon called chemical affinity. Does any one inquire what causes every atom of matter in the universe to press towards every other atom with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance? We answer that it is God, or in other words, it is this all-wise and all-powerful substance which envelopes, like an atmosphere, every atom in the universe, and voluntarily and intelligently presses or moves every atom towards every other atom, varying the force according to a certain law of the distance, and producing all the phenomena ascribed to universal gravitation. Should it be enquired what produces the phenomena of repulsion? We answer that it is God, or in other words, those parts of His essence which are connected with other substances and which causes them to recede from each other; these all-wise, self-moving particles of matter, being round about every other particle, moves or presses them according to fixed laws, sometimes towards each other, as in case of gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinity; and sometimes it moves them from each other, as in case of substances, charged with like electricities. If it be inquired still farther, what causes the variations of the intensity of the approaching and receding forces, as exhibited in different kinds of matter, as for instance, what causes some substances to have a greater tendency to approach to or recede from a magnet than others? We answer, that it is God that dwells in all substances, producing all the variety of intensities—all the variety of forces—and all the variety of motions, that are generally ascribed to nature. It is this substance that crystalizes one kind of matter in one form, and another in another. It is this all-wise pervading substance that moves the particles of matter into their right position, in the formation of a vegetable; and without it there could be no such thing as growth or organization. Without there could be no such thing as the solidification of liquifaction of masses of matter. Without it there could be no chemical combinations or cohesion of substances. Without it there could be no universal gravitation All of the great laws of the universe are, not the laws of *inert* matter, but the laws of a *self-moving, intelligent and powerful* matter, possessing knowledge, goodness, love, and every other attribute that is good, and great, and useful. This substance acts of itself, and also acts upon all other matter. The motion of a falling body is just as much produced voluntarily by intelligent, self-moving matter, as the motion of my hand in writing. The force that causes the particles of a piece of iron to adhere to each other, is the same force that causes the iron to sink in water; and the force that causes iron to sink in water, is the same force that caused the axe to swim by the command of Elisha: it is an intelligent, self-moving force, and, therefore, can vary from its usual mode of operation when it pleases. The swiming of iron is no more a miracle than the sinking of iron, they are both the effects of the same cause; one is called *natural*, because it is the usual mode by which this intelligent substance operates; the other is called *miraculous*, because the same intelligent substance deviates from its usual course, but both effects are miraculous to us, because we do not understand the nature of a self-moving substance, any more than we understand the nature of the self-moving agent that moves the limbs of our body. The motion of my hand up and down is just as incomprehensible, and therefore just as miraculous, as the motion of iron up or down in water.

When God performs a miracle by suspending a law of nature, he does so, not by acting at a distance from where the miracle is performed, but by the actual presence of those parts of his essence which are in contact with the materials on which the miracle is performed. When Jesus made wine at the wedding feast, he did not do so by creating its elementary constituents out of nothing, but he performed the operation by combining the elements already in existence. These elements were not attracted nor pressed together by the directed operations of the person of the Saviour, neither did they come together blindly nor unconsciously by the power of his word, for the power of his word could not operate on unintelligent and unconscious materials, only through the medium of conscious and intelligent materials which are capable of understanding his word, and complying with it in the same manner that one individual complies with the word of another; the atoms of the Spirit of God, being in connection with all the elements of nature understood the word of Jesus, and in obedience to the same, they moved themselves and the substances with which they were in contact into combination in the right proportions, and with the necessary amount of intensity to form wine; and thus this great miracle was performed as simply and as intelligently by the voluntary operations of the atoms of a self-moving substance as the acts of any other intelligent being.

When God causes the grape vine to grow—to bud—to blossom, and to put forth grapes, the juice of which is by a simply process converted into wine, he does so by through the operations of the atoms of the Holy Spirit that exist in connection with the elements. The atoms of the Holy Spirit move themselves and also other atoms with which they are in connection into a state of organization in the form of a grape vine; it moves every particle into the right position for the formation of the body,—the branches—the twigs—the leaves,—the buds—the blossoms, and every other part; it moves itself and such other substances as are necessary for the formation of the skin, the seeds and juice of the berry, through the proper channel and into the right position. And thus the process in manufacturing the juice of the grape through the organization of the grape vine, appears to be far more complicated and miraculous than the immediate combinations of the elements into wine at the wedding feast. The production of wine juice through the grape vine, though it is more complicated and miraculous than the other method, is considered *natural* and not *miraculous*, because it is done through a law of nature which is common. If it were a common occurrence for wine to be manufactured from water by turning it into water pots, then this process would, because of its frequency, no more be termed a miracle, but would be imputed to a law of nature, and be called *natural*; while, on the other hand if wine juice were manufactured only once in 6000 years through the medium of a grape vine, it would be considered a great miracle. This manner of judging of what is miraculous and what is not miraculous, by the unfrequency and frequency of any event is entirely wrong. A miracle is no more a miracle by its happening once in six thousand years, than it would be if it happened every moment during that period of time; that which takes place constantly is just as much a miracle as if it happened only once in many ages. That is a miracle to us which we do not understand; consequently the formation of wine-juice through a grape-vine is as much a miracle as the formation of wine from water: they are both miraculous to us because we do not understand the two different operations of the self-moving atoms of the Holy Spirit in the accomplishment of the same end.

The force of all substances, being a self-moving and intelligent force, can act constantly and continually according to prescribed laws; or in obedience to a command, coming from proper authority, it can act directly opposite to those prescribed laws. A son who renders perfect obedience to his Father may be required to act according to certain definite laws for many years, and then all of a sudden, be commanded to deviate from those laws; the same force that enabled him to act according to the law, now enables him to deviate from it; so it is with the atoms of the Holy Spirit; the same force that enables them to move themselves and all the rest of the substances of nature, according to prescribed laws, also enables them to move themselves and all other substances in direct opposition to the law when required. To deviate from the old law, and act according to a new law, is no more miraculous than to continue its operation without any deviations. There is in reality only one force in the universe, and that is a *self-moving* force; all the phenomena of the universe are the effects of this self-moving force, either directly or indirectly; and this force always resides in the atoms of matter, and never extends beyond their surfaces; and therefore can only act in the form of pressure, and can never act where the atoms are not present; its effects can only be transferred to a distance through the medium of other matter in the form of pressure, and not in the form of attraction, or repulsion which in all cases is absolutely impossible.

For further information upon this great and glorious subject, we refer our readers to a pamphlet which will soon be issued by us, unfolding still further the grand and sublime operations of the Great First Cause, not only in the government, but in the construction of the Universe.

Sailor's Idea of Meat.

Warburton, in his account of his voyage up the Nile, gives an amusing instance of the singular opinion held by sailors. He says: "On arriving at Kench, we gave the crew a feast, consisting of an old ram, preferred by them to young mutton, because it stood more chewing."

Some idea of the extent of the great London Fair may be formed from the fact, that the privilege of printing the Catalogue has been purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, at a premium of $20.000, in addition to two pence for every copy sold, to be applied towards the expenses of the exhibition. But another will be printed in several languages, and be sold at ten shillings per copy.

It is proper to have the consciousness of having done well, but it is the height of vanity to wish to be informed of it.

All actions and attitudes of children are graceful, because they are the luxuriant and immediate offspring of the moment, divested of affectation, and free from all pretence.

From the Millennial Star.

A NEW PSALM.

BY JOHN JAQUES.

Sing aloud, O ye Saints of the most High, sing together of the majesty and excellency of Zion.

Sing the songs of Zion in the strange land of your nativity.

Sing aloud of her endurance and prosperity.

For her glorious light shineth to the ends of the earth, her brightness putteth to shame the sun in his strength.

She sitteth in graceful dignity, and commandeth on the tops of the mountains, and weaveth the destinies of nations.

Life and power are her boast, she trusteth in the Lord of Hosts; the God of battles fighteth her enemies.

Riches and honor are her gifts, her treasury is the everlasting hills.

The lion of the Lord is her chieftain, her terrible one, chosen and anointed for ever.

Her royal priesthood retains and remits on earth and in heaven, and worketh salvation for the dead.

Her people are peculiar and free, her wisdom and laws are the joys and admiration of the righteous.

She pointeth, and her servants fly as on the wings of eagles to do her will: swiftness is in their feet, their loins are girt with strength.

Before her, empires tremble, kingdoms wither at her presence.

Through her weakness she has become strong.

She dwelleth safely in trouble, and groweth mighty in distress.

She flourisheth in perplexity and cometh through suffering clean and white.

The Gentiles view her with amaze, the world is astonished.

The pure in heart and the meek of the earth shall see her, and be found within her walls, they shall feast in her palaces.

Ye kings and princes, and skillful men, bring your gold, and your silver, and your precious stones, with your fine arts and your curious workmanship to adorn her temples, to beautify her sanctuaries.

Come my brethren, my sisters, let us go up to the mountains of the Lord's House: let us be sanctified before him.

O Zion, that bringest deliverance to the nations, favored are thy people, happy are thy children.

Thou hast arisen and put on thy garments of greatness.

Thou strengthenest thy stakes, thou extendest thy borders, multitudes flow to thy high places with gladness.

Knowledge and understanding and righteous judgment are with thee to discern truth from error, to administer justice and equity.

Thy old men with gray hairs tell thy rising glory with thanksgiving.

Thy sons are brave and comely, thy daughters are fair and virtuous, the flower of the whole earth.

Let us go up to the sacred mount of Zion, let us enter the peaceful gates, let us behold her glittering towers.

Let us assemble in singleness of heart before her mighty king, let us worship him in his appointed way.

Let us arise, let us gather and receive our washings and our anointings, our endowments and preparation, and be arrayed in the beautiful white robes of the nobility of Heaven.

Thy people are a nation of heroes, tried by the word of the Lord, sanctified by the spirit of truth.

How desirable are thy habitations, how joyous are thy pleasures, how rapturous are thy delights, O city of our God.

Fruitful are the planting of thy hands, thou art the garden of the Lord.

Angels are thy guardians, and archangels thy watchmen.

My soul longeth to appear in thy courts, all my hopes are centred in thee.

The Eternal hath desired thee, thou Holy Rest of Saints.

From the Day Star of Truth.

All are Wanted.

Your time, your talents, your influence, are wanted in the world. We are surrounded by everything vile. On either side there are thousands rushing by different roads to destruction. One is intemperate, another is profane, and a third is dishonest and unprincipled. How much good can you do? Immense good, if you will feel right and act right. If you will throw all your influence on the side of truth and virtue, you may save multitudes from destruction. What if you are young? So much the better. You will have more energies to bring to the work, and more years to labor. Look to your own circle, and commence the first opportunity to do good. Do not wait for others to begin, set the example of faithfulness yourself. Who knows what may be the result of a single effort?

It may be that you are old. But you are not too old to do good. If you have spent the best portion of your days in darkness and folly there is more need of your being diligent now. Make up for your deficiency in the past by your constant exertions and unremitting efforts. Though in the evening of your days, you can accomplish a great deal, if you but feel the importance of the work.

All are wanted to do good. The humble and the elevated, the poor and the rich, the old and the young. Vice is prevalent everywhere. Wicked men are daily growing more bold. Not a sheet comes to us that is not filled with details of wrongs and outrage, the effects of intemperance, passion, and vice. Unless exertions are put forth, and all virtuous men labor as become such, what will be the result of such a state of things? If all who have the good of men at heart should labor to promote the growth of virtue and cultivate the best feelings of our natures, it would not be long before we should see visible effects from our labors.

The Bars.—The greatest bar to happiness and prosperity, is the bar of the grog shop. He who frequents them will, very likely, soon find himself under the necessity of imploying a member of the bar, to defend him before the bar of justice, for the commission of crime committed under the influence of rum. By some defect in the indictment, or pleadings, although guilty, he may at this bar, be acquitted. But at the final judgment bar, where the great judge of all the earth presides, there is no quibbling allowed. At this impartial bar, justice will be awarded from which there is no escape.

A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most used, for we are seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority.

Talent and Wealth.

A large proportion of those whose genius and intellectual acquirements have attracted the admiration of mankind have arisen from the most obscure and humble conditions of life. Surely the "bayonet of necessity," as Dr. Johnson terms it, was the chief stimulant of exetion, and which forced them on to success and renown. This encouraging truth is happily expressed by a late writer:

Talent and wealth are seldom united at the commencement of a career eminent for the greatness of its achievements. We think it truthful to affirm that a majority of those distiuguished either as scholars, statesmen, or arusans, have *attained* their several characters of usefulness, by toiling and striving, unaided by fortune, yet prompted by that superior genius called talent.

Poverty has its ills, but too many of "nature's noblemen" have been nurtured amid those ills to allow us to contemn it. Poverty has its blessings, too. Amid its sterner ills, what multitudes have first awoke to the consciousness of their powers—have felt the Divinity within them, and the necessity of warring with difficulties innumerable, or consenting to nonentity. To whom are mankind most indebted for valuable and wondrous contributions, inventions and discoveries, in the varied departments of science and art? It is chiefly to those whose only legacy was talent, and an unconquerable energy, fearless of every difficulty.

It is also true, that individuals accustomed from infancy to all the appliances of wealth and luxury, are frequently wanting in that tone and discipline of character which gives the highest stamp to genius. To the feeling of security and independence which belong naturally enough to the possession of riches, there is allied a kindred ease and exemption from intellectual effort, most destructive to the mental faculties and general usefulness. The pretension of greatness is apt to be slightly based on more worldly acquisitions, without claiming higher merit; thus wresting talent from its true position, and making it a slave where it should be the master."

We should all profit by such teaching. Talent and poverty have always went hand in hand to bless the world. Seeming evils are often great blessings. The *best* ore comes from the *worst* earth, and the *purest* gold from the *poorest* soil. The brightest sun is often hid by the darkest clouds, and the calmest sea disturbed by the violence of the tempest. Yet these may all convey multiplied and great blessings to man. Such are the means of good. We often derive our greatest advantages from the most unpromising sources of unparallelled blessings to our race; not in their *union*, but in their *use*; and we are happy to see so decided attention called to this fact.

The wealth of the rich is intended as a most important means to develop the talent of the poor. Talent has a divine claim to wealth. And why should not the rich feed and clothe and educate the poor. That is one important end for which wealth is given. They have a right to it for that purpose. It is a claim which cannot be neglected without great injustice to society. God has made the talent of the one dependent on the wealth of the other for its right development; and, while he holds one responsible for the cultivation of talent, he makes the other equally responsible for the wealth bestowed for that end, thus making both equally dependent upon and interested in, the advantages so wisely distributed to promote the harmony and happiness of the race. To this the talent and wealth of both are equally necessary. Hence the reason why it behooves all to unite in the work of educating and elevating the masses to an equal participation in the privileges and blessing lavished upon individual worth, only when thus united. Wealth is as much talent as mind; and it is as necessary to the development of high mental endowment, as capacity is to the proper distribution and appropriation of wealth as a means of its dissemination, for the promotion of good among men. The Church, the Government, our Schools and Charitable institutions, are all dependent upon wealth for their support, and upon talent for their management; and both are necessary to the ends secured by them, and without which, society would be intolerable, and talent and wealth would be a curse.

Society would be a great beneficiary in blessings and in peace, could this principle be properly appreciated by all to whom God and nature have imparted the elements and means designed to promote the great ends of human existence and destiny. Talent and wealth must be united and properly appropriated; in order to promote *universal good* to man. Heaven has ordained it, and man obey the demand, or forfeit the "Chief Good."

Household Weights and Measures.

As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every house-wife, the following table from the New York Tribune will be found useful.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.
Indian Meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.
Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.
Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.
White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.
Eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound.

Liquid Measure.

Sixteen large table spoonsful ½ of a pint.
Eight table-spoonsful are 1 gill.
A common sized tumbler holds ½ a pint.
A common sized wine glass holds ¼ a gill.

Depopulation of the Sandwich Islands.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands was estimated by Capt. Cook in 1783, at 400,000. In 1830, it was 150,000. In 1850, it is 84,165.

Thus it appears that the aborigimal race on these Islands is rapidly disappearing, and at the present rate will become extinct before the close of this century. In speculating upon this subject, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette observes:

"The general law under which barbarous tribes, existing in a state of culture, melt away in the face of civilized races, is well understood, and nowhere better than on our own continent, where the red man vanishes from before his white rival like a fog wreath under the morning sun. But it is not this law to which we must look for the decay of the Polynesian families. They have been for years the scene of missionary enterprise, where religion and civilization have been sown together in a ready field, and peace has succeeded a former era of strife. Before the missionaries came, the islanders were rapidly decaying, and their presence and humane efforts have been unavailing to arrest the decrease. We can understand how, when left to themselves, in a state of constant warfare, isle with isle, tribe with tribe, and almost man with man, professing a religion of massacre and a code of systematic infanticide, their numbers continually declined. The difficulty is to account for their diminution *now*, when all known causes of depopulation have been removed, and a salubrious climate and fertile soil invite the rapid multiplication of the species. Neither famine nor pestilence have had a hand in the work, the cause of which is a mysterious that baffles every conjecture. It seems a thing of fate, strange, mournful and im penetrable. The shaft flies from an invisible bow. The victims fall here, there, everywhere—singly, not in multitudes, and therefore so quietly that the mortality is scarcely noted or thought of, until annually, the aggregate of deaths is made known and contrasted with the inferior aggregate of births. Perhaps it is not altogether so much the difficulty that more persons die in the Pacific islands, in proportion to the whole population, than in other countries, as that fewer are born. The river of life is poisoned at its fountain."

Our Associates.

Too much care can not be taken in the selection of our associates; especially is it the case with the young. Man was formed for society; and we can not carry out the design of our Creator unless we do associater. Now, it is an indisputable fact, demonstrated by actual experience, that such is our formation we can not associate with others, for any considerable length of time, without partaking, to some extent, of their characters. "Show me what kind of company you keep, and I will tell you who you are," was an old saying of the ancients, containing much truth. How many young men are there, who, after having been soundly converted, have made shipwreck here, that are now weeping and wailing among the damned! No where outside of the pales of the Church of God is that society found, which is calculated to qualify us for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon us in this life, or prepare us for the society of the martyrs and the spirits of the blessed in that world to which all aspire. But, aside from the experience of men of all ages, and far more worthy of belief, on this important subject, is the word on inspiration. The command is expresely given, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord almighty." Reader, if thou art a member of the Church, strive to "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called; and if not embrace the very first opportunity, as it will prove to be the most important step in thy pilgrimage from earth to heaven.—[Christ. Advocate.

The Higher Law.—"We are all born equally, high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existing law, prior to all our devices, prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas, and all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we cannot stir.

"This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have; it does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God; all power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practised upon any less solid foundation than the power itself."—[Burke.

The tears of beauty are like clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimming them for a moment that they may shine with greater luster than before.

A Wild Beast Tamer.—Hydralgo, one of Van Amburg's assistants in taming animals, at Toronto, lately went into a cage in which a panther, a tiger, a lioness, a cougar, a leopard, and a hyena had been placed. The tiger became sullen, when Hydralgo struck him with a whip, which so enraged the beast that he sprang upon the man and brought him down to the floor. At the moment Van Amburgh sprung into the cage, took the tiger off, and saved the man's life.

Man dies, but none of his actions ever die. Each is perpetuated and prolonged forever by interminable results affecting some beings in every age to come.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

To Our Readers.

RESPECTED FRIENDS AND PATRONS:—

We greet you with a "**Happy New Year,**" and many returns, hoping that you will always remember the Quill Driver and the Printer, by subscribing for the paper, and paying in advance. *That will increase our happiness all the time*, and in return we will faithfully remember you by filling up the columns of the Guardian full, with the best matter that may come within our reach, or that can possibly be obtained from Great Salt Lake City, California, Washington City, or any where else; and we will tell you the TRUTH every time, for TRUTH is our motto, and INDEPENDENCE our Platform.

Letter From the Editor.

WESTON, Dec. 26, 1850.

FRIEND MACKINTOSH: Here I am in Weston, snug as a poker. Can't get either way at present, because of the badness of the roads, and the derangement of the line of public conveyance. People going from Kanesville to St. Louis at this season of the year, should go by way of Fort Desmoine to the Mississippi river. Yesterday was Christmas, and the way it was kept in this place, was a caution to strangers. Some of the first men of the town were drunk, and hallowing through the streets with hats and coats off,—visiting hotels, groceries, and stores, breaking chairs and "turning up jack." The best Hotel in the place made no remonstrance against their disgraceful proceedings, but allowed them to do just as they pleased to the great annoyance of those who wished no part in such drunken rows. The chief actors were said to be men of great wealth, &c. I thought to myself, if some poor laboring men were to behave as they did, how soon would they be turned into the streets or taken to the calaboose. But wealth is a license, and too often palsies the arm of justice, and plunges its possessors into the gulf of ruin and death. So goes the world! Reform, we may despair of. "Men will grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived," until the world is wrapped in a sheet of flame, and the wicked, like chaff and stubble, "consumed by the brightness of His coming." There is now and then an upright person whose sterling integrity in favor of a correct moral and religious course of life, makes him the object of scorn and envy to the multitude; yet he is like the oasis in the desert, affording refreshment and vigor to the weary and way-worn traveller. It is a matter of regret that such men are so "few and far between." They are "like the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done." This, however, makes them the more highly valued by all who possess hearts to appreciate moral worth.

Will not that man shine like the Sun in the Kingdom of Heaven, who steers his course through life in a way to avoid all these vices? Let this be our ambition, and the height of our glory while passing down the stream of time to the ocean of eternity.

The more I see of the ways, customs and habits of this world, the more anxious do I feel to get well out of it, and to be in complete readiness when the hour of my exit arrives. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." Saint is the highest title that mortals can aspire to; and when their virtues render them worthy of this appellation, they are heirs to CROWNS IMMORTAL, in the regions of eternal day. No more can pain or sorrow reach them, neither the arrows of death prostrate their forms celestial. Their tendency is upwards until they mingle in the councils of the sanctified ones, and are lost, from the comprehension of mortals here, in the brightness and glory of that kingdom whose increase shall never end. While in this world, their destiny, perhaps, for weal or woe, was suspended upon the words of the ungodly. When mobs said they had to be plundered and driven, it so turned out. When they said the Saints and prophets had to be martyred butchered and killed, so indeed, it was. "With the same measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." On the words of the Saints exalted who have come up through great tribulation, the destiny of the ungodly may hang. Paul hath said: 'Know ye not that the Saints shall judge the world?' In view of this contemplated change of positions, we should not glory in any anticipated advantage over our persecutors; but rather indulge the determination to extend to them a generosity that will mortify and wound them forever; and thus, they will be compelled to acknowledge our superiority in every good, generous, and noble deed. In this way, we shoul l seek the supremacy on earth and in heaven; and in this way also, we should heap coals of fire upon the heads of our enemies.

More perhaps, by and by,

Truly yours,

ORSON HYDE.

Arrearages.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this office for printing, advertising, subscription, &c., are requested to call and settle up as soon as they can; as we are about to transfer our accounts from the old to a new Ledger, and would wish to have as many settled as possible before doing so. Walk in, and square up at the commencement of the year, as we have to cash over to those we owe, and begin a New Year about right, and endeavor to keep so all the time. We look to our friends for the "*doings*" to commence with, let us have the "*cash*" as we have to pay the printer,—keep about even with the devil, and a few other odds and ends, which will require the clear stuff itself to keep up a good and healthy feeling. Our friends abroad will please pay over to our agents, or send to us per mail. Do not forget.

Public Dinner.

At the city of the Great Salt Lake, Mr. H. C. Kimball prepared a most excellent and sumptuous dinner on the occasion of Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers leaving the city for Washington, after having completed their survey of that country. We had the honor of being present, and of sharing the hospitality of friend Kimball in company with many of the principal citizens of the place, among whom was Governor Young and lady.

In justice to the occasion, we must say, that we did not believe that such a dinner could be prepared in that far distant Valley of the mountains. Various kinds of meats served up in the most approved manner, and the finest kind of vegetables,—bread as white as snow,—and what gave it a richer flavor, it was from wheat grown in the Valley, manufactured in their own mills, and kneed, moulded and baked by Sister Kimball, herself. Then the puddings, the pies and the cakes, the butter and the cheese, the sweet meats, and the very white table linen, and the neatness and elegance of the whole service,—then the ladies and gentleman, the taste and neatness displayed in their dress and general appearance and bearing, led us into a train of reflections as follows: Are we among those low, miserable, enthusiastic, ignorant, and degraded Mormons that we have often read about? Or are we in the very halls of refinement, gentility and virtue? Perhaps we are in the palace of a king! Yes, indeed, in the palace of a "King and Priest unto God." It was at Br. Kimball's own house and home where we enjoyed the excellent dinner given by him as a token of his good will towards Capt. Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison before they left, and towards all that were present on the occasion. In place of champagne, we had the richest kind of melons when the cloth was removed. None were intoxicated,—all felt well and wished each other well. Capt. S. and Lieut. G., bore with them the best wishes of the party then present, and of the entire settlement when they left.

Mr. Kimball and family richly deserved what, I am confident, they had,—the gratitude and best wishes of all that were present at that dinner; and we would say, in addition; May they never be less able to provide such a dinner!

A New Freak.

We would like to know who gave Mr. M. H. Clark, of Pottawatamie county, credentials to the State Legislature of this State? The Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, says, that he did not give him any, neither did the said Mr. C. call for any; but to the contrary, the Clerk says that he gave Mr. Henry W. Miller a certificate of election, to which he was entitled by the voice of the people through the ballot box. Mr. Miller we know, and we recommend him to the honorable Legislative body of our State, at Iowa City, as being a man well calculated to represent the wants and wishes of his constituents—and also a gentleman in every sense of the term. But as for this Mr. Clark, we are inclined to ask who he is? Our Iowa exchanges seem to convey the idea, that this Mr. C., was duly elected by the people of this county to represent their interest at the Capitol of State, which is incorrect; we can assure our friends there, that we know nothing about the man, neither do nine-tenths of the people of this county, and we think we might safely say almost the whole. If Mr. C. belongs to this county, we must say that he has arisen to popularity and notoriety as quick as Jonah's Gourd, if not quicker, and who knows but that his decline may be as rapid. Still we cherish no personal hostility towards the man whoever he is; only we are like the child that got his fingers burnt once, "we dread the fire," and not so much neither, because we are generally pretty well posted up in matters and things, and we are now a little hardened, being accustomed to a little of almost every thing but evil, and that we leave for others to do if they feel disposed. Yet we would not be understood to be altogether free from sin, or perhaps censure, neither do we boast, but it is our wish to be free from every thing that has the least appearance of evil. Perhaps the Legislature has of late repealed the old laws, and enacted new ones whereby every man may be entitled to represent himself in the Councils of the State, and carry on Legislation on his own hook. If such is the case, we are certainly behind the times, and the idea of leaving our business, and running to Iowa City on a stampede for nothing, we do not like neither. Information is what we want concerning this Mr. C., who will give it? We patiently wait for an answer.

Interest vs Morality.

When full grown men are heard and seen, aiding and abetting boys to fight in our streets, and at the very doors of certain houses in town between the hours of eight and nine o'clock at night, and using language similar to the following, "*Fight boys fight. G——d D——m it, and make it interesting*," we are very much inclined to think that business is rather on the downward tendency th—ar, and that the morals of the party concerned must be very much below par. But this is not all that we have got to say on this subject, parents who suffer their children to parade the streets at such an untimely hour of the night, should be made to feel the weight of scriptural truths, viz: that the sins of the children are to be required at the hands of their parents unless they strictly prohibit such an outrageous course, and enforce good morals at home and abroad, in connection with an orderly walk and conversation by themselves. We are determined through the strength of Israel's God to look into these matters, and act upon them agreeable to the instructions of our superiors, lest parents should per-chance have something to do with the root of the matter themselves, when the fruit appears so very conspicuous in the character and conduct of their offspring. Examine yourselves and ask the question, have I set a holy upright and virtuous course before my family? or to the contrary, have my steps led those of minor years to the temple of Bacchus to revel in her swills, and to drink of that poison that corrodes and cankers the soul, and destroys the body. Think on these things, and if you are guilty retrace your steps, and acknowledge your faults before the people that your sins may be blotted out and that you may not prove a hinderance to other honest souls who perhaps may have been all the time looking on our darkness, when you ought to let your light so shine before them, that they also might glorify your father who is in Heaven by their good works. Keep from grog-shops, and do not allow your children to go there.

Mails.

We here complaints from almost every quarter, of the derangement of the mails, but the mails which come to this place come in regular at the appointed time. And we feel to tender the contractors our thanks for their energy and perseverance.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

This gentleman left this place for Iowa City, as Representative elect, from the people of Pottawatamie county, a few weeks since, and on the 28th ult., we received a letter from him; stating his arrival and reception there. He states, that he has received a seat inside the bar of the Lower House; but that he has not the privilege of voting or debating questions before the House. Well, we would say, despise not the day of small mercies, ten dimes make a dollar, and perhaps ere long Mr. Miller may have the privilege of more, when the legislative council of our prosperous State shall see fit to confer the same upon him. We are glad that the legislative body at Iowa City, have honored us thus far, by admitting our Representative to a seat in the house, and we hope by a careful observance of all the laws, duties, &c., devolving upon us as a people in the Western part of the State, to merit more at the hands of our superiors in State Legislation. Mr. Miller writes very favorable concerning the members comprising the Legislature, and adds, that they say, they will do all in their power for the western part of the State, so that hereafter, the citizens thereof may have no just cause of complaint. That's the talk, we have been about long enough without a Circuit Court, and several other appendages of legislation, which if we had in times past, scape graces, counterfeiters, and bogus venders would have been rather more scarce than they have been on this western frontier. But now, the day star of hope is beginning to arise, and we trust that our friends who sit in council in Iowa City, may direct their immediate attention to the western part of the State, and pass such measures as will render our county organization complete, then we will begin to think that we are treated like white men, and not like canibals. Our collector has paid over to the Auditor of State, the State tax up to 1850, and he is even now busy collecting taxes for the State and county, and we claim it as our right to receive a fair show in the Halls of Legislation this session. This section of country is improving very fast. Emigrants, merchants, mechanics, and farmers are pouring in daily, and the common cry seems to be, give us room. Mills, mechanic shops, stores are in progress of erection almost everywhere you cast your eye; and the people altogether seem disposed to mind their own business, and let every body else do the same. We learn by our exchanges from the Capitol that the Hon. Benjamin Rector, Representative of the people of Fremont county, has also obtained a seat inside the bar; that's right also—he is a sterling Whig—a man of undoubted veracity and talent—a gentleman and a scholar—and the press in Iowa speak very highly of him as an orator. In conclusion we would say success to all good and upright men, who have the true interest of the country and people at heart, may God bless them, and all the people say amen.

Kanesville Academy.

This Institution was opened on Monday the 30th ult., with a good number of scholars, but yet there is room for more, and we would wish that all those who intend to send their children, would do it quickly, as we intend to charge the same as if they had gone the first day the school opened. Friends, and brethren now is your time to bequeath to your children an honorable heritage, and a lasting fortune. The Hall is commodious, central, warm, and clean. The teacher is a good, honorable, upright and well qualified man to conduct the institution, with propriety and prudence. Now is your time to show how you appreciate literary merit and worth, and also to show who is, or who is not willing to support the views, and help carry out the measures, of our worthy President Elder Orson Hyde. Education without exception is one of the best and safest legacies, that either a poor or rich man can possibly confer on his posterity. We speak from experience, (which of all teachers is certainly the best and safest to rely on;) being a poor man's son, and an illiterate man's child, but though in a degree poor as regards this worlds goods, he possessed a noble, honorable, and exalted mind, which was always ready to bestow out of his hard earnings a competency to pay for a good, sound, moral, and intellectual education, and we say in truth, the longer we live, the more we appreciate the gift, and our affections seem to cleave the firmer to the heart that consented, and the hands that earned and gave the means, even now we feel a flame of gratitude glowing in our bosom toward the donor. And if one man's child is thus moved upon, may not another man's upon the same principle? We answer yes. Humanity is humanity all over the world, and the fire that will burn one man's finger, will burn another man's upon the same principle. These are stubborn facts that cannot be easily controvered anywhere, as a general rule. We do not wish to be tedious in urging upon parents the necessity of giving their children a liberal education; because we think that every man, and every woman that has arrived to such an elevation in society as to be parents, ought to have good sense enough in themselves as to see the propriety of the foregoing remarks, and the necessity of their application; but if they do not, perhaps there is a day ahead that will teach them the important lesson that intelligent, noble, and virtuous children are of far more value than many dollars, or cents either, and we thus leave the matter for their serious consideration and benefit, and say: wherever there is a "*will*" there is a "*way*," generally speaking.

From the Valley.

Mr. Lorenzo Johnson, of this place, recieved a letter, daled G. S. L. City, Oct. 15th, 1850, from Bishop Aaron Johnson, his brother, who left this section last spring with a company of 135 wagons; and in the letter he solicits his brother to have the names published of those who died in his company on the way, believing that it might afford some satisfaction to their friends at this place, or wherever they may at present reside. The names copied from the letter are as follows:

John Shipley, Willis K. Johnson, Adalad Redfield, Thomas Kirk, Ruth Ann Kington, Abel Sargeant, Thomas Sargeant, Alonzo Russell, Polly Z. Johnson, Susan Hunt, Son of Elijah Pond, Eliza Hill, Lester Russell, Sarah M. Johnson, Margaret McDougal Sister Ritchie, Sister Browitt, and a gold digger.

CONCERTS.—The Concerts went off in fine style, and the performers done their best to please the public, but we are sorry to learn that they were not patronized to that extent that their merit deserved.

The St. Louis Brass Band, who have labored under many embarrassing circumstances intend going through the branches by permission of the High Council, and give concerts. We hope that there will be a general interest taken in their concerts, and well patronized, for they are deserving. Mr. Ballo, the leader, is one of the best Musicians that the country affords. Patronize them and thereby aid them towards getting to the Mountains.

Health of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The following letter was handed to the Editor of this paper, by a disinterested and respectable chemist who resides in Great Salt Lake City, but not a member of our Church, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. The contents may be relied on as being correct, because the Editor himself was nearly all over the Valley last August, and his testimony upon the subject corroborates exactly with the statements advanced by the writer:

G. S. L. City, Sept. 10th 1850.

ELDER ORSON HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—You enquire after the Health of this Valley! You have seen its beauties of scenery, combining almost every element that can give attractions to the landscape; you have witnessed the mountain streams gushing into the Valley from all quarters, clear and sparkling as the rills that trickle down the mountains of Virginia or Vermont—washing the whole extent of the Valley, and ramifying through every field and garden. Supplying every dwelling of the City and country, for many miles, with the purest beverage that ever slacked the thirst of man, or washed God's footstool. You have breathed the pure mountain air and felt its invigorating embrace; you realize that, even Italy, has no purer atmosphere than that we breathe in this great Mountain Basin.

You have observed something of the richness of the soil, and the luxuriousness of the vegetable kingdom here. You have seen oceans of wheat waving in the distance far as the eye can reach, each acre yielding the products of three in the best wheat growing districts in the States. The fields and gardens team with the richest productions of this latitude in greater abundance than in any other locality with which we are acquainted. And those who have lived here for three years, not only believe the soil to be richer than Holland, and more productive than the famed alluvians of the Nile, but they believe the climate to be as healthy as any part of New England or the old world. And why should it not be? No vegetable matter remains upon the surface of the earth to undergo decomposition. No stagnant pools exist to generate miasma and engender *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, etc.*, the various forms of which have rendered every part of the Mississippi Valley so objectionable. In all the Western States at least nine-tenths of all the diseases have an origin connected with the location; and indeed a large proportion of the remaining tenth grow out of these, but here we are clear of all such influences. No diseases are known in these Valleys that observe periodisity, which is a characteristic feature of all miasmetic affections.

Here no man can shake with the ague. The goddess of health makes her home among the granite peaks which surround us, and the zephyrs she breathes o'er our valleys, kills away the pains and aches of old age, and the seed of disease from those who came here afflicted from less favored climes. All forms of chronic disease are here treated with greater success than in any other American location. Many very old people who came here laboring under disease, hoping only to be buried among their own people, have, as if by magic, entirely regained their health here, and seem to be living in the vigor and bloom of a second youthfulness.

The mineral waters of this region are most varied, and valuable in a medical point of view, and afford a rich field for future investigation. The various springs surrounding this city, afford water of every temperature from 36 to 212 deg. of Farenheit. One of these springs, the water of which stands, winter and summer at about 92 degrees of temperature, has been conducted by pipes, to a large and commodious building in the North part of the city for the purpose of public baths, constituting one of the greatest luxuries known in in any country. These will doubtless add much to the health and comfort of the city as the waters can at any moment be used at any temperature you please.

The most astonishing spontaneous cures ever known, may be reported from this Valley. Thousands of cases of hopeless disease throughout the States would here get well without the least *medical* treatment, unless it be called treatment to breathe this pure air, bathe in these limped streams and drink from these medicated springs prepared by the *Great Chemist*, who mingles the elements and whose wisdom presides over the destiny of matter.

Yours, respectfully,

Late from the Salt Lake.

On Tuesday evening last, several persons arrived at this place from the Salt Lake. They experienced much difficulty in getting in, a full account of which we publish below, handed us by one of the gentlemen who came in:

The merchants who left Salt Lake on the 22d of October have arrived, after a long and tedious trip. They had cold weather nearly all the way, and were in the snow twenty-seven days. The party consisted of fifteen men, Messrs. Livingston, Kinkade, Middleton, Thompson, Horner, Cogswell, Barnes, Homer, Waldon, Sledge, Antonio Selman, and four men with the United States Mail, under charge of Mr. Miligan. They brought in from 75 to $80,000. The first snow that fell was on Pacific Creek, but the next night on Strawberry Creek, a few miles this side of the South Pass, it commenced in earnest, and snowed for three days and nights. They traveled each day to keep from being closed in among the mountains, having to pass through the notorious Hells Gate, Devils Gate, and over the Devils Backbone, before they reached the open country. This snow extended for ten days travel. They then had fine weather until they got within about twenty-five miles of Fort Kearney, when one of the most tremendous snow storms that ever fell, came down on them like a "thousand of brick," they however reached Kearney safely after losing seven mules, five of which were found frozen next day. From Kearney to St. Joseph they were in the snow, except a few miles all the way. The merchants left the mail at Scotts Bluffs, but it reached Kearney before they left, and is now somewhere between Kearney and St. Joseph—it being impossible to get to Independence by the usual route along the Blue. The Sept. outward mail was met at Strawberry Creek in the storm, in rather a bad fix. Their mules having begun to give out, and they out of provisions. They were supplied with enough to take them to Fort Bridger, which will be about as far as they will get this winter, unless they go in on snow shoes. This mail had the appointment of Brigham Young, and the other officers for Utah, and will be very welcome to the Valley. The October mail went as far as South Fork, and then returned to Kearney, reporting it to be impossible to cross, but the merchants crossed within three days after without much difficulty.

Several parties of Gold Diggers had returned before they left the Salt Lake, but did not bring as much dust as their brethren expected. Mr. Rich's company which was said to have been the most successful, was expected every day. The Indians had robbed a party of seventeen men who got in the day before the merchants left. Money was very plenty, but the bad success of the Gold Diggers had made business a little dull. Messrs. Middleton and Thompson were much pleased with the kindness they met among the Mormons, and Mr. Horner being a member of their Church, of course met a brother's welcome. The officers at Forts Laramie and Kearney extended every favor and kindness that lay in their power, and are spoken of by the merchants as gentlemen, who do honor to the Army, and deserve every one of them a brevet and extra pay.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

Christmas and New Year's Day.

Both days have passed over us at this place like a charm. Not a drunkard was seen, or a loud voice heard, neither cursing, or swearing as is often used profusely in towns, and villages on such days, but to the contrary, a stranger would almost imagine these two days to be Sundays. Though stores were open there was but very little business done, clerks, and their employers were in their places of business till about evening—then they took the liberty of visiting, not the grog-shops, but their friends, and acquaintances around the family hearth, and spent the evening in songs, hymns, recitations, &c.

We are proud to have the honor on this occasion to speak well of the conduct of our citizens,—those who do not belong to the church, as well as those who do, all seemed almost to forget distinction, they mingled together in the various recreations as members of one great family. We love to see harmony, union, and concord on the increase upon a right principle, and we trust that our citizens shall still manifest, as on these days a disposition to overcome evil, and be at peace one with another, and so fulfil a moral mandate of the Savior's. Our thanks are due to our much respected citizen and friend, Mr. J. B. Stuttsman, and his generous lady, who on the first day of the new year opened their house, spread their table, and covered it, with all that the heart of man, or woman could desire. All the boys of the office were invited, (Devil not excepted,) we went and enjoyed ourselves first rate in connection with a goodly number of citizens. We wish them many happy days, and a host of friends to reciprocate.

"Blow Ups."

The following "blow ups" we found in the St. Louis Union, of the 24th ult:

The steamer Anglo Norman blew up near New Orleans, killing one hundred persons.

The Steamer North America was burnt near N. O., twenty-six persons were burnt and drowned.

A private dispatch states that the steamer Knoxville was "blown up" causing great destruction of life and property, she was full of passengers.

The steamer Fashion No. 2, was blown up killing about twenty persons near Pittsburgh.

The steamer Melodean sunk near Plaquemine, she is a total wreck, five lives lost; she ran into the steamer G. W. Kendall, which was also much injured.

The papers are full of steamboat disasters, &c. And in fact the "destroyer certainly rides upon the waters."

Strayed from the Printer.

Two turkies strayed from the yard of the Printer,—one went off the day before Christmas, and the other just before New Year's Day. Now these turkies were fine and fat, and intended for a New Year's dinner; but lo, and behold, they were missing just at that time; he does not exactly expect to recover the turkies, because one was evidently eat on Christmas and the other on New Year's, but the man who was so outrageous as to rob him of a dinner is expected to come forward and pay for them. The way he is sure that these turkies strayed into a man's kitchen and there divested of their feathers, is because that they were seen going in. Now if this man will send the money to him to pay for these turkies, there will nothing more be said about it. Any person who is guilty of robbing a printer, who labors day and night for the good of the public, would steal the "pennies off a dead nigger's eyes." Mr. ——, you had better come forward if you wish to save your reputation.

From the Plains.

Mr. Milligen and party, in charge of the U. S. Mail from Salt Lake, arrived here on Tuesday last. This party has been more than two months absent, and is the same supposed to have been lost—cut off by the Indians. Mr. Miligen met the October mail going out, at Strawberry Creek, twelve miles this side of the South Pass. One of his men turned back as a guide to the party in charge of the mail. Mr. M. entertains fears that the party has perished, as it commenced snowing and continued ten days, rendering the trace nearly impassable this way, and it is feared entirely so in the mountains. At South Platte two mules died in consequence of the severity of the storm, and the company was compelled to lay by. Within ten miles of Fort Kearney, while on a hunt for the mules everything was stolen from the wagon, except the mail. All the mules were stolen, and given up, after a few chiefs had been taken in custody by Captain Wharton, commandant of the post. At the camp, ten miles from the Fort, several of the men were badly frozen, and all suffered very much on account of the loss of their blankets. Representations of this fact were made to Lewis Dougherty, acting mail agent, who utterly refused to render any relief. Mr. Milligen feels under obligations to the officers, and especially to Maj. Wood, A. Q. Master, for polite attention and kind treatment to himself, and to his men.

Mr. Milligen further say, that Mr. Fulton, in charge of Dougherty's train, abandoned his wagons at Salt Creek, for the reason that he had no animals to move them any further. The people at Salt Lake are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and well satisfied with their settlement.—[Platte Argus.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 25, 1850

A. H Argyle,	2 00	John Frame,	1 00
Nathan Lewis, Sen.	1 00	William Lunceford,	1 00
Samuel Brown,	1 00	William Marsden,	1 00
E. B. Gaylord,	1 00	Philones Gere,	1 00
S. Cummings,	1 00	Joseph Hancock,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	1 00	R. B. Barnes,	1 00
Mellissant Parks,	75	Daniel Jackson,	1 56
John B. Wilson,	1 00	John Needham,	3 00
Edmund Fisher,	2 00	Needham & Co.	26 50
Alva North,	75	Orin D. Farlin,	1 60
Willard Fisher,	1 00	Isaac Nelson,	65
James Adams,	1 00	E. M. Murphy,	2 00
Allen Wicks,	1 00	Joseph H. Murphy,	2 00
Gilman Merrill,	1 00	Ralph Jackson,	2 00
John Andres,	1 00	Jesse M. Jeans,	2 00
Martin Bushman,	1 00	Thomas Murphy,	2 00
Joseph F. Tracy,	1 00	M. M. R. Rodgers,	4 50
Catharine Brown,	2 00	James B. Boren,	1 25
C. Southworth,	40	S. T. Cromwell,	1 00
David Wilding	1 38	W. R. English Esq.	2 00
William Shelton,	15	S. J. Comfort,	1 00
Moses Mecham,	70	James McEwan,	1 00
W. W. Skinner,	1 00	Fielding Longford,	1 00
Thomas Condie,	70	Dewit C. Bishop	1 00
Aaron Dolf,	2 00	William Meeks,	2 00
Wm. Mendenhall,	1 00	George Dye	1 00
William Batteson,	80	A. H. Deavor,	1 00
J. P. Williams,	1 00	Malcom Clark,	50
William Hawkins,	1 00	Jesse Louder,	1 00
William Tate,	1 00	Loren Babbitt,	1 25
William Jenkins,	1 00	Isaiah Huntsman,	50
Albert Clements,	50	John Reese,	50
Jones & Kerr,	1 00	John G. Smith,	1 00

MARRIED,

In this town on New Year's day, Wednesday 1st inst., by Elder Zebedee Coltrin, Mr. LYMAN O. LITTLEFIELD, of this town, to Mrs. LOUISA HEATH, late of Kirtland, Ohio.

With the above we received the compliments of the Bride and the Bridegroom, and the "*doings.*" Also from a guest Mrs. M. L. B., we received a most splendid cake all ornamented off in fine style, for all the above they have the most sincere gratitude, and good will of the "*B'hoy's*" in the Office.

DIED,

At Council Point on the 31st of December of a acute bronchites, JANE SMITH, late from England, aged 21 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGES.

I have taken out a certificate, and am now qualified, by law, to solemnize marriages. I can be found at the store of Pegram & Co., on Main Street.

The means arising therefrom is applied to charitable purposes. D. CANDLAND.

Kanesville, January 8, 1851.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stuttsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa. Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

GEORGE P. STYLES,

Attorney and Counsellor in Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street, opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY

JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

ESTRAY, NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARLING HEIFER CALVES, one red with a white face; one brindle with a short tail, and the third white with red specks. If the owner, or owners will call at my residence on Upper Crossing, Keg Creek—prove property, pay charges and take them away, will much oblige.

JOSEPH SKEEN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850—3t*

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—8w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—8w

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1851.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Fillmore to Congress, was delivered at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 2d, from which we make up the annexed synopsis. After the ordinary congratulations, he says:—

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none are beneath its protection, and none above its control.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance, individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the king of Hawaiian Islands which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June next, were forty-seven million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninty cents, ($47,421,748 90.)

The total expenditures during the same period were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, ($43,002,168 90.)

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, ($495,276 79.)

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin, upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into our manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

More than three fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the government, they be divided into small parcels, and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in suitable commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privilege. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficient purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was, in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbance, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, Dec. 2d, 1850.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c.**, which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,* at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

OH YES!

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single covelets, carsinetts, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, flannels, rag carpets, diapers, linseys, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair,	$3 50
Carsinetts, per yard,	16⅔
Jeans, per yard,	16⅔
Twilled, per yard,	16⅔
Plain blankets, linseys & plain cotton per yard	10
Rag carpets per yard,	12½
Diapers, per yard,	16⅔
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard,	12½

He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work work shall be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for sizeing.

JAMES CARROLL.

Kanesville, December 11, 1850.—3t

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.**, ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE,

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kaneville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

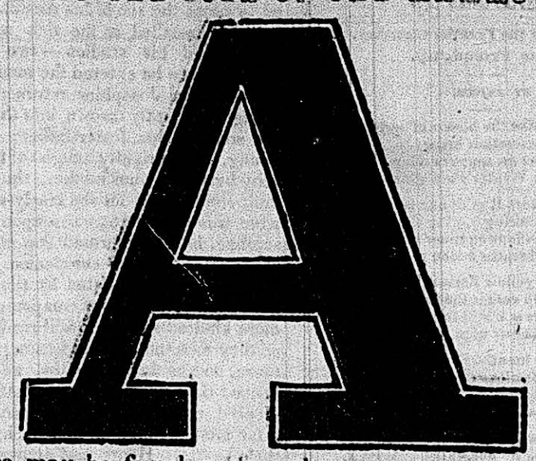
ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, of sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps;
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1350.—4m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri,

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well sellected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1270 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS**, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.

S. M. FARNSWORTH,

Partner of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—2m

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

NEW STORE

JUST OPENED

ON KEG CREEK,

Near Keg Creek Mills,

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment o Dress Goods which will be found in great variety also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.

Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

Estray.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has among his cattle a red steer with a white face, a little crop cut out of the left ear. The owner will please call on me at my residence on Musquito on the Old Camping Ground—prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY H. BOLEY.

Musquito Creek, Dec. 21st, 1850.—3t

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

True Friendship.

BY AMICUS.

True friendship like the bloom of spring,
Joy, life and animation bring,
And odors sweet on zephyrs wing,
From Winter's icy gloom.

In Summer's heat it gilds our bowers,
And sends refreshing cooling showers,
Beguiles our tedious summer hours,
And breaths a rich perfume.

In Autumn's yellow harvest sere,
True friendship comes the heart to cheer,
In adverse storms it still is near,
To glad us with its smile.

As the wintry mantle, white and hoar,
Earth's imperfections shrouding o'er,
True friendship will do this and more,
Our wintry gloom beguile.

'Tis like the brilliant stars of even,
Bright beaming joyous smiles of heaven,
To mortals this rare gem is given,
Forever, ever bright.

'Tis like the moon's clear pleasant ray,
It turns our night of gloom to day,
And chases sorrows clouds away,
Nor shuns the searching light.

As flowers of Spring that sweetly bloom,
And sheds around a rich perfume,
So friendship's smile dispels the gloom,
Misfortunes storms have made.

As cheerful songsters swell their throats,
And charms the listner with their notes,
So friendship's music gently floats,
O'er lawns and flowry glade.

As silvery notes of rivulets clear,
Discourse sweet music to the ear,
Warm friendship's voice is still more dear,
Oh! 'tis a welcome sound.

Friendship is like the pearly dew,
Bright in the morn, at evening too,
Though constant 'tis forever new,
Profusely strewed around.

True friendship is an endless theme,
It warms the heart with radiant gleam,
Through gloom it lights us with its beam,
A taste of heavenly sweet.

When death shall come and close our eyes,
Yet stronger far are friendship's ties,
Again beyond bright azure skies,
At friendship's font we'll meet.

ORICNAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune

BY AMICUS.

Continued from our last.

Josephine Travers was an only daughter of the wealthy merchant—Augustus Pembroke Travers, whose name might be seen in many a newspaper advertisement, as a man in extensive business—a gentleman whose name must of course be attached to each neighboring railroad scheme, and who was always on hand for any project that promised a good per centum, or a rich dividend—and in fact was a *gentleman* to all appearance—of a good property and in a thriving business, and possessing a moderate fortune. His lovely and interesting bride to whom he paid the homage of youth's first love—the mother of Josephine had passed from this world of care and affliction, whilst her only child the pretty Josephine was yet quiet young. Mr. Travers loved his young bride devotedly and for two years respected and honored her memory by celibacy—by devoting himself to the education, care and enjoyment of the young pledge of their fond affections. He was at length captivated by the sympathy and artless smiles of a young and beautiful creature with whom he had become acquainted at the house of a friend. He wooed; he led her to the altar; and brought to his bosom—to his mansion a splendid bride. But she loved not the modest Josephine. Her heart beat high for gorgeous display. She loved to mingle with the gay, and join in festive halls with the fashionable—where her charms were more properly appreciated. Josephine must be sent to a distant school. She could not endure that her pleasures should be trammelled by a child, or that her dear Augustus attention to her should be interrupted.

Mr. Travers like other weak confiding men loved his beautiful wife, and of course left all these little arrangements to her dictation. Alas, for the pleasures of poor Josephine! They vanished with this alliance and henceforth, she felt as an orphan in the world. She was of a thoughtful affectionate temperament, and was beloved by her schoolmates. At length the term had expired, and she returned to the home of her childhood, after an absence of five years, but not to the affectionate bosom of a parent, for absence and time had acted as the waters of the *Lethe pool* upon his memory and affections. He had now two fine sprightly sons by his last wife. Josephine seemed rather as a poor relative than his beloved daughter. She was placed under a governess, and seldom saw or associated with her father or proud step-mother.

One being alone was destined to be her sole companion. He assisted her through the tedious task, was with her in her studies—read, talked, and romped with her, and joined in all her sports; he too could sympathise with her the loss of an affectionate mother—his parents were in the grave. This was Henry Stanton. He was the son of an intimate friend and schoolmate of Mr. Travers, and who in early life set out with equally as good prospects as Mr. Travers—misfortune overtook him, and he was reduced to poverty—he was bereaved of his companion and forced to labor as a mechanic for a livelihood. His only child, his Henry, was early taught industry and frugality. At the age of twelve years he had arrived to some proficiency in the skill of his trade. His father had learned of the residence and wealth of Mr. Travers, gathered up his little means, and both father and son started to seek the friend of his youth.

But ere they reached their destination, Mr. Stanton, was seriously injured by the upsetting of a wagon in which they had taken passage; his life was despaired of. Mr. Travers was sent for; he arrived at the bedside of his dying school-mate—he clasped his his hand—the dying man could only articulate, "Henry!" as he gave it upon his son. He breathed his last and was buried by the companion of his youth. Mr. Travers, though easily controlled by the woman he loved, still had a good heart. He determined to adopt the son of his friend. Henry was willingly installed in the rich mansion and commenced his studies—two years had elapsed since he entered the mansion of Mr. Travers, ere Josephine returned. And although constantly thrown into the society of the sons of his foster-father; they were young, and so rigidly taught of their superiority by their proud mother, that they were unfit companions for the lonely orphan. But what was his delight when upon seeing Josephine, he was informed that she was to be his schoolmate—his companion.

As both were actuated by the same sympathies, and longed for companionship with more kindred spirits, it will readily be judged they were not long in forming an acquaintance, and as days, months, and years advanced their friendship and attachment increased, and ere they were aware of the fact, a far more tender sentiment had grown in their hearts. Henry had arrived at the age of twenty—and as he sat in his study one morning, perusing the Evening Gazette. Mr. Travers entered with an open letter in his hand. It brought the information that a ship of which he was part owner had been seized, and detained with its cargo in a foreign port, and the presence of one of the owners or their representative should start immediately with certain legal documents for the release of the ship. Henry was ticketed—consented—and arrangements were made for an early departure on the morrow.

That evening, the young man and maiden were together, though not with feelings as heretofore. Henry was to set out on a long journey he could not have the society of Josephine, nor join her sports and studies. *He* would be lonely—*She* would be sad, the hours, days, and months pass heavily. What was the matter? Why, so many doubts, fears, and misgivings! They were in love! unintentionally—irrevocably and decidedly in love. The discovery is made, and soon a good understanding between the parties existed—vows and protestations made, plighted love accepted, and constancy promised as a reward. Sad and sorrowful was the parting, yet all was kept from Mr. Travers and his household. Henry Stanton full of hope for her he loved, and of zeal in the result of his missions favorable termination.

Nearly two years had passed and but little if any positive news had reached the ears of the anxious merchant or the disconsolate maiden, in regard to the fortunes of Henry. As one day a splendid carriage stopped at the door of the mansion, a tall and graceful gentleman dressed in the tip of fashion emerged. By his hand, Mr. Travers, received a letter from a gentleman with whom he had been partialy acquainted in the South, introducing the bearer, Capt. Charlton, as a gentleman of birth, distinction and fortune, who in traveling would probably tarry with him sometime. The Captain was cordially received, and was invited to share the bounty the mansion afforded. A few hours sufficed to fully install him snugly in the splendid mansion of the rich merchant.

Soon after the arrival of Captain Charlton at the mansion, Henry returned. His mission had been very unprosperous, not only to his employers, but misfortune, shipwreck, hunger and toil had followed, and stuck to him through his absence, though he had labored incessantly for the interest of his employers. He had failed to save the property, and returned emaciated and destitute. His foster-father received him coldly—his circumstances in regard to property received a severe shock by such an important loss, and more especially as he had of late met with other losses equally as ruinous, though not understood by the circle of aristocracy in which he moved. He had also become acquainted with the feelings existing between Henry and his daughter. These combining causes led him to treat his adopted son not only with coldness, but even with harshness, and as already has been related driven him from his house; not that he could charge him with any impropriety of conduct. No! Henry had ever been faithful, trusty and affectionate. But now, as his vast estates had be come encumbered—as his mercantie operations had failed, he was anxious to make a match between the reported wealthy Captain and his daughter; and consequently the poor dependent—the orphan Henry must be disposed of—must be driven from his only home, from friends, from hope!

As we have seen Henry departed, the vessel sailed and he had a good trip and fair weather until they came to the western coast. And a continual run of bad weather and storms then much impeded their progress; one night a tremenduous gale struck the craft as she lay at anchor, and drove her on shore, which very much impaired and crippled the hull so that it became impossible to proceed until repairs should be made which would take some months time to complete. Henry was all impatience and could not brook this delay, although he was nearly penniless and some five hundred miles from his destination, and the country mountainous and full of wastes and deserts, and but occasionally inhabited, he determined to undertake a journey on foot. A young man near his own age by the name of Harris offered to be his company. After ten days travel without guides or compass they found themselves lost in the mountains and from all appearance, far out of their course. Out of provisions and with very little prospect of game. Still they toiled on through hunger and fatigue, over rugged mountains and barren plains. One day as they were proceeding up a Kanyon of the mountains they were startled by an agonizing shriek, a shrill and piercing moan—as of a person in the utmost distress—they were horror struck. Still the unflinching fortitude of our hero did not forsake him, he hastily directed his footsteps toward the place followed by his companion. When, Oh! Horrid Sight! They beheld, some half dozen savages around a fire, holding upon the end of their sticks, sharpened for the purpose—an infant some two years old over the bright fire; its piercing and heart-rending cries only provoked the merriment, of its torturers. Near by bound with thongs lay the victims Indian mother, writhing all the wildness of despair; the father and husband in full view of the scene was tied to a small tree; his eye shone with the lustre of a demon, whilst a smile of scorn and proud contempt curled his lip. Our heroes careless of their own safety rushed on but too late to save the child—the parents were after a long parley purchased from their captors for a few trinkets they had about them, with the addition of the last coat in the possession of our hero.

By signs, Henry and his companion gave the released captives to understand what they wanted, and when they wished to go. Who they soon found were overjoyed to be enabled to serve them, after rescuing them from the burning pile. After following them for a few miles, the Indian started off and with his bow soon brought some fowls, and lay them at his benefactors feet. They were soon all refreshed, and with their Indian guides and hunters they found their way much easier and more comfortable, though at night the cold mountain air made our hero remember he once had a coat, home and friends.

As they became better able to make their captives understood them, informed them that gold was the object for which they searched.

The Indian made a joyous bound into the air with a merry burst of laughter, crying, "Goole! goole, heap goole, good shemookaman, goole!" and with a thousand unintelligible exclamations and grimises pointed at right angle from the course they were persuing. Our heroes determined at all hazards to follow their guides and see what might be the meaning of such strange actions. Five days of incessant travel brought them to the bank of a river among the mountains—the Indian had succeeded in obtaining a surplus quantity of game for the company, and they were now all well fed; here they divested themselves of all superfluous articles, which was lett in charge of the Squaw. The Indian Cautiously led the way with much care, effacing all marks after them. After traveling in this manner near a mile they emerged into a wide mouthed Kanyon, very steep; and what, to their infinite surprise lay the shining ore beneath their feet.

(To be Continued.)

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1851.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
February.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April.				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July.				1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
September.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
October.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
November.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
December.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

More South Carolina Mustering

In the Charleston Mercury we find a correspondence between a rifle corps at Walterborough, attached to 3d regiment of Infantry, and Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina. The soldiers tender their services to his Excellency, should they be required to fight for Southern Independence. They say they have "plenty of knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, belts and knives." Here is the Governor's reply.

"Without hesitation, I accept the services of your company, as the firm belief that South Carolina should be prepared, at a moments warning, for any emergency that may arise.

The people of the South occupy a perilous position—how they may be rescued from it is, perhaps, a question which the citizen soldier will have to answer."

We think that these South Carolina militia, who boast of their knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, &c., had better look carefully to their flints. We shouldn't at all wonder if the Yankees, in anticipation of a fight, have cunningly managed to supply their enemies with horn gun flints.—[Lou. Journal.

Four story shirt collars are all the rage now. We saw one the other day with a steeple to it. This increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trade. Short-necked people in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should get their ears moved up a little higher.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,
AT EAGLE MILLS,
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of **Flour, both fine and superfine.** And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and, Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 21, 1850.—3m

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 1/2 "
15 1/2 "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
1/2 doz Whip Saws;
1/2 doz Cross Cut Saws;
1/2 doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry " "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS' STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sug House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delaines, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c; for sale by [dec11] B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.
LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE;

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides, honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or families on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do;
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs solo leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 1/2 boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.

GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.

dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS

To inform our readers that

JOSEPH A. KELTING,
IS
Right in Town,

At the old stand with a brand new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes Hard and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.

Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.

His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanesville.

CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Ensign of the West."

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,

near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletrees, felly plank, &c and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist mill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.

Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—4t

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,

it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See. DOMINICUS CARTER.

His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.

Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—2t

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into loaf or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MRNING, JANUARY 22, 1851. VOLUME II.----NUMBER 26.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance $2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, . . 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, ... 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue one paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next term; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a given period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

John E. Cause, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Hemmens, Philadelphia, Pa.
Parley Thomas, traveling Agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder James McGraw, Gilmer county, Texas.
Jay M. Brasfield, Traveling Agent.
Dr. Parker Kinney, Savannah, Mo.
Matthew Hicks, 51 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. Richard Watrous, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. John Bowen, Montrose, Iowa.
Messrs. McKenzie, Quincy,
Edward J. Tunnel, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
Nathaniel Jolliffe, Weston, Mo.
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William C. Smith, Tabor Creek, Marshall county, Iowa.
David Stuart, Plumb Hollow, Fremont county, Iowa.
John Brown, Traveling Agent.
Alonzo Connor, Traveling Agent.
Thomas McKenzie, Traveling Agent.
Mr. Wm. Hawkins, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Lucius B. Richmond, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—Guardian Office.
Council Point—James Allred, Agent.
Carterville—Dimmicus Carter, "
North Pigeon—Joshua C. Hall, "
Harris Grove—Robert Wimmer, "
Perkins Camp—Jesse Bowen, "
Honey Creek—E. W. Howell, "
Allred's Camp—Wm. M. Allred, "
Highland Grove—Henry Hoyt, "
Davis Camp—John Murray, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. Brown, "
St. Francis—Joseph T. Pentelton, "
Brownings—Jonathan Browning, "
Bullock's Grove—Benj. Bullock, "
Indian Mill—S. E. Works, "
Old Agency—Cornelius Clapham, "
Rockford—Wm. Cleveland "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. Terry, "
Ferryville—Wm Player, "
Pleasant Grove—John D. Parkin, "
Harney's Grove—David Hawkins, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. Coolidge, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—Joseph Skeen, "
Silver Creek—Martin Potter, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. Cooley, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. Crane, "
Bethlehem City—David Dixon, "
Big Pigeon—Isaac M. Lawson, "
Markham's Camp—Chester Farnsworth, "
Pisgah Hollow—Henry D. Gifford, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

MARRIAGES.

I have taken out a certificate, and am now qualified, by law, to solemnize marriages. I can be found at the store of Pegram & Co., on Main Street.

The monies arising therefrom is applied to charitable purposes. D. LANDLAND.

Kanesville, January 8, 1851.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,
District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 21 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

References—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 110 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.
Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

Wagons Made and Repaired
BY
JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, *"cash down,"* which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk, induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street, opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

As our faith in the Book of Mormon as a record of the ancient inhabitants of America, written by commandment of God, revealed by the ministration of an Angel, & translated by the gift and power of God, is looked upon by this generation as a proof of the extreme folly and ignorance of the Latter-day Saints in general, I shall give a few reasons for believing that the coming forth of such a record is perfectly consistent with reason, scripture, and the character of God.

I shall commence by quoting the testimony of the apostle Paul. Acts xvii. 24, "God who made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands, neither is worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing; seeing He giveth to all, life, and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." From this passage we learn that wherever we find men upon the face of the earth, that they are all of one blood, (the offspring of God, see verse 29,) and if one man should come into the world in an age of darkness and ignorance, and another in an age of light and intelligence, it was God who determined the times before appointed, and thus the particular time when we should dwell on the earth has been determined before by God, and not only this, but the particular part of the earth where we should dwell, thus, if one part of mankind are born in Britain, another in Hindostan, another in Turkey, and another in the wilds of America, it was God who appointed the bounds of their habitation.

I shall next take the testimony of Peter concerning the character of God. Acts x. 34—"Then Peter opened his mouth and said, of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him." See also Paul's testimony. 1 Timothy, 2d chap. 3 and 4 verses —"For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior, who will have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth." But I would here ask can a man fear God who has never heard of Him? Can a man work righteousness without a knowledge of His will? Again, if God wants all men to be saved, can a man be saved without faith in Jesus Christ? If not, how can a man believe in him of whom he hath never heard? How can he hear without a preacher? and how can he preach except he be sent? See Romans, x. 14. If, as Paul says, God wants all men to come to the knowledge of the truth, we find that knowledge cannot be obtained without revelation. Hear what Jesus Christ says on this subject. John xvii. 3—"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Then if it is eternal life to come to the knowledge of this truth, how is this knowledge to be obtained. See Luke x. 22. Jesus says, "All things are delivered to me of my Father, and no man knoweth who the Son is but the Father, and who the Father is but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal Him." So then we find that men cannot be saved without revelation. They cannot hear without a preacher, and they cannot preach unless God sends them.

Has God then ever given revelation, and sent inspired men to preach to any portion of mankind? O, yes, we are told that He sent them in ancient days to Asia, to Africa, and to Europe; but these things are all done away now, and none but the foolish Mormons believe that God ever gave any revelation or had any inspired preachers in America; and why not my christian friends; could the red men be saved without revelation? No, or Christ speaks falsely; are they not of one blood with us? Yes, or Paul speaks falsely; and was it not God who appointed to the red man the bounds of his habitation? Prove to me then that God gave revelation and sent inspired men to Asia, to Africa, and to Europe, and gave none to America, and you prove God to be a respecter of persons, Peter a liar, and the Bible a fable, so then my Christian friends you can take your choice.

If, then, it be resonable to believe that God gave revelation to the ancient inhabitants of America, is it unreasonable to expect that He would enable them to record those revelations, and thus hand them down to posterity, seeing they would be the words of God as much as any contained in the Bible?

But it may be asked, if they once had revelation, why did they lose it? I answer, because of transgression. Were the writings of the Old Testament never lost? Let those who think so read the 2d Book of Kings, chap. xxii. from the 10th verse, and the xxiii chap. 1st to 4th verse, and find their error; and even yet how many books are still wanting. I shall enumerate a few, Book of the Wars of the Lord, Numbers, xxi. 14. Book of Jasher, Joshua x. 13. Book of the Statutes of the Kings of Israel, 1 Samuel, x. 25. Book of Enoch, Jude xiv. Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel, 1 Kings xiv. 19. Book of Nathan the Prophet, and the Book of Gad the Seer, 1 Chron. xxix. 29. Book of Ahijah the Prophet, and the Book of Iddo the Seer, 2 Chro. ix. 29. Book of Shemeiah the Prophet, 2 Chron. xii 15. Book of Jehu, 2 Chron. xx. 34. Book of the Sayings of the Seers, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 19. Book of the Story of the Kings, 2 Chron. xxiv. 27. Were not these books as good scripture as the rest of the Old Testament, and if they should ever be found, are we not bound to receive them as such as well as the rest? No, we are told, unless we have better proof of their authenticity then any we have for the truth of the Book of Mormon.

Then tell me what proof you have that the part of the Old Testament that was lost, and found by Hilkiah, was the law of God. Read the quotation I have given above, and you will find that you have only the word of a man and a woman, Hilkiah and Huldah. And were the writings of the New Testament never lost; no man of common sense will say they have not; and have they all been found; if any one thinks so let him read the following passages, 1 Corinthians, v. 9. Ephesians, iii. 3. Colossians, iv. 16. Luke, i 1. And should they be found, how will you prove their authenticity, or I might rather ask how will you prove the authenticity of those you have which compose what is called the New Testament. Had those men who voted that the books we now have are such are any better guide in doing so than their own opinion? if not, where is the proof of their authenticity. Who ever saw the originals? and even if any one could see them, how could he know them to be so without revelation, and without the originals how can you prove which of all the various translations of the scriptures is correct?

Whereas for the truth of the Book of Mormon we have had, and still have on the earth, living men who have seen and handled the original thereof, and some of them bear witness that it was shown them by an Angel of God; while thousands of living men have received testimony of its truth, and of the truth of the testimony of the first witnesses thereunto by the voice of the Almighty, the ministration of Angels, visions, and the witness of the Spirit of truth.

But we are often told if you have got the original plates of the Book of Mormon why not show them openly; and what better would the world be if they saw them without revelation to know what they contained; and unless God gave every man a revelation for himself, the world would still have only the testimony of those who had received this for the truth of the translation.

Paul says, Hebrews xi. 1., that faith is the evidence of things not seen, and that it cometh by hearing the word of God, Romans x. 17; he also who bears witness to the word of God must be sent by God, for how can we hear without a preacher and how can he preach except he be sent, see Romans x. 14; thus we find in every age of the world, men's faith in God and the things of God was founded on the testimony of a few of their fellow-men whom God called and sent to them; for instance, the world in the days of Noah had only his testimony that God had given him, a revelation concerning a coming flood; and the world now (except the Latter-day Saints) have only what is said to be the testimony of Moses concerning that event, the creation of the world—the fall of man, &c., &c.

The Children of Israel, after Moses's day, believed that the Holy of Holies contained the Ark, and that the Ark contained the tables of the law which Moses put there, with the Pot of Manna, Aaron's Rod, that budded, &c., &c., and that the Glory of Lord appeared over the Mercy Seat, and what testimony had they for this, were they shown to all the people as the wise men of this day want us to do with the Plates of the Book of Mormon; no, they had only the word of the High Priest for it, and he only went in there once a year.

Again, the Christian world believe in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Has He shown himself to you, my Christain friends? did any of your persons ever see Him? I think in consistency you ought to make the same demand of Him that you do of the Latter-day Saints, that is to show himself to all the people if He wants them to believe in His Resurrection; and what proof have you got that He rose from the dead at all; did he show himself to all the people when that event is said to have taken place, see Acts x. 40. Did not the Holy men of that day, the Chief Priests, the Scribes, and the Pharisees declare that His body was stolen from the tomb, and did not the Roman soldiers who watched the tomb declare that they fell asleep, and while they slept, the body was stolen, and did not the Jews believe them, and do you not think that under these circumstances they were, at least, as much entitled as you to demand that He would show himself to all the people if He wanted them to believe in His resurrection! Did he ever do so? Did any but His own followers ever see Him after He rose from the dead, and who were they? why, the poor fishermen and their companions, men who were charged with stealing His body, men who were as much despised and discredited in their day as ever the Latter-day Saints can be by this generation; and these were the men to whom Jesus said, Mark xvi, 15, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel, (of course the resurrection formed an essential part of it.) to every creature, he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; and had the world no way of proving their testimony, certainly they had, men could prove their testimony by the very same means by which men can now prove the testimony of those who bear witness to the truth of the Book of Mormon, for when Jesus sent them into all the world to preach the gospel to every creature, they were commanded not only to promise men salvation in the world to come, through faith and obedience to the testimony, but they were commanded to promise to those who believed that in the name of Jesus, they (the believers) should cast out devils, speak in new tongues, take up serpents, heal the sick by the laying on of hands, &c., see Mark xvi. 17, so that men could prove whether they spoke truth or not; and by the same means can the people now prove those who bear testimony to the truth of the Book of Mormon; for God has sent us to bear testimony of its truth to all the world, and to preach the gospel to every creature, declaring that he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned, and these signs shall follow them that believe in the name of Jesus, they shall cast out devils, speak in new tongues, take up serpents, if they drink any deadly thing (unknowingly) it shall not hurt them, they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover, so then, my Christian friends, reject the Book of Mormon and our testimony of its truth, and for the same reasons to be consistent you must reject the Bible but the Latter-day Saint believes them both, because he has proven the testimony of Peter and Joseph Smith both to be true, as these signs do follow them that believe.

Having now shown (I hope) that the coming forth of such a work is perfectly consistent with reason, the character of God and His dealings with the human family, I will next proceed to show its harmony with scripture.

(To be Continued.)

Jackson Davis on Death.

We think our readers who do not consider Mr. Davis, or Mr. Anybody now living a trusty revealer of the secrets of the ultramundane world, will yet read with interest the parting of soul and body, as he saw it by spiritual perception a short time since. His new work, (The Great Harmonia) is very superior in style to "Nature's Divine Revelations," and this extract comes to us hardly inferior as a poem to "Queen Mab," However, let every one judge:

Death is but a door which opens to a new and perfect existence. It is a triumphal Arch through which man's immortal spirit passes at the moment of leaving the outer world to depart for a higher, a sublimer, and a more magnificent country. And there is really nothing more repulsive or painful in the natural process of dying (that which is not induced by disease or accident,) than there is in passing into a quiet dreamless slumber. The truthfulness of this proposition is remarkably illustrated and confirmed by the following observations and investigations into the physiological and psylogical phenomena of death which my spirit was qualified to make upon the person of a diseased individual at the moment of physiological dissolution.

The patient was a female of sixty years of age. Nearly eight months previous to her death, she visited me for the purpose of receiving a medical examination of her system. Although there were no sensations experienced by her, excepting a mere weakness or feebleness located in the duodendum, and a falling of the palate, yet I distinctly perceived she would die of a cancerous disease of the stomach. This examination was made about eight months previous to her death. Having ascertained the certainty of her speedy removal from our earth, without perceiving the precise period of her departure, (for I cannot spiritually measure time or space,) I internally resolved to be present and watch the progressive development of that interesting but much dreaded phenomenon. Moved by this resolution, I at a late period, engaged board at her house, and officiated as her physician.

When the hour of death arrived, I was fortunately in a proper state of body and mind to induce the Superior Condition; but previous to throwing my spirit into that condition, I sought the most convenient and favorable position, that I might be allowed to make the observations entirely unnoticed and undisturbed. (For explanation of what is meant by the superior condition, and of the nature and character of my perceptions, I refer the reader to the department of this work which is devoted to the philosophy of physiology.) Thus situated and conditioned, I proceeded to observe and investigate the mysterious process of dying, and to learn what it is for an individual human spirit to undergo the change consequent upon physical death or external dissolution. They were these:

I saw that physical organization could no longer subserve the diversified purposes or requirements of the Spiritual Principle. But the various *internal* organs of the body appeared to *resist* the withdrawal of the animating soul. The muscular system struggled to retain the element of motion; the vascular system struggled to retain the element of life; the nervous system put forth all its powers to retain the element of Sensation; and the cerebral labored to retain the element of Intelligence. The body and the soul, like two friends, strongly resisted the various circumstances which rendered their eternal separation, imperative and absolute. These internal conflicts gave rise to manifestations of what seemed to be the material senses, the most thrilling and painful sensations; but I was unspeakably thankful and delighted when I perceived and realized the fact that these physical manifestations were not of pain or unhappiness, but simply that the Spirit was eternally dissolving its copartnership with the material organizm.

Now the head of the body become suddenly enveloped in a fine—soft—mellow—luminous atmosphere; and, as instantly, I saw the cerebellum expand their most interior portions; I saw them discontinue their appropriate galvanic functions; and then I saw them highly changed with a vital electricity and vital magnetism which permeate subordinate system and structures. That is to say, the brain as a whole, suddenly declared itself to be tenfold more positive over the lesser portions of the body than it was during the period of health. This phenomenon invariably precedes spiritual dissolution.

Now, the process of dying, or of the Spirits departure from the body, was fully commenced. The brain began to attack the elements of electricity, of magnetism, of motion of life, and of sensation into its various and numerous departments. The head become intensely brilliant; and I particularly remarked that, just in the same proportion as the extremities of the organism grew dark and cold, the brain appeared light and glowing.

Now I saw (in the mellow, spiritual atmosphere which emanated from and encircled her head,) the indistinct outlines of the spiritual head. The reader should remember that these supersensuous processes are not visible to any one except the spiritual perceptions be unfolded; for material eyes can only behold material things, and spiritual can only behold spiritual things, this is the law of nature. This new head unfolded more and more distinctly; and so indescribably compact and intensely brilliant did it become, that I could neither see through it nor gaze upon it as steadily as I desired. While this spiritual head was being eliminated and organized from out of, and above, the material head, I saw that the surrounding armoral atmosphere which had emanated from the material head was in great commotion; but as the new head became more distinct and perfect, this atmosphere gradually disappeared. This taught me that those armoral elements, which were, in the beginning of the metamorphis, attracted from the system into the brain, and thence eliminated in the form of an atmosphere, were indissolubly united in accordance with the divine principle of affinity in the universe, which pervades and destinates every particle of matter, and developed the spiritual head which I beheld.

With inexpressible wonder, and with a heavenly and unutterable reverence, I gazed upon the holy and harmonious processes that were going on before me. In that identical manner in which the spiritual head was eliminated and unchangeably organized, I saw, unfolding in their natural, progressive order, the harmonious development of the neck, the shoulders, the breast, and the entire spiritual organization. It appeared from this, even to the unequivical demonstration, the innumerable particles of what might be termed unparticled matter which constitutes the man's Spiritual principle are constitutionally endowed with certain elective affinities, analagous to an immortal friendship. The innate tendencies, which the elements and essence of her soul manifested by uniting and organizing themselves were the efficient and imminent causes which unfolded and perfected her spiritual organization. The defects and deformities of her physical body, were in the spiritual body which I saw thus developed almost completely removed. In other words, it seemed that these heriditary obstructions and influences were now removed which originally arrested the full and proper development of her physical constitution; and therefore, that her spiritual constitution, being elevated above these obstructions, was enabled to unfold and perfect itself in accordance with the universal tendencies of all created things.

While the spiritual formation is going on, which was perfectly visible to my spiritual perceptions, the material body manifested to the outer vision or observing individuals in the room many symptoms of uneasiness and pain; but these indications were totally deceptive they were wholly caused by the departure of the vital and spiritual forces from the extremities and viscera and the brain and thence in the ascending organizm.

The spirit arose at right angles over the head or brain of the deserted body. But immediately previous to the final dissolution of the relationship which had for so many years existed between the two spiritual and material bodies, I saw—playing energetically between the feet of the elevated spiritual body and the head of the prostrate physical body—a bright stream or current of vital electricity. This taught me, that what is customarily termed Death is but a Birth of a spirit from a lower into a higher state; that an inferior body and mode of existence are exchanging for a superior body are corresponding endowment and capabilities of happiness. I learned that the correspondence between the birth of a child into this world, and the birth of the spirit from the material body into the higher world, is absolute and complete—even to the *umbilical cord*, which was represented by a thread of vital electricity, which for a few minutes, subsisted between, and connected the two organisms together. And here I perceived what never before had obtained knowledge of, that a small portion of this vital electrical element returned to the deserted body, immediately subsequent to the separation of the umbilical thread, and that that portion, of this element which passed back to the earthly organism, instantly diffused itself through the entire structure, and thus prevented immediate decomposition.

It is not proper that a body should be deposited in the earth until after decomposition has positively commenced; for should there be no positive evidence of such structural change even though life seems to have surely departed, it is not right to consign the body to the grave. The umbilical life cord, of which I speak is sometimes not severed, but is drawn out in the finest possible medium of sympathies connected between the body and the spirits. This is invariably the case when individuals apparently die, and after being absent for a few days or hours, returns, as from a peaceful journey, to relate their spiritual experience. Such phenomenon are moderately termed trances, Catalepsy, Somnambulism and spiritual Extacy. There are many different stages of diversions, and subdiversions of these states. But when the spirit is arrested in its flight from the body, and when it is held in a transition or meditorial state, for only a few hours or minutes, then the mind seldom retains a recollection of its experience—this state of forgetfulness seems to a superficial observer, like annihilation; and this occasional suspicion of consciousness (or memory) is frequently made the foundation of many arguments against the soul's immortal existence. It is when the spirit entirely leaves the body—only retaining proprietorship over it, through the medium of the universal umbilical thread or electric wire—as it might be called—that the soul is enabled to abandon its earthly tenement and interests; for many hours and days, and afterwards return to the earth, laden with bright and happy memories.

As soon as the soul whose departing hour I thus watched, was wholly disengaged from the tenacious physical body, I directed my attention to the movements and emotions of the former; and I saw her begin to breathe the most interior or spiritual portions of the surrounding terrestrial atmosphere. (The reader will find an explanation of what is meant by the "interior portions of the terrestrial atmosphere," by referring to the consideration of "air as a medium," to be found in the pathological department of this columne.) At first it seemed with difficulty she could breathe the new medium; but in a few seconds, she inhaled and exhaled the spiritual elements of nature, with the greatest possible ease and delight. And now I saw that she was in the possession of external and physical proportions, which were identical, in every possible particular—improved and beautified—with those proportions that characterized her early organizations. That is to say, she possessed a heart, stomach, liver, lungs, &c., &c., just as her natural body did previous to (not her) but *its* death. This is wonderful and consoling truth. But I saw that the improvements which were wrought upon, and in her spiritual organization, were not so particularly and thorough as to destroy or transcend her personally; nor did they materially alter her natural appearance or earthly characteristics. So much like her former self was she that had her friends beheld her (as I did) they certainly would have exclaimed—as we often do upon their return to a long absent friend, who leaves us in illness and returns in health—"why how well you look! how improved you are." Such were the nature—most beautifying in their extent—of the improvements thus wrought upon her.

I saw her continue to confirm, and accustom herself to the new elements and elevating sensations which belong to the inner life. I did not particularly notice the workings and emotions of her newly awakened and fast unfolding spirit, except that I was careful to remark philosophic tranquility throughout the entire process, and her non-participation with the rest of the family, in the unrestrained bewailing of her departure from this earth, to unfold in Love and Wisdom throughout eternal spheres. She understood, at a glance, that they could only gaze upon the cold and lifeless form which she had just deserted; and she readily, comprehended the fact, that it was owing to a want of true knowledge on their parts, that they thus vehemently regarded her merely phisical death.

The excessive weeping and lamentation of friends and relatives over the external form of one departed are merely caused by the censurous and superficial mode in which the majority of mankind view the phenomenon of death. For with few exceptions, the race is so conditioned and educated on the earth—not yet having progressed to where "whatsoever is hid shall be revealed"—realizing only through the medium of the natural senses the nearness of the beloved—watching and comprehending only the external signs and processes of dissolution supposing this contortion to indicate anguish—I say, the race is so situated and educated, that *death* of the body (to the majority of earth's inhabitants) is equivalent to an anhiliation of the personality of the individual. But I would comfort the superficial observer, and I can assure the inquirer after truth, that when an individual dies naturally; the spirit experiences no pain; nor, should the material body be dissolved with disease, or crushed by fearful avaliance, is the individuality of the spirit deformed; or in the least degree obscured. Could your natural gaze be turned from the lifeless body, which can no longer gaze, to the young look of love, and could your spiritual eye be opened, you would behold standing in your very midst, the same, but more beautiful and living. Hence there is great cause to rejoice at the *birth* of the spirit from this world into the sphere of Life—yea, it is far more reasonable to weep at the majority of marriages which occur in this world than to lament when man's immortal spirit escapes from its earthly form, to live and unfold in a higher and better country. You may clothe yourself with this habiliment of woe when you consign at the altar a heart to a living grave; or chain the soul to breathe an uncongenial atmosphere; but robe yourself with garments of light to honor their spirit's birth into a higher life.

The period required to accomplish the entire *change* which I saw was not far from two hours and a half, but this furnishes no rule as to the time required for *every* spirit to elevate and recognize itself above the head of the outer form. Without changing my spiritual perceptions, I continued to observe the movements of the newborn spirit. As soon as she became accustomed to the new elements which surrounded her, she descended from her elevated position, which was immediately over the body, by an effort of the will-power, and directly passed out of the door of the room in which she had laid (in the material form) prostrated with disease for several weeks. It being in a

summer morn n the doors were all open, and her egress from the house was attended with no obstructions. I saw her pass through the adjoining room, out of the door, and step from the house into atmosphere!— I was overwhelmed with delight and astonishment—when, for the first time, I realized the universal truth that the spiritual organization can tread the atmosphere, which, while in the courser, earthly form we breathe —so much more refined is man's spiritual constitution. She walked in the atmosphere as easily, and in the same manner as we tread the earth, and ascend an eminence.

Immediately upon her emergement from the house *she was joined by two friendly spirits from the spiritual country*, and after tenderly recognizing and communing with each other, the three in the most graceful manner, began ascending through the etherial envelopements of our globe. They walked so naturally together, that I could scarcely realize the fact that they trod the air—they seemed to be walking up the side of a glorious but familiar mountain! I continued to gaze upon them from my view; whereupon I returned to my external and ordinary condition.

Oh! what a contrast! Instead of beholding that beautiful and youthful unfolded spirit, I now saw in common, with those about me, the lifeless, cold, and shrouded organism of the caterpiller which the joyous butterfly had so lately abandoned.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ **Notice.**—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

☞ **Important**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription

☞ **All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.**

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851.

Great Reduction!

The Guardian to be Reduced to $1 per year.

The Frontier Guardian will be sent from the office to subscribers at one dollar a year, from and after the commencement of the the third Volume. Single copies, five cents each. In no case will a paper be sent from the office without payment is first made in advance, neither continued after the term expires for which the subscriber has paid, and no subscription received for a less term than one year. All papers will be sent to subscribers by Mail, and not to an agent as heretofore, after the close of the present Volume, except those that are delivered at the office.

The postage on papers sent out of the State will be one dime a quarter, and about seven cents a quarter if sent to any place within the State by Mail. If agents act for the Guardian after the close of the second Volume, they must charge their percentage to the subscriber, or the subscriber may enclose a dollar to us in a letter and pay his dime postage himself.

The third Volume will appear under an engraved fancy head. Subscribers who feel interested for our success may think strongly enough on our side to take, not only a copy for themselves, but one also for their friends at the same price that one copy has been heretofore.

If our subscribers and friends at home and abroad will use a little influence for us, and consent to become living advertisments, by telling their neighbors, friends, acquaintances and fellows that they can have the Guardian at one dollar a year, we think that we shall be able to keep our head above water, notwithstanding this low price for our labor.

We tender our sincere thanks to the patrons of the Guardian for the generous support they have given us during the last two years: and with some exceptions, they have been punctual. We sincerely hope that those who may be in arrears, will forward the amounts due the office with as little delay as possible, together with an extra dollar if they wish the Guardian continued. The time has come to lay in our years stock, and we need every dollar that is due the office.

Those who may have balances due them, on our books, at the close of this Volume, will receive the paper at the rate of one dollar a year until those balances are exhausted,—then the Guardian will be discontinued unless their subscription is renewed by the remittance of one dollar. This notice is just in time for distant subscribers to forward their dollar for the third year. The mails to and from this point have now become pretty regular in their trips, and subscribers will be quite sure to get their papers by due course.

Cheap postage and cheap papers is the order of the day. Success to the enterprise.

Specimen of Letter Writing.

We received a letter per mail a few days ago, and we could not help taking particular notice of its contents, because it suited our taste so well. The business tact, and prompt character of the writer calls forth our admiration, esteem, and thanks, besides we thought the subject of too much importance, to let it slip without making a passing remark. The letter reads as follows:

W.—— V.——Dec. 1850.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR:—

I enclose two dollars for the third Volume of the Frontier Guardian.

Yours with respect, &c.

Direct as usual to W.——V.

Who will go and do likewise? We will see.

Please Call at this Office.

Persons going from this place to Garden Grove and Pisga, would confer upon us a favor by calling at this office previous to leaving for said places, as we have some business for these points. We have also the papers for that section which we wish would be called for, and taken there.

End of the Second Volume.

This number closes the Second Volume of the Guardian; and we must respectfully tender our thanks to our friends and patrons for their liberal support. We are greatly encouraged by the constant additions made to our subscription list of late, and the prompt manner which our subscribers have taken both at home and abroad, by paying for the paper in advance. As a general thing we have no reason to complain our paper has been well patronized by the rich and poor of different classes, and we have spared no pains in making it appear as interesting as our facilities, would possibly allow us, and it is our determination to make it more so if we possibly can hereafter, that so it may prove a welcome visitor to every family that may feel disposed to subscribe. Our course have been independent in publishing the truth as far as we knew concerning every matter or principle of public interest that came under our observation, and we are still of the opinion that such a course is the only safe one for any periodical to take in order to arrive at any degree of stability or influence, in the literary world. In combat, our weapon is "Truth"—our defence, the diffusion of righteous principles, and our object of attainment; "*Peace on earth, and good will to man.*" We shall from time to time as heretofore, keep our readers well posted up with the general news of the day—the doctrine of our church—the signs of the times—the proceedings of Congress, and any other matter that we think may be of interest to our people, and the public at large. And in return we expect a host of additional subscribers; which if we are only fortunate enough to obtain, shall only serve as a fresh impetus to enliven our energy, brighten our hopes, and invigorate us altogether to diffuse more extensively, principles whose character is calculated to save, and unite, a distracted and ruined world.

In politics we are decidedly whig, and we intend still to maintain inviolate those principles, because we believe them to be the most productive of good to our favored country. And as for Union it is our favorite plant, its sacred influence and power has saved us as a community from wreck, disaster and woe, amid the tempestuous billows of popular clamor—the shoals of political Demagogues, and the quicksands of traditional superstition and bigotry. Union is strength, and a secession from the principle only serve to weaken and destroy the social, political and religious intercourse of either men or nations. Banish Union, and you destroy every bond by which society is necessarily compacted together as a depository of virtue, for mutual benefit, happiness and enjoyment.

Hypocrisy.

Hpocrisy, or the profession of a character which is not real, is one of the most odious features which depravity ever assumes. It is the growth of a selfish and sinful heart, and mars whatever is lovely and amiable in human character. It received as it deserved, one of the most burning and terrible rebukes that ever fell from the lips of the son of God. To the Scribes and Pharisees, whose religion was all outside, who scattered a deceitful perfume around the rotten of the grave, he said, "ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Of those self-confident and self-deluded men, who were infatuated with the splendor of outward service, there was little or no hope. Hence the Savior seems to breath over them th earnest and heart-felt language of despair! This class of persons still exist, who are "deceives and being deceived," who have the form of godliness, but are destitute of its spirit and power, and whose hope is like the spiders web. There are doubtles many in the church, earnest expectants of Heaven, to whom the judge will say, "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity. I never knew you."

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, January 13, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: I beg a corner in your paper to make a few suggestions. The continued emigration from here to the Mines and the Salt Lake, has drained our county of cattle, that in the ensuing emigration even for the Mormon portion of it, that hundreds of families belonging to the above people cannot move from here unless speculators in cattle supply the market. Good work oxen now sell from $65 to $80 per yoke, and very scarce at that, and cows from $15 to $25. There is quite an anxiety to purchase now, but none to be had even at the above figures. In view then of the large Mormon emigration and the scarcity of cattle, would it not afford some men a handsome chance to make money by supplying the market. In order that that the true state of the matter may appear, I have gleaned from my travels through the county, and other reliable sources the probable number of cattle, now in possession of our farmers, of work cattle and spare ones on the ranges are 572; the majority of these being used on the farms. The number of wagons last year for Salt Lake, alone was 700, taking three yoke of oxen to a wagon, which would make 4200 head of oxen, to say nothing of the cows which was not less than two a family. Now from the most accurate estimate of the number that will leave this spring, we may say 1000 wagons, which will not require less than three yoke, to each, making 3000 yoke; there must then be a great deficit in the supply; and to this may be added the merchant trains which will fit up at this point. It will require several large droves of cattle which will find ready sale at the figures quoted in the first part of my letter. Hoping these ideas may be deemed of sufficient interest for an insertion in you wide spread paper. I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

ARGUS.

Washington Monument.

On Friday, December 20th, in the Senate of the Legislature of this State, Mr. Wright from the committee in relation to the Block of Marble for the Washington Monument, made a report thereon; and recommended the following as a suitable inscription:

IOWA.
Her affections, like the Rivers of her
BORDERS
Flow to an Inseperable
UNION.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, jointly, forward a copy of this report to M. B. Root, Keosauqua, Iowa, with instructions to place the inscription above recommended upon the block of marble by him prepared for the Washington Monument.

The above report was concurred in by both Houses.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

It will be seen from the following extract from the new code of laws, that the Commissioners have reported a Law forbidding the retail of spirits.

This circumstance is most encouraging for the temperance cause in our State, from the fact tha the Commissioners took great pains to ascertai the state of public sentiment, and would not hav reported this law had they not received the strongest assurances that it would be sustained and enforced.

Under these circumstances we trust that the Legislature will enact the law reported by the Commissioners, and that every citizen who desires to free the State from the manifold evils of the traffic and use of ardent spirits, will exert their influence to sustain the law.

CHAPTER 8.

The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandise is not prohibited.

2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited.

3. The places commonly known as "dram shops" or "grog shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building, coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter: and the establishment or the keeping a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

5. Every person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic whether as principal or as clerk, barkeeper or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

6. Courts and juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act of giving as well as of selling in the places above prohibited.

7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or by information before a justice of the peace.

8. An information or indictment under this chapter may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of and punished for each act as under seperate indictments or informations, but a seperate judgment must be entered in each instance in which a virdict of guilt is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself, as herein provided.

9. The information and indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquors and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

10. The building on which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such establishment was to be set up or such traffic carried on therein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed; and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding two sections the property may be released by any person filling a bond in a penal sum of not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice, and the condition of which must recite that the principal therein assumes to be the owner or keeper of the said establishment takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fines and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the court is required to declared such establishment a nuisance, and the proper officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and destroying all the prohibited liquors therein, and selling the vessels furniture and other goods found therewith for the payment of the fine and costs.

13. The enactments of this statute in relation to the homestead and its exemption from execution are modified as follows: If the establishment herein prohibited be set up in the dwelling house of the homestead, the whole homestead will be liable. In other cases the remainder of the homestead (exclusive of the dwelling house) is made liable.

14. The authority to grant licenses to retail the liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporated town or city, is hereby repealed; but existing licenses whether granted by towns or counties are not affected by these provisons. And these provisions are not to extend to boats or vessels usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the waters of this state, unless the laws of the other states having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain substantially similar provisions.

The law will probably pass without any material alteration.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 10th, 1850.

EDITORS OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN:

As I am often interrogated, and frequently receive letters of inquiry in regard to my visit to and from the Great Salt Lake Valley last summer, and also relative to the country, productions, health, roads, future prospects, &c. Permit me through the medium of the columns of your widely circulated and useful periodical, to communicate to my friends—to all interested, and the public generally, a short account of my visit, &c.

I left this place in company with Mr. Orson Hyde, H. W. Miller and Joseph Kelley, on the 5th day of July for the West, (myself enjoying very poor health,) crossed the Missouri the same day, below the Mouth of the Platte, and encamped five miles on the road. The weather was very fine, and we soon began to come up with the hindmost of the emigrants; most of the companies suffering severely with cholera and other diseases attributed in a great measure to the unhealthiness of the low swampy lands so often occuring on the South Side of the Platte River. After traveling about three days in rather a circuitous direction, we came immediately to the Platte river, from which place the road follows the river bank, until we arrived at the South Fork of the Platte—then we turn the angle of the South Fork, following it up for some 40 miles, then again strike over to the Main Platte which we follow to Laramie.

After the grass starts in the Spring the feed is generally good all the way to Laramie—there is very little wood, and much of the way none at all to this place. A few scrabby trees are seen on the islands, and occasionally at a distance in the mountainous bluffs there is cedar. Much of the way emigrants are obliged to use *buffalo chips*, for fuel when it can be had, though sometimes even this is scarce.

The roads are generally very even and good, though occastonally passing our sandy roads—and now and then over steep Bluffs—very few or no streams emptying in on the South side, and no springs we are obliged to use the Platte water which though turbid and rily like the Missouri is considered quite wholesome. The Platte river varies in width from one-half to two miles in a full stage of water, raises in depth from one to six feet, though in the fall, the water only runs in numerous channels through the sand leaving the main portion of the river bed, a loose wet quicksand.

Soon after passing Fort Kearney the Buffalo appear, and generally a plenty can be obtained on either side of the river. When fat and young the flesh is sweeter and far nicer than that of domestic cattle. Chimney rock is a rare curiosity, situated on the declevity of the Bluff, about 100 miles below Laramie. It is a pedestal of hard clay, or soft rock some 100 feet or more high, eight or ten feet in diameter, standing on a pyramidial base formed of stone and a hard substance resembling clay. Its top can be seen from the south 25 or 30 miles.

After passing Laramie the road becomes more rough and better watered, but with less grass, but generally timber enough for fuel. Sometimes the way is very precipitous, until we reached the Upper Crossing of the Platte.

Before we reached Laramie we saw a great amount of the remains of property, but after passing this place there is an increased amount, and as we passed still further on the amount of destroyed property is still greater nearly the whole way to the Valley. It mainly consisted of wagons, carriages, buggies, harnesses, saddles, trunks, chests, clothing, guns, chains, and in fact everything an emigrant fits out with, except provisions, and nearly everything in a useless or mutilated state—every thing destroyed that could be burned or in any way spoiled—and from the number of graves there must have been a great deal of sickness. Although the companies were quite healthy as we passed them in this part of country—where the road again strikes the Platte, it is narrow and very deep, and has to be ferried, the expense of which is five dollars. I had forgotten to mention that the South Fork is generally forded, though sometimes with considerable difficulty and delay, it being from one to two miles across the Ford. Soon after crossing the Platte, we came to the worst portion of the alkali country, through this we were seldom out of sight of the dead carcases, of horses or cattle. As we come to the Sweetwater, we find some more rare curiosities of nature; the famous Saleratus Lakes, where you may walk upon what appears to be a lake frozen over, with a light snow on top—you cut up with an axe what appears to be ice, which when tasted is a pungent alkali, (a beautiful specimen, I brought home on my return.) Independence, (or more properly Register) Rock, is situated on the Sweetwater Bottoms is of a course granite—grey, and interspersed with chrystalized quartz—it is some fifty to one hundred feet high, and near half a mile long and is covered with tens of thousands of names and autographs.

The South Pass over the Rocky Mountains is about the smoothest and prettiest portion of the road on the journey. Through here the Antelope abound in numerous herds, skipping and bounding on all sides. A few mineral springs, are occasionally found. One whose waters tasted much like beer, and some like the blue lick waters in Kentucky. Also a tar Spring exists on or near Bear river, and here is also found beds of stone coal—this is about seventy miles from the Valley. Green river, (this side of Bridger,) Bear River, and Weber river, (50 miles east of the Valley,) have to be ferried when crossed early in the season. They are rapid and pure streams, containing trout and other good fish.

All through this country the feed is scarce; but wood and good water is tolerable plenty and rough hilly roads. On the fifteenth of August, having been out 40 days, we arrived at Great Salt Lake City all in good health, although we had lost several horses—and others much worn down. This kept us longer on the road than we anticipated, as we were obliged to take it moderately on the last end of the journey

As my communication has been extended longer than I at first intended, I will bring this to a close, and if agreeable will for future numbers speak of the Valley, trip home, the new route, &c.

Meantime, I am very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

J. E. JOHNSON.

To Our Correspondents.

Will you please write your communications to this office short and to the point, as we have but very little time to spare to read long letters, and sometimes we only read half and guess at the rest. During the absence of the editor we have plenty of business on hand to attend to, and if you wish your letters to receive attention, have mercy on us, and you shall benefit yourselves. We love to hear from our friends, and learn of their welfare, but when letters come to us nearly as long as the moral law, and commandments added, they become tedious and disinteresting.

Remember

That the price of the Guardian is to be reduced to **One Dollar a Year!!**

Now is your time to subscribe! and get all your neighbors to do the same.

The above arrangement will commence with the next Number.

MONTHLY MUSICAL REVIEW.—We have No. 10 of this valuable musical work, which has just come to hand, and is replete with interesting matter, it is published by Hunting & Savage, New York, and edited by the well known and talanted arranger of music, I. B. Woodbury, at 50 cts. per annum, or clubs of twelve at the rate of 37½ cts. per annum. Will not some one of our musical friends take an interest in this work and get up a club. It comes very regular

CONGRESS.—The Congressional news is of no interest at all as yet, there is but very little doing, their time is mostly occupied in making bombast speeches, or passing a few private bills. As soon as anything occurs of interest we shall lay it before our readers.

MISSOURI LEGISLATION.—The following officers were elected in the House—Gen. N. W. Watkins, (Whig) of Cape Giradeau; G. W. Huston, anti-Benton, Chief Clerk; R. P. Johnson, anti-Benton, Door keeper; Wm. McCracken, anti-Benton, Assistant Clerk; B. T. Wallace, Whig, Enrolling Clerk; H. Jones, anti-Benton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining on hand in the Post Office, in Kanesville, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1850.

A.
Alexander, Stewart
Alexander, Nancy
Annis, Dolly
Armot, J O
Atchison, S
Allis, Samuel

B.
Beauvis, Abigal
Birch, Richard
Butler, W or J
Booth, Thomas
Badlam, Mary A
Burchfield, James
Bradbery, Wm
Bassett, John P
Bennett, David E
Bertram, H

C.
Cooper, A
Condit, Silas
Corbin, D E
Corn, Elizabeth
Cowden, Albert
Carnes, J
Clark, Dan
Collins, Albert W
Canfield, Louisa
Chapman, Thomas
Clark, M H

D.
Dorrity, D
Dennis, A
Dilworth, M L
Dunham, C Q
Dobson, Margaret

E.
Earl, Asa C
Egnew, Alvin
Evans, Horace
Eyre, George

F.
Fontinelle, Logan from Saphrona to John and Abby
Fletcher, Francis
Foster, George

G.
Gordon, Thomas
Grant, Joshua
Gardner, Lorin S

H.
Handish, Henry
Hall, Elias
Howell, William
Halladay, William
Huff, Nancy
Horlick, John
Howell, Edmund W
Holden, R A
Hardy, James
Hunter, John
Hussey, E
Hitchcock, R Q
Head, N M
Huslis, John
Hughes, Margaret
Hardy, Samuel
Hardy, E C
Hardy, James

J.
Jaques, S
Jack, Robert
Johnson, J

K.
Kneel R
Kearnes, Hamilton
Kinney, Wm
Knight Harriett
Kiese, Bloomfield
Kelly, M E
Kanes, Jonathan
Kensler, William
Kinsville,
Kimball, Wm

L.
Lewis, Wm D
Luker, David
Lish, M
Lawrence, Francis
Leslie, G A
Lowder, James
Leslie, Ann

M.
McCord, Thomas
Miller, Nicholson
McCurdy, Hon J R
McCoy, J G
Murray, John
Miller, James
McCram, M
Manzer, B

N.
Nay, John
Newman, V L
Nickols, Nathan
Norris, Albeit

O.
Owen, W N
O'Neill, James
Oman, Geo W
Ogg, James F
Owen, James

P.
Perry, Isaac
Pierce, James M

Q.
Quinn, Thomas

R.
Rose, Daniel
Robertson, W
Ritter, Adam
Robbins, Mary J.
Robinson, Joseph
Robertson, Thomas
Raymond, E
Robbins, Eliza
Roop, John

S.
Smith, Wm
Sessions, John
Shaw, A
Stewart, John
Smith, Robert

T.
Taylor, James
Tabot, Isaac
Tippets, Joseph
Thornton, Oliver

W.
Willis, Ira J
Wooster, Sheldon
Whitaker, James
Waits, Mary
Wilkins, James
Whipple,
Walten, Henry
Walter, C H
Wilson, Mrs.
Woster, J
Warren, Bennett
Wilson, G C

Y.
Yeager, Mary Ann

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since January 8, 1851.

James P Stow,	65	Smith Tuttle,	2	00
Miles Wilson,	1	05	Lucin L Leavitt,	1	00
Sam'l Cotterell,	2	00	Davis Hardin,	2	00
Alex Whitesides,	1	50	Lewis Taft,	2	00
Geo Badley,	1	00	John Wheeler,	1	00
Richard Mann,		50	Peter A Serpy, Esq.	2	00
Josephus Hatch,	1	00	Wm Stubbs,	1	00
Thomas Knowles,		50	Thomas Robbins,	1	00
Wm A Follett,	1	00	Amos M. Musser,	1	00
Elias Smith,	2	00	Robert Plunket,	2	00
John Davis,	1	00	David Dixon,		50
Samuel Williams,	1	00	James Hailes,	1	10
Hugh McKee,		50	Phebee Woodworth,	2	00
James H Glines,	1	05	Dr. Wm. Smith,	1	00
David Mulcolm,	1	10	Jerome M Benson,	3	80

MARRIED,

In this town by Elder John Gooch, Jr., on the 16th inst., Mr. JAMES MAYCOCK, to Mrs. ANN LESLIE, both of this county.

Success and long life to the now happy couple

In this town, by Elder David Candland, Mr. ANDREW H. SCOTT, to Miss SARAH ANN HUMPHREYS, both of this county.

In Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, by Elder Wm. Critchlowe, Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, to Miss HARRIET L. LAMB, on the 23d of October, 1850.

In Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, by Elder Wm. Critchlowe, Mr. LEVI H. CALLAWAY, to Miss MARY VAN BUREN, on the 17th of November, 1850.

DIED,

In Andrew County, Mo., on the 25th August, of *HEZEKIAH PECK, aged 68 years

Br. Peck had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, since the year 1830, and ever possessed firm and unshaken faith in the Gospel. M. L. P.

*His death was published in the 22d number, but from an error which occured we again publish it.

Notice.

We have appointed Henry A. Terry, of Little Pigeon, as our travelling agent for the paper in this county, and any funds entrusted to him for the paper will be duly acknowledged by us through the colums of the Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.

No more trust for medicines.

NANCY LANE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851—3t

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,645, issued in the name of MYRON TANNER, on or about the 28th January, 1850.

MYRON TANNER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22th 1851.—6w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,643, issued in the name of LOREN E. KENNEY, on or about the 28th of January 1850.

LOREN E. KENNEY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1851.—6w.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Lake Branch, three Steer Calves, one red and white, the other two of a brindle red, the owner or owners, is requested to call at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT W. RELL.

Lake Branch, Jan. 22, 1851.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

Look out for the Tax Collector.

LAST NOTICE.

WISHING, if possible, to avoid unnecessary trouble and expense for the people, I give them this last notice, that it would be neglecting and abusing the law and authority of the State and County, to avoid coercive measures for the collection of Taxes much longer, and that I must very soon commence distraining the property of those, who will not come forward and pay their taxes as the law requires. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

OH YES!
The WORLD Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,

FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Pottawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this county, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

☞ GEORGE W. HARRIS, ☜

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds,

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of Alexander Robbins, St. Louis, Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

The Frontier Guardian.

POSTSCRIPT

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1851.

Extraordinary Arrival

FROM SALT LAKE.

Mr. James Monroe, left Salt Lake Valley on express business to the States on the 1st day of December, and arrived at this point on the 16th inst., in good health and spirits, making the entire journey in 47 days, and in the most perilous period of the year. Br. Monroe is certainly an adventurer, and clearly shows what kind of men they are for bravery on the other side of the mountains. He brought no letters, or papers with him, because it was feared that he perhaps would not reach the States this winter. He left Salt Lake City, accompanied by two of the brethren, and three animals of his own, and upon arrival at Fort Bridger they overtook the U. S. Mail, that left the Valley on the 22d of November. The Two that came with him, then returned back to the Valley, having only tendered their services to keep him company to the Fort, and he came through with the mail to Fort Kearney, where he left the mail, and came to this place alone, making the journey of 200 miles in 4 days and 4 hours. Mr. M. lost two of his animals before he reached Fort Laramie, the other was so much jaded down he was forced to leave it. From Fort Laramie he hired his passage with the mail.

The mail which left Independence in September last, and met by Kinkade & Livingston, as they came in this fall at Strawberry Creek in a storm, Mr. Monroe says that they lost all their animals, and were five days without food, before they reached Fort Bridger; they hired a horse at the Fort, and that one they lost, so that they had to go into the Valley on foot; the same carries that went out came back with the mail with him, and they may be expected to reach Independence in a few days. Their animals however have been fatigued in a great measure owing to the long and tedious journey at this season of the year. He reports to have travelled over ten feet snow on the first mountains, but after that he says that the weather was remarkably good for travelling.

Previous to his departure from the Valley, Gen. Rich, and his company came in from California, bringing with them rather a scanty supply of the shining ore, but an abundance of news rather of an unfavorable character from the mines, which had a tendency to render the circulation of money rather more scarce than usual. Elders G. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson were about to leave for Little Salt Lake settlement, where an abundance of coal and iron ore have been discovered, and Elder Pratt was expected to leave on the 1st of January for the Sandwich Islands on a mission by the way of the Colorado Territory, and Gen. Rich was to leave soon with a large company for the latter place. The news of the appointments for Utah were received previous to Mr. M.'s departure, and a degree of satisfaction seemed to prevail among the people respecting them. He represents the mercantile business in the valley as very flourishing, and the health of the inhabitants good. The Indians about the valley and on the route are said to be peaceably disposed and friendly.

Just as we were finishing the foregoing a friend of ours handed us a note containing the following additional intelligence: The mail for Salt Lake via Independence had arrived at Fort Kearney, days out. At Fort Laramie, he would leave his wagon and animals, and make snow shoes and a sledge. Mr. Arnold the person in charge, says he can go through. He is an old mountaineer.

We are not prepared to receive any more wood on subscription for the paper at present.

United State's Monthly Law Magazine and Examiner.

The 1st number of Volume three, of this valuable work is upon our table, and we can truly say that it should be in the hands of every professional lawyer throughout the union. It is 8 vo. work, containing 140 pages, and is conducted with ability by John Livingston, 54 Wall street, New York, and published monthly at $5 per annum.

In hastily glancing over its pages, we find it filled with interesting matter pertaining to the profession and the law. To the former it cannot fail to be of great value, as it contains copious extracts from the most recent reports, and also the earliest information of important decisions, and we would recommend it to the legal profession everywhere.

To give our readers a more distinct idea in regard to this work, we make the following extract from the prospectus:

"It is intended that the work shall contain judicious articles upon leading topics, the most useful and interesting to the profession; biographical sketches of distinguished lawyers, now living, with well executed portraits; early notes of the more able and important decisions of the courts, in America and Great Britain; also, monthly alphabetical digests of all cases of general interest in the Superior Courts of law and equity, both in the United States and England, properly classified and arranged for reference; critical notices of new books, and a list of all new law publications—together with a record of the events of the month, and a general miscellaneous survey of subjects of interest to the profession as well as to the general reader."

The January number contains, "The practice of the Law;" The legal profession in the United States;" "Law Reform throughout the Union;" "National Jurisprudence," "Notes of New Law Reports," "Notes and Digests of recent American Decisions," &c.

Iowa Legislature.—We have one word to say in regard to this body,—it may be that they are doing a good deal of business; but we would like to know whether there is any place in this county but *Bracken Point*, or *Point au Poule*, that all roads, State, Military, and Mail roads should run at that Point, containing only about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereas this place contains about one thousand. Will some of the friends of the western portion of this State look into the matter. We have no objection to a State road being made to the above Point, but it looks as if this county was swallowed up in a few that have gathered at that place. Nine-tenths of the business of the entire western portion of this State, is done in this town; being the Mormon outfitting post, besides being the great rendezvous of the California emigration previous to crossing the plains; and if the Locofoco Legislature of this State has any regard for the citizens of this section of country, let their legislation be for the majority, and not for a few who have located themselves upon a point which is likely to be washed away at the first high water of the Missouri River.

The Journeymen Printer's National Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 5th inst.

Resolutions were adopted urging the journeymen printers throughout the United States to form themselves into unions, having connection with each other. The organization of a national union to be located at Washington City, to execute the Government printing, was recommended as soon as the different unions could subscribe a sufficient sum for that purpose. A resolution recommending the trade to limit the number of apprentices, and one requesting employing printers to have their apprentices indentured for a period not less than five years, were also adopted. A resolution was passed recommending to all typographical trade associations to abolish the so-called "benefit-system," and another recommending to the Congress of the nation the propriety of withholding the public printing from all persons who are not practical printers.

We learn from a gentleman in this county, that there is a negro living in Palestine, Ill., who is the father of fifty-six children—has buried seven wives; and now at the age of ninety years, is courting for the eighth wife.—[Prairie Beacon.

Votes for President.—The following shows the total popular vote for President, at the last six elections:

1828—1,162,118 votes; 1832—1,299,491 votes;
1836—1,501,293 votes; 1840—2,402,055 votes;
1844—2,702,549 votes; 1848—2,575,284 votes;

Not including South Carolina, where the vote is cast by the Legislature.

The Washington Republic says, so complete are the census returns of the present year that hereafter, whenever an American may present himself throughout the land, the simple fact of his name and former abode will enable any who has access to the census returns to tell with almost unerring accuracy the names of the members of his immediate family, their pursuits in life, pecuniary condition, etc,

Iowa Legislature.—The Senate bill, laying out naming and defining the boundaries of new counties, provides for fifty new counties, covering the entire portion of the State, surveyed and unsurveyed.

The following are the names of the counties, as proposed by the Senate, viz: Union, Adair, Nowkaw, Nishnabotony, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattamie, Wanata, Taomah, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Mahaugt, Risley, Greene, Audubon, Guthrie, Omaha, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Kishkoo, Pawnee, Monona, Ida, Wahkon, Waphansa, Pochahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cero Gordo, Handcock, Venango, Palo Alto, Patrick O'Brien, Sioux, Puckachee, Ki-ki-ko, Worth Winnebago, Maumee, Matamoras, Sinsinawa, Oceola and Buncombe.

For the Great Exhibition.—It is proposed to send a copy of every newspaper in the United States to the World's Industrial Exhibition, which will take place at London in 1851. John Jay Smith, librarian of the Philadelphia and Logician Libraries proposes to take charge of all that may be sent to him for that purpose. His address is Philadelphia, Pa. We shall send on ours a specimen from the extreme western frontier.

The Place of Deliverance.

Tune—"*Come all ye Sons of Zion.*"

BY ALEX. H. BAKER.

In yon sequested Valley,
A standard is unfurled,
Around which safe may rally,
A congregated world!
The place before appointed
By Israel's might God,
Where his people might be gath'red,
When once beneath his rod.

Our friends may cry "delusion,"
They will repent "too late!"
While we are in seclusion,
What! What! *will* be their fate?
War—War—unsatiated,
Awaits the nations, ALL!
In scripture so 'tis stated,
And great *will* be their fall.

While death and desolation,
Are stalking through the land;
T'will be *our souls salvation*,
On Zion's Hill to stand!
When men from "every nation,"
To "Zion's light shall come,"
T'will be our consolation,
To welcome them *all home*.

No thoughts of molestation,
Or anything like fear;
Or kindred visitation,
Shall ever enter there.
Our wives and daughters graceful,
Shall on the mountains roam;
And naught disturb our peaceful
And quiet rustic home.

The words of Inspiration,
We'll listen to with joy,—
And *immediate* revelation,
Our constant thoughts employ,
Then blessings like a river,
To usward thick shall flow,
And we'll bless the Lord the giver;
Who designs to bless us so!

St. Louis, Sept. 12th, 1850.

The Territory of Utah contains an area of 187,923 square miles, or 120,370,720 acres, making an extent of country larger than the States of New York, Illinois and Missouri, combined.

Scarcity of Silver.—American halves, quarters and dimes, Spanish and Mexican dollars, are selling at a premium of six per cent, at Boston.

The Washington National Monument is now eighty feet from the surface of the ground, and it is expected to be two feet higher before the close of the session.

The St. Louis Republican.

The St. Louis Republican has come to hand with an entire New Dress, and it is printed upon what is called the Republican type, and makes a very neat appearance. This is one of the most enterprising and best conducted journals that the country affords.

The Daily is $10,00 per annum.
The Tri-weekly, $5,00, do.
The Weekly, at $2,00, do.

If any person wishes a paper for the general intelligence of the day, we can recommend to the friends in this section of country their weekly, which is published at $2,00 per year.

Condensed Items.—Two men lately sold Mr. Shultz, a jeweller in St. Louis, 12 ounces of brass filings for gold dust and received therefor $250.

Mr. Gasparis of Naples has discovered another—the eighteenth—planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

The U. S. will soon issue stock to pay off the Texas bonds, which have been rising in value.

An old fellow being visited by his pastor, the latter assured him that he could not be a good Christian unless he took up his daily cross—whereat he caught his wife, and began lugging her about the room!

Prince Albert is about to become an Odd Fellow.

It is said that more lives have been lost, and more buildings and other property destroyed the past year, than for the five years previous.

My Turkies havn't got home yet—if the gentlemanly (?) thief will come to this office, we will give him a "*dollar*" for each one; we hope the man who took them, will not feel himself insulted by this paragraph.—[Printer.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

Wednesday, January 22, 1850.

Flour ₱ hundred,	$1 00
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ₱ lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ₱ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	4@5c
Bacon, ₱ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ₱ lb.	7@8c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.	$2 25
Dried Peaches, ₱ bush.	$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	4½c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6@6¼c.
Potatoes, ₱ Bushel,	75c.
Corn, "	35@40c
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ₱ bush.,	75c.
Tallow, ₱ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ₱ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ₱ dozen,	10

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHNGOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSON.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entere into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, there things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

References—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—8w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—8w

LUMBER! LUMBER!

At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BTOTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,

near Coonville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, sideres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a gristmill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.

Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850—1t

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Bottoes;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Liners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and patte, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec1 EMPORIUM STORE.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. I. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

All of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS;

AT EAGLE MILLS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of **Flour, both fine and superfine.** And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand sais it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel specs; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room on the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cot ton dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long exprience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ESTRAY, NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARLING HEIFER CALVES, one red with a white face; one brindle with a short tail, and the third white with red specks. If the owner, or owners will call at my residence on Upper Crossing, Keg Creek—prove property, pay charges and take them away, will much oblige,

JOSEPH SKEEN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850—3t*

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c. &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more a coming) and for sale by Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroided—Mode do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by Nov. 27, '50 PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO.'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar Crush and Loaf Sugar, by Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.

FLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale a the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—comprising in part, Mous Delains, colored Merinos; alpaccas, ginghams, prints of the latest styles, &c, for sale by [dec11] B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop,) which we offer low at the Farmer's Store, B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Wanted.

GREEN and Dry Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs and Peltries, Corn, Oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest prices at our store.

dec11 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ⅛ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER;

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do:
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3762 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2080 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!

BLACKSMITHING

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,

it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See. DOMINICUS CARTER.

His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanesville.

Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—2t

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT

COUNCIL BLUFFS,

JAMES ROWLAND,—Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, of sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

I MISS THEE, MOTHER.

I Miss thee, my mother! Thy image is still,
The deepest impressed on my heart,
And the tablet, so faithful in death must be chill,
Ere a line of that image depart.

Thou were torn from my side when I treasured thee most,
When my reason could measure thy worth;
When I knew but too well, that the idol I'd lost,
Could ne'er be re-placed upon earth.

I miss thee, my mother, in circles of joy,
Where I've mingled with rapturous zest;
For how slight is the touch that will serve to destroy,
All the fairy web spun in my breast.

Some melody sweet, may be floating around—
'Tis a ballad I learn'd at thy knee;
Some strain may be play'd, and I shrink from the sound,
For my fingers oft work'd it for thee.

I miss thee, my mother! when young health has fled,
And I sink in the langor of pain;
Where, where is the arm that once pillow'd my head,
And the ear that once heard me complain.

Other hands may support, gentle accents may fall—
For the fond and the true are yet mine;
I've a blessing for each; I am grateful to all—
But whose care can be soothing as thine?

I miss thee, my mother! in summer's fair day,
When I from my labor am at rest,
Though confined at my work, or ere at my play,
I think that all is for the best.

There is the beloved spot, when I walk by thy side,
When time had scarce wrinkled thy brow,
When I carefully led thee with worshipping pride,
Where thy friends are gathering now.

I miss thee, my mother! in winter's long night;
I remember the tales thou would'st tell,
The romance of wild fancy, the legend of fright—
Oh! who could ever tell them so well.

Thy corner is vacant; thy chair is removed;
It was kind to take that from my eye;
Yet relics are around me—the sacred and lov'd—
To call up the pure sorrow fed sigh.

I miss thee, my mother! Oh when could I not?
Though I know it was the wisdom of Heav'n,
That the deepest shade fell on my sunniest spot,
And such a tie of devotion was riven.

For when thou were with me my soul was below,
I was chain'd to the world I then trod;
My thoughts, my affections, were all earth bound
—but now
They have followed thy pure spirit to GOD!

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY AMICUS.

Continued from our last.

CHAPTER II.

Captain Charlton as before intimated had easily ingratiated himself into the favor of Mr. Travers, which for certain reasons best known to the merchant, had not been a hard task to accomplish. The Captain was sociable, conversed fluently upon almost any subjects—could say a smart word or witticism on politics. Upon financial subjects spoke with such exactness as showed himself to be acquainted with the world—and was not deficient in knowledge of *stocks*, railroad schemes, dividends, per centums, together with all the great speculations of the day—changes of fortune, failures, marriages, probable matches, were subjects easily managed. He was very assiduous in his attentions to Josephine; often strove to gain a private interview with her in vain—for some cause to him unknown she studiously avoided him.

It was upon a beautiful summer morning a few months after the departure of our hero, as was her custom, Josephine took her usual round in the garden to water, nurse, and admire the flowers so gaily blooming, placed and planted by the hand of her lover. Busy memory brought again the time when Henry with her had traced those walks oftimes. Henry had watered and nursed her favorite flowers—had taught her their names, characters, their properties and of their formation—had taught her to see increased beauty and new loveliness in each swelling flowering bud in each expanded blossom, in each tender vine, green shrub and plant, and how to trace and trail in the most graceful festoons the creeping tendril vines of her arbor. She thought of the pleasant meeting and the warm brotherly intimacy and friendship of their riper acquaintance—and alas! the bitterness of their separation.

As she stood wrapped in these reflections, gazing upon a blooming Dahlia—a plant placed there and nursed by her Henry. She was startled with a slight noise behind her; quickly turning she sprung like a fawn; but was detained by the hand, when in the most approved style of langkid and ardent lovemaking, Capt. Charlton addressed her:

"Leave me not thus rudely in despair," sighed the Captain. "Though these flowers were of gold, enamelled with the richest pearls and diamonds, and as profusely strewed around as the stars in the firmament, still would I forsake them, for one sweet smile from thy fair face; for Oh! much deurer than the riches of this world art thou to me."

"Why thus detain me!" cried the offended maiden smothering her rising indignation. "Though these enconiums might turn the head of some country milk maid. Yet sir, I am well aware I do not possess such rare charms, and your conversation would please me much better, would you confine yourself to the realities before us, for the real, here in my mind, far outshines the brightest ideal. Instead of rubies, gems and diamonds, behold these charming realities, these beautiful productions of nature."

"Dearest of my heart!" exclaimed the Captain, "speak not thus coolly of the heavenly passion, of the warming influence of *Love*. Permit me here at your feet to proffer you my hand, my heart, and my fortune. My life is a blank without your love. Do not reject the most devoted lover! A hand and heart inspired by many a comely maiden and lovely heiress."

"Arise, Sir Knight," replied the maiden, smiling. "Arise, and go to yonder fountain and cool thy feverish temples, thy brow needs refrigeration; you are surely unwell. Should you still continue your present suit—know that I am too young to wed, and were you a monarch clothed with all ideal youth, loveliness, beauty and wealth. Still as now would I refuse you. I know you Sir! your designs and your plots. As you prize my silence in regard thereto, speak no more on this subject." With these words and a smile of scorn curling her lip, bounded away, and left the confounded Captain, gazing after her with a troubled countenance, and a revengeful brow."

That same evening the Captain was called upon by a person introduced to Mr. Travers, as Mr. Thomas a planter from the South and a neighbor and friend of the Captain. He informed him of a project where a large profit might quickly be realized. Ten thousand was only required, and a few months would close the operation. As the Captain had not the means at hand—Mr. Travers of course had only to give his *promise to pay*, and the amount was forthcoming, and divided between the Captain and his friend.

By a correspondence just received from a partner in London, Mr. Travers learned to his dismay, that by the loss of several merchant ships and cargoes, trading in the Mediterranean in a recent gale. He was in reality a beggar—this was kept an entire secret by those interested. This made him doubly anxious to bring about the match between the Captain and his daughter. He believed him to be very wealthy, and by this means he might again be able to retrieve his falling fortunes. This view of things made **him** readily fall in with any project the Captain might propose. The next day at a private interview, the Captain informed Mr. Travers of his rejection by Josephine, and after considerable conversation upon the best mode of proceedure to bring about her acquiescence. Charlton finally proposed that she be induced to go on board a vessel, (then lying in port, provisioned and manned, and belonging to the merchant,) on pretence of a pleasure excursion, when he should be placed in command, and then by keeping out a few days, could bring her by persuasion, &c., to consent.

The affairs of Mr. Travers had almost made him desperate and he readily entered into the scheme of the crafty Captain, and arrangements were made to put the same into execution next day.

That evening, the Captain sat in his room with his friend Thomas, *alias* Ned Peterson. A few bottles of the richest wines, and fragrant Regalias were on the table, and beside them sat two glasses which often were put in requisition.

The following conversation carried on in a low tone, may serve to give our readers a clue to their real characters:

"Ned!" says the Captain, after sitting down his glass and lighting a real Havanna. "Ned, I say, I shall always feel grateful to you, for your exertions in liberating me from that infernal hangman's rope. It puts me in a foam of a passion every time I think how near it came noosing around my neck."

"Ay!" replied the person addressed; "I think you had already well paid, and dearly paid too, for knocking the daylights out of that thieving dog who took all the money from us that we got from that green 'un, George Harris. Wasn't it beautiful the way we soaked him, and got the long bag of rhino with all the fool had."

"Well, well!" said the first speaker, "I think he may thank us for the little sense he has, for if he had had some to deal with, they would have put him in the drink after getting through with him. But, Ned, what think you Martha will say when she learns I am *oph*, and the grave priest was one of the *b'hoys*. You played the priest to a scribe. But enough of this; I sent for you to let you know how I have managed the present case. You see I told the old man how the cursed jilt had refused me and proposed that he would man the ship *Lucy*, and give me command, send the jade on board, and let me have the managing of her a few days; this he readily agreed to, and to-morrow morning I am to be captain of the ship Lucy, and to have the sole possession of the fair Josephine, to say nothing of having my on hand portion of the ten thousand, I got the other day. What think you of the speculation, aint I in luck!

"Really Jack! you are an apt scholar; I always prophecied your learning and talent would some day bring you to distinction. How greedily the old covey swallowed your letter of introduction! Little suspecting that you had written it yourself. I tell you what, that little operation of the fire in the clothing store, give us as good a rigging out as we could have purchased for $500. I tell you again Jack we are in luck."

"Ned my Boy! Don't fear me, every thing now is safe, no one could recognize us in our present dress and position, as being the escaped jail birds. Curses on their heads, my ankles will long show the marks of the irons they so lavishly supplied. But let us now forget the past and plan for the future."

"Well, Jack, what are your plans, what of the old man, and what of the craft, and fair maiden."

"Firstly—I suspect from some discoveries I have made, that the old fellow has met some serious losses, and is now on his last legs, especially with the haul I made off from him, and with the loss of the ship, I shall release him from. So you see I get all the old man has any how and 'tis not worth while to risk stopping here longer. Our best plan will be to sail for California—dispose of the ship—tumble our victim into the drink for revenge, when I have satisfied myself with her; then mingle in the high life the country affords—catch the *green uns*, and take the pleasure our arduous labors and hairbreadth escapes deserve."

"Admirably planned," said Ned." And here permit me to knock out the eye of this sparkling wine and drink to the success of your plans."

The two friends continued their sitting, and meanwhile drinking and laying their plots and schemes, until a late hour when they separated. Next day according to the previous arrangements the ship was in readiness. Mr. Travers, took Charlton on board and transferred to him the command. The crew made their obeisance to the new captain, and all drank freely to his good health. A boat soon rowed from the shore obtaining Josephine. The Captain made imself scarce for a short time. Mr. Travrs received her on board, showed her heroom, and whilst she was arranging her room and regulating her toilet; he jumed into the small boat, which was hastily pulled towards the shore, and on a signal by the Captain, the sails were histed, and the ship moved out. The Captai hastily locked the door of the prison of his victim; after giving directions in regard to the ship, he re-opened the door, passed in and locked it on the inside, and put the key in his pocket, and with a demon-like smile irradiating his countenance, stood before the astonished Josephine. At once she divined the whole nature of her position. In a brutal manner he informed her that she was in his power, and that it would be hopeless to look for aid. That provided, she would be peaceable that she should be allowed to have uninterrupted possession of her room. Knowing it would be entirely useless to remonstrate. She at once consented to the terms, hoping that something would soon occur to release her from her writched captive condition.

It may seem strange to some that the Captain should so voluntarily relinguish his victim when he had her so entirely under his power.

The fact is the Captain feared to use violence to her at present, on account of being a stranger to the crew. He feared their mutinizing. But was far from relinquishing the idea of revenge; but only postponed it for the last part of the voyage. The vessel moved along with a fair wind, and in a shorter than usual time had doubled the Cape, and were fast making way up the Western Coast.

(To be Continued.)

There was not a Whig in the Nashville isunion convention.

To Who! To Who!!

The following ingenius *dun* has been going the rounds of the press for a few years, and though pretty applicable to some of our patrons, we have hitherto kept ourselves from poking it at them. The lines are ascribed to some S. Western paper, but we know where they came from originally. Their first appearance was in Philadelphia dollar paper, some four years ago.

'Twas on a cold, autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light,
And not a star appeared in sight,
As the thick forest through,
Muggins—as usual—"blue,"
Beat homeward "tacking" left and right;
When all at once he "brought up" light
Against an old dead yew,
At which he "squared to,"
And "squaring off," as if to fight,
Said with an oath I shant indite,
"——Infernal scoundrel you!
Light, an I'll lick you, black or white!"
Just then above him flew
An Owl, while on a branch did light,
A few feet o'er the boozy wight,
And then commenced "To who—
Tu-whoo—Tu-whoo—Tu-whoo!"
Quoth Muggins—"Don't you think to frit
A fellow of my weight and height
With your Ter-whoo—Ter-whoo,
You cursed bugaboo!—
An' if you'er Belzbub, it's quite
Unnecessary you should light—
For Muggins ain't your "due;"
For money matters are all right!—
The Printer's paid up—honor bright!"
Thereat the Owl withdrew,
And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are other chaps who might,
Be caught out some dismal night,
Who haven't paid whats due—
They know—TO-WHO—TO-WHO!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.

THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, fm Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO

100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on *Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office*, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of s boots, believing them to be the best article of a kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, s he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
JAMES FRODSHAM,
At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japanned Ware,

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods ought at this establishment shipped free of charge FRANCIS LEPERE.
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.
NEW WAGON SHOP.
North-east Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFOMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in wat of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to finish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith sop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that noe but the best materials will be used in any department.

All inds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,
At Kanesville, Iowa, by
ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

'Tis our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.
RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.
FARMERS
AND
EMIGRANTS STORE,
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity,—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

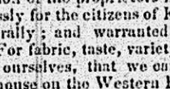
Our goods are open for inspection, and warran them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

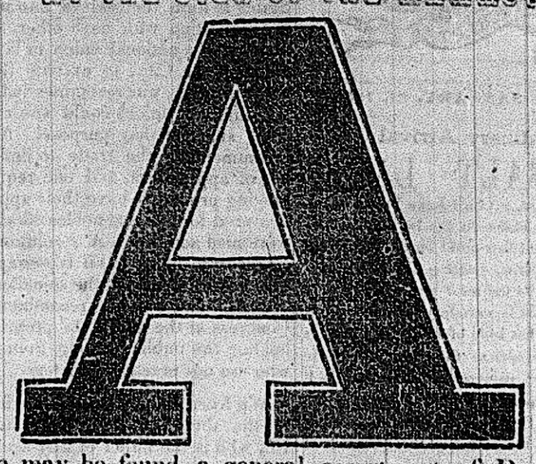
SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, of sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

ADRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Rhstere tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—, for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Cots and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THAT
SAME OLD COON,
AT PLATTVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.
P. T. MOSS & CO.
Plattéville, October 16th, 1350.—1m

GOODS! GOODS!!
New Goods at Linden, Missouri,
T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sks coffee;	13 bales domestic;
300 sks salt;	2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron.	5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings!	1799 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hhds sugar;	1279 yds satinetts & jns;
48 bbls whisky,	1300 prs boots and shoes

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.
T. E TOOTLE, & CO
Linden, April 3, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.
DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which in improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

GREAT BARGAIN.
Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.
S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Partner of J. W. Coolidge.
Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—2m

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

STEAMBOAT
MUSTANG SUNK.
Great Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,
AS THEY ARE
CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can get large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of
Nov. 13. NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per. cent. advance on cost. Call and see.
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Ball and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

NEW STORE
JUST OPENED
ON KEG CREEK,
Near Keg Creek Mills,
BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c, just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety also ginghams ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls gloves hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.
J. W. COOLIDGE.
N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.
Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

Estray.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has among his cattle a red steer with a white face, a little crop cut out of the left ear. The owner will please call on me at my residence on Musquito on the Old Camping Ground—prove property, pay charges and take it away.
HENRY H. BOLEY.
Musquito Creek, Dec. 21st, 1850.—2t

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
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" " " " 3 months,	10 00
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" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

MARRIAGES.

I have taken out a certificate, and am now qualified, by law, to solemnize marriages. I can be found at the store of Pegram & Co., on Main Street.

The means arising therefrom are applied to charitable purposes. D. CANDLAND.

Kanesville, January 8, 1851.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,
District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stateman & Co, J. W. Tooele & Brother, and C. Vourhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wale, at Messrs. Barnard, Ho & Co., 110 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,645, issued in the name of MYRON TANNER, on or about the 28th January, 1850.

MYRON TANNER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22th 1851.—6w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,643, issued in the name of LOREN E. KENNEY, on or about the 28th of January 1850.

LOREN E. KENNEY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1851.—6w

NOTICE,

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jedine M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of this kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

MORAL READING.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

(*Continued from our Last.*)

I shall next proceed, according to promise, to show its harmony with the scriptures.

The greatest portion of the Book is taken up with recording the history of a people, who are said to be a part of the seed of Abraham and descendants of Joseph. Do the prophecies contained in the Bible lead us to expect that the descendants of Joseph should ever go to America, become a great people, and receive revelation for themselves? We shall see; and in this investigation let the reader endeavor to throw aside prejudice, and give the same amount of credence to the prophecies on this subject as is given to those concerning the first coming of the Messiah.

I shalll commence with the 49th chapter of Genesis, 1st verse, "And Jacob called unto his sons and said, gather yourselves together, that I may tell you that which shall befall you in the *last days*." Then, speaking of Joseph and his seed in the 26th verse, he says, "the blessings of thy father (Jacob) have prevailed above the blessings of my progenitors (Abraham and Isaac) unto the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills; they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren." What, then, I ask, was the blessing that Abraham conferred on Isaac, and Isaac conferred on Jacab? it was the land of Canaan for an everlasting inheritance. If, then, Joseph's blessing exceeded theirs so far that his inheritance should extend to the utmost bound of the everlasting hills, and that according to the common sense must mean those most distant from the land of Canaan, would any of our wise men tell me where that inheritance can be if not in America! for there alone can we find the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills from the land of Canaan, or inheritance of his brethren; and as we could not reasonably expect that Joseph's seed would inherit all the land between the land of Canaan and the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills, we must expect, if the Bible be true, that the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills (from the inheritance of their brethren,) Joseph's seed should have for an inheritance peculiar to themselves.

I will next compare this with the blessing which Jacob gave the sons of Joseph, recorded in the 48th chapter of Genesis, from the 15th verse to the 20th. In the 16th verse he says, "let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth;" and in the 19th verse, speaking of the younger son, Ephraim, he says, "his seed shall become a *multitude of nations*." Now, then, comes the question, did the portion of them who remained with their brethren in the land of Canaan become a multitude of nations there? The answer is, no; then we must look from there to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills, and if we do not find them as a multitude of nations there, then old Jacob was a false prophet. Let us then look to America, and what do we find; there we find a multitude of nations, having different languages, laws, governments, territories, and yet all evidently springing from one common stock. If we take this in connection with Jacob's blessing, we must come to the conclusion, if we believe the Bible to be the word of God, that they are the seed of Joseph.

I will next quote a few prophecies referring to where the seed of Joseph are to be found, when their brethren are gathered back to receive their inheritance in the land of Canaan. Zechariah, in the 10th chapter of his propheey, from the 7th to the 11th verse, speaking of Ephraim, says, verse 9, "I will sow them among the people, and they shall remember me in *far* countries;" and in verse 10, he speaks of bringing another portion of them from Egypt and Assyria, to Gilead and Lebanon, for Ephraim was to have an inheritance with his brethren in the land of Canaan, besides that promised at the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills. The question then is, where are these far countries to be found, where the descendants of Ephraim are to remember the Lord, when their brethren are brought back from Egypt and Assyria; shall we search east, west, north or south for them? Hosea will tell us—See Hosea chapter 11th, from the 9th verse; there, speaking of Ephraim, he says, verse 10, when He (the Lord) shall roar, then the children shall tremble from the WEST; and in the 11th verse he speaks, like Zechariah, of another portion of them in Egypt and Assyria.

We have now found that a part of the seed of Joseph are in the west (that is of course west from Canaan,) but then the next question is, how far west? Zechariah says it is a far country, and it would indeed be a far country if it be at the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills from the land of Canaan: but Zephaniah throws still more light on this subject, for in his 3d chapter and 10th verse, he says, "*from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia* my suppliants, the daughter of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering;" if, then, they were to be beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, how far did what was called Ethiopia in ancient days extend; for answer I will give an extract from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, of October 16, 1846. In an article there on the late discoveries in America, the writer remarks — "Egypt, though strictly speaking an African power, yet her sway extended both in Africa and Asia, and above all was (in the African portion) comprehended in what was called the land of Cush or Ethiopia, in its early and most extended sense, including both Arabia and Africa from the Red Sea to the banks of the Nile throughout its course." If then, Ethiopia in its ancient sense included both Arabia and Africa, and a part of the dispersed seed of Abraham are in the latter days to bring an offering to the Lord from beyond its rivers, which in the western part run into the Atlantic ocean, it must be from from some place beyond that continent that this offering is to be brought, or it could never be beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, then look at your maps, my friends, and see if this could be fulfilled any where but in America,

Isaiah, in his prophecies, makes it still more plain by giving us the very form of this land beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, from which an offering is to be brought to the Lord of Hosts in the last days—See Isaiah xviii. In the 7th verse he speaks of an offering to be brought to the Lord, and in the 1st verse he gives us a description of the land from whence it is to be brought. He says, "Woe (or as some old translations have it, "Ho") to the land *shadowing with wings*, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia." Now, friends, spread out the map of America before you, and see if you could give a better description of its form than the land with wings, or in the form of wings. Let us see now what these few passages have proven. First, Zechariah says, a part of the seed of Ephraim are in far countries where they are yet to remember the Lord. Hosea tells us these countries are in the west. Zephaniah tells us how far west, viz: beyond the rivers of Ethiopia; and Isaiah tells us that the land beyond the rivers of Ethiopia is a land with wings.

Now, will all this apply to America? Let us see. First, it can with the strictest propriety be called a FAR country from Canaan: second, it is in the west from it: third, it is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia: and fourth, it is a land in the form of wings; and I may add, it can also with strict propriety be said that there the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills are found, taking Canaan as the starting point. Now, if that is not the land were Ephraim's seed is to be found in the latter days, then let some of the wise friends find me (if they can) another land that will answer in all things the description given by the prophets I have quoted, and if you cannot, then look to find the descendants of Joseph there, or deny your bible.

I will next refer you to some prophecies to prove that Ephraim was to have a revelation for himself, apart from the bible, which is the record of Judah. Hosea viii, 9,—"For they are gone up to Assyria, a wild ass alone by himself: Ephraim hath hired lovers." On reading this verse it will be evident to every candid mind that the last clause of this verse ought to be the last clause of the eighth verse, as it could not be true that Ephraim was alone by himself if it referred to those who went to Assyria, for the ten tribes went there. But if a part of the tribe of Ephraim went to the land shadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, even to the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills, then they indeed would be alone by themselves. But when Ephraim was to be alone by himself, would God leave him without revelation and continue to give revelation to Judah? No. Read the twelfth verse of the same chapter. There God says: "I have written to him (Ephraim) the great things of my law, but they were counted as a strange thing." Ezekiel speaking of these two records, viz: that of Judah, (the bible,) which has come to us through them, and the one God gave to Ephraim (the Book of Mormon,) when he was away from his brethren, and as a wild ass alone by himself, says, they shall become one in the hand of the Lord, to give Israel a knowledge of their fathers, and assist in the great work of the Gathering.—See Ezekiel xxxvii, from the 15th verse.

Isaiah also speaking of this event tells us something of the coming forth of one of these records in the 28th chapter of his prophecy. When speaking concerning Ephraim and Judah, in the beginning of the chapter, he predicts a curse on the inheritance of Ephraim for their transgressions; and in the 14th verse he does the same concerning Jerusalem, or the "city where David dwelt," as it is called in the first of the 29th chapter. In the second verse we find two things spoken of: first Ariel, that the Lord said he would distress, and some other place that should be to him as Ariel.

Now, as it would be contrary to the sense of the passage to say that Ariel would be *as* Ariel, or Jerusalem *as* Jerusalem, we must, therefore, conclude that he refers to the Valley of Ephraim, spoken of in the fourth verse of the 28th chapter as being cursed for the sin of Ephraim, as Jerusalem is said in the 14th verse to be cursed for the sin of Judah. If we say that the Valley or inheritance of Ephraim shall be to the Lord as Jerusalem, then we can understand it, otherwise there is no meaning in the second verse of the 29th chapter. Taking this view of the passage, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth verses evidently apply to the inheritance of Ephraim. Read the Book of Mormon where it gives an account of the destruction of that people, and see how exactly every word has been fulfilled. It can be said of *them*, but it cannot be so said of Judah, "that all these things, viz., thunder, earthquake, great noise, the flame of devouring fire, and tempest, came upon them in an INSTANT, SUDDENLY and by these means the multitude of their terrible ones passed away like the chaff in a moment."

Hear the account given in page 450 of the Book of Mormon, second European edition, "And it came to pass in the thirty and fourth year, in the first month, in the fourth day of the month, there arose a great storm, such an one as never had been known in all the land. And there was also a great and terrible tempest; and there was terrible thunder, inasmuch that it did shake the whole earth as if it was about to divide asunder; and there were exceeding sharp lightnings, such as never had been known in all the land. And the city of Zarahemla did take fire, and the city of Moroni did sink into the depths of the sea, and the inhabitants thereof were drowned; and the earth was carried up upon the city of Moronihah, that in the place of the city thereof, there became a great mountain; and there was a great and terrible destruction in the land southward. But behold, there was a more great and terrible destruction in the land northward, for behold the whole face of the land was changed because of the tempest, and the whirlwinds, and the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the exceeding great quaking of the whole earth; and the high ways were broken up, and the level roads were spoiled, and many smooth places became rough, and many great and notable cities were sunk, and many were burned, and many were shook till the buildings thereof had fallen to the earth and the inhabitants thereof were slain, and the places were left desolate. And there were some cities which remained, but the damage thereof was exceeding great, and there were many in them who were slain, and there were some who were carried away in the whirlwind, and whither they went no man knoweth, save they know that they were carried away. And thus the face of the whole earth became deformed because of the tempests, and the thunderings, and the lightnings, and the quaking of the earth. And behold, the rocks were rent in twain: they were broken up upon the face of the whole earth, insomuch that they were found in broken fragments, and in seams, and in cracks upon all the face of the land."

Have not Isaiah's words, then, been literally fulfilled on the inheritance of Ephraim? In the seventh verse of his 29th chapter, Isaiah begins to speak of the restoration of Israel. And Isaiah, like Ezekiel, speaks of some record or book that is to come forth to help to accomplish it. See verse 18. Ezekiel speaks of two records, one of Ephraim and another of Judah. What book is here meant? the Bible or the Book of Mormon? Let us read the account given of its coming forth. In the eleventh verse we find that when this book comes forth it will be "as the words of a book that is sealed, which are delivered to one that is learned, saying to him, read this, I pray thee; and he (the learned man) says, I cannot, for it is sealed: and the book is delivered to one that is not learned, saying, read this, I pray thee: and he says, I am not learned." Is this the Bible that is here spoken of? If so, what must we think of our learned parsons, who go to college to learn, in order to understand it? Why, this book was to be a sealed book, both to the learned and to the unlearned, when it did come forth: and to be so it must have been written in a language that was lost to the world when the book came forth; now this is not the case with the Bible, but with the Book of Mormon it is therefore God had to do a marvellous work and a wonder, causing the wisdom of the wise to perish and the understanding of the prudent to be hid, by making known through the instrumentality of the unlearned, the contents of that book that would teach the descendants of Ephraim concerning their fathers, and by showing the gospel in its purity, make the meek to increase their joy in the Lord, and the poor among men to rejoice in the Holy One of Israel, and through obedience to the same, the power of God be made manifest, and the ancient blessings of the gospel be restored, so that the deaf should hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind see out of darkness.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Education of Women.

Without knowledge, no wife is truly wife—no mother truly mother. In unveiling to feminine intelligence the laws of nature, we need not seek to make our daughters physicians or astronomers, but to invigorate their faculties by the discipline of science—to prepare them to partake of the ideas of their husbands, the studies of their children. It is common to enumerate all the inconvenience of instruction, people forget to number the moral perils of ignorance. Knowledge is a tie between husband and wife—ignorance is a barrier; knowledge is a consolation—ignorance is a torment, it is the source of a thousand moral faults, and leads the wife a thousand times astray. Why are women devoured by *ennui*? Because they know nothing. Why are others coquetish, capricious, vain? Because they know nothing. Why will one spend on a jewel the price of her husband's labor for a month? Why does she ruin him by debts that she tries to conceal? Why does she drag him about to fetes that weary him? Because she knows nothing. Because her mind has been nourished on no serious ideas. Because the world of intelligence is closed to her. Therefore it is that she flies to the world of vanity and dissipation. Many a husband, who mocks at the learning of woman, might have been saved by it from dishonor. Have no fear of its consequences to wives and mothers, it will only render them more worthy of the name. But even should it never serve any such purpose, I say that women have a right to claim it.

Noble Sentiment of Brownlow.

"I have never seen the day, when, if I were to fall out with whom I had been friendly, I would expose to public gaze their private and confidential letters to me. No man will do it but one who is lost to all sense of honor and shame."

Those men are worthy to be remembered who left the world better than they found it.

"The Spaulding Story."

We are a little surprised to see this old, dead and buried fable resurrected again, and going the rounds of the papers. Well it reminds us of the return of the Sow that was washed to her wollowing in the mire again. The world, or at least the enemies of Mormonism or truth, are certainly hard up for a "*weapon*" before they would use such a flimsy self-evident falsehood as Dr. P. Hulbart's misconception of truth, to screen their sacerdotal position, even if Judge Campbell should say that the Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the author of the Book of Mormon, and we think that they must have considered well the words of the "*Preacher*" viz: that there is nothing new under the Sun. We consider spaulding's edition too old to be worth revising, and too ridiculous to receive attention; but read the following from the New England Puritan, and the answer of "*Justitia*" in the New York Tribune.

Author of the Mormon Bible.

The New England Puritan states that a public meeting lately held in Cherry Valley Judge Campbell said:

"Rev. Solomon Spaulding, one of the earliest preceptors of the Academy of Cherry Valley, was the actual composer of most of what is known as the Mormon Bible. He wrote it during a period of delicate health to beguile some of his weary hours, and also with a design to offer it for publication as a romance. Dr. Robert Campbell, late of Cherry Valley, and foster father of the first Mrs. Grant, of the Nestorian mission, calling some years since upon Mr. Spaulding, had the manuscript of this notable book to be shown to him, and was also informed by Mr. Spaulding that he had hopes of reaping some pecuniary advantage from it for himself and family. Mr. Spaulding has been dead for some years, though it is believed that his wife is still living in the United States. How it passed from the possession of his family into the hands of Joe Smith it is probable that Mrs. Spaulding could tell."

Authorship of the Book of Mormon.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, Nov. 25, 1850.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE:

In your paper of the 19th inst., my attention was drawn to an article headed "Author of the Mormon Bible," wherein it is stated a certain Judge Campbell asserted at a recent public meeting, at Cherry Valley, that the Rev. Solomon Spaulding was the actual composer of most of what is known as the Mormon Bible, and that he (Mr. S.) wrote it intending to publish it as a romance. A Dr. Robert Campbell is stated to have seen this celebrated manuscript. Mr. Spaulding has been dead many years, but how it got into the hands of Joe Smith the writer of said article knoweth not, but it is probable Mrs. S. can tell. Now, Mr. Editor, I am very averse to public writing or speaking, but being a humble member of that much calumniated and grossly persecuted community, I cannot suffer the above erroneous statement to pass current in spite of its endorsement by Revs. Drs. Judges, and high sounding titles, without endeavoring to throw a little more light upon the subject than the author of the assertion is capable of doing.

In the first place I would say that the term Mormon Bible, in the sense used, is inappropriate, and proceeds from the ignorance or prejudice of the speaker or writer. The Bible of the Mormons is that in common use, containing the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, in which they fully and sincerely believe, as any person who has had any conversation with them or at all examined their doctrines, must be quite convinced of; that they are more consistent in the belief thereof might be also asserted. But herein they differ from the professors, they do not regard them as *all* the revelation of God to man, or that revelation is necessarily confined to bye-gone days.

As regards the Book of Mormon, they look upon it as a written revelation to another portion of the House of Israel on this continent, and equally worthy of our belief as the Bible with which it fully coincides in the exposition of doctrinal truth. So much for that part of the subject which may dispel in some measure a very popular error.

As regards the main subject in hand, the Authorship of the Book of Mormon, there are various conflicting statements, and all backed by very reverend and respectable authority, and each asserted with equal force. First and foremost, it is attributed to the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, from whose possession a MSS. was obtained by some unknown process, and subsequently converted into the aforesaid Book. Again another report or affidavit, asserts that Joseph Smith was the author, and that he translated the plates, when they were in the woods, and he in the house, same as when he looked for the money diggers with a stone in his hat, and his hat over his face, and Oliver Cowdery acted as Secretary or Scribe. Here is an evident contradiction, but the latter statement is so extensively absurd as to deserve no attention. The former is more plausible. But facts and dates are stubborn things, and these will completely demolish the whole affair. The story was started by an infamous character named D. P. Hulburt, who was cut off from the Church for immoral conduct, and whose disappointed ambition prompted him to a wrongful retaliation. He heard of this romance entitled "The Manuscript Found," and thinking it would suit his malicious purpose, obtained it from Mrs. Davieson (widow of Mr. Spaulding) to get it out of the way, under pretence of having it published, and so destroy the Book of Mormon, promising to pay her half the proceeds arising from the sale thereof. He then writes her that the Manuscript does not read as he expected, and he should not print it. Hulburt finding little or no affinity between the writings to cover his retreat, endeavors to make out that Sidney Rigdon, during a temporary stay in Pittsburgh, where Mrs. S. formerly lived, obtained the Manuscript, but there the dates disagree. Mr. R. did not live in Pittsburgh until 1822, and resided there until 1826, Mr. Spaulding wrote his romance in 1812, in New Salem, Ohio; removed to Pittsburgh, according to Hulburt's statement, the same year, and thence to Amity in 1814.

Mrs. Davieson says, in the "Origin of Mormonism," published by La Roy Sunderland, "At length the MSS. was returned to its author and we removed to Amity. The MSS. then fell into my hands and was carefully preserved,"—so that the only time Mr. R. could possibly have obtained it was between the years 1812 and 1814, for since that time it has been carefully kept by Mrs. D. until delivered to Hulburt. Mr. Rigdon was then a mere lad, far distant and engaged at home in agricultural pursuits, and moreover the Book of Mormon was not published until after an interval of eighteen or twenty years. Thus we see the publishers of the Book of Mormon had not the benefit of the Reverend novel writer's production, and it remains with Mrs. Davieson or Mr. Hulburt to bring it to light. They have or should have it between them—bring it forth, publish it to the world as the Book of Mormon is published, and let us see the identity of the two publications, or let the advocates of the imposture forever hold their peace, and invent a story that is more consistent and plausible.

Now, Mr. Editor, the imposition is transparent. The story is long since exploded, and will not bear investigation, and as my only object and aim is to expose a popular error, operating adversely to our community, against whom calumny and falsehood have been too generally disseminated by the pulpit and press, which have eventuated in hostile acts of bloodshed, arson and expatriation, I trust your natural feeling of justice and benevolence will permit the insertion of this statement in reference to the former published article. Very truly, Yours,

JUSTITIA.

A Hook to Hang a Hope On.

The hope suspended upon the hook of our Short Chain of reflections upon the comparative worth of thoughts and dollars, is that our readers, the youthful portion at least, may be persuaded to give a sober second thought before they leap in among the throng that are scrambling after filthy lucre.

The wisest king among them exhorts us —"with all thy gettings get understanding." He had tried both wealth and wisdom, and is qualified to give counsel. Under the canopy of his sanction, suffer us to ascend the rostrum and try our hand at a short exhortation.

Our young friends, the two goals are before you to choose. By dint of sufficient energy and perseverance you may become rich in dollars or in thoughts.

"God! can a *thoughtful* youngster long debate
Which of the two to choose?"

With the former you may vie with the butterfly or the mackaw. If wealthy, you will be courted and fawned upon by sycophants, a sort of honey-pot in fly-time. You will be squeezed like a sponge so long as anything can be got out of you, and flung away when you are dry. When you *die*, you may anticipate the honor of a string of relations, down to the thirteenth cousin, at your funeral, each more intent upon hearing your will than your eulogy, and weeping only at the scantiness of their legacy, blessing or cursing your memory much as their share of wealth happens to be. But while you live, if you own ever so many houses, you can sleep in but one at once, and not very soundly at that. However full your larder, you can eat but one dinner a day, with less than half the relish of your workmen. With the wardrobe of Queen Bess, you can wear but one suit at a time; and with the stables of Victoria, you will find it a difficult feat to ride in more than one carriage at once; and in the end you must leave your retainers and badges opulence, and go into eternity down the same dark and gloomy valley the poor man takes. There you can receive no remittances from your present investments to supply those soul wants which, in your eager pursuit after riches, you will have probably overlooked!

But if you have a rich mind—stored with valuable thoughts, true and strong in their practical influence—you will be like the dweller upon the banks of a perpetual river of sweet water, where no thirst shall drive you to artificial and tantalizing supplies.

Young man,—you there with the querying look,—every truthful idea you will find like a sum at compound interest, doubling oftener than once in eleven years, ten months, and twenty-two days; and if this knowledge—some of it—is deposited amongst those treasures which moth and rust cannot corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal, you may draw upon it forever without diminishing the capital!

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible.

I know of no passion more apropriate to devils, than the passion for gross misrepresentation and libel.—[Daniel Webster.

The most intangible, and therefore the worst kind of lie, is a half truth. This is the peculiar device of conscientious detractor.

Industry and economy will get rich, while sagacity and intrigue are laying their plans.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--FEBRUARY 7, 1851. NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

Attention.

Our day of publication is changed from Wednesday to Friday in order to correspond with the time of the departure of the mails. Home subscribers may call on Friday mornings for their paper instead of Wednesday morning.

Letters of Inquiry.

There are many letters written to us, making inquiries relative to out-fits for the Salt Lakes. They want to know how much it will cost? How many wagons, how much team? How much provisions and clothing? It is impossible for us to answer all the inquiries that five thousand people may make; but if they would all take the Guardian, they would get our best judgment and advice from time to time, and save themselves the trouble of writing, and us the trouble of answering the several items.

But we here give some general items. Two good yoke of oxen will haul a ton upon a good wagon from this point to the City of the Great Salt Lake. It would be better, however, to have one yoke of cows between the two yoke of oxen before the same wagon. These will give milk for children on the way, and are more easily driven in the team than out of it, and they will help very much, also. Now, to every ton of freight, you need one such team and wagon. You can take on board this wagon some two, three, four or six children or grown persons because they can walk up hills and over bad places. It will be necessary for large families to have a tent to sleep in. Four persons may generally sleep in a good sized emigration wagon, or more if they are not grown up. Families should not start from here short of three months' provisions. Say, one hundred pounds of flour, or good and wholesome bread stuffs of some kind, to the person, old or young. As much bacon or pork as you may think you will need. Sugar, coffee, rice, dried fruit, dried beef,—a little tea, and every other little comfort and necessary according to the wishes and abilities of the parties concerned. No family ought to cross the Plains without cows to afford milk; for milk and butter are most useful and necessary on the road. After you have taken a hundred pounds of flour to the person, you ought to take a few bushels of corn meal for bread and mush. Some few family medicines it would be well to have. Take all the clothing you can procure. Ox teams are generally the best and most reliable; and after they have hauled you through, you may fatten and kill them for food. It is well, however, to have some horses along, or mules to hunt cattle, and to herd them. Horse or mule teams are very good, and some prefer them. Persons must act their own judgment in the selection of teams.

Cattle can be purchased in these regions, and in Upper Missouri. There are many good wagons also, now in readiness, and many more will be ready by the time they will be needed for the emigration.

We would now say to all interested in crossing the Plains this year; be up and preparing, and not postpone a hundred little things till the day or week before you start. We say that we shall not countenance any leaving this frontier after the 10th day of June next. Do not be mistaken! We mean just as we say: We have performed the journey and know the consequences, to our sorrow and mourning, of starting late. Therefore, be up and doing, even while it is called winter. It is the wish and counsel of your brethren in the Valley that you should emigrate there as fast as possible; and consequently, it is our wish and counsel also. But those who cannot go this year, had better begin to repair farms, fences; and to make preparations to go as largely into agricultural pursuits as possible in this county. Every farmer ought to put in a spring crop, whether he goes west or not. Spring wheat ought to be sowed plentifully and right early too, on good clean land. Now whether you go to the Valley or remain here, let your creative and untiring geniuses devise ways and means to do one or the other in a judicious and profitable manner; and if you will go ahead and distinguish yourselves in these things, others will follow your example, and your light will shine upon their paths.

Take now the Guardian! It only costs a dollar a year, and you will help us to keep you timely informed upon all subjects connected with the interests and movements of the Church. If you emigrate to the Valley this Spring, your paper can be sent there to you by mail, as that is now established to run once a month. It is the duty of every Latter-Day Saint to take this paper if he has the means to do it. Instead of writing so many letters for information and counsel, just write one letter and enclose a dollar to us, and we will send you all the information, probably, that you seek by letter; for we begin with the first number of the third volume to publish concerning the emigration.

Storage.

All goods, wares, and merchandize, destined for Kanesville or the Valley of the Great Salt Lake should be landed at **Kanesville Landing**, about four miles above Trading Point, where Mr. Hardin has ample storage prepared for any amount of goods, and will attend personally to the receiving of all goods destined for the above places. He also keeps any quantity of the best kind of steamboat wood in this upper country—constantly on hand on the bank of the river.

We Should Like to Know.

If an honorable man, who himself is clear and unstained and unspotted with the matter about which he writes, has any occasion to write an anonymous letter? Or does not an anonymous letter-writer give pretty strong evidence that he is dishonorable, unfeeling, and using a low part in order to take a foul through safely, and secure from the weather. Payment for the hauling of goods will be made in the early part of March.

Emigrants' Guide to Salt Lake and California.

Mr. Clayton, the original publisher of the Guide, is justly entitled to much credit and great praise for his diligence, care, perseverance and untiring industry in measuring the distances from point to point on this route, in describing the country, in pointing out the streams and springs of water, showing the distances, in English miles, from one camp ground to another, so that the traveler may always know, when he starts in the morning, how far he has to go before he finds another suitable stopping place. His statements are to be relied on, as thousands of emigrants can testify. We heard a returning emigrant declare, but a short time since, that every person, crossing the Plains, and who was fortunate enough to obtain Clayton's Guide ought to make him a handsome present when he arrives at the Salt Lake City. This declaration met our approval so cordially that we could not withhold our most favorable response. He published a large edition at first; but other men speculated upon them, and he, a poor man, is left unrewarded for his toil.

This Guide takes the emigrant by the hand at Kanesville, Iowa, and safely conducts him over the Missouri River, and gently leads him out westward on the North Side of the Great Platte river,—that route being decidedly the best, shortest and most healthy. We speak from personal knowledge and experience; having traveled both routes last season. Fuel, grass, and water, are the three staples that constitute the emigrant's inn while crossing the plains. These he will find more plentiful and convenient along the route North of the Platte, than he will on the route South of that river.

This route intersects, at Fort Laramie, all others leaving this Western Frontier; and they continue together to the "Pacific Springs," and a little beyond, being a distance of about three hundred miles. All the Alkali or poisonous springs, marshes, ponds and lakes on the entire routes, may be found within these three hundred miles, and they are so accurately describe and pointed out that no person need be mistaken. Every emigrant, therefore, ought to have this Guide, let him start from whatever point he may on the frontier; for by its aid, he can prevent his teams and stock from drinking of those waters that prove almost certain death to them, if they are suffered to drink.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that there is a safe and practicable route on the North of the Platte from Laramie Westward; and those who start on the North Side, may continue on, and not cross at Laramie at all, and thus save twice ferrying that stream at a cost of from five to eight dollars a wagon. We have traveled this route the entire distance from the Sweet Water, with the exception of about fifteen miles in the immediate vicinity of Laramie, and found the road far better than on the South side on every account. The Black Hills are avoided, and also much gravel, flint-rock and pebbles, so ruinous to cattles' feet. There were two or three trains that took this route last year, and they pronounced it a good route, with the exception of about five miles through a Bluff Kanyon North, or North-West of Laramie about 12 miles; and even these five miles, they do not consider so bad as many miles on the other route. A little labor will make it quite passable. The outlines of this route will be given in the next paper.

In some places where Mr. Clayton represents plenty of grass, there is little or none at all. Emigrants have all rushed to these places, and their stock have eaten, trampled, and killed it out; though [illegible] plenty of the article at the time he made the statements! Yet there is generally plenty of grass a little off the road on the hills, or on the high bench land. This applies to the route west of Laramie: East of that Fort, there is plenty of grass on both sides of the Platte.

As to sandy reaches, they are just about the same on both routes—the streams and water courses are also about equal. Though the extreme Northern route has the following advantages over any other. It is about one hundred miles nearer—it affords more grass and timber; and water is more convenient and oftener found. There are fewer hills, rocks, stones and pebbles in the road, and while hundreds upon hundreds died of cholera on the Southern routes,—all the thousands that traveled up this north route last year, only three persons died. One accidentally killed, one drowned, and one died of cholera.

Kanesville, then, is the safe and sure starting point for Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants; keeping on the north side of the Platte, the entire distance. Clayton's Guide for sale at this office.

Orson Hyde's

Terms of Transportation of Goods and Merchandize from Kanesville, Iowa, to the City of the Great Salt Lake in Utah Territory.

No goods received to be forwarded unless boxed, baled, or sacked in a good and safe condition. To insure their transportation through this coming season, they must be delivered at Kanesville, before the last day of May next. The owner's name should be plainly marked upon them. "Salt Lake City, Utah, care of Orson Hyde, Kanesville, Iowa."

One hundred pounds or under, at the rate of fifteen dollars per hundred. Over one hundred pounds, and not exceeding ten hundred pounds, twelve dollars and fifty cents per hundred. Over ten hundred pounds, and not exceeding five tons, at the rate of eleven dollars a hundred; and over five tons, ten dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred.

The transportation of this freight must be paid in advance at Kanesville, together with the charges upon them; and should goods be unusually bulky, the price of freight would exceed the above quotations. The goods will be forwarded in good wagons with double covers, placed in the hands of good and steady teamsters, who will take all reasonable care of them, but damages arising from unavoidable accidents must be sustained by the owners of the goods, and not by the carrier; as transportation is one branch, and insurance another. Good and commodious storage will be in readiness by the opening of navigation, and Mr. Hyde will be ready to receive goods by the first boats.

Exchange.

Drafts on St. Louis may be had at this office at one-half per cent. On Liverpool, England, five per cent. On the City of the Great Salt Lake, Utah Territory, at par. American gold given for silver at one-half per cent.

Wagon Covers.

It is expected that wagons in which merchandize is hauled to the Valley, will be covered with double covers of Oznaburgh or sheeting, or if single they must be of good heavy drilling. Goods will not be given to any wagon that may be judged insufficient to take a haul through safely, and secure from the weather. Payment for the hauling of goods will be made in the early part of March.

Emigration.

For several weeks past we have had in contemplation to make a few remarks upon this subject, but owing to the continued press of other matter we were unable to perform the task. The most important question with the emigrant must be which of all the varied routes is the shortest, safest, healthiest, and best, to California, Oregon, and the Valley of the Great Salt Lake? We answer unbiased, that the "*Northern Route*," via Kanesville is proved beyond doubt, to be the shortest, best, and healthiest. When cholera raged, and its direful, and fatal effects were severely felt by those who traveled the Southern route; those who took the Northern, escaped unharmed, with a single fatal case of the plague occuring among them barely, as far as we can learn from those who travelled the latter. One move they took, however, might be in their favor, and that was, leaving a little earlier than the former, which should serve as a caution to all those who intend leaving the States the coming spring. There is an abundance of feed in this county this season for man and beast, although the emigration should prove to be double what it was last season. Our citizens have been preparing for it—they have almost any quantity of hay carefully stacked, in good order, and as to quality we fearlessly say that it cannot be excelled in any part of this State. Thousands upon thousands of bushels of corn have been carefully cribbed, and is in readiness for a purchaser at one-fourth the price that it was sold at last season, and as to Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, and other out-fitting articles, our town and county are teeming with them, and their quality we think, cannot be surpassed in St. Louis, or this side either—and Why? Because our merchants went to the Eastern markets and bought the best that "*cash up*" and no grumbling, could possibly procure; and they had in connection with the cash, experience and good judgement, to select just such articles as the emigrant and citizens of this county necessarily require. There are 13 large and well supplied stores, and two extensive Commission warehouses in this town alone, besides a considerable number throughout the county, and a host of mechanics; some of whom were raised in this country, and others from almost every nation under heaven, that know well how to execute out of the original material, anything and everything, that may be required, and will do up the work in a workmanlike manner. There are eight or nine grist mills in the county, under the supervision of skillful and accommodating millers, that will grind wheat or corn at a moment's warning. We have also, two large hotels in town, to accommodate, and refresh the wayworn traveller, or emigrant, on his way to the land of Gold or elsewhere.

Finally we would suggest, and advise all those that desire, their own welfare, and who study their own real interest to come to Kanesville, and from this place proceed across the plains to their different points of destination as early as they possibly can in the Spring, and remember that the Northern route via Kanesville, is the "*Old Mormon Route*," and is the shortest, safest, healthiest, and altogether the best route that has ever been yet discovered to any of the places aforementioned.

Fire in Kanesville.

The Store and Grocery on Main street owned by Messrs. Patrick and Lee were entirely consumed by fire on Monday Morning last at about 4 o'clock The fire is supposed to have originated from the stove in the Grocery. Mr. Patrick's loss is about fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Lamb, one of the occupants, lost almost every thing he had, and barely had time to escape with his wife without being badly burned. Mr. Hawke lost, in provisions, bacon, flour, &c., about two thousand dollars. Mr. Powell and son, Mr. Fultz and Mr. Ferry, besides many others, distinguished themselves remarkably in arresting the progress of the fire,—in saving the Bluff House, and consequently the whole north side of Main street. The citizens generally deserve great praise for their diligence and active exertions in saving the town.

This should be a warning to every citizen to be careful about fire, and also a timely notice perhaps, to organize a fire company with hooks and ladders, and good buckets. Had it not been a calm and still time, it would have been impossible to save the town in consequence of the great quantities of hay stored in the place. Several of our merchants removed their goods for fear the progress of the fire would not be checked.

We have heard that some person or persons were seen to carry away from the burning building, meat, sugar, &c., without even asking the price, or terms of payment. Whoever such person or persons may be, they ought to get down and walk or creep on "all fours," and no longer disgrace the upright image of their Creator, after which they were formed.

It is quite bad enough to steal from a man when he has an equal chance for protection; but to take his property when he cannot help himself is *not brave*. But a man of low and degraded propensities, will generally exhibit them under the most mean and cowardly circumstances. We should advise such to hoist their sail the first fair wind and put out, lest the "*propeller*" come puffing along next.

We are decidedly opposed to the liquor traffic, believing it to be prejudicial to the best interests of any community, and that no philanthropist can engage in it. We have spoken plainly heretofore with regard to it, and have said that the gain from its sale here would be cursed; and we also say that whoever has stolen anything belonging to a burning grocery, the sin of the traffic, like the leprosy of Naaman, cleave to him.

Religious Controversy.

Since we have resided in this place, we believe that we have kept pretty clear from disputing about the religion of others. It has been our highest aim to honor our own. We have not sought contention, neither do we wish to; still, when any minister of another denomination comes among us and says that the Mormons dare not meet him in investigation of principle and doctrine, he is mistaken. We feel ourselves amply qualified to prove that the priesthood and administration of such men are unauthorized; and that their church is not after the Bible pattern. We also feel qualified to defend and sustain the authority of our own. We believe that that there are many good and upright people among other denominations, who sincerely and honestly seek for immortality and eternal life: but when we say this, we do not wish to be understood as endorsing the correctness of their creeds.

Well Done Missouri!

Your representatives in the Legislature have elected Mr. GEYER, a Whig, to the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Benton. Oh! Is not this mortifying in high places! "He that exalteth himself shall be abased!"

For the Frontier Guardian.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY, Feb. 4, '51.

Mr. HYDE: I have been informed that certain half blood Indians, within this Agency, have made threats, that in case other persons should be granted the privilege of keeping Ferries across the different streams in the Indian country, for the accommodation and convenience of Emigrants, "*they would set the Omaha's on them*;" this implies a great deal; and I will say to the public, that should such threats be carried into execution, upon those who may have permits, that they, (the half bloods,) together with their aiders and abettors, will be arrested and turned over to the proper authorities to be dealt with as the law may direct.

From the information which daily reaches me in regard to the insults offered defenceless old men and poor and unprotected women, and the depredations committed upon their property, these Indians are becoming daring and insolent enough without such dangerous and hostile feelings being instilled into their minds.

You are aware, that last year, the indications of the Indians towards our emigrants were not of the most friendly character, and that the deeds committed by them were passed unnoticed. Should they still be permitted to pursue "the even tenor of their way," there will be no security, in a short time, against their committing deeds of the most attrocious kind. I shall write to the Department in a few days earnestly requesting the presence of at least two companies of troops, for the purpose of affording such protection as I believe will be of vital importance to the Emigrants who journey on the North side of the Platte.

In conclusion will you please state for the benefit of whom it may concern, that I am the recognized official Indian Agent for the Council Bluffs Agency, and that no person be he a full blood Indian, half breed or Indian trader, *has any authority* to grant permits or temporary licenses, to any person or persons, for whatsoever purpose or purposes in the Indian country.

Persons wishing permits to establish ferries, should apply directly to me, and if I am satisfied that such persons sustain a fair character, their applications will be sent forward to the proper Department, and leave be given to as many as are necessary for all practicable purposes.

Will you be kind enough to caution the inhabitants of your county, against permitting men who are in the constant habit of dealing out liquor to these Indians, to reside amongst them. It is a traffic which all good men should assist in putting down, and I know of no other remedy unless *the object* is driven from the country.

I am determined to apply the law to all such offenders, without respect to persons, as may be caught *on this side of the river*.

I am very respectfully, &c.

J. E. BARROW, Indian Agent.

The above letter is straight forward and consistent. We will say, however, that we know of no Mormon citizen—that lets the Indians have liquor in Pottawatamie. Yet we have good reason to believe that they get it here, and even in Kanesville too. By the late acts and movements in the legislature, we may expect soon to have the power to remedy these improprieties. We cannot see, however, why the half blood or whole blood Indians should take exceptions to emigrants crossing where they choose. They do not interfere with their game, for they have none; and the whole tribe, nearly, have been obliged to come over into our county to hunt. It is our opinion that if no interested white man should incite them to make threats, all the trespass of the hasty and passing emigrant upon their domain would not excite them to do it. The Indians, in truth, are fond to have the white emigration pass through their country, as it affords them the chance of begging and stealing ten times the amount of the actual damage done on their land: and they are not very slow to improve these opportunities.

If, however, it is the order of the Department, that none should run a ferry without a permit, None should attempt it, without first getting such permit; and none has a better right to know this fact than the Agent, Maj. Barrow, who is the representative of the Department among the tribes.

Legislative.

We learn from H. W. MILLER, Esq., that the bill authorizing the citizens of this county, to determine, by vote, the site where their county seat shall be located, has passed, and become a law; and in April next, this vote will be given. A bill, we learn, from the same source, has passed to its second reading in the Senate for a Judicial District, embracing the Western or river counties. This looks about right.

Kanesville has donated for the poor farms, three hundred and fifty dollars, mostly cash, and more coming. Can any one object to the folks dancing? Other branches are doing finely.

Joseph T. Pendleton Esq., is our authorized agent at Trading Point. Our subscribers at Bellevue will find their papers at his office on Saturday mornings after the mail arrives. All persons making payment to him for the Guardian, will be duly credited on our books. The new postage law allows all papers published in the State to be conveyed thirty miles from the office of publication free of charge.

HENRY W MILLER, ESQ., our Representative at Iowa City, seems to think that Dr. Clark is doing us no injury in that place, but good; and that no prejudice ought to arise against him in the minds of the citizens of Kanesville. We are glad to hear this; for if the Doctor does the thing that is fair and right, we are just as willing that he should prosper as any one else. We are willing that he should bring Trading Point, or St. Francis out into the sun-shine of prosperity, and elevate it upon the pinnacle of honor and wealth. We will not stand in his way, neither in the way of any one else while he tries to do good. Our boys have squibbed a little in our absence, it is true; but their is nothing very serious in their squibs. Do good, and we will back you—Jew or Gentile, Whig or Democrat. Do Good! We are just as willing that others should live as we are to live ourself. Only keep whisky away from us, and we shall be happy.

Potatoe.

Last week, Mr. John Oakley presented us with a white meshanac potatoe weighing three pounds nine ounces, a very good representation of a widowed mother, eight daughters, and ten grand children. If any one in the Valley can beat it, we should be happy to see it.—[Deseret News.

WASHINGTON, January 17th, 1851.

HOUSE.—The question was taken on the amendment of the Committee of the Whole on the Postage bill, which was to strike out 3 cents pre-paid, and 5 cents not paid, and inserting 3 cents uniform—agreed to. The other amendments were agreed to. The following is the synopsis of the bill: Each letter over half an ounce, three cents. No Post Office or route to be discontinued or compensation of Postmasters diminished. Printed matter of two ounces, one cent; each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce one cent; bound books not weighing over 20 ounces, deemed mailable matter news papers delivered in the State, where printed, half a cent; and no postage on those mailed to actual subscribers in the county where printed, or within 30 miles. Fifty per cent, to be deducted from postage on magazines when prepaid. Three cent pieces to be coined; stamps to be purchased as now, to forge which is felony. One million and a half appropriated to meet any deficiency in revenue. Letters uncalled for in two weeks, to be published once only.

The Postmaster General to establish his post routes in cities and towns, having suitable plans of deposit; the letters to be collected by carriers, and delivered at one or two cents each.

Separate votes were taken on each amendment, and the bill finally passed—yeas 130 nays 75.

Tremendous Conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1850.

Yesterday the St. Charles Hotel, Clapp's Church, Methodist Church, Poydras street, and four other buildings, were destroyed by fire. Loss fully half a million. About $180,000, insurance altogether; on St. Charles only $100,000, chiefly in New Orleans. Methodist Church insured for $30,000, of which two-thirds is in Nashville Life and Trust Company, and $10,000 in Marine and Fire Insurance. It is reported that several lives are lost.

This is the heaviest calamity that has befallen Orleans for years, and especially the St. Charles—the pride of the South.

Monies Received since January 22, 1850.

L A Shirtliff,	$1 00	James Brook,	1 00
Horace Hatch,	1 00	Joel Sands,	1 00
Samuel Henderson,	50	Elizabeth Mead,	1 00
John Mackley,	50	James Turner,	1 00
George Mantle,	3 00	Wesley Siddell,	1 00
Edward Smout,	3 00	Mary Thayer,	1 00
Solomon Rossiter,	2 00	Charles Miller,	1 00
Richard Groom,	1 00	John Hindley,	1 00
Thomas Richards,	1 00	Thomas Cottam,	1 00
Wm. Glover,	1 00	James Kay,	1 00
A S Storit,	50	Lorenzo A Quick,	1 00
George Spain,	25	Mr. Wm. Corr,	1 00
Moses T Sheppard	2 00	Wm. Hamilton,	1 00
Wm F Butler,	1 00	George Snow,	1 00
E. H. Rudd,	1 00	Agnes Lindsey,	1 00
John Carling,	50	John Bentley,	1 00
John Manwill,	1 00	William Hurst,	1 00
Hayward Thomas,	1 25	Jane Higgins,	1 00
Hayward Thomas,	6	John Monroe,	1 00
John Gould,	1 00	Joseph Cook,	1 00
Martin Benson,	1 00	Wm. Partington,	1 00
J. C. Benson,	1 00	Joseph Brown,	1 00
M L Benson,	1 00	John Husbands,	1 00
Benoni Chase,	50	D. H. Sutherland,	1 00
E. R. Walker,	1 00	Charles Mathews,	1 00
Robert McKell,	75	John Cottam,	1 00
Alfred B Childs,	2 00	Joseph Jones,	1 00
[illegible]		[illegible] Wagler	1 00
B C Drake,	1 00	John Ure,	1 00
Lorenzo Doud,	1 00	Benjamin Vickery,	1 00
Benjamin Aber,	1 75	B Hampton;	1 00
George W Johnson,	1 50	Alexander Dorr,	1 00
Hyrum B Bennett,	1 00	George Nixon,	1 00
Andrew Williams,	75	Hanley Simpson,	1 00
Margret Henderson,	1 00	Arthur S. Smith,	1 00
J H Flanigan,	1 50	Dinah A Clayton,	1 00
Samuel Burgess,	1 00	John McGregor,	1 00
J Parker Jun.,	1 00	Wm Dakes,	1 00
John Barnside,	1 00	Louiza Hardy,	1 00
James Simkins,	1 00	William Adams,	1 00
Samuel H Hawkins,	1 00	Jane Tuckett,	1 00
Thomas Youman,	1 00	Daniel Skelding,	1 00
Robert Mills,	1 00	Robert Cowan,	1 00
Henry Brockle,	1 00	Mary A Knighton,	1 00
John Marchant,	1 00	A Henderson,	1 00
Joseph Chatterly,	1 00	John Bond,	1 00
David Bennett,	1 00	Wm. Gallemore,	1 00
Thomas Bristley,	1 00	Julia Bowden,	1 00
Robert Aldous,	1 00	John Holliday,	1 00
Thomas Stewart,	1 00	G W Crocheron,	1 00
S L Howard,	1 00	Priscilla Lowry,	1 00
Wardman Holmes,	1 00	James Barringer,	1 00
James Jepson,	1 00	John Sulton,	1 00
Peter Burgess,	1 00	James Brown,	1 00
Thomas Hogland,	1 00	John Nelson,	1 00
Thomas Blackson,	1 00	Andrew Patterson,	1 00
Sarah Buchwater,	1 00	J Williamson,	1 00
J G Sheffield,	1 00	Alex. Kier,	1 00
Delliah Thomson,	1 00	Thomas Hayes,	1 00
David Nelson,	1 00	John Easter,	1 00
Mathew Walker,	2 00	David Lore,	1 00
Julia Cruse,	1 00	Adam Fife,	1 00
Richard Bender,	1 00	Archibald McNeil,	1 00
John Gallagher,	1 00	James Porteous,	1 00
Thomas Midgley,	1 00	John Kendall,	1 00
Jaffrey Dinsdale,	2 00	Charles Maxwell,	1 00
R Whittingham,	1 00	John Bowman,	1 00
George Marshall,	1 00	John Twaddle,	1 00
Catharine Pyper,	1 00	James Hall,	1 00
Thomas Naylor,	1 00	Joseph Owen,	1 00
John Alwin,	1 00	William Owen,	1 00
J P Jones,	1 00	Ralph Green,	1 00
Caroline Bullard,	1 00	John Morris,	1 00
Thomas Kent,	1 00	Peter Meury,	1 00
John Ashworth,	1 00	Thomas Walker,	1 00
Elizabeth Joiner,	1 00	David Anderson,	1 00
Jemima Hough,	1 00	John Carver,	1 00
Sarah A Reynolds,	1 00	James Bullock,	1 00
Smith Heap,	1 00	John Burk,	1 00
Charlotte Segee,	1 00	John Harlam,	1 00
Caroline Peckham,	1 00	David Cook,	1 00
Joseph Ayers,	1 00	James Harlam,	1 00
Duncan Campbell,	1 00	George Elkin,	1 00
William Gore,	1 00	Thomas Rodger,	1 00
Thomas Pigott,	1 00	Thomas Darlow,	1 00
Andrew Henderson,	1 00	Thomas Nickol,	1 00
George W Price,	1 00	Jane Snalam,	1 00
Henry Dinwoody,	1 00	Edward Croer,	1 00
Jane Benson,	1 00	James Duncan,	1 00
John Ellison,	1 00	W H Robertson,	1 00
Mary A Buntin,	1 00	J Palmer Jr.,	1 00
Charles Sanson,	1 00	Wm Mendenhall,	1 00
R Caine,	4 00	A McRae,	36
G A Leslie,	1 00	Orrin D Farlin,	1 00
Asa C Earl,	1 00	Andrew Thomson,	1 00
Vacahel Weldon,	1 00	John W Lasley,	2 00
Lerusha Crandall,	1 00	Martin Littlewood,	50
William Woodward,	1 00	Wm Britton,	1 00
William Critchlow,	50	Ira Oviatt,	50
Abraham Nave,	2 00	J W Cooley	1 00
Robert Crookstan,	1 00	W W Riley,	1 40
G Gore,	1 00	H Johnson,	1 00
James Richardson,	50	Benjamin Grove,	1 00
I D Thompson,	1 00	Jacob J Bigler,	1 50
Thomas Doken,	50	James Sloan,	1 00
J A Wakham,	1 00	C R Clark,	1 60
Edward Redves,	1 00	Melvin Wilbur,	50
Wm McIntosh,	80	T Mendenhall,	1 00
Charles Layton,	50	Joseph Wild,	65
Charles Merrill,	1 60	Richard Johnson,	1 00
T E Tootle & Co.,	6 00	Thomas Kidd,	1 00
J W Toot'e,	1 00	Joseph Woodard,	1 20
Tootle & Farleigh,	1 00	James McAllister,	1 50
Tootle & Jackson,	1 00	George W Oman,	1 00
A V Patten,	1 00	Williard Noyes,	1 70
David Cundland,	1 00	Wm Draper Sen.,	1 00
J C Hall,	1 25	Charles Thomas,	50
Harmon Cutler,	75	Samuel Savory,	1 00
James C Beattie,	50	John Eldridge,	1 00
Perry & Walker,	1 00	Jacob E. Terry,	60

Hon. Daniel F. Miller, will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents. Also H. W. Miller, Esq., for Public documents from Iowa City.

The Indians have committed some depredations upon cattle and hogs of late on this side. They were scourged a little with hickories. If a company would scour the by-places in the cotton-woods, and hickory those pocket groceries into mince meat, they would do up the business scientifically. Look well to your stock on the rushes. Take counsel, and save your property.

By the latest intelligence from Iowa City, it seems that the whisky business is completely sowed up.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

A few weeks ago we promised our friends in this County, that we would insert extracts from the St. Louis price current, in our paper regularly every issue, but owing to the unusual current of matter crowding upon us of late, we have been unable to fulfil our engagement. In future we trust that we shall be able to meet the wishes of our friends and readers. Read the following list:

Flour ℔ barrel,	$4 15@$4 25
Wheat ℔ bush.,	78@80cts
Sugar ℔ lb.,	6@6½cts
Coffee do.	11@12cts.
Tea,	50@$1 00
Rice ℔ lb.,	4½@5cts.
Dried Apples ℔ bush.,	90@$1 00
Peaches, do.	$1 05@$1 10
Raisins, ℔ box,	$2 25
Currants, ℔ lb.,	5@6cts.
Molasses, S. H. ℔ gal.,	33@35cts.
" N. O. "	27½@28cts.
Salt, G. A. ℔ sack,	$1 20
Soap, ℔ lb.,	4½@6cts.
Nails ℔ keg,	$4 50@$4 75
Glass, 8x10 ℔ box,	$3 00@$3 50
" 10x12 "	3 50@4 00
" 12x18 "	5 00@6 00

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

Flour ℔ hundred,	$1 00
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	8@10c.
Coffee, "	16½c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N.O. "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	4@5c
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	7@8c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$2 25
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	6c.
Iron, (fire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6@6½c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	75c.
Corn, "	30@35c
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	75c.
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c

MARRIED,

At Bullock's Grove by Elder Isaac Bullock, Mr. B. K. BULLOCK to Miss MARTHA HART, both of this County.

Long may the H—art retain the affection,
That knows not the ills of grief or dejection.

DIED,

In Council Bluffs, January 30, 1851, THOMAS A. WALDRON, aged 16 years, 3 months, 27 days.

Farewell my fellow sufferer here,
We must before our judge appear,
But not with terror nor dismay,
Because my Jesus leads the way.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

A YOUNG MAN of business habits and extensive acquaintance in this place and Salt Lake city offers his services to persons entering the mercantile business in that city. He is a member of the Church, and the best reference can be given if required as to salesman's ability, and attention to business, &c. He purposes leaving this spring for the Valley, but is desirous of making some arrangement here. Address, (D.) at this office.

Kanesville, Feb. 5, 1851—

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6in

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 106, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets,
Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kanesville,

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor at their NEW STORE, formerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co. They assure their friends, and the EMIGRATING PUBLIC that they are resolved to sell goods as low as the lowest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver, and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian
No 2.

Geography—Productions—Soil—Climate, &c., of Great Salt Lake Valley.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 29th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN:

The atmosphere of the mountain country is far purer than it is here—and an object can be discerned at a far greater distance—and although the Valley is 25 miles wide, objects of any magnitude can be easily discerned that distance—and I should not have judged it more than eight or ten miles across.

The Valley, extends, from South to North, and in taking a view from the City, it has the appearance of being surrounded by mountains, but upon traveling either way, the country opens before us. About the centre of the Valley, the Utah river winds along; it is a swift, narrow, and deep stream, water generally clear, rising in Utah Lake, and in its course North, nearly loses itself before reaching Salt Lake. The Valley is a natural inclined plain, from the mountains to the Utah, or Jordan as it is called by the inhabitants there. The soil as you descend from the mountains into the Valley is, first, dry and gravelly—next dry and sandy with some gravel—next a moist soil of loam and sand, and very light, and for the winter rains a person would in many places sink over the shoe in the soil, and still farther down near the river, and where the waters of irrigation fill the soil—in many places it is a perfect quagmire, which, when drained makes the most productive soil I ever saw, and produces as much corn without watering, as can be raised on on the best lands here. The lands are easily irrigated, as streams from the mountains, are frequently and turned with very little trouble, by plowing a few furrows in the direction the water is required. The soil and climate, are particularly adapted to wheat, oats, barley, vines, potatoes, and in fact almost every culinary production. I have no doubt of apples, grapes, pears, cherries, plums, with some varieties of peaches can be produced there in abundance. There are already some very fine nurseries and generally of the most luxuriant growth I ever saw; although there is still much need of fruit and timber seeds, and all who emigrate there should be well supplied.

The timber is rather scarce in and about the Valley, although a plenty of the finest forests of fir are all the time in sight. Firewood and timber is now hauled from eight to twenty miles. The varieties growing there, are cottonwood, fir, pine, box elder, quaking asp, dwarf maple and scrub oak. There are also some very nice fruits growing wild; a very nice species of thorn apple is abundant, mountain grape, service berries, elder berries, (the biggest I ever saw,) red thasberries, wild currants of several species, thimble berries, choke cherries, &c., abound in different portions of the country. But a very few medical botanical productions are to be found. Angelica, columbo, hops, green ozier, and red thasberry are abundant, and are all I recollect noticing. The fir tree is abundant, from which any amount of the balsam can be obtained; they grow very tall and straight, and often, six or eight saw logs may be cut from one tree, and frequently trees are four and six feet through.

There is plenty of nice free stone in the kanyons, and easily obtained. It is of a reddish color, showing that it has been heated by volcanic fires. There is also red sandstones, granite, limestone, and in some places a species of marble. Adobies are the most common building materials. The clay of which they are made, is mostly of a white bluish color, and makes a very pretty house. There is also, a species of plaster, about equal to lime, and of the appearance of white clay. This is the article used for laying up and plastering the houses. The eaves of building are generally made to project about two feet, to protect, the wall from the effect of rain storms, &c.

Mills for sawing and grinding are becoming very plenty, as the convenience of obtaining water power is met in almost every neighborhood.

Two crops of oats are frequently harvested from one sowing, the same season, if water is run over the ground after the harvest—they sprout from the roots and grow again. Wheat and Barley, sometimes produce in the same way, but not so common. Wheat is also very frequently produced in large crops, two years in succession from one sowing. I saw crops that would yield 50 bushels to the acre being the second crop from one sowing. Potatoes grow all the season and in the fall are of an enormous size.

MINERALS.

Iron has been found in almost a pure state at the head Salt Lake Valley, and in great abundance. And arrangements are made for erecting a Foundry next season. Coal is found in large quantities, on or near Bear River, about 70 miles east of the Valley, and I have been authentically informed that a coal bed was discovered in the Valley, near the Weber river, late last fall. Salt can be shoveled up in any quantity, on the margin of Salt Lake, and by evaporating three pounds of water from the lake, you may obtain one pound of the finest Liverpool Blown Salt.

There are numerous chalybeate springs in and about the Valley. Varying from boiling hot to icy coldness. Extensive bath-houses are already erected for the accommodation of the city as well as visitors and travelers. They are held as public property. Already some very good public buildings have been erected, and more in progress of erection.

The question has often been asked me;—has not all the best farming lands been taken up? And is there still good situations to be obtained?

I answer! There are thousands and thousands of acres of as good land still vacant, as has already been taken up, but not so easily watered. The waters of the Jordan, the Weber, the Bear River and Ogden, besides other large streams have not as yet been used for irrigation. They will water the finest farming lands in the Valley, and arrangements have already been made to bring out a number of these streams, which, when done, will make some of the best selection for mills and farms there is in the Valley.

There is but very little useful wild game in or about the Valley except the grizzly bear which are very plenty in the Kanyons, and easily caught in traps—some of them weighing from 800 to 1000 pounds. There are also some wild fowls, and wolves in any required quantities. The spring opens quite early there. But frosts often occur in May, and again in October. In the winter the wind is generally in the south and pleasant sunny weather, otherwise most of the time.

A number of extensive stores with heavy stocks of goods are in successful operation. Dry Goods are generally very plenty and cheaper, than a person would suppose they could be sold. Groceries, ploughs, machinery, stoves, &c., are readily sold at a good profit to the merchant. There was a very large amount of grain raised last year, and will be sold at far smaller prices than heretofore. Emigrants need have no fear but they can obtain at fair prices any amount they may need.

Meantime, I am very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

J. E. JOHNSON.

Highly Important.

The following we clip from the the Deseret News of Nov. 22d. It is the right kind of talk. Go it Doctor! We are with you in the business; for by it, we made our last *raise*. People of Pottawatamie, awake to the wheat salvation, and listen to what Doctor Richards says:

Wheat Sowing.

The time for sowing fall wheat is rapidly passing for this season, and it is a duty of the first magnitude for every one to put all the seed in the earth they possibly can. Suppose there are thirty thousand in the valleys of the mountains; a very reasonable calculation, and every individual wants ten bushels of wheat annually; (which probably might be a little more than would be consumed, provided other grains, vegetables, meat, and groceries, were plenty; yet, the calculation is safe for a little wastage, by the overbreaking of cattle, and other causes of destruction.) and it will require three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, to supply the people now in the mountains, during the current year Add to this a double population by next harvest, and six hundred thousand bushels must be gathered, or the people come to want; then add to this a few thousand bushels to feed the Indians, and certainly it would be cheaper feeding the Indians than fighting them, if it shall prove to be policy; and a few thousand bushels more for the mountaineers; and many thousand bushels more, to satisfy the calls of the traveller, and we easily find a bill of one milllion of wheat which will be wanted at our next harvest, to supply the immediate demands of our people, up to the following harvest, making no calculation for the future, should the succeeding crop fail. Let every man in Deseret raise two hundred bushels of wheat, and as much other grain as possible, against the next harvest, and the prices will remain good, and the market be open for more; and in order that mechanics may attend to their several callings where they are and will be needed during the year, every man engaged at farming should raise at least three hundred bushels of wheat, and a proportionate quantity of other grains; therefore, put in the wheat! PUT IN THE WHEAT!! Dont be afraid that you cannot harvest it: some body will come to help you, as they did at the last harvest. Dont be afraid you cannot thresh it; there is one threshing machine in operation doing good business, and more building, and there will be more still in operation next year, which will save an immense amount of hard labor at threshing, and give the farmer more time to sow; and thousands of grain must be had to feed the horses and mules, that drive the threshing machines; therefore, put in the wheat and spare not. Soon we shall again see the people flocking to Deseret by thousands and tens of thousands, passing the kanyons without a morsel of bread, as many have done this year, and the farmers of Deseret must feed them; therefore, put in the wheat.

What is wanting to build up the kingdom of God in the mountains? WHEAT! What is wanting to enable the elders to go forth by hundreds to proclaim the Gospel to the Nations? WHEAT!! What is wanting that all Israel may not come home at once? WHEAT!!! What is wanting that we cannot have ten thousand men engaged in building a Temple to the most High God, where the ordinances of life and salvation can be administered to the Saints when they arrive here! WHEAT. What can be done by the Saints in the mountains, when they shall have wheat in abundance! every thing that needs to be done. Bread and water, sure, is what the Lord has promised to his people through their faithfulness. Water is plenty now, and wheat will be when the brethren shall have used the means to obtain it in abundance, then they will have nothing to do but labor, and by their labor they can produce, sermons, temples, and feasts, and every thing God wants of them. Brethren, will you lay the foundation of the great work of God committed to your charge by putting the wheat in the earth! Will you relax your exertions while a bushel can be sown.

Kinds of Wheat.

We hear much complaint about the States' winter wheat, on account of it shelling so easy, that it cannot be gathered without great loss; and about the California wheat because it threshes so hard. May not all these complaints be avoided by sowing the California or Taos (Tous) wheat, and letting the machines do the threshing? So far as we are informed, the California yields the greater amount per acre; the flour is of a whiter, sweeter, choicer texture, and does not waste in gathering if it is not harvested immediately when it is ripe; and the club head California, and long white Taos, have proved, in general, the most prolific, so far as we are informed in this Valley, except the seven headed wheat, which, we believe has as yet, been sown in small quantities, on account of the scarcity of seed, and there has been little or no chance to test the quality of the flour. We gathered 34 pounds of clear wheat, of the seven headed species, from half a gill of seed, last year. We would be obliged to our friends for further statistics on the quality, quantity, and advantages of the various kinds of wheat in our midst.—[Deseret News.

California.

A party of fourteen arrived from California about a week since, and report that near the centre of the big meadows, some 250 miles from this, they were attacked by 70 or 80 Boonack Indians, who surrounded them, shot and drove off a great portion of their horses, and it was several hours before they could make good their retreat without loss of life, under a running fire, with the loss of most of their packs and animals. There is reason to believe that very great depredations have been committed by the Diggers (Indians) on the route.—[Deseret News.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Travelling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.

No more trust for medicines.

NANCY LANE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of

Nov. 13, NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wile Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure curd for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—8w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67765, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—8w

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now, looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY

JOHN MURRAY.--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—1m

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

THAT

SAME OLD COOK,

AT PLATTVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Saddlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—4m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c.**, which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at

nov13 VOORHIS'.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

OH YES!

The WORLD Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,

FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Pottawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this county, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

STEAMBOAT

MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table,
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,

AT EAGLE MILLS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of Alexander Robbins, St. Louis, Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure,

Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Blenelled Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, *"cash down,"* which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sank induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Browns' Grammar;
Olneys Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottos;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

"Truth has Sprung out of the Earth, And Righteousness has looked down from Heaven."

BY SARAH STAGEMAN.

Hearken! ye people—to the message from above;
'Tis the voice of Christ, your Savior, in its interceding love;
'Tis he that was on earth despis'd; 'tis he that suffer'd pain!
'Tis he that bled upon the cross—that you a hav'n might gain!

Oh! Gentiles will you hearken, your world is doomed for woe!
Ah! search the words of prophets, they long foretold you so;
Will you reject the gospel, the covenant of truth and peace,
Which brings to you salvation, a long and full release.

Ah! the kingdom to you, was giv'n, being rejected by the jews,
That you might gain a crown; did you not it refuse;
As wild by nature grafted in, and warn'd to beware,
Lest thou shouldst fall in unbelief, fast in the fatal snare!

Oh! will you hear the gospel sounds, and hearken to the voice
That calls to you—there still is room, your hearts may yet rejoice?
Ah! the time is short—the day is far spent, the word to all must go;
The Lord hath sent more servants—'tis the 'leventh hour, we know!

Oh! how can you—scorn the message proclaimed by thee Seer,
To warn you of the day of wrath, which day is drawing near?
Your hearts will fail—with fear will faint to see the day of gloom;
Ah! horrors—will beset you round, that the wrath of God 's your doom!

The Sun with blackness will be clothed—and all nature look affright;
And how can ye—poor feeble man stand gazing on the sight?
The face of an offended God. Oh! how can you behold?
No! you'll call for rocks to fall on you—midst all your glittering gold.

Freedom's banner's wide unfurl'd, where the nations all shall flow,
Yes!—the standard's rais'd for Israel, where the air so free, doth blow;
Ah! a people long rejected, yes!—scatter'd far and wide
Are gathering to Mount Zion, with a hope in Christ, who died!

Savior's they will be; all duties they'll perform;
Yes—king's and priests, they then will rise, in the Millenial morn!
According to their works and deeds their glory will be giv'n;
As strangers and pilgrims in this world; Yes! from this world are driv'n!

The way is fast preparing,—our Christ will soon appear;
Oh! Saint's of God—lift up your heads, redemption's drawing near!
Your hearts with joy will then be filled, the past all be forgot—
And reign with Christ a thousand years, will be the righteous lot!

Ah! peace and harmony then will reign; our God
Will then be king,
He is our hope, our present stay; all praise to him we'll sing;
While fiery darts at us are hurl'd, and trials do waylay,
He is our strength, and still will be 'till the Millennial Day!

The laws of man will be abolished, the will of God be done;
This earth of ours be renovated, as the day it first begun;
A celestial kingdom then will reign, to prepare a celestial glory,
And unmolested, each will rest, the young, the ag'd, and hoary!

Ah! Christendom have rais'd their forces, that day for to prevent;
Yes! Satan rag'd when he had heard, the news to earth was sent!
He knows the time is now so short, when he shall soon be bound,
He'll gather all his armies up, and have them on the ground!

Jerusalem's walls are now erecting, they soon will be rebuilt,
The Jews preparing for their Lord, unconscious of their guilt—
'Till Jesus will appear among them, and prove it by his wounds,
That he's the Lord they crucified, for it they have been doom'd!

Ah! Satan's army will surround; Yes! all his marshall'd force,
For to destroy their City, there only sure resource,
But at the that time our God will stand in awe for their defence,
And fight those nations, who have fought, and peace shall be from hence.

Satan's power will be undone, he shall no longer reign,
'Till after the Millennium, when he is loosed again;
And through the nations he will go, an army he will raise—
And come to battle against our God, the prophet truly says!

With all the force that he can raise, he cannot, cannot dull,
The sword with which our God shall fight; who can it disannul?
Into the lake that burneth, our God, him there will doom,
And all his host, who with him fight, for in it there is room!

From the New York Tribune.

The Erring Brother.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

For others' weal let good men labor,
And not for fame or paltry pelf—
And mind the maxim, Love thy neighbor
As much as thou dost love thyself.

Deal gently with thy erring brother,
Forgive, as thou wouldst be forgiven,
If here we love not one another—
How can we dwell in love in heaven?

And should thy feeble brother stumble,
And often fall upon the road—
Though poor, despised, deformed and humble,
Just raise him up and point to God.

Crush not the heart that's almost broken.
But light up hope and banish fear;
A pleasant word when softly spoken,
Will heal the wound and dry the tear.

Can we forget our own behavior?
Can we for all our sins atone?
Let him who needs no blessed Savior
Be first to scourge or cast the stone.

Oh, let us make the whole world better,
Than 't was the day it gave us birth—
By breaking every yoke and fetter,
And spreading light and truth on earth,

And then we shall behold the dawning,
Of good times we have sought so long—
The light of that millenial morning,
Of cloudless sun and ceaseless song.

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

TIME AND CHANCE,
OR
LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

BY AMICUS.

Continued from our last.

But to return to our hero. We left him gazing upon the shining ore. There it lay in all its brightness strewed on the bed of a dry stream in the bottom of a very deep kanyon, where the mountain torrents carrying away the earth, left the heavy ore mixed with the pebbles. A few rods of ground only contained the rich treasure. Quickly they set to work, and in the course of three days they had gathered all they could to any advantage, which amounted as they judged to near thirty pounds. In the evening after finishing their labors our hero inquired of his comrade what were his future intentions and what should be their next movement. His companion rallying himself from a thoughtful reverie in which he was indulging, and after a moment's pause, replied:

"My dear friend, for you have been my friend indeed, in order that you may properly understand my position, I will briefly relate to you a portion of the history of my life. My name is George Harris, I was born in Pennsylvania of respectable and wealthy parents—with an only sister named Martha, some five years my junior; we were the only children of our fond and kind parents. We were well schooled, and in fact, received every attention and comfort that wealth could purchase. A large Estate having been demised to my mother by the death of a relative in Germany, it became necessary for both my parents to visit that country to settle the business. This occurred about three years ago when I was of the age of twenty. My parents left for Germany giving me the entire control of all the estates and property in this country. They had been gone but a short time, when I became acquainted with a young man of prepossessing manner, named Jack, or more properly speaking, John Turner. I invited him to make his home with me—he came and were remarkably intimate, insomuch that we were always together,—I saw nothing mistrustful in his disposition or actions. We visited, rode, hunted and played together—though the stakes for which we played were small at first, they rapidly increased. At the gaming table I became acquainted with a young man that my companion denominated Ned, who was always with us at the table, and who appeared to be the main winner. Suffice to say at a late sitting one night, I drank some wine, I played and continued to play until I forgot myself—the wine had been drugged—I had lost all, rot even sparing my fathers lands and noble dwellings. Next day I learned all. I could not deny my signature to the deed. I looked for my associate, Turner, but he was not to be found; the truth immediately flashed across my mind, I had been robbed, and by whom? By my bosom companion, Turner. I immediately revealed to my sister what had occurred and who was the author of our misfortunes and of his disappearance. If a thunderbolt had struck her, she would not have fallen quicker; she appeared to be lifeless, and knowing myself to have been the cause of all this misery, I became *mad*. I was a *maniac*."

CHAPTER III.

When our hero separated from his companion, with his Indian Guide, he hoped to reach some of the mining settlements where he might be able to obtain some clothing and other necessaries, and then again intended to pursue his fortunes, by himself further into the mountains than other miners had penetrated; his clothing was very scant for the high mountainous country through which he had to pass; having no coat, he substituted some tanned skins, furnished by his Indian companions—and through the cold nights he suffered severely. He however, pushed on, and at the end of a week, as before arranged the Indian met them at the place designated, and also had in company several more of his tribe, who were also extremely friendly, and readily imparted anything they possessed that added to the comfort of our hero. They had traveled but a short time together, when as they were sitting around a blazing fire on a pleasant evening, broiling their rude repast of wild meat; they were instantly surrounded and made prisoners by a small war party, of a tribe of Indians who inhabited the country to the North East; they were on hostile terms, with the Indians with whom he was traveling. They were hastened onward towards the place where the remainder of the tribe was encamped, which was reached in three days and nights travel.

In a broad Kanyon or valley, where a small stream whose serpentine course could be traced, and whose banks were covered with green verdure and rich grass, were scattered in irregular situations, some fifty or sixty lodges, with a piece of vacant ground near the centre, used by the children as a play ground and by the tribe generally as the rendezvous for gambling, swapping and practising their various games of amusement, &c.

To this place the prisoners were led, bound and placed upon the ground, and made to understand that, death by slow fire, or the bow and arrow was their certain doom. The Indian captives appeared sullen, downcast, and awaited their fate in a stubborn, stoical manner.

In the evening another war party came in, and by some communication made, a great excitement prevailed amongst the tribe. Our hero improved this opportunity of pleading with his captives for liberty for himself and comrades. By signs and gestures he made them understand who he was, his business, and concluded by promising presents if some of the tribe would accompany him. After counselling together, the chief proposed giving him liberty on condition that he would go with him against an Indian foe that were near and fight for them. As no other terms for life and liberty could be obtained. Our hero consented on condition that the lives of the other captives should be spared on the same terms—to this they readily consented; but still stronger persuasions were necessary to obtain the content of the other prisoners to accept the terms; as they chose to suffer death rather than accept life on such dishonorable terms; but our hero prevailed, and the captives placing themselves under his command, with some of the *braves* of the tribe, made a company of 60 warriors, armed with a few guns, bows, spears, clubs, knives, &c. All were prepared—the war party started out, and soon fell in with the enemy who were much the strongest. A warm battle ensued. Henry and his braves occupied the left flank; the right were repulsed and fell back and formed in confusion on the left—which left our hero in the centre—they charged like an avalanche on the enemy which put the centre to flight, and by a quick manœuvre they charged upon the flanks, which were soon left behind, and now the battle waged hot; as our hero returned from the pursuit and found his allies yielding to superior force,—he charged again upon them with his little company with demon-like strength, and thirty minutes they fought, while many a wounded and dying savage fell upon the battle-field—the little company were victorious; a number of prisoners and considerable booty was taken. Our hero turned the conquest in favor of his side. Nor were the savages slow in showing their gratitude. A hand-barrow, quickly, though rudely constructed, served for a seat, upon which they placed him, and a dozen sturdy Indians raised him on their shoulders; the din of the war song was commenced—shouts and laughter echoed from the hill sides. Henry was carried in triumph forward of the chief, and all the warriors strove to take him by the hand calling him *brave! brave!!*

Suffice to say, Henry and his fellow captives left with the warmest gratitude of their captors, and loaded with every thing they would receive; and as they started, each was presented with a pony and buffalo skin. Our hero received a beautiful milk white steed from the daughter of the chief as the most valuable offering the tribe possessed. Some ten days now sufficed to bring the little company to an inhabited district. Henry laid out his remaining gold for clothing, and other needful articles for the Indians, who now wished to stick by him. In return for his bravery and the preservation of their lives, they offered to follow or lead him to any place he would go. They soon again took their departure for the mountains. After two weeks spent in useless search for mineral, and having far past the ground where any mining was carried on. The company had halted, spent the night, and the day was to be devoted to obtain if possible some game. At night one of the company not to camp, another and still another day passed, and no tidings of the missing; all started next day in search; his track was found, and traced a number of miles to a cave—After a short exploration, night came on and they were obliged to return to camp. To their surprise the lost one was in camp, and was in almost a famished condition, having eaten nothing since he had separated from them.

His story to the astonishment of all was soon told. He had wandered into the cave—passing from one crevice of the mountain to another, he soon became bewildered and lost in the cave, for two days he groped and wandered about in the dark—weary and exhausted, he laid down, and for the last time called upon the shades of his departed father for deliverance or death. Soon he supposed he had passed into the land of shades, when his father stood before him—led him back to earth, conversed with him and instructed him what to do. Then led him a long way farther, the place all the while becoming more light. At length they reached a spacious, light, and beautiful apartment, wherein many a rare and curious specimen of antiquity was shown him, and among others a Book, composed of metalic leaves appearing like gold and inscribed with numerous hyeroglyphic characters. This the father told him related to their ancestors and to themselves, and would in some future time be made known and should accrue to their benefit and happiness. Passing from this, his father led the way to a rough and precipitous kanyon—showed him where the company might obtain all the gold necessary to make them useful and happy, and in attempting to obtain more would make them unhappy. Told him to assist the *white brave* to collect what both should need, then to accompany him to the rising sun, and learn all the good he could of the white man; then return to his tribe, teach them to be good, to love each other, to cease going to war, and to cultivate the ground, and raise the things that the Great Spirit has given for their food, and comfort, and cease to slay the wild animals. This was communicated by the Indian who had been absent, and imperfectly interpreted to Henry by one of the Indian captives, who had volunteered to follow the fortunes of our hero for the admiration of his bravery.

In a few days a large amount of the pure and precious mineral was collected; the company returned to the mining district, and visited Sacramento city. Our hero determined to return home to his native city; and seek those he most loved. And as the captive and Oneska, (the one who had been lost,) wished to accompany him to the States he concluded to remit most of his means by a ship just ready to sail, then with his red companions take an overland trip home. The Indians refused to take any of the mineral, and Henry purchased them every thing for comfort they would have. He then sent many presents to their squaws, including clothes, beads, tools, instruments of agriculture, &c.,—showing them their use, &c. He then put a large amount of mineral in charge of the ship, and having purchased all necessary traveling equippage, left the mines and started eastward in company with the two Indians, *Oneska* and *Shanakosky*, (or Rising Star.) Having parted with his other Indian friends with every protestation of eternal friendship on their part, and much satisfaction on the part of our hero. His beautiful white steed—he always rode and so attached had he become to him that no money could have purchased him—he appeared to possess almost human instinct—was as kind and docile as a kid.

Henry had passed on with little or no difficulty, and no incident occurring of any interest until they had reached within about a hundred miles of the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Here again was our hero doomed to disappointment. The little company was attacked by a much larger force, and though they fought gallantly, and laid numbers of their foes lifeless upon the desert sands, yet they were at length overcome by a band of warlike Indians who immediately stripped them and *swapped* their old feeble ponies for their fine animals, then hurried them away as prisoners for sale at the best offers; this was a small company of Blackfeet.

Far to the north our hero was taken to the main body. Two months had elapsed since he was taken a prisoner, and so closely guarded, that no chance of escape offered. When to his infinite joy and satisfaction some Mormon traders from Salt Lake visited the tribe, to whom the Indians quickly surrendered the prisoners but refused to give up his favorite horse; but for some presents each again received his own animal, and Henry was again on his road towards home, though in a destitute of anything available to help himself and companions.

(To be Concluded in next Number.)

A quibbling writer of the last century observes with great quaintness, that when the *cannons* of the princes began to war, the authority of the *canons* of the church was destroyed. "It was," says he, "first *mitre* that governed the world and then *nitre*—first *Saint* Peter, and then *Salt* Petre."

The Girls.

A cotemporary says, "they think of Hymen and can't help sighing. When their lovers forsake them they can't help crying. They sit at the window and can't help spying. At the mirror they can't help twisting and turning and lacing and tying. They screw up their corsets, bring on the consumption, and can't help dying."

ADVICE.—"If you would ever marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a woman, who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals; taste enough to dress herself—pride enough to wash herself before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

Life is no speculative venture with those who feel its value and its duties. It has a deeper purpose, and its path becomes distinct and easy, in proportion as it is earnestly and faithfully pursued. The rudest, or the most refined pursuit, if adapted to the wants and capacities of the pursuer, has a truth, a beauty, and a satisfaction. All ships on the ocean are not steamers, nor packets, but all are freight-bearers, fitted to their tasks, and the smallest shallop nobly fills its mission while it pushes towards its destined port, nor shifts its course because larger ships career to other points of the compass. Let man right himself on the ocean of time. Let him learn whether he is by nature a shallop, or a ship, a coaster, or an ocean crosser, and then, freighting himself to suit his capacity and the market he should seek, fling his sails to the breeze, riding with wind and tide if they go with his course, but beating resolutely against them, if they cross his path. Have a well defined purpose and pursue it faithfully, trusting the issue to God and all will be well.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN.

Now or Never!

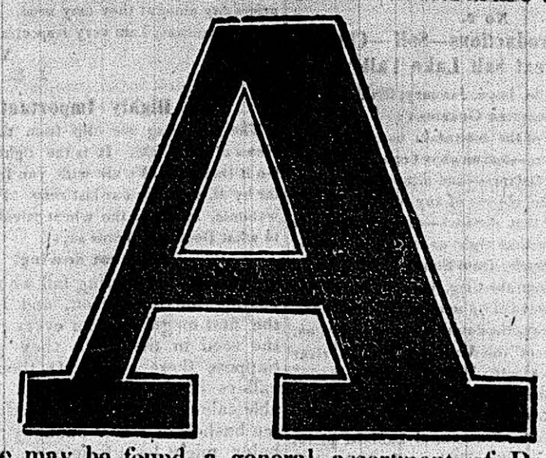
THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.

S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Partner of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—2m.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'.
MEDICINES—Grœfenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.
DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
25 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12½ "
15¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
1½ doz Whip Saws;
1½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
1½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.
JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.
TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.
GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.
ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.
MERINOS—French and English Goods.
HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.
BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy
MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas
GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.
LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.
HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.
IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.
FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.
CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.
VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.
THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.
BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal
SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons
GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Lake Branch, three Steer Calves, one red and white, one other two of a brindle red, the owner or owners, is requested to call at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT McKELL.

Lake Branch, Jan 22, 1851.

LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13.] VOORHIS'.
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS.
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low price by [nov 13] VOORHIS.
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Marimac stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do;
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz: DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion, $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - - 25
For one insertion of two squares, - - - 1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - - 50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year, 5 00
" " " " six months, 3 00
One column, brevier type, one year, 30 00
One " " " 6 months, 20 00
One " " " 3 months, 15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year, 18 00
" " " " 6 months, 14 00
" " " " 3 months, 10 00
One-fourth " " " one year, 15 00
" " " " 6 months, 10 00
" " " " 3 months, 6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BERNHISEL, Traveling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEWS HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK McKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont county, Iowa.
JOHN BROWN, Traveling Agent.
ALFRED GORDON, Traveling Agent.
THOMAS McKENZIE, Traveling Agent.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Cartersville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOGUER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Belleview—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McChney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD,

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares, and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon; and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

P. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kolting, Joseph Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co, all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 Years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c, for sale cheap at the [cee11] EMPORIUM STORE.

MORAL READING.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

(Continued from our Last.)

I shall now turn to the late discoveries in America, by Stephens and others, and also to the traditions of the Indians themselves, as corroborative evidence of the truth of what has been already advanced, and of other things contained in the Book of Mormon.

The following is from a work on the origin of the American Indians, by C. Colton; published by him in London, in the year 1833:—"They assert that a book was once in the possession of their ancestors, and along with this recognition they have traditions that the Great Spirit used to foretell to their fathers future events, that he controled nature in their favor; that angels once talked with them; that all the Indian tribes descended from one man, who had twelve sons; that this man was a notable and renowned prince, having great dominions; and that the Indians, his posterity, will yet recover the same dominion and influence; they believe by tradition, that the spirit of prophecy and miraculous interposition once enjoyed by their ancestors will yet be restored to them, and that they shall yet recover the book, all of which has been so long lost."

Here then is Ephraim at the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills, where his seed has become a multitude of nations; here shut out for ages from the rest of mankind, he has been as a wild ass, alone by himself; and here God has revealed unto him the great things of the law, "but they have been counted as a strange thing."

How beautiful and plain the prophecies of the Bible are, and how exactly fulfilled, if we believe in the Book of Mormon; and how dark and mysterious must many of them for ever be to those who reject it. If it takes two witnesses to establish a thing, then here we have them, the one giving the prophecies, and the other their fulfilment.

Before the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, the American Indians were looked upon by men in general, with the exception of a very few writers, to be a race of savages, who being shut out from the rest of the civilized world, had continued from age to age without a knowledge of the arts and sciences, without any means of transmitting to posterity their history as a people except by tradition, and therefore when the Book of Mormon was first published, declaring that the American Indians were a remnant of Israel, of the seed of Joseph; that they had once been a civilized people; that the arts and sciences had flourished amongst them; that they once had a knowledge of the true and and living God; that they had built great and mighty cities, and even gave the location where some of these cities once stood; that they used to engrave their records on plates of gold or brass, and thus hand down their history to posterity, and that the language they used in writing was called by them the reformed Egyptian, and known to no other people; the wise men laughed at these absurdities, as they called them, and wondered that any could be found foolish enough to believe them. But time rolls on, and at length Mr. Stephens astonishes the world by publishing his discoveries of the ruins of large and mighty cities, magnificent temples and statutes, covered with hieroglyphics; some of them found on the very location pointed out years before in the Book of Mormon as the place where great and mighty cities once stood. Hear the remarks of Mr. Stephens, on viewing the ruins of Copan. "We sat down on the very edge of the wall, and I strove in vain to penetrate the mystery by which we were surrounded. Who were the people who built the city? In the ruins of Egypt, even in the long lost Petra, the stranger knows the story of the people whose vestiges are around him. America, says historians, was peopled by savages, but savages never reared these structures—savages never carved these stones. We asked the Indians who made them, and there dull answer was, *Quien sabe*, (who knows?) There were no associations connected with the place, none of these stirring recollections which hallow Rome, Athens, and 'the world's great mistress on the Egyptian plain.' But architecture, sculpture, and painting, all of the arts which embellish life, had flourished in this overgrown forest, orators, warriors, and statesmen, beauty, ambition, and glory, had lived and passed away, and none knew that such things had been, or could tell of their past existence. Books, the records of knowledge, are silent on this theme, the city was desolate." How fitly does the words of Isaiah in his 29th chapter apply to them, "And thou shalt be brought down and shalt speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust." The history of that people lies inscribed on these fallen ruins; it speaks to men from the ground, and whispers from the dust, but none can understand it till the sealed book comes forth, to declare their origin, their history, and their fall.

The Book of Mormon is the history of that people. In the second European edition, which is the one I will use on this occasion, page 515, we are told that the ancient inhabitants of America used to engrave their records on plates, and that the language they used in doing so was called by them the reformed Egyptian, and that it was known to no other people.

Let us now look at the testimony of some recent discoveries, corroborative of these two things; first, then for proof that the ancient inhabitants of America did engrave their records on plates. Read the following testimony of the discovery of other plates by people not one of whom belonged to the Church of Latter-day Saints, about sixteen years after those discovered by Joseph Smith.

"To the editor of the *Times and Seasons*. We, citizens of Kinderhook, whose names are annexed, do certify and declare, that on the 23d of April, 1843, while excavating a large mound in this vicinity, Mr. M. Wiley took from said mound six brass plates of a bell shape, covered with ancient characters, the plates were very much oxidated, the bands and rings on said plates mouldered into dust on a slight pressure. The above described plates we have handed to Mr. Sharp, for the purpose of having them taken to Nauvoo.

Robert Wiley, G. W. F. Ward,
George Dickenson, J. R. Sharpe.
W. Longnecker, Ira S. Curtis,
Fayette Grubb, W. P. Harris,
W. Fugate.

The Quincy Whig, after recording this discovery, remarks, "The plates above alluded to were exhibited in this city last week, and are now, we understand, in Nauvoo, subject to the inspection of the Mormon Prophet, and if Smith can decipher the hieroglyphics on the plates, he will do more toward throwing light on the early history of this continent than any man now living."

Again, we find their ancient monuments covered with hieroglyphics. It is then an unreasonable thing to believe that a people who could engrave their history on their monuments, wont do the same on plates of gold or brass, seeing the discoveries made, show us they knew the use of the various metals with which the country abounds? certainly not; the unreasonableness would lie in the believing of the contrary; thus we see that subsequent discoveries have corroborated this part of the testimony of the Book of Mormon.

Again, the language they used in engraving was said to be the Egyptian, altered by them, and called the reformed Egyptian, and that no other people knew it. I well remember some ten years ago the Rev. C. J. Kennedy, in Scotland, using this as one of his strongest arguments to prove the Book of Mormon false, that it was said to have been engraved in Egyptian characters, but recent discoveries have proved this would-be wise man wrong.

I take the following from the Edinburgh Evening Courant, of October 16th, 1846, in an article on the discoveries in America, the writer says:—"We shall here simply remark, that whoever looks at the able drawings in Stephen's book on Central America, will perceive them to be covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics Hamyaratic letters, such as those lately discovered in Southern Arabia, and at once perceive that the figures and lineaments are those of superior Asiatic nations."

Again, we see the testimony of the Book of Mormon is true, for men are forced to own these hieroglyphics are Egyptian, yet still no man can read them.

No, their language is lost, their cities are desolate,—their prophets—their rulers—their seers, are gone, and the vision, the history of all is a sealed book, the words of which are delivered to the learned, but he cannot read them; he saith it is sealed, and the book is delivered to the unlearned, saying, read this, I pray thee, but he saith I am not learned, wherefore the Lord had to do a marvellous work and a wonder in making the unlearned to read and understand the words of the book, and thus made the wisdom of the wise to perish, and the understanding of the prudent to be hid. How beautifully does the testimony of the Bible, Book of Mormon, and the discoveries now making agree together.

I shall now take a look at some other things recorded in the Book of Mormon. In page 46 we are told that the ancient inhabitants of America were acquainted with the writings of Moses and the prophets, for Nephi says:—"And I did read many things unto them, which were written in the Book of Moses, but that I might more fully persuade them to believe in the Lord their Redeemer, I did read unto them that which is written by the prophet Isaiah:" these writings we are told in 11th page were taken with them from the land of Jerusalem, and contained the five Books of Moses, and the writings of the prophets, till the days of Zedekiah. Compare this with the following. Mr. C Colton in the work already referred to, speaking of their sacrifices, says:—"On certain occassions the victim must not only be white but a single colored hair, or a blemish of any sort would be sufficient to condemn it." He also says that while they sing and dance around the sacrifice, the Hebrew sacred name of Jehovah can be plainly distinguished, and they have also the Hebrew A-la-heem, in substantial forms, applicable to Great Spirit, and in their sacred songs Ha-le-lu-jah is often heard as perfectly as in any Christian choir; they have also a sacred vessel or Ark of the Covenant, which is employed on some occasions, and is regared with the most religious veneration.

In the discourse of M. M. Noah on the evidences of the American Indians being descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel, published in New York, in 1837, we find him quoting among others the following authors. Mr. Adair, who after giving a number of Hebrew words in use among them, says:—"The Indians have their prophets, and high priests, the same as the Jews had, not hastily selected, but chosen with caution from the most wise and discreet, and they ordain their high priests by anointing, and have a most holy place in their sanctuaries like the Holy of Holies in the temple. The Archimagus or high priest wears, in resemblance to the ancient breastplate, a white conch shell, ornamented so as to resemble the precious stones in the Urim, and instead of the golden plate worn by the Levite on his forehead, the Indian binds his brow with a wreath of swans feathers, and wears a tuft of white feathers which he calls *Yatira*. The Indians have their Ark, which they invariably carry to battle with them, well guarded. It is also worthy of notice that they never place the Ark on the ground,—on hilly ground, where large stones are plenty, they rest it thereon, but on level prairies, or short logs, on which they also seat themselves." This statement of Mr. Adair in relation to the Ark is corroborated by several travelers. Major Long, a more recent traveler, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, says in relation to the Ark, "It is placed upon a stand, and is never suffered to touch the ground. Tradition informs them that curiosity induced three different persons to examine the mysterious shell, who were immediately punished for their profanation with constant blindness." This, then, is corroborative testimony that the Indians were acquainted with the law of Moses, and to show that they had also some knowledge of the New Testament, I quote the following from a work printed in London 200 years ago, by one Matthew Costerden, entitled *Christianographie*—"It seemeth that the Americans had some knowledge of Christ before the coming of the Spaniards. Francis Lopez de Comorn writes, that the people there honored the cross. I read also in Postel that a certain Quezel Covatsian, clothed with a white garment, covered with red crosses, preached the fear of one God, and that there should be a retribution of everlasting punishment and reward after this life."

Gomora in his history of the Indians, describing the conference of Nicaragua with Gil Gonzale, introduces this chief as putting a variety of questions to the Spaniards. He inquired if the Christians were acquainted with the great deluge which had swallowed up the earth, men and animals? Whether the earth was to be revolutionized or the firmament to remove, what was the honor due to the triune God, where souls go after death, and what would be their occupation?

The next thing I shall notice is that the Book of Mormon gives an account of the two distinct races of people who inhabited the American continent; the first a people who came from the Tower of Babel, and the other a part of the seed of Jacob, who came from Jerusalem, in the day of Zedekiah, king of Judah. M. Noah, in his discourse on the origin of the American Indians, after endeavoring to prove the present Indians descendants of Isaael, declares that some of the ancient ruins found there must be the work of another people, he says:—"But who were the Tultequans and Azeteques, the fouders of this empire in America? Who built the Pyramids of Cholula and city of Palenque? *Not the Jews.* Here we have a most singular diversion from the path on which we originally set out, (that was to prove the Indians Israelites;) another most extraordinary discovery, marked too by events no less extraordinary than amazing." Here, again, the testimony of the Book of Mormon is corroborated.

In the Book of Mormon, from page 503 to 509, we have an account of a wicked and idolatrous race, who sacrificed women and children unto their idols, and of the destructions by them of a nation, *en masse*, from the earth by war.

In corroboration of this I will give an extract from the New York Sun, of June 8th, 1848. Yucatan is the grave of a great nation, that has mysteriously passed away, and left behind no history. Every forest embosoms the remains of vast temples, sculptured over with the symbols of a lost creed, and noble cities whose stately palaces and causeways attest in their mournful abandonment the colossal grandeur of their builders; they are the gigantic tombs of an illustrious race; but they bear niether name nor epitaph; the conscience stricken awe with which the Indian avoids them, as he relates the confused traditon of a whole people extinguished in blood and fire by his forefathers, a ferocious and cannibal race, delighting in human sacrifices, are all that even conjecture can say of the manner in which the ancient occupants of Yucatan were blotted, *en masse*, from the page of existence."

In the Book of Mormon, page 501, we find that the place where the cities stood, and where this people were exterminated, is said to be the narrow pass that led to the land southward, (or that divides North and South America;) now look to your maps and you will there find Yucatan where the ruins of these cities still are found, and where according to this extract from the New York Sun, Indian traditon still confirms the truth of the Book of Mormon, on the 346th page of the Book of Mormon, we find an account of their manner of fortifying their cities. "And it came to pass that Moroni did not stop making preparations for war, or to defend his people against the Lamanites, for he caused that they should commence digging up heaps of earth, round about all the cities throughout all the land possessed by the Nephites." By reading the next page, you will find that the cities here spoken of as being thus fortified, were in North America.

I shall now give an extract from a work on American antiquities, by Josiah Priest, who, in speaking of these mounds, quotes the testimony of Mr. Breckenridge, who says, "These tumuli, as well as the fortifications, are to be found at the junction of all the rivers along the Mississippi, in the most eligible positions for towns, and in the most extensive bodies of fertile land; their number exceeds, perhaps, three thousand; the smallest not less than twenty feet in height, and three hundred in circumference." At the base, he says, further, "I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand, have existed in this western country." Thus, another part of the Book of Mormon is corroborated.

In page 141, of the Book of Mormon, we read of a portion of the Nephites, (who were white,) leaving their brethren and going away by themselves, so that they were not destroyed, when the rest fell by the hands of the red men, the Lamanites.

In an extract from the American Sun, of November 26, 1846, we are told that a work has been recently published, in which there is a full account of a race of white savages, called Munchees, who are said to be actually in existence, in a valley among the Sierra los Mimbros. Here, again, it is confirmed. The reader will perceive that a great number of these discoveries have been made and published after the Book of Mormon was in print; and every discovery that is made is another proof of its truth; and not one discovery has been made that contradicts a single statement that it contains; it agrees with them; it agrees with tradition; it agrees with reason; it agrees with the Bible; its prophecies are fulfilling; its doctrines are pure; and thousands can testify that the Book of Mormon is true.

For the benefit of the Saints, I may say, that they will find many of the foregoing extracts more fully given in some of the former volumes of the Millennial Star.

(To be Continued.)

Letter from Lorenzo Snow.

LA TAUR, VALLEE DE LUSERNA, PIEDMONT, ITALIE. Nov. 9th, 1850.

DEAR PRESIDENT HYDE:—Knowing the deep interest you feel in the spread of the truth, and the extension of the kingdom of God: I forward you this sketch of my labors. My journeyings have been replete with interesting events; but, there being great uncertainty as to the transmission of letters, in *some countries*. I shall not enter into many details.

I am here in northern Italy, about thirty miles from the city of Turin, the Capitol of the Sardinian States. With me is elder Stenhouse, president of the Southampton Conference, and elder Woodard from London. Elder Toronto has gone to visit his father's family in Sicily.

Soon after our arrival here, we ascended a lofty mountain in the vicinity of La Tour; where, we appeared to be surrounded with all that was beautiful and sublime. Before us was a plain, so vast that, it seemed as if immensity had become visible. All was level in that ocean of space, and yet, No sameness appeared on its fertile bosom. Here towns and cities were surrounded by the resources from which their inhabitants had been fed for ages. Ancient, and far famed Italy, the scene of our mission, was spread out like a vision before our enchanted eyes. Light, and shade produced their effect in that vast picture to a surprising degree; for while the clouds flung their shadows on one part, another was illuminated with the most brilliant sunlight, as far as the eye could reach. There amid the sublimity of nature, the Lord gave us the manifestations of his spirit, even the earnest of that outpouring which will yet water the Church in these lands. Such was the spot of Alpine scenery, where we sung the praises of the Lord, and offered the following prayer:

We thy servants Holy Father, come before thee upon these mountains, and ask thee to look upon us in an especial manner, and regard our petitions as one friend regards the peculiar requests of another. Forgive all our sins and transgressions, let them no more be remembered. Look, Oh Lord, upon our many sacrifices in leaving our wives, our children and country, to obey thy voice in offering salvation to this people. Receive our gratitude in having preserved us from destruction amid the cold wintry blasts, and from the hostile savages of the deserts of America—in having led us safely over the stormy ocean, and in having directed us by the Holy Ghost to these valleys of Piedmont. Thou hast shown us that, here thou hast hid up a portion of the House of Israel. In thy name we, this day lift into view before this people, and this nation, the Ensign of thy Martyred Prophet, and Partriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith; the Ensign of the Holy Priesthood; the Ensign of the fulness of the Gospel; the Ensign of the Kingdom once more established among men. Oh, Lord God of our Father, protect thou this banner; lend us of thine Almighty aid in maintaining it before the view of these dark and benighted nations. May it wave triumphantly from this time forth, till all Israel shall have heard, and received the fulness of thy Gospel; and have been delivered from their bondage. May their bands now be broken, and the scales of darkness fall from their eyes. From the lifting up of this Ensign, may a voice go forth among the people of these mountains, and valleys, and throughout the length and breadth of this land, and may it go forth, and be unto thine *elect* as the voice of the Lord; that the Holy Spirit may fall upon them, imparting knowledge in dreams, and visions concerning this hour of their redemption. As the report of us thy servants shall spread abroad, may it awaken feelings of anxiety with the honest, to learn of thy doings, and to seek speedily the path of knowledge.

Whosoever among this people shall employ his influence, riches, or learning, to promote the establishment of thy Gospel in these nations, may he be crowned with honor in this world, and in the world to come crowned with eternal life. Whoever shall use his influence, or power to hinder the establishment of thy Gospel in this country, may he become in a surprising manner before the eyes of all these nations, a monument of weakness, folly, shame and disgrace. Suffer us not to be overcome by our enemies, in the accomplishment of this business upon which we have been sent. Let messengers be prepared, and sent forth from Heaven to help us in our weakness, and febleness; and to take the oversight of this work, and to lead us to a glorious consummation.

Remember our families, preserve our lives, and our hearts from all evil; that when we shall have finished our mission, we may return safely to the bosom of our families Bless elder Toronto in Sicily, and give him influence, and power to lead to salvation many of his fathers house, and kindred. Bless President Young, and his council; the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and thy Saints universally, and to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost shall be the praise, honor and glory now and forever, Amen.

Reflecting upon the course which it was necessary to pursue in this land, I deemed it wisdom to write, and compile a work for general circulation. This I entitled the "VOICE OF JOSEPH" which contains, visions of Joseph Smith—discovery of Gold Plates, filled with Egyptian characters and hieroglyphics—their translation into the English language by the aid of the Urim and Thummim—the sacred history of America now clearly revealed from the earliest ages after the flood, to the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era—organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—their Persecutions—expulsion from the States of Missouri and Illinois—Martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith—Banishment of many thousand Saints—their travels in the Western Wilderness—their present location in Upper California—their organization of the State of Deseret—the Missionary labors of their Elders—sketch of their faith and Doctrine."

This we will soon have in extensive circulation in the French language, and afterwards in Italian.

On the 27th of October, an individual who had opened his house for preaching, presented himself as the first candidate for baptism. The introduction of the principles of truth in all countries, has more or less been attended with anxiety, and difficulty; of these we have had our share. It was, therefore, with no small degree of pleasure, I went down to the river side to attend to this ordinance. Peculiar indeed were my feelings, when I thought on the past, the present, and endeavored to penetrate the dark labyrinth of unborn time, I rejoiced that the Lord had thus far blessed our efforts, and enabled me to open the door of his kingdom, in *dark* and *benighted* Italy. My brethren stood on the river bank the only human witnesses of this interesting scene. Having long desired this eventful time, sweet to us all were the soft sounds of the Italian, as I administerd, and opened a door which *no man can shut*.

Slowly, and silently, as the acorn vegetates in the earth has the work of the Lord progressed; until at length we see the first green leaf as the promise of the tree that, will one day cover Italy with its shadowing branches.

When we say that we are in Italy, do not imagine that, we are placed amid its palaces of marble, nor gazing upon the astonishing productions of art which adorn many portions of this wondrous land. I am dwelling at the foot of the Alps, amid a people that deep in the abyss of poverty. The mountains around are mantled in snow; but there is little fuel to warm the peasant's hearth. With his family he passes the winter's evening in the stable. It seems as if all household comfort had long since taken farewell of these regions. But, though other portions of Italy may boast of the olive, and the orange, or the painters skill, and the sculptured stone, here there is something of mightier attraction to the servants of the Lord—a people apparently honest and upright though *long shrouded in darkness*. This singular race has kept distinct from all others for many ages. They are called "*Vaudois*" or Waldenses. Their archives present scenes of thrilling interest.

"Yes, go thou to the humlet vales
Of the Alpine mountains old;
If thou would'st hear immortal tales,
By the wind's dead whispers told.
Go, if thou lov'st the soil to tread
Where man hath bravely striven;
And like, like incense hath been shed,
An offering unto heaven.

For o'er the snows and round the pines
Hath swept a noble flood;
The nurture of the peasant's vines
Hath been the martyr's blood.
A spirit stronger than the sword,
And loftier than despair,
Through all the heroic regions pour'd
Breathes in the generous air."

This people though nominally protestant are full of tradition, the persecutions they have endured, have produced in their minds the conviction that, they are the Elect of the Lord; that they are the light of the earth, and that they have attained the height of spiritual knowledge! It may therefore be expected, the work of the Lord will for a while be *slow* and tedious; yet we feel perfectly assured, thousands of this people will receive the gospel.

In a few days I will send Elder Stenhouse to Geneva, in Switzerland, where I shall soon rejoin him. I shall circulate the "VOICE OF JOSEPH" through the Swiss cantons, and also another work which I am getting translated.

With love to yourself, family and all the Saints.

I am Yours,
Very affectionately,
LORENZO SNOW.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--FEBRUARY 21, 1851. NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

Ready Pay.

The low rate of our paper requires us to exact payment in advance. There are other good and sufficient reasons for it also. We hope none will think hard of us for this course; for if they do force us over our rules and regulations in this respect, they will deprive themselves of a paper altogether; for we shall be obliged to stop the press and throw up the business if a credit system be allowed to obtain at our present rates. We intend to do our work just as low as we can afford it, and have our pay for it. Then our readers will not be treated with duns every now and then, which are anything but edifying to those who are in arrears. If your paper is stopped, you may begin to think that your subscription has run out, or that there are arrearages that should be settled.

A Rally of Scattering Thoughts on Matters and Things.

We shall do every thing in our power to ameliorate the condition of the poor as fast as possible; but if too many of that class depend, for immediate relief, upon the infant institution ordained for their good, they will crush it before it gathers strength to sustain itself; and the charitable design of the same be overturned and rendered void.

The Saints should be generous in their views, and understand a little for themselves, and not require a counsellor to descend to every little particular, and to legislate and financier them out of every trouble and privation. *This cannot be done!* But they should keep their eye upon the main landmarks of counsel, and put on energy and perseverance to fill up the interstices. This we are sure they will do.

Beware of him who evades an acknowledgement of his religion because of the pride of his heart, and a cherished desire to court popularity of the world. Where pride reigns, corruption is generally its prime minister.

Beware of him who bawls and prates much about his religion in the streets, and whose deeds and general course of life do not correspond with virtue, morality, uprightness or integrity. His religion is upon his tongue, while folly, indiscretion and vanity are in his heart, and possibly liquor in his stomach and head. But cherish and esteem him who steadily minds his own business—who is always sober and consistent—who searches with as much care for good soil to sow the word upon, as the judicious husbandman does to sow his wheat upon. He scatters it not in the street, neither on barren places where he has no reason to believe that it will produce a harvest.

If men want their religion to be honorable, they should never dishonor it by any impropriety or immoral deed, and they will have a religion, honorable in the sight of Heaven; and they, themselves, will be honored by all good men.

Beware of him who suffers that insidious foe, (intoxicating liquor,) to invade the sanctuary of his soul. By it the foundation of his virtue is made to totter, and reel, sobriety flies away, rationality is benumed and stupified, domestic peace interrupted, prosperity crushed, and a general blast and mill-dew upon all his expectations and upon the hopes of his family and friends. As the water-courses find their crooked and downward track to the vast ocean; so is he who indulges in the free use of spirituous liquors, swept along down in the crooked current of life, over precipices and cataracts, until he makes the fatal plunge, launches into the gulf of perdition, and is lost in the caverns of the deep! Gentle tippler, Stay thy hand! lest thou contract a habit that will hurl thee down beyond the reach of salvation's arm. Indulge in no excesses that will impair your muscular strength, prostrate your intellectual powers, abridge your usefulness, tarnish your reputation or shorten the period of your earthly career. Then your light will go forth as brightness, and your salvation as a lamp that burneth.

While we have no fault to find with the leading journals of the times, there are some that seem very anxious to give publicity to any and every Mormon misdemeanor, and appear to roll it as a sweet and delectable morsal under their tongue. It matters little with them whether the offender is a Mormon now, or ever was at any previous time, so long as that name, by hook or crook, is given him. We do not claim that all professed Mormons are free from improprieties or misdemeanors, and some too, perhaps, of the grosser kind. Why, says one, are these suffered to occur? There are doubtless various reasons. One is, that an example of human weakness may ever be before us, that we may constantly fortify ourselves against a similar evil or error; and we have sometimes thought that they were permitted to occur for the especial accommodation and benefit of those who are so eager to publish any thing against us though it come from the pen of the most bigoted and illiberal—the very quint essence of spleen, and gau-green of sectarian prejudice and superstition. These journals appear to possess a vain ambition, manifest rather a vindictive spirit, appear little accustomed to charitable feelings—willing to oppress and hinder the weak and unpopular that are struggling into life; and it is not inconsistent for such men to be furnished with the very food they relish,—with the very materials they seek to becloud and darken their own minds, to harden their own hearts, and to disqualify themselves for believing the truth; showing that their hearts, like ruined Babylon, afford a home only for every foul spirit, and have become a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. Providence can guard the way of the Tree of Life against the unworthy, as well by the grosser improprieties and misdemeanors of apostate Mormons, or of anybody else under the Mormon name, as by a flaming sword in an Angel's hand.

Do these journals think to gain notoriety and immortality by their course? Will they secure popular good will in their crusade against us, to an extent that will enable them to bask in the "fat of the land?" They may just take their yard stick and measure our subscription list at any time, and compare the same with their own, which may possibly suggest some useful thoughts to them.

Our prophets have been killed, our altars dugged down, and our Temple burned, to stay the progress of our cause! But have they effected their purpose by it? No! they have made us almost a nation! "Offences must come;" and while woe is meted to the offender, all things shall work together for good to them who love God, and to them who are the called according to his purpose."

Does any journal now think to check our progress by its squibs and slurs? As well may the frowns of night resist the approaching smiles of day, an adverse wind check the sun in its course, or the storm-beaten tide spread its dominion over the lofty peaks of the western mountains, as for mortal man to successfully measure arms with that Invisible Power that is pledged to roll this cause onward to certain conquest and victory! But should not the shade of the picture be shown as well as the light? Yes! and they who dwell in the shade, may shew it; while the children of light may play upon their darkness like the vivid glare of the lightning's flash upon the face of the darkest cloud: The more readily seen! To the Saints! "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your father who is in heaven."

Have the alledged improprieties of wise men and prophets of olden time checked the onward march of Christianity? No! Will you be forever lost if you do not believe and embrace it? You say, yes! Then the errors, crimes and corruptions of God's chosen in former days, do not lessen or impair your obligation to believe and obey their word. The light and glory of Christianity will cover the earth, and no sin of its believers or advocates, real or imaginary, can prevent it, neither justify you in opposing or rejecting it. If a man sin, he alone is answerable for it; and truth is no more to be rejected because it may be communicated through frail and sinful man, than pure cold water by the thirsty and fainting soul, though it be bourne to him in a rude and unseemly vessel. But reason will say, when it directs the eye to look within; "Cast out the beam from thine own eye; and then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye." Mormonism is only one ray from the celestial fountain.

Its advocates may err and do wrong; they may be even overpowed and killed; but the principles cannot die. They cannot be overpowered or suppressed. The blood of martyrs, in old time, was regarded "the seed of the Church;" and our experience, at this day, confirms the opinion of the ancients. The Mormons well know what they worship, and feel fully competent to give a reason for the part they are playing in the world's drama in these last days. All those reasons will not be given at the pleasure of the mass; but they will be given when the designated period arrives. Patiently wait then, until the curtain is drawn and you will have a fair view of the scenes upon the stage.

The Mormons, as a people, have felt chastised and wounded under the treatment which they, at different times, and in different places have received. They have considered that their rights were taken from them with impunity,—that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the bulwark of American Freedom, held out to them in the declaration of our country's rights, was like Tantalus in the fable; while its sworn advocates and supporters were in the front ranks to violate it, and to withhold from us the protection which their solemn oath required them to extend. They began to regard God as their only friend, and almost every body else as their enemy: and some of them felt that they had little to live for, and in a kind of reckless despair seemed to care but little how soon they provoked their own destruction. But thanks to the God of nations! the scene is changing! The star of hope is in the ascendent; and every Mormon heart of American birth, can still rejoice at being conscientiously able to cling to the creed and doctrine of his country, sanctified and rendered sacred by the blood of his fathers; and foreigners may also be made citizens by naturalization and adoption. The late acts of the General Government in relation to our people, are not wholly unlike the acts of the Good Samaritan, towards him, who, unfortunately fell among thieves. They have bound up our wounds, by giving us a Government, have appropriated a sum to pay our expenses at the Inn, or rather, to build a house for legislation, and also for a library. Long live this good Samaritan! And may his person, like the child in the days of Solomon, never be cut asunder! And may He who slept upon the pillow, say to the restless, disaffected and strife-exciting spirits, as he once said to the troubled waters, "Peace be still," and we shall have a calm.

We have to make an apology to our readers for the ragged appearance of our titles, or headings of articles. This is the second and last time this type will be usad. It was purchased of Ladew & Co., of St. Louis, for the best: but it proves, like a font of Great Primer Script purchased some time since at the same place, to be the poorest. We feel not a little mortified about it.

Legislature of Iowa.

This body adjourned on the 5th inst. They have adopted the "Revised Code," mostly, we learn; yet some few amendment are made. It would seem that they have changed their views somewhat, from what their position indicated two years ago. Then the fire of opposition,—yea of extermination was fanned into a flame; and the glory of that body, at one time, seemed to be the death light of the Mormons. We know who stood up, at that time, in our behalf; and may the grave be our home before we forget them!

But we have now a Judicial District given us; and for it, we will be thankful, and profit by the grant; and if our legislators wish to wipe away the stain of some measures proposed against us at their session two years ago, we will not object to wet the sponge for that purpose. Their acts this year are very different from what they were at the session previous. They indicate a better feeling; and inasmuch as they have shown themselves this year, wise and generous law givers, and not persecutors of the persecuted and oppressed, we will say to them, *Live and Prosper*! And while we claim the pleasure of saying, we forgive and forget the past, because in *this State*, our blood has not been shed: we claim, likewise, the indulgence of a greater pleasure, even that of ever remembering our friends who fearlessly and ably defended us in the Senate of Iowa, during the winter of 1848-9.

Claims.

By the law of Iowa, one man may hold legal claim to three hundred and twenty acres of land; and this may be in two different places to accomodate the settler with timber and prairie. The two parcels must not exceed three hundred and twenty acres. This is every citizen's lawful right; and if one man trespass upon another's claim previously made, he may be held responsible in law and in equity to the injured party, provided the party infringed upon shall notify the trespasser of the fact and warn him, before witness, to desist before he has had six months peaceable, undisputed and quiet possession. If the trespasser shall not desist upon this notice, but continue his course, he soon may be ejected off, lose his labor and be liable in damages to the injured party as far as damages may be made to appear; provided always that the claim shall be distinctly staked or marked out so that it is understood by their neighbors, or so that it may be understood by them. Mark your claims and make the lines distinct, showing the boundaries, &c.

There is plenty of land out west here, and more than there is in very level countries of the same size, and there should be no infringing upon one another's rights, for there is no need of it.

Every citizen should be sure and mark himself out, three hundred and twenty acres of land; and if he does not pick the best locations in this new country, he has not good sense. Will any man of spirit and enterprize content himself on a little Indian claim of no more than five to twenty acres where he has only fire-wood enough for one season? Give away these little petty claims to the Bishop for some poor widow, or cripple, if you cannot dispose of them to better advantage, and launch out into the best places that are yet untaken, and that hold out a little fortune to you.

Cut as little green timber as possible; and use up that which already lies on the ground, and is going to waste. Make your farms mostly on the prairie, and spare the timber. Make your new claims forth-with if you intend to make any, and get on to them as early as consistent, and then they are not so easily "*jumped*." Move on to your claims right early. Possession is the strong point in law.

Rushes and Indian Depredations.

We have ever felt opposed to cattle being sent to the rushes to winter. They get scattered—the wolves tear in pieces the poor and the weak, if any; and the Indians are always on the alert to kill them. We would advise all interested to get their cattle away from the Rushes and take care of them at home. It is impossible for men to herd and keep them safely while they are there.

The Ottoe Indians draw an annuity, but the Omahas, we learn do not. The two tribes occupy the same country, and mingle together, we believe. When any depredations are committed, it is generally laid to the Omahas because they are irresponsible, and as they draw no annuity, nothing can be abated therefrom. The facts of the case are these, according to the best information we can get: They are all essentially one tribe, and if the Ottoes will harbor and unite with the Omahas,—steal, rob, and plunder together; and of course share the spoils in common; the Government, in our view, should direct an abatement from the Ottoe Annuities for any Indian depredations committed on this frontier. It is not a little singular, of a poor men have made application for redress, for losses of property sustained, the very facts proven and property identified, that nothing can be done about it. The hundreds of head of cattle, many horses, mules, &c., that have been killed and stolen by these "Red Skins," on this frontier, is enough to awaken an indignation on this side sufficiently strong to shoot every Indian that steps upon this bank, and even to organize a company, and go over and wipe out their villages, and them too if they can be found. Add to this, the fact; that they enter unprotected houses, and rob them of every thing most valuable, which we hear they have done to Council Point. Set fire to the prairie last fall and burned up hundreds of tons of hay, much grain, and miles of fence, laying completely naked several of our finest farms.

For all these aggressions and losses, not one dime has any sufferer ever received to our knowledge. We are sorry to find fault; yet we should like to know if it is not the duty of an Agent to look a little to the interests of the whites when they are repeatedly plundered and robbed by the Indians of his charge, and to make such reports or representations to the Government as will insure redress, at least, to some extent. When men have lost their only horse, their only yoke of oxen,—a poor widow her only cow, and these circumstances and similar ones, of repeated occurrence, and seemingly no efficient measures taken to obtain redress; it is time to speak out, that this subject may be considered by the legitimate and constitutional sources of redress.

Since the Summer of 1846, we are convinced that $15,000 will no more than cover the losses sustained by the citizens of this frontier, in consequence of Indian depredations committed upon their property, and we do not know that $20,000 would any more than do it. We do not wish to exaggerate one dime. There are men here of various classes and creeds that know these things. We learn that application will be made for troops to be stationed opposite us. This is all right; but we want some redress for depredations already committed. We do not want the Government to pay for them particularly; but we want it to be abated from the annuities of the Indians. They have committed the depredations, and they ought to feel the smart of it that they may learn better.

It may be argued that men on this side sell the Indians liquor, and thus induce them over here. There may be some abandoned character or characters, that to do it But this is not the character, or conduct, feeling or wish of the citizens en masse; and if any one knows that any citizen on this side does it, let that person make oath to the fact before a magistrate, and the offender will be arrested and dealt with according to law. We shall go against any man that sells the Indians liquor, for no such degraded and unprincipled beings, (if any there are,) ought to be tolerated in a civilized community. If the keeper of any ferry, or any other person shall be directly or remotely connected in any such disgraceful traffic, and that fact satisfactorily ascertained, the Guardian will *personally* reward such characters according to the ability that it may have.

Salt Lake Mail.

We hear, through a reliable source, from Fort Kearney, O. R., that the above mail arrived at that post, westward bound on the 16th ult., and left on the 22d, in charge of Mr. Powel on Pack Mules. At Fort Laramie, he would employ a guide to go through the mountains. The mail bags got wet at the "Big Blue," and when opened at that post, were in an "*awful condition.*"

Sixth Judicial District.

It will be seen, by an Act of the Legislature, that a Judicial District has been created in the Western portion of the State. This is just and right; and the people should select a man to preside over it, who has a well balanced mind, a mind stored with wisdom, and fortified with intelligence,—he should be a man qualified to do honor to the station. If this man is to be found among the Mormons; he should be elected; if found among any other people in the District, he is the man. We want one who will do justice to all parties, regardless of creed, party, sect, or doctrine.

It has been said, by many, that We should have that office; with all respect to the wishes and good feelings that have been expressed towards us, we respectfully decline being a candidate for this responsible station, and say that under no circumstances that are likely to exist, could we consent to become a candidate. The reasons for this are many; first and foremost;—We are called to preside over another department, and do not consider it wisdom to blend the two in one, lest there be a prejudice arise and things not glide so smoothly on, in a mixed community.

This refusal is rather pre-mature; yet we do it that all eyes may be looking in some other direction in due season, to be prepared to act when the time comes.

We are not so anxious to have a technical man as we are to have one who understands human nature—can readily discern truth from error, and can arrive at justice and equity without taking the zig-zag track through the thickets of technicalities and special pleadings.

Course of Emigration.

From the acts of the Legislature in granting State Roads, and in making appropriations for the same, it appears that the emigration is destined from Ft. Desmoins, and eastward, to pass through Kanesville, to Trading Point, and there cross the Mo. river, into Nebraska Territory, and up the Great Platte river towards Oregon, California, and the Great Salt Lake. Well, it is a very good course, and probably cannot be bettered.

Liquor Law.

This law has come out at last, "*straight as a shingle.*" Oh, boys! we told you not to go into the traffic; but you would not listen to us. You thought we were your enemy; but you were mistaken. Read this law, and see the fix you are in,—when, if you had listened to us, you would not have been caught in this "*snap.*" But bad as your case now is, quit the business from this time, and we will do all we can to spare you: We have been pretty severe in some remarks we know, but not so severe as the Legislature of the State. We would rather do you good than harm. Now quit the business: It is not very profitable, any how, to yourselves, and far less to your customers.

Flour.

A choice lot of excellent flour in sacks, on consignment, and for sale at this office. Terms—cash.

Tithing.

We hope this subject will not be forgotten, neither passed by until a more convenient season by those who have it in their power to attend to it now. It is wanted at the present time. Pay thy vows unto the Lord, and he will make thy light to shine clearly.

Fire.

On Saturday evening last while absent, at about 8 o'clock, our dwelling house was discovered to be on fire, by a little girl in the street. She immediately gave the alarm, and the citizens, en masse, turned out instanter; and every one seemed anxious to be first to climb the roof and dash on water. It took fire from a stove pipe, but was extinguished before it did any injury worth naming. We feel under many obligations to the citizens of all classes in this town, for the interest they manifested in our behalf to save our house and property which they effectually did. We tender them our sincere thanks for their kindness and prompt and efficient action. But for them, in fifteen minutes more, we should have been reduced to worse than beggary.

Caution.

We have received information from reliable sources, that several of the packages of papers sent from this office to our agents in different parts of the County are opened before they reach their point of destination. We therefore caution all parties who have been in the habit of doing so, and advise them to do it no more, otherwise if they open the package before it reaches the agent they are responsible to the agent for any loss, or damage that may occur from such a course, and ought not to be trusted afterwards with the paper. It is our agent's business to receive, open, and distribute the papers, to the different subscribers, in thier respective districts, and local position; and with his business none should interfere. Let not your anxiety and zeal suffer you to trample, or infringe upon the right of others, and all will go right without a clash.

Notice.

For the better regulation of our affairs, the propriety of disfellowshiping any and every member of this Church who shall deal dishonestly at home or abroad, will be agitated and considered in our next council; and also the propriety of publishing such dishonest person to the world, should there be any, that the disgrace of the transaction may rest upon the party that is worthy, and not upon the whole body. And when such person or party is once made public, he will have little power to harm the body, or strangers.

A certain man, for instance, left here not long ago, we learn, by the name Holmes. He said he was going back to England to expose Mormonism, but probably will not tell them that he stole two watches before leaving, which, we are told, he did.

Millard Fillmore.

Who that has read the masterly reply of President Fillmore, through the Secretary of State, to the Austrian Minister, Mr. Hulseman, without coming to the conclusion that he is a strong and skilful man at the helm of the American policy? Is not oppressive and bloody Austria met and humbled by a manly independence—by a bold and fearless declaration of American principles, illustrated and enforced with that kind of eloquence that evinces a clear head, a sound heart, and a mind illuminated by the very fire of '76? (No milk and water there.

Is not every American proud of the wise and patriotic statesmanship manifested by this distinguished Ruler on the above occasion? And should not every son of Columbia feel proud to give him his vote in 1852 to continue in the station on which his noble and dignified bearing has shed so much honor, and commanded so much veneration. We know not where we can find a better man!

Monies Received since February 7, 1851.

Martin Potter,	$1 00	Gerrit P Burnett,	1 00
John Pettingill,	50	Thomas B Graham,	1 00
Loren E Kenney,	1 00	Henry Devenish,	1 00
Thomas Burdick,	3 00	John Kaigh,	50
Alex. McRae,	1 00	J T Pendleton,	1 00
Thomas Richmond,	50	Jane S Smith,	10
Jacob Baum,	1 00	Rhoda Tuttle,	1 00
B R Pegram & Co.	10 20	John P Benson,	1 00
Samuel West,	1 25	Nancy A Baldwin,	1 00
John Mayfield,	25	Sophia Hubbell,	1 00
Wm D Johnson,	1 00	Albert Merrill,	49
John P Hunt,	1 00	C C Pendleton,	1 00
Thomas D Brown,	1 00	William Pool,	1 00
John B Walker,	1 00	John Newman,	1 00
Thomas Wier,	1 00	Wm. Jennings,	1 25
Thomas Wier,	1 00	Levi Montague,	1 00
Samuel West,	3 25	Leonard Smith,	1 00
Joseph S Clark,	1 00	William Nelson,	1 00
Franklin J Davis,	00	William Hawkins,	10
John Horlick,	1 00	Pratt & Perry,	50
A D Boren,	1 00	Edward Evans,	1 00
Philones Gere,	2 00	John Bradshaw,	1 00
Hyram Dayton,	1 00	Thomas Wildbahn,	2 00
John Stevens,	50	Middleton & Riley,	8 00
J A Kelfing,	8 50	Bedford & Craigs,	8 00
John Brower,	1 00	Daniel Woodgate,	50
Joseph Barton,	1 00	J M Butler,	2 00
William Williams,	1 00	Elijah B Gaylord,	1 00
Thomas Harris,	1 25	Ormus Bates,	1 00
Richard Brammer,	1 00	George W Bissell,	1 00
Thomas Day,	1 00	F L Jackson,	1 00
Daniel Brown,	1 00	Thaddeus Cutler,	1 00
Henry A Cleveland,	1 00	A P Jackson,	45
Henry A Terry,	50	L A Bingham,	2 00
David J Ross,	75	C Voorhis,	1 00
Samuel Worthen,	1 35	F A Brown,	1 00
Adam Stephen,	1 00	Thomas Clark,	1 00
Robert L Stephen,	1 00	James L Thompson,	1 50
Charles Raymond,	1 00	Almon Newel,	1 50
B B Messenger,	2 00	William Morgan,	1 00
John Tidwell,	50	J W Coolidge,	4 00
G W Harris,	1 00	Wm. Martindale,	50
Richard Bentley,	1 00	Horace B Owen,	75
Daniel Stanton,	1 00	E M Webb,	1 00
Joseph Armstrong,	1 00	John Hill,	1 00
B M Hughes,	1 00	Orrin Mansfield,	1 00
William Matthews,	1 00	Jesse Thorp,	1 00
John Callister,	1 50	Lyman Thorp,	1 00
J H Flanigan,	1 50	Harvey Thorp,	1 00
Joseph Barker,	1 00	Samuel Morse,	1 00
John Myers,	1 00	John Doolittle,	2 00
P M Westwood,	1 00	Wm. McAllister,	1 00
Frederick Weight,	1 00	S M Farnsworth,	25
Mary Dickinson,	1 00	Elisha Edwards,	1 00
Robert Doft,	1 00	John M Stewart,	1 00
Janette Hill,	1 00	F J Wheeling,	4 00
Mary A Smith,	1 00	Hiram Hoyt,	60
John Tingey,	1 00	Charles Thomas,	1 00
Alexander Herron,	1 00	John Finley,	60
John Cowley,	1 00	Hiram Bostwick,	1 00
James Jarred,	1 00	Wm. Martin,	35
Robert Windley,	1 00	Thomas Burdick,	2 70
Henry Kebble,	1 00	P W Woodworth,	1 90
Claude Clive,	1 00	James Foster,	1 35
C Cumberland,	1 00	Wm. Campbell,	1 40
A C Pyper,	1 00	William Winkle,	1 50
Benj. Ashworth,	1 00	George Brown,	1 00
F Lemasson,	1 00	S M Hough,	1 50
Joseph Morris,	1 00	Charles Stoddard,	2 00
Wm. Roberts,	1 00	S Martin,	2 00
J H Yandell,	1 00	George Lamb,	2 70
Thomas Hill,	1 00	Wm. Flower,	1 25
Joseph Ritchie,	1 00	John R Blanchard,	1 00
G J Chapman,	1 00	John Ormond,	1 00
Charles Simkins,	1 00	W W Lane,	40
G A Mart,	1 00	Thomas Kay,	1 00
David D Barnes,	1 00	James Holt,	1 00
John Webster,	1 00	James Sylvester,	1 00
William Allen,	1 00	Joseph Welsh,	1 00
Ellen Maden,	1 00	Jesper Neath.	1 00
John Burgess,	1 00	Kleber Wosley,	1 00
Wm. Waulass,	1 00	William Nixon,	1 00
Robert Shonkey,	1 00	P C Vrooman,	1 00
James Harrison,	1 00	George Wilshire,	1 00
James Cowen,	1 00	Dr. W Rutherford,	1 00
Ruth Lamson,	1 00	William Whiting,	1 00
William Walker,	1 00	James Hancock,	1 00
George Kenney,	1 00	Theodore Curtis,	1 00
R Alexander,	1 00	Zurviah G Fuller,	1 00
Charles Taysam,	1 00	Mary Holland.	1 00
F M Thompson,	1 00	John Brown,	1 00
Robert McCowen,	1 00	John Donaldson,	1 00
Henry Arnold,	1 00	Henry Hartley,	1 00
James Hague,	1 00	George Holey,	1 00
Joseph Savage,	1 00	Peter Gillespie,	1 00
David Thompson,	1 00	John Peacock,	1 00
J J Smith,	1 00	William Taylor,	1 00
James Paul,	1 00	T Richardson,	1 00
Samuel Newton,	1 00	Benjamin Salkield,	1 00
John Allen,	1 00	John Turner,	1 00
John Hyde,	1 00	Charles Brandley,	1 00
David Booth,	1 00	L T Coons,	1 00
William Cook,	1 00	Abraham Palmer,	1 35
Edwin Rushton,	1 00	Albert Clements,	45
John Moore,	1 00	Wm. Greenhalgh,	1 00
Harrison Wicks'es,	1 00	Evan Sleeman,	1 00
A W Saunders,	1 00	E J Harper,	1 00
Hezekiah Mitchell,	1 00	Boyd & Moss,	1 00
E Wright,	1 00	Robert Ladd.	1 00
Daniel Simkins,	1 00	Robert Shimmin,	1 00
John Lee,	1 00	John Gallop,	1 00
Andrew Lee,	1 00	Edward Evans,	50
John Carpenter,	1 00	Edward Trimer,	25
D Samsion,	1 00	Hugh Lytle,	1 40
Thomas Hall,	1 00	Pratt & Perry,	50
Thomas Swales,	1 00	Middleton & Riley,	1 00
John Wurdrobe,	1 00	Andrew Hall,	1 00
Thomas Brown,	1 00	Perry & Young,	1 00
Amos Howe,	1 00	Leonard Smith,	1 00
Thomas Donville,	1 00	James Townsend,	1 00
W Savage,	1 00	G H C Melvay,	1 00
John Crawsha,	1 00	David Turner,	1 00
George Allen,	1 00		

The Ladies of the Kanesville Academy gave a splendid party last evening.

AN ACT

To Create the Sixth Judicial District.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.* That the Counties of Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Adair, Cass, Pottawatamie, Harrison, Shelby, Audibon, Carrol, Crawford, Monona, Walker, Ida, Sac, Sioux, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, O,Brien, Clay, Dickinson, Oceala, and Buncombe, shall constitute the Sixth Judicial District.

SEC. 2. A District Judge of the Sixth Judicial District shall be elected on the first Monday in April next—according to the provisions of the act entitled an act regulating the election of District Judges, approved Feb. 16th, 1847, the abstracts of the votes of the several organized Counties shall be returned to the County of Pottawatamie according to the provisions of the 3d. section of that act, and the Judge elect shall be qualified to act on receiving a certificate and taking the official oath as provided in the fourth section thereof.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its publication in the "Iowa Star" "Fort Des Moines Gazette" and "Frontier Guardian."

GEORGE TEMPLE,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
ENOS LOWE,
President of the Senate.

Approved Feb. 4th, 1851. S. Hempstead.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IOWA:
Iowa City, Feb. 4th, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of "An act to create the Sixth Judicial District" with the original rolls on file in this office and find the same to be a true and correct copy of said act.

G. W. McCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

AT a regular meeting of the Elders Quorum, held at Kanesville, Feb, 9th, 1851.

Resolved, That all Elders residing in Pottawatamie County, and wishing to be identified as members of said Quorum, be requested to attend a meeting to be held at Kanesville, on the 2d Sunday in March next at 12 o'clock M. Should circumstances prohibit any from attending, it is particularly requested they should forward their names to the Clerk for enrollment By order of the Quorum.

THOMAS HARRIS, Clerk.

N. B. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Weather.

The winter has been remarkably mild, open, and pleasant, until within the last week. It has been quite cold,—some snow, and a little sleighing.

Much useful matter is necessarily crowded out this week, and also some communications. They will appear as soon as there is room.

MARRIED,

On Monday, Feb. 17th, 1851, by Elder David Candland, Mr. THOMAS ASHTON, to Miss AREMINTA LAWRENCE, both of the Bluff Branch in this County.

DIED,

In Clay County, Mo., Feb. 2d, 1851, JAMES LOWDER, aged 26 years 2 months and 17 days; he has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about eight years, for several years past he has been afflicted with a Cancer on the lip; the immediate cause of his death was a chronic disease of the bowels, he died firm in the faith of a glorious resurrection and immortality.

Brother dear no more we greet thee
On this cold and dreary shore;
But above we hope to meet thee,
And to reign for evermore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAIN!

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm lying in Farmersville, on Little Pigeon, 8 miles North of Kanesville, containing 18 acres of land under good cultivation, with two good double log houses, one room of which is fitted up for a store room with shelves, counter, &c. There is also a good yard and stable with a stream of water running through the yard. This place is situated on the most public road North of Kanesville. It is one and a half miles from Bullock's Mill and 2½ from Cooley's Mill. As he intends emigrating to the Salt Lake in the Spring, he will sell his place very low. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Farmersville, Feb. 21, 1851.—3t

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL.

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H. Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1351.—3m†

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY

JOHN MURRAY,—Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offe their farm for sale, situated four miles east o Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which in improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

A CARD.

A YOUNG MAN of business habits and extensive acquaintance in this place and Salt Lake city offers his services to persons entering the mercantile business in that city. He is a member of the Church, and the best reference can be given if required as to saleman's ability, and attention to business, &c. He purposes leaving this spring for the Valley, but is desirous of making some arrangment here. Address, (D,) at this office.

Kanesville, Feb. 5, 1851—

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.

nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,645, issued in the name of MYRON TANNER, on or about the 28th January, 1850.

MYRON TANNER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22th 1851.—6w

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,643, issued in the name of LOREN E. KENNEY, on or about the 28th of January 1850.

LOREN E. KENNEY.

Kanesville, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1851.—6w

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

The Liquor Law.

SECTION 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandize is not prohibited.

2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited.

3. The places commonly known as "dram shops" or "grog shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter; and the establishment or the keeping of a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

5. Every person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic whether as principal or as clerk, barkeeper or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

6. Courts and juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act as well as selling in the places above prohibited.

7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or by information before a justice of the peace.

8. An information or indictment under this chapter may allledge any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of and punished for each act as under separate indictments or informations, but a seperate judgement must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilty is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself, as herein provided.

9. The information or indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquors and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

10. The building on which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such an establishment was to be set up or such traffic carried on therein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed, and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep it closed and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceeding two sections the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a sum not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice, and the condition of which must recite that the principal therein assumes to be owner or keeper of the said establishment, takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fines and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance, and the officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and destroying all the prohibited liquors therein, and selling the vessels, furniture, and other goods found therewith for the payment of the fine and costs.

13. The enactments of the statute in relation to the homestead and its exemption from execution are modified as follows:

If the establishment herein prohibited be set up in the dwelling house of the homestead, the whole homestead will be liable. In other cases the remainder of the homestead (exclusive of the dwelling house) is made liable.

14. The authority to grant licenses to retail liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporate town or city, is hereby repealed: but existing licenses whether granted by towns or counties affected by these provisions. And these provisions are not extended to boats or vessels usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the water of this State, unless the laws of the other States having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain substantial similar provisions.

The copy of the above law, which we have, is imperfect, or else we are dull of understanding. There are sentences that appear disconnected and senseless. The substance, however, is unquestionably embodied, and the New Statute will show where the defects may be in this copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 19th day of April, 1851,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;
By Utah Lake;
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday.
To Brownsville, by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;
And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month
To the Dalles, Oregon by miles;
And back between
Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. from to as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated [Signed.]

Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guaranter or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [Signed.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of , certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts,

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency is satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annual the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additionol stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of day, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of———" written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranted, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 19th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance. to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "*star bids.*" It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyances, a star bid, if the lowest, will be perferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects paticularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15th 1851.
Feb. 21—1t.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wile Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure curd for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Linament, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by
nov 13 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

GREAT BARGAIN.

Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms if application be made between this and the first of March next to the owner on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.

S. M. FARNSWORTH,
Partner of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—2m

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of Alexander Robbins, St. Louis, Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kanesville,

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor ft their NEW STORE,

ormerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co. They assure their friends, and the

EMIGRATING PUBLIC

hat they are resolved to sell goods as low as the towest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c.**; which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

OH YES!

The WORLD Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,

FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Pottawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this county, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.

Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS,

AS THEY ARE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRATION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.**, ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the
dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country; to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,

AT EAGLE MILLS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of **Flour, both fine and superfine.** And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, *we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place.* Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want *good flour at fair prices.* Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Bro, in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and fientlemans breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectales; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the

"LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

How softly on the bruised Heart.

BY C. D. STUART.

How softly on the bruised heart,
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they knew, who walk the earth
'Mid sorrow, grief, and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest, may
This simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts,
Return again and live;
Oh, what is life if love be lost!
If man's unkind to man—
Or what the heaven that waits beyond,
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea,
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart,
Reflect their source divine;
Oh, then, be kind, whoe'er thou art
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten unto death.

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

TIME AND CHANCE,
OR
LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

BY AMICUS.

Concluded from our last.

CHAPTER IV.

It was on a fine autumn morning that Captain Charlton run his craft into a secluded cove, about one and a half leagues south of San Francisco. Here he determined to dispose of Josephine in some manner. The ships crew had already arrived to a state bordering upon mutiny towards the Captain on account of the manner in which he had treated her the whole of the voyage, and he had now become afraid to put into effect the designs of his black and wicked heart. The place where the ship was moored was a beautiful verdant landscape at the mouth of a pure stream, and one whose loveliness is seldom equalled in that country. Charlton feared to take his prisoner into 'port, as therefore, his whole scheme,—his rich plot—might be made known. Yes, entirely frustrated.

Therefore it became necessary for him not only to make some immediate disposal of Josephine, but also of the ship. After a long consultation with his *chum*, Ned, it was agreed that Ned should ask her on shore for a ramble, and when far from the ship, in an ungarded hour, either push her into the water or when on shore make way with her in some way.

Our friend George Hill whom we had left travelling to the coast, dismissed his guide when he came within a few miles of the coast, and what was his satisfaction at some distance to discover what appeared to be a ship's boat with two or three persons in it rowing directly towards the land; he seated himself in an unobserved arbor, and awaited their approach; as they came nearer he discovered the boat contained a female—the boat landed near by; two men jumped on shore dragging her with them; her screams and prayers for mercy were unheeded, being so busily engaged in their own murderous schemes; they did not heed nor even notice George, who could hardly for a moment retain his wrath, though alone, by endeavoring to avenge the intended murder he might lose his own life. The murderers halted a few rods from where he stood, and had placed a handkerchief in her mouth, and with one tightened around her neck, her last moments appeared to be at hand—struggling was in vain—all worldly hopes vanished—her lips murmured an inaudiable prayer—her eyes were closed, all was hushed and dark—when like a bolt of lightning one of the murderers lay trembling and bleeding upon the ground—another moment and the other reeled and fell to the earth; Josephine was released—water brought to resuscitate her—the murderers quickly pinioned, and all done in less time than I have been relating it. A few minutes sufficed to re-animate the maiden, who in a few words that would melt the heart of stone, quickly related her sorrowful tale and poured out the rich thanks of a pure maiden heart to her deliverer, as the only reward she could give. George determined to protect her at the hazard of his life, and return with her to the ship

Meanwhile one of the ruffians had recovered from the effect of the blow, and begged for life. George placed them in the boat well pinoned, with a gag to keep them from making any noise.

When the boat left the ship, Charlton locked himself into his room, that he might commune with himself free from intrusion, and as usual imbibe a little *Old Jamaica*, with which he was well provided. When the boat reached the ship, he had become completely *happy* with the effects of the Jamaica; and our trio came on board without the knowledge of more than two or three of the crew.

George soon related the incidents of the few last hours, together with the tale related to him, and the whole corroborated by the testimony of the pale trembling maiden. The ships crew was immediately summoned and the whole affair laid before them; with unanimous voice they proclaimed the new comer, Captain of the ship; put the captain with his two companions and *tools* in irons and secured them. Great was the surprise of George, to behold in Captain Charlton, the man who had ruined him—John Turner. The ship was soon put in order, anchor weighed, and put about, again towards home, to the owner. No accidents or delays occurred of any importance until the ship landed again in its native port.

The joy of meeting of the father and daughter once more cannot be described. He was now a ruined and broken merchant—he had lost again his companion—he had spent much in seeking his lost daughter. His losses had become known, and also the fatal stroke the Captain had given to his happiness and fortune. He had given his property and estates for the benefit of his creditors; his ship was soon sold, and with a portion of the money recovered from the prisoners was enabled to pay all he owed, and a small pittance of a few hundred remaining. The prisoners were tried, and two—Captain Charlton, alias John Turner, and his guilty comrade, Ned, were condemned. When they were removed from the ship George recognized them as the guilty couple who had ruined the peace of a once happy family, and as he was so important a witness he was obliged to remain until after the trial

He had deposited the means of our hero as directed. The agent informed him that it was a lucky moment for investment as there was now an excellent opportunity to lay out the means to advantage.

Sorrowfully did the once rich merchant and his daughter leave the old family mansion. A plain and cheaply furnished room was obtained and both applied themselves to make each happy, and forget the past. The half-brothers of Josephine, had a year before, ere the fall of the merchant gone to take their European tour. Although young no expense had been spared to put them forward in the world. Soon after Mr. Travers and his daughter had became settled in their humble and retired dwelling; one cold wintry night a rap was heard at the door, Josephine hastened to open and admit the emaciated figure of a young woman, meanly dressed, but whose face bore the expression of intelligence and innocence. She begged to be permitted to stay under the roof through the cold blustering night. She was made welcome and regaled upon substantial luxuries that she had for a long time been deprived of. Being pressed to give her name and parantage, with the circumstances that had brought her so low. She told her pitiful tale which amounted to the following:

My name is Mary Parks, and am now seventeen, my mother died whilst I was quite young; my father was a scavenger, and instead of spending the pitiful amount of his earnings for his child and himself, laid all by, and we have subsisted upon what I have earned, together with what both of us get by begging. I always detested the life I was obliged to lead, and have managed to give myself a reasonable education in hopes I might some day be able to gain a livelihood in a more respectable way—this I obtained against my fathers will, as it always put him in a passion to see me with a book, by stealth I however succeeded. Being ashamed any more to beg, two days ago I refused, requesting permission to go out and seek employment, to this he went into a passion and bade me obey him or leave him forever. I could not endure the life I lead, and as you see have left him. I have sought in vain for a home, for employment until this time, and I shall be obliged to return to my old diggings or starve, and as the young girl finished she burst into a flood of tears.

Josephine and her father strove to console her, and offered her a home with them, which she, with heart overflowing with gratitude, accepted.

She afterwards, informed them that her father was possessed of immense wealth, which was invested in banks and other safe institutions, that he went as a scavenger through the day dressed in rags, and at night with a princely costume emerged from the apartments of an old Jew, for a business tour. No one discovering the poor scavenger in the rich broker. Yet strange to say the rich miser had turned his only child into the street.

Encouraged by Josephine and his newly adopted daughter, Mr. Travers had now determined to invest his little all in a team, and outfit for the gold region, and made every preparation to go early in the spring across the country, and the daughters were to accompany him. Josephine had never heard from her lover since his departure, her willingness to visit that country, is therefore easily accounted for. Mary was anxious to leave forever the place, where from infancy she had suffered so much. The old gentleman hoped to leave the place where he had met so many reverses of fortune; where the scorn of his aristocratic *friends* was so bountifully lavished.

George had returned to his parents, found them well; re-purchased the old family buildings and lands, and placed them again in ease. Having made a promise again to visit Mr. Travers, he hastened to fulfil his promise; learned their intentions, and made arrangements by their earnest entreaty to return in company with them and seek his friend Henry, far westward. Early Spring found the four friends on the way to the golden land. George was a son and brother and each strove to repay in a small measure the debt of gratitude due him. Mary had again become herself; her apparel was plain and neat; she was attentive and neat, and nothing was too hard for her to undertake for her benefactor. George took much interest in the maiden after learning her simple history, and strove in every way to divert her mind from thoughts of the scenes of her youth. As they passed onward, every day gave George an additional interest in the homeless Mary—all had become much attached to her.

They passed up the Platte, without any incident worth narrating. And when they had passed over the Sweet Water, they fell in with a small company, and had travelled but a few days, when a party of Snake Indians fell upon them. Both parties fought valiantly, but the little party was at length overcame and taken prisoners and carried away by their captors—they were stripped of every superfluous article, and were hastened away on foot towards the country of the nation.

CHAPTER V.

Henry being again destitute of means to pursue his journey eastward was forced to seek employment among the Mormons of the Valley, which he was not long in obtaining; he had accumulated sufficient in a few months for his purpose but it being too late in the season was obliged to remain till the spring should open; through the winter he had visited different portions of the Valley and become acquainted with many of the Mormons. His gentlemanly deportment gained him the good will of all his acquaintances. As he found no company returning to the States when he was ready, our hero accepted a small command to go against the Snake Indians, who were so constantly committing depredations upon the citizens of the Valley, they were forced to chastise them. With a number of small companies provisioned and officered like his own they started into the mountains in pursuit of the thieving savages, who were pursued to their strongholds. The unexpected attack found them unprepared, and consequently but a feeble resistance was maintained; when after a few hours skirmishing the Indians retreated. Immediately it was discovered that a portion of their town was fired. Henry's company being the nearest, hastened to the spot, and discovered to their horror, a number of wigwams on fire, with white captives within, bound with thongs. Henry made a rush into the burning mass, and snatched two female forms, one under each arm, and landed them safely out of the reach of the fire; his comrades had done likewise, and all were saved.

Returning to offer his services to the ladies, what was his amazement when beholding in the person he had rescued, his first, his only love. The joy of the meeting of the friends and lovers cannot be described after so many hardships and hair-breadth escapes, all are once more together in life and health. Let a veil be thrown over the scene of the lovers. George at once made known that the friend of his troubles who he had so much lauded, and who Mr. Travers was so anxious to become acquainted with—was no other than his adopted, rejected son. And how proud was Josephine to hear of the noble actions and generous deeds of the man of her heart. Mr. Travers placed the hand of his daughter in that of Henry, and with tears of penitence asked pardon for the wrongs he had received at *his* hands. George in turn explained and recounted his adventures to the astonishment of our hero; the capturing and condemnation of the two culprits and all the wonderful occurrences that had taken place in the absence of Henry.

Our party now again struck out for the settlements. Henry having placed Josephine upon his white favorite, and all returned in as happy a mood as mortals generally find themselves.

After a few weeks rest and having received every attention from the Mormons, that the country afforded, they made arrangements and preparations for the return of the whole company to the States. By loans from some of his Mormon friends, Henry succeeded in raising means to assist the whole company in returning.

His two Indian friends had all the time stuck by him, and was always ready to assist and labor as he directed. Before leaving the country, our company had become so attached to the people, and so well pleased with the country, that they determined to return again in a few years, and made arrangements accordingly.

The little company reached again the country of their nativity. Henry hastened to his agent, who informed him of his purchases, and placed the deeds in his hands, also a package of money for his immediate use. A smile of surprise and satisfaction was discernable on the countenance of Henry as he perused the deeds. Henry hastened to his friends, obtained carriages to take them to his new abode; and what was the surprise of all when the coach drew up at the front door of the mansion once owned by Mr. Travers.

The joy of that little company on that occasion is inexpressible. Mr. Travers cried till he laughed and laughed till he cried; the whole place was traced over and over by the young people.

CHAPTER VI.

Josephine and Henry were again seen tracing and skipping up and down their old favorite resorts visiting the arbors and flowers whose memory had been so dear to both.

And were these all that were happy? Oh no! George and Mary had a serious consultation upon some interest subject. Mary might have been heard in a low sweet voice, in answer to a question. I love none but you, and believe me to be willing to consumate our union, whenever it shall be your wish to do so. An audible kiss and merry laugh was the rejoinder, and both skipped away to seek the other lovers and reveal to them the State of *affairs*. The time was agreed upon by the two pair lovers for the wedding, which was approved by the father; and all hands went into immediate preparation for the same. Even the savages—his Indian companions shouted for joy at the general happiness that prevailed, and even our hero's favorite white steed, ran up and down the yard with a horse laugh.

The few days that intervened before the happy wedding, was spent, by Henry, at the mansion receiving the compliments of the aristocracy, making arrangements and inviting the guests. George returned home for his sister and parents. Mary went to visit her father, but found him not at the accustomed place; upon further inquiry she learned that the cholera had carried him off, and that he was no more, and that his vast estates had fallen to her as the only heir. George returned with his friends in time, and a more happy and joyous company was never collected, than was now assembled in the Old Mansion. Martha had finally consented to wed a mechanic, who had long been acquainted with her and knew her troubles; they too, had come to add to the joy of the occasion.

The three couple stood up with the minister before them, and a crowd of friends around; the ceremony was completed, and the happy party spent the day and evening in feasting, dancing and merriment. In a few days an attorney called upon George Harris, informing him that he was execution of the will of Mr. James Parks, deceased, the father of Mary, who had left a large fortune, which was now subject to his order. Oneska and Shamukosky wished to remain with our hero as directed by the father of Oneska, and wished Henry to instruct them which he readily engaged to do.

Before the happy company separated as they were all on a pleasure excursion, they observed a very large concourse of people assembled, and upon inquiring the cause, was told that the two murderers, Turner, (alias Capt. Charlton,) and his associate were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The party drove up and saw the last of those who had contributed so much to their past sorrows and troubles. The drop fell and all were satisfied to turn from the horrible, sickening sight.

Thus closes my simple tale, and I hope that those who have had the patience to stick by and read the last—have clearly seen not only that Time and Chance happens to all, but that in this present instance, Luck has really been a Fortune, and although this is the author's maiden attempt at story writing, I have had the *luck* to get to the end, and hope I have been *fortunate* enough to please those who have read.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

THAT

SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns,	Hats, and Caps,
Ginghams and Lawns;	Queensware;
Alpaccas and Linseys;	Hardware;
Satinetts and domestics,	Tin ware;
Flannels and Cloths;	Upper and sole Leather;
Drillings, blue and white,	Iron Castings and nails;
Shawls, various patterns;	Saddlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—1m

CALL AND SETTLE.

AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.

No more trust for medicines.

NANCY LANE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22 1851.—3t

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS—Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned,

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13]	VOORHIS'
MEDICINES—Grœfenburg's, for sale at nov13	VOORHIS'.
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13	VOORHIS'.
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13	VOORHIS.
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at	VOORHIS.
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13	VOORHIS'.
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13]	VOORHIS'.
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13	VOORHIS.
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at	VOORHIS'.
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13]	VOORHIS'.
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13	VOORHIS'.
DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13	VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
500 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
25 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do.
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flanneis, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flanneis, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept. on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Lake Branch, three Steer Calves, one red and white, one other two of a brindle red, the owner or owners, is requested to call at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT McKELL.

Lake Branch, Jan. 22, 1851.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,]	VOORHIS'.
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13	C. VOORHIS.
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13]	VOORHIS'.
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plain and embroidered, for sale by	VOORHIS.
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13]	VOORHIS.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13]	VOORHIS.
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13	C. VOORHIS'.
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13	VOORHIS'.
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13	VOORHIS.
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13	VOORHIS'.
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13	VOORHIS'.
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13	VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417	pieces	Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131	"	Cochsco and Menetomy blue prints;
83	"	orange and blue prints;
27	"	figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10	"	Victorine dress goods;
21	"	ginghams;
88	"	bleached muslin;
14	"	Eastern linsey;
72	"	sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5	dozen	embroidered and plaid shawls;
3	bales	blue drill;
3	"	osnaburgs;
5	"	brown drill;
14	"	4-4 brown sheetings;
3	"	7-8 do shirtings;
2	"	3-4 do do;
5	"	Mariner's stripe;
7	do	blankets, very low;
3	bales	ticking,
17	cases	kip boots;
10	"	coarse do;
7	"	women's bootees, all kinds;
5	"	buskins;
6	doz	pairs ladies slips and ties;
10	cases	mens and boys shoes;
12	doz	cloth and fur caps, every style;
3	cases	super super dress hats;
81	bags	Rio coffee;
25	hhds	N. O. sugar;
10	bbls	crushed do;
15	"	sugar house molasses;
12	"	N. O. "
10	"	cider vinegar;
20	"	butter crackers;
10	"	hard bread;
25	bush	dried apples, new;
20	chests	assorted teas;
3782	lbs	sole leather;
53	coils	manilla rope;
200	lbs	Spanish float indigo;
350	lbs	first quality madder;
2000	lbs	cotton yarn;
3600	lbs	bar lead;
52	kegs	rifle powder;
63	boxes	No. 1 palm soap;
15	"	Louisville extra soap;
30	½ boxes	stearine candles;
15	boxes	tallow candles;
1000	M	gun caps;
2	drums	cod fish;
20	kits	mackerel;
15	bbls	tar;
23	tons	ass't'd iron;
1	doz	mill saws;
4	"	hand do;
41	pairs	steelyards;
47	kegs	nails;
6	"	wrought nails;
300	lbs.	horse and ox-nails;
40	boxes	8x10 glass;
40	bbls	salt;
300	sacks	G. A. salt,
43	boxes	No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1851	lbs	rice;
92	bbls	Eagle Mills flour;
1000	lbs	Boston saleratus;
2	bbls	Zante currants, new;
72	bottles	superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints, dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambrics and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 3.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard:

One square (fifteen or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
For one insertion of two squares,	1 50
Each additional insertion,	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " one year,	15 00
" " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDAIN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK McKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUAY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
JOHN BROWN, Traveling Agent.
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THOMAS McKENZIE, Traveling Agent.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREEVE, Linden, Me.
THOMAS J FICHER, Burlington, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brawnings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
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Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SEEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c; &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland as Attorney, Solicitor, and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other instruments; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

MORAL READING.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

(*Continued from our Last.*)

I shall now take up a few of the most popular objections urged against it by some of its greatest opponents: first, as to its origin.

Mr. Heys, Wesleyan minister, Isle of Man, gives the following account of it:—He says it was written in Harmony township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, by Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery, from the mouth of Joseph Smith, as he sat with his hat on his face, and a stone in his hat, while the plates were hid away in the woods. The Rev. Richard Livesey in his book, intitled Mormonism exposed, says it was written in Conneaut, Ohio, by one Solomon Spaulding, as a religious novel, and afterwards altered by Sidney Rigdon, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, in a tract published by them, on religious impostors, on the authority of the *Athenæum*, says, that Joseph Smith was a man scarcely capable of inventing or writing even the ravings of the Book of Mormon, but the Rev. Solomon Spaulding having left his ministry, and entered into business in Cherry Vale, New York, became bankrupt there in the year 1809; and to relieve himself from his distresses, he wrote a novel, connecting the sepulchral mounds of North America with the lost ten tribes of Israel, supposed by some to have peopled that continent, and intending to name the "Manuscript Found," he wrote it the style of the old Hebrew compositions. The work was taken to a printer in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; but the author dying before it could be published, the printer lent the manuscript to Sidney Rigdon, who, in connection with Joseph Smith, palmed on the world as a New Revelation.

Again, in a pamphlet by John Thomas, M. D., intitled "a Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Dispersion of the Mormons," page 1, we are told that Mr. Spaulding never intended to publish his work; that he did not send it to a printer for that purpose; that he wrote it for his own amusement, and so from Sidney Rigdon's having anything to do with the bringing out of the Book of Mormon, he was then in connection with Mr. A. Campbell, and did not join the Latter-day Saints till the Book of Mormon had been in print, and the society established some considerable time, but Mr. Spaulding having lent his manuscript to a friend, it fell into hands of a bookseller in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who either wrote a copy of it, or retained the original manuscript, and having found that Joseph Smith was a fit tool, being of a soft semi-daft or impressable nature, he was made to pretend that an angel had appeared to him, and revealed the existence and whereabouts of the plates from which the Book of Mormom was said to be translated.

Again, in a book by Mr. A. Campbell, the same gentleman Mr. Thomas speaks of, intitled "An Analysis of the internal and external Evidences of the Book of Mormon." He says, page 18, "If I could swear to any man's voice, face, or person, assuming different names, I could swear that this book was written by one man; and as Joseph Smith is a very ignorant man, and is called the author on the title page, I cannot doubt for a single moment but that he is the sole author and proprietor of it. Here, then, we have the testimony of two Methodist parsons, of Mr. Campbell, the leader of a religious society, of Dr. Thomas, a man of high standing in the religious world, of the *Athenæum*, a publication that I believe is the organ of a religious society, and of a work from such men as the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, all giving us what they say is the origin of the Book of Mormon; and as we cannot expect that lies will come from such a source, or that men will bear false witness against their neighbors, it is no wonder that the Latter-day Saints are despised, and the Book of Mormon considered a table by those who do not investigate for themselves, but take it for granted that it must be so. *for the parsons says it.* But I will now compare these various statements, and then we shall see what amount of credit can be given to the testimony of even such holy and pious men when their craft is in danger.

First, then, as to where it was written. Mr. Heys says it was written in Harmony township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Richard Livesey says it was written in Conneaut, Ohio; while Messrs. Chambers and the *Athenæum* gives us to understand that it was written in Cherry Vale, New York.

Next, by whom it was written.

Mr. Heys says it was written by Martin Harris and Oliver Cowdery, from the mouth of Joseph Smith. Mr. Livesey contradicts him, and says it was written by Sidney Rigdon, from a novel by one Solomon Spaulding. Dr. Thomas declares they are both wrong, for it was written or stolen by a bookseller, in Pittsburgh, and that Sidney Rigdon had no connection with Joseph Smith and the Latter-day Saints till some time after it was printed. The Rev. Alex. Campbell makes them all three wrong; he says it is the work of an ignorant man, of course that could not apply to a parson, and we are told that Solomon Spaulding was one, and as Joseph Smith was ignorant, he is ready to swear that he is the sole author and proprietor of it; while Chambers and the *Athenæum* declare that Joseph Smith was incapable of writing even the ravings of the Book of Mormon.

Again, I ask, what are we to believe? Would such testimony be received in any court of justice as evidence upon which any man should be condemned? Certainly not. Then why is Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon condemned upon it? I suppose it will be for the same reason that Jesus Christ and the New Testament were condemned by the Jews, viz., the priests and holy men would have it so.

I shall next look at the objections raised against the contents of the Book.

First, it is ungrammatical in its construction, I grant it, but does that prove it false? it only proves that those who wrote it were unlearned men. Suppose, for instance, that some one had written the words of Peter and John, just as they uttered them at the beautiful gate of the Temple, as recorded in Acts iv. 13, would they have been according to grammatical rules? Surely not; for we are told that their hearers perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men. If they had clothed their ideas in words fitly chosen, and according to grammatical rules, how could their ignorance and want of learning have been perceived? or if Peter and John had written the same words to the people which were uttered by them, would the writing have been grammatical? Certainly not; and yet it would have been scripture, for they were inspired men. The spirit of God gives the ideas, and allows men to clothe them in the language with which they are most familiar; and thus their testimony has been to the Jews a stumbling block and to the Greeks *foolishness*. Is the Bible grammatical? if not, after all the labor bestowed on its translation what would it have been if the words of the ploughmen, shepherds, and fishermen that compose it, were recorded, just as they were uttered by them. and yet they would have been scripture.

I shall next look at some objections brought against the historical part of it. One portion often objected to is the account of the death of Laban by Nephi. The Book of Mormon says that Nephi was constrained by the Spirit to cut off the head of Laban, and this is looked upon by many as a strong proof against it, because (as they say) it would make God to sanction murder. If those who say so, ever read their Bibles, they surely do not believe what they read, or perhaps they have forgotten what the Bible contains; I will therefore refresh their memories by quoting a few instances recorded in the Bible, where men have been put to death with the approbation of God. In Numbers xxv. 7, 8, we find that Phineas the priest took his javelin and thrust it trough a man and woman, and killed them both, and for so doing the Lord blessed him and his seed for ever. In Judges iv. 15. we are told that the Lord raised up a deliverer for Israel. Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjaminite; and how did he do it? We are informed that he made a dagger with two edges, a cubit long; he then went to the King Moab, and told him that the Lord had sent him with a message unto him, and when the King caused his attendants to go out that he might hear the message in private he thrust the dagger into his bowels and killed him. In 1 Samuel xv. 33, we read that Samuel, the Prophet of the Lord, after Saul had spared the life of Agag, King of Amalek, took Agag and *hewed him in pieces* before the Lord in Gilgal.

In 1 Kings xviii. 40, it is written that Elijah said that the Prophets of Baal, let not one of them escape; and they took them and Elijah brought them down to the brook Kishon, and slew them there. These are only a few instances recorded in the Bible of mens' being killed with the approbation of God; and if one proves the Book of Mormon a fiction, what will so many prove the Bible to be? men who reason thus, to be consistent, ought to deny them both, and come boldly forward and declare their infidelity.

Another great objection to the Book of Mormon is the account it gives of a director or compass that they had to guide them on their journey. Mr. Alexander Campbell, in his book before referred to, page 17, says, "The Mariner's Compass was only known in Europe about 300 years ago, but Nephi knew all about steamboats and the compass 2400 years ago." Now in what part of *his* Book of Mormon he finds anything said about steamboats I know not, but one thing I do know, it is not in the one believed in by the Latter-day Saints; and if men are to be judged now by the same rule as that by which Christ judged the pious Pharisees in his day, then Mr. Campbell and others like him, may find out their relationship by reading John viii 44.

But as to the compass, Mr. Campbell says that Nephi knew all about the compass 2400 years ago. But in this he is contradicted by Chambers and the *Athenæum*; when speaking of this compass, they say, that the writer (*Nephi*) evidently misunderstood the use of the compass altogether; while Dr. Thomas, in his book already quoted, page 4, says, "It was a sort of wheel made to roll on before them of itself, as their guide in the way they were to go." Now as it was the same compass they had on board the ship, it would have to run before them on the water also. Thus you have the testimony of Mr. Campbell, the *Athenæum*, and Dr. Thomas, and you can take your choice. If you believe Mr. Campbell, then you will believe that Nephi knew all about the mariner's compass 2400 years ago; if you believe the *Athenæum*, you will believe that he knew nothing about it, but misunderstood the use of the compass altogether; while if you believe Dr. Thomas, you will believe that the compass they had was no more like the mariner's compass than three honest men are like three contemptible promulgators of falsehood; for he says it was a sort of wheel that ran before them, but where he got such an idea from I know not, unless it came from the same fruitful source from which he got the rest of the falsehoods with which his book is filled, and from which Mr. Campbell got his statement of the steamboats. I would advise them to claim kindred, for the works of their Father they will do; for when they utter such falsehoods, they speak of their own; they are lies, and they the fathers of them.

I shall now give the account of it from the Book of Mormon, page 314. "And now my son, I have somewhat to say, concerning the thing which our fathers call a ball or director, for our fathers called it *Liahona*, which is, being interpreted, a compass; and the Lord prepared it; and, behold, there cannot any man work after the manner of so curious a workmanship; and, behold, it was prepared to show unto our fathers the course that they should travel in the wilderness, and it did work for them according to their faith in God: therefore, if they had faith to believe that God could cause that those spindles should point the way that they should go, behold, it was done: therefore, they had this miracle, and also many other miracles wrought by the power of God."

Is this any thing like the mariner's compass? or is it like a sort of wheel that ran before them of itself? Poor creatures, you need our pity more than our anger.

But, again, it is said by objectors, if we believe this account we must believe that God made or prepared this ball or compass, and that is rather too much for us to do. Why, my friends, should it be too much if you can believe the Bible?

Does it not say in Gen. iii. 21, that God made or prepared coats of skins for Adam and Eve? (I wondor who skinned the animals?) and in Exodus xxxii. 16, we read of Gods hewing two tables of stone, and then engraving the law upon them; and I think the man who can believe the one statement has little cause to reject the other, because it says the compass was the work of God.

The next objection to which I will advert, is the account given in the Book of Mormon of the Barges with a hole in the top and another in the bottom. This part has always been held in derision, and our enemies have made the most of it for the purpose.

The Book of Mormon says, they were *tight* like unto a dish; and from this it is declared that they were in the *form* of a dish; and I well remember hearing the Rev. C. J. Kennedy read this passage, and then compare them to a saucer with a hole in the bottom, and ask the audience could such a vessel swim? but how a boat the length of a tree and peaked at the ends, could be like a saucer, he forgot to say. Any unprejudiced man who reads the account of them in the Book of Mormom, will see that it was not in regard to their *form* that they are said to be like a dish, but in regard to their *tightness*, and we are told in the 526th page, that they were *tight*, like the Ark of Noah; and as for a hole in the top and bottom, it must be evident to every one that both would be needed for air and cleanliness on such a voyage; and in reading the account, you will find that the Lord showed them how to prevent the water from coming in upon them, although the way it was done is not recorded; yet seeing it is declared that it was done, I would ask my wise friends is there any thing impossible or even very strange in the idea? True, if the hole in the bottom had to be stopped with a plug, like a beer-barrel as some wise men would have it, it would be rather strange for them what use could be made of it, except in case of the boat overturning, and even then it would need to be somewhat larger than the bung-hole of a beer-barrel to do much good. But I would ask, do you think that a good shipbuilder would think it an impossible thing to build a boat so tight that no water could get in, and then leave a hole in the top, so constructed, that it could be opened and shut at the pleasure of those within, and have another hole in some part of the bottom, and by means of such a simple thing as a hollow cylinder or pipe, or some such thing of either wood or iron carried to a certain height, according to the depth of water the vessel drew, prevent the water from coming and yet make it serve for the purpose of cleanliness.

(*To be Continued.*)

For the Frontier Guardian.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Feb. 10, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:

SIR:—Since my last communication which was written in connection with Elder McKenzie, I have preached several times to the people of Savannah who *turned out* in large numbers to hear, and felt very desirous of knowing what the Mormons believed and taught. I also organized the Saints that were there into a branch of the Church, which consists of twenty-five members, and appointed Br. Kelsy to preside over the same. The hearts of the Saints were made to rejoice, the spirit of intelligence which like a fire confined, lay slumbering in their bosoms, broke lose from its fetters, and bore testimony to that eternal truth. *Mormonism is true.* The feelings may be understood by the remark of one of them, who said, I feel as though I had just returned home after a long absence.

I also held several meetings at Saint Joseph, one of them in the Court House which was well attended, and a good spirit pervaded. The cause has suffered much on account of the conduct of some who profess to be in good standing in the Churches. While in that place Mr. Raney Cutler's *right hand man* attended meeting and desired us to investigate; investigation is all the cry with them. but where is there a sensible man on earth that would trouble himself with such nonsense; a man might with equal propriety investigate a putrid carcass, to see from whence the stench arises, when at the same time his olfactory nerves are stung so severely by the nauseous effluvia, that he can scarcely breathe. The Cutlerites hold meetings in that place, but do not meet with much success. Some few of the Saints, attend at times, but it is those whose spirits have become adulterated with Biology, Whiskeyology, &c.

There are many warm hearted Saints in those districts who by taking a straight forward course can be made to do much good.

I left St. Joseph on the 21st ult., and arrived in Burlington on the 4th inst. I called at Pisgah, and the Lost Camp and found many of the brethren engaged in making preparations for an early emigration. I did not call at Garden Grove, but was informed that they must be getting along very well, for there had been more than $8000 worth of Whisky sold the last two years, and it had been purchased and drank mostly by the Mormons, and it was a common thing to see them drunk; I mention this so that you may cast your *eye* towards that quarter, and that a remedy may be applied by your skilful hand. My authority may be relied upon, and it is one *that knows.*

With respect to the raising of funds for educational purposes, it is like looking for teeth in a chickens head. Messrs. Perry & Young of Savannah, and Middleton & Riley of St. Joseph, kindly headed my list with five dollars, each firm, but the people are engaged in similar pursuits and are suffering much for the want of Schools to educate their own children. I have called upon them in public, and visited them at their houses, but find it hard to raise means

In Burlington the very name of School Fund, is a *scare crow.* The City Council voted nine thousand dollars a short time ago for Educational purposes, and are raising the funds by levying a tax upon the people, and I find it useless to stay here. I have reorganized the Branch of the Church that is here, and appointed Thomas J Filcher, President of the same, the Branch consists of thirty members.

I shall leave to-morrow for Benton's Port, Keosoqua, &c., and shall lift up my voice to the people of those places.

Yours, I remain as ever
In the bonds of Peace
ALFRED CORDON.

How to Get Rich, or, a Safe Plan to Conduct Business Upon.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, and believe it to be worthy the careful perusal of either Saint or Sinner. The article contains many useful hints, and self-evident facts; the truth of which may be easily realized by almost every person of business through daily occurrences hat naturally transpire with or around him. As a whole, the course aimed at is accurate and concise, and the object of attainment fair; but the practical part of the story would suit our circumstances much better than the theory. *Punctuality*, says the writer, is the soul of business, and in addition we would say, that the payment of just and lawful debts is the body, by uniting soul and body together you have the perfect man, which gives the right tone, and sinew to business and society at large. Owe no man anything says Paul, and we say, nothing but love and good will.

"FORTUNE they say, is a fickle dame—full of her freaks and caprices; who blindly distributes her favors without the slightest discrimination. So inconsistant, so wavering is she represented, that her most faithful votaries can place no reliance on her promises. Disappointment, they tell us, is the lot of those who make offerings at her shrine. Now, all this we think is a vile slander upon the dear blind lady. We are firmly persuaded, however seemingly capricious she may be, that all who court her favors in the proper manner are almost sure of being rewarded with her smiles.

Although wealth often appears the result of mere accident, or a fortunate occurrence of favorable circumstances, without any exertion or skill of foresight, yet we think that every man of sound health and unimpaired mind, may become the architect of his own fortune. Wealth may be considered as an effect flowing from natural causes. Now, that in which contemplative philosphy corresponds with the cause in practical science becomes the rule, and, as ignorance of the cause defeats the effect, we must, in order to produce a given result ascertain its causes. What then, are the conditions upon which a fortune can be acquired? A correct answer to this question, will constitute the art of money-getting, which we now proceed to unfold.

Foremost in the list of requisites, are honesty and strict integrity in every transaction of life. Let a man have the reputation of being fair and upright in his dealings, and he will possess the confidence of all who know him. Without these qualities every other merit will prove unavailing. Ask concerning a man, "is he active and capable?" Yes. Industrous, temperate and regular in his habits? Oh yes. Is he honest? is he trust-worthy? Why, as to that, I am sorry to say he is not to be trusted; he wants watching; he is a little tricky, and will take an undue advantage, if he can. "Then, I will have nothing to do with him;" will be the invariable reply. Why, then, is honesty the best policy? Because, without it, you will get a bad name and every body will shun you.

A character of knavery will prove an insurmountable obstacle to success in almost every undertaking. It will be found that the straight line is in business, as in geometry, the shortest. In a word, it is almost impossible for a dishonest man to acquire wealth by a regular process of business; because, he is shunned as a depredator upon society.

Needy men are apt to deviate from the rule of integrity, under the plea that necessity knows no law; they might as well add, that it knows no shame. The course is suicidal, and by destroying all confidence, ever keeps them immured in poverty, although they may possess every other quality for success in the world.

Punctuality, which is said to be the soul of business, is another important element in the art of money-getting. The man known to be scrupulously exact in the fulfilment of his engagements, gains the confidence of all, and may command all the means he can use to advantage; whereas, a man careless and regardless of his promises in money matters, will have every purse closed against him. Therefore be prompt in your payment.

We will next consider the advantages of a cautious circumspection in our intercourse with the world. Slowness of belief, and a proper distrust are essential to success. The credulous and confiding, are ever the dupes of knaves and impostors. Ask those who have lost their property, how it happened, and you will find in most cases, it has been owing to misplaced confidence. One has lost by endorsing; another by crediting; another by false representations; all of which, a little more foresight, and a little more distrust would have prevented. In the affairs of this world men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it.

Judge of men by what they do, not by what they say. Believe in looks, rather than in words. Observe all their movements. Ascertain their motives and their ends. Notice what they say and do in their ungarded moments, when under the influence of excitement. The passions have been compared to tortures, which force men to reveal their secrets. Before trusting a men; before putting it in his power to cause you loss, possess yourself of every available information relative to him. Learn his history, his habits, inclinations and propensities; his reputation for honesty, industry, frugality and punctuality; his prospects, resources, supports, advantanges and disadvantages; his intentions and motives of action, what are his good or bad qualities. You may learn a man's good qualities and advantages from his friends—his bad qualities and disadvantages from his enemies. Make due allowance for exaggeration in both. Finally, examine carefully before engaging in anything, and act with energy afterward. Have the hundred eyes of Argus beforehand, and the hundred hands of Briarius afterwards.

Order and system in the management of business must not be neglected. Nothing contributes more to despatch. Have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place; a time for every thing, and every thing in its time. Do first what presses most, and having determined what is to be done, and how it is to be done, lose no time in doing it. Without this method, all is hurry and confusion, little or nothing is accon plished, and business is attended to with neither pleasure or profit.

A polite, affable deportment is recommended. Agreeable manners contribute powerfully to a man's success. Take two men, possessing equal advantages in every other respect, but let one be gentlemanly, kind, obliging and conciliatory in his manners; the other harsh, rude and disobliging, and the one will become rich, where the other will starve.

We are now to consider a very important principle in the business of money-getting, namely,—*Industry*—Persevering, indefatigable attention to business. Persevering, diligence is the Philosopher's stone, which turns every thing to gold. Constant, regular, habitual and systematic application to business must, in time, if properly directed, produce great results. It must lead to wealth with the same certainty that poverty follows in the train of idleness and inattention. It has been truly remarked, that he who follows his amusements instead of his business, will in a short time have no business to follow.

The art of money-saving is an important part of the art of money-getting. Without frugality no one can become rich; with it few would be poor. Those who consume as fast as they produce, are on the road to ruin. As most of the poverty we meet with, grows out of idleness and extravagance, so must large fortunes have been the result of habitual industry and frugality. The practice of economy is as necessary in the expenditure of time, as of money. They say that, if "we take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." So if we take care of the minutes, the days will take care of themselves.

The acquisition of wealth, demands as much self-denial, and as many sacrifices of present gratification, as the practice of virtue itself. Vice and poverty proceed, in some degree, from the same sources, namely—the disposition to sacrifice the future to the present; the inability to forego a small present pleasure for great future advantages.

Every large city is filled with persons, who, in order to support the appearance of wealth, constantly live beyond their income, and make up the deficiency by contracting debts which are never paid. Others there are, mere drones of society, who pass their days in idleness, and subsist by pirating in the hives of the industrious. Many who run a short-lived career of splendid beggary, could they but be persuaded to adopt a system, of rigid economy for a few years, might pass the remainder of their days in affluence. But no! They must keep up appearance, they must live like other folks. Their debts cumulate; their credit fails; they are harrassed by duns, and besieged by constables and sheriffs. In this extremity, as a last resort, they often submit to a shameful dependence, or engaged in criminal practices, which entail hopless wretchedness and infamy on themselves and families."

People who don't stand for truth, should be particularly careful about telling a story twice to the same person.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

Banking.

The constitution and policy of our State are opposed to any system of Banking; and by extending the same policy a little farther, it would be unlawful for a man to give his own private note. This policy, in its tendency and bearing is opposed, in our view, to the best interest of the Commonwealth,

The effects of it are these, in part: great quantities of foreign paper, or paper of the banks of other States, are thrown into circulation in this State. Other States, by flooding ours with their paper, draw away our silver and gold; and while they collect the wheat they leave us the chaff, or rags. Moreover, what ever bills are lost, worn out, or burned in this State, other states receive the entire benefit of. The Constitution of Iowa, therefore, upon Banking, seems to us like binding one man's hands behind him, that another may rifle his pockets.

Suppose a law were enacted, making it penal to offer or receive a bank note? Would this prevent their circulation? As well might a law be passed against the Missouri River flowing down stream along the western borders of the State, or the Mississippi on the eastern borders. In all commercial intercourse with other States, we are forced and compelled to receive the currency of those States for the commodities which we export, and public interest will never allow such a law to take effect if enacted.

Banking States can issue and draw interest upon three times the amount of their specie funds, and we indirectly pay the interest on their excessive issues, by selling our products at a reduced price to get their rags. And also by direct loans. Whereas, if we had a bank or banks of our own, we could put as much paper afloat in other states as they can in ours. Then we should have an equal chance, according to the amount of our capital invested. The Constitution therefore, of our State, nails to our main-mast the very evil from which its framers sought to protect us. We go in for an amendment of the Constitution of our State, and for some safe system of banking.

The State of New York takes the lead in Banking operations; and are the people of that State suffering by alternate "Contraction and expansion of their banking institutions?" Is not the credit of that State good, both at home and abroad? Why should the young State of Iowa then be bound hand and foot by a Constitution so evidently against her best interests, and other states allowed to monopolize all the sources of wealth, leaving Iowa shackled and fettered to retard her speed in the race to wealth and improvement?

We noticed an elaborate article in the "Miner's Express" against the banking system; but for our life, we could not discover one substantial argument against the system. It is argued that it will make the rich man richer. Admitted! And what kind of lawful business, wisely and prudently managed, will not have the same effect? If not, what is the use of doing any business at all. If a man have only a small capital, he may vest it in banking and draw nett profits in an equal ratio with him who has a large capital. The doctrine then is untrue, that banks make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. If a man have any capital at all, he stands just as good a chance to make his per cent as he who has his thousands; but if he have no capital to start with, we cannot see how banking can make him the poorer.

The climax of the argument is this. A. vests $50,000, B. $5,000, and C. $500, in a banking operation; and because C's share of the profits is not equal to A's share; it is unequal and the system is to be condemned. We do not understand the force of this logic: but it appears to us something like the pint measure murmuring against the gallon because it has not as much wine as the latter, when both are full.

Corn.

When the Guardian was two dollars a year, no farmer, who wanted it, would object to give four bushels of corn for it. Now, that it has fallen down to one dollar a year, farmers think it rather severe to let their corn go at twenty-five cents a bushel to pay for it. But this is the best we can do at present. If you want the Guardian a year, bring us four bushels of good corn and you can have it.

To Teamsters, Important!

Those persons who have given their names to haul goods to the Valley of the Salt Lake, can now call at this office, and upon their procuring two good men as sureties for the faithful performance of their undertaking, we will advance them the goods and money, that they may be making timely preparations for the trip. If, however, men have comparatively no team of their own already, but are mostly dependant upon the advanced funds to procure team and wagons, we should hardly feel authorized to make any advances whatever in such cases.

ORSON HYDE,
Agent for Livingston & Kinkade.

Biology.

Whereas it is reported that some of our Elders abroad are tampering with, and dabbling in the above subject; this is, therefore, to inform such that their services, as ministers of Christ, will be dispensed with unless they fully renounce their doings. You may argue that it is right to prove all things. We argue the same; and if we prove you, and find that you will turn from the truth unto fables, think it not strange if we set you down as vessels of dishonor, and not fit for the master's use.

Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

Some people think and say that we have not a man in this Section qualified to fill the above Station; and consider it expedient to import one from abroad. We go in for the encouragement of home productions. We have managed to get along very well for the last five years without law; and now if we cannot govern and regulate our affairs with law, we cannot compliment ourselves very highly. We believe that we have several men who are qualified to honor that Station, and we shall vote for an old experienced man on the Frontier, and shall oppose any man's election to that office who was not here to help kill the first snakes, build the first bridges, and to plough the first fields, among white men.

We shall never consent to give the fat streaks to strangers, and the lean ones to those who made the first settlements, opened and subdued the country, contended against Indians and suffered Indian depredations. No! We shall go in for home productions—for some one that has lived long enough on this Frontier to become naturalized to the climate—for one that is rooted and grounded in the interests of this portion of the State, and that has grown up with it.

Honorable men die only once; and men free from guile and condemnation, care little when that time arrives, if they are in the way of their duty. They know they will live again. Let the above death be ours just before we, through fear, resign any political rights as an American citizen, because conscience has led us to subscribe to the Mormon Creed. We know not who is most worthy or fit to fill the office of District Judge; but we think we do know who is most unworthy and unfit for the office. It is he whose illiberality would seek to arouse a fear, that if things take their natural and legitimate course, there may be trouble. We have no fears. We intend to do right, and act just as any one else would. All the personal interest we feel about creating a Judge is, to live above any sentence that may fall from his lips. We can be easily managed, only take us the right way of the grain—are willing to accommodate; but the wrong string is touched for success, when our fears are sought to be operated upon on account of our religion when we know that we do our best to honor that religion. Why Sirs, we are simple and foolish; but there are Mormons who have forgotten more in an hour than some other people ever knew or ever will know; because they have been martyred, died and forgotten all in less than an hour.

Cattle.

The prospects are more flattering with regard to the price of work steers and cows than we anticipated a few weeks ago. It is now confidently believed that good four year old steers can be bought at thirty-five dollars a yoke, and older ones at $40, and $45.

H. W. Miller Esq., on his return from the Iowa Legislature, brings very favorable news to purchasers of cattle. From what he says, they can be obtained at the above figures in the quarter from which, and through which he came.

Stage Office.

Passengers from this town to St. Louis, or to any intermediate point, can pay their fare at this office, and secure the preference as to seats, &c.

Mr. Jackson has sold out his line to Frink & Co., and now the entire line, hence to St. Louis, is owned by the latter.

This enterprising company, seemingly, spare neither pains nor expense to secure Mail Contracts, and to further the interests and comforts of the traveling public in the west. We wish them success in their laudable and praise-worthy enterprize.

Mr. John Brown.

The above named gentleman came from the Salt Lake with us last fall as a co-agent of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund. He left this town in the early part of December, to visit his friends in the State of Mississippi, and to collect some funds there. He was to have been back by the first of February to this place: but he has not returned; neither has he written us. We have not the address of his friends whom he went to visit. We have given this notice of him, peradventure it may reach some one who may know of his whereabouts, or if any accident or misfortune has befallen him. His landing place, we think, was Memphis. There to take the stage and proceed to the residence of his friends, and expected to return by the same route. Any information of him will be thankfully received.

New Advertisements.

Our readers will observe a lengthy list of New Advertisements in this week's paper, which they will doubtless find to their advantage.

We are destined to have provisions here in abundance for home consumption; and likewise, for outfitting over the plains. They can and will be afforded as low as any person can bring them here from any other point. Every article necessary for crossing the plains, can be furnished at this point. Goods, Wares, and merchandize of every discription, and heavy stocks already here, and *heaps* more coming. Wagons, oxen, cows, horses, mules and every thing else in the line of outfitting, and what we cannot furnish, our friends in Fremont and Upper Missouri can. Constant, and daily intercourse is kept up between this town and the counties below. Any and every kind of stock for teams, &c., can be purchased here as cheap as in any other place and driven here.

Emigrants, come on with your cash, and you can get every thing here that you need. The market abounds with flour, and we have a most excellent article for sale at this office. It has been tried, proven, and found to be No. 1, *and no mistake*, put up in sacks to suit purchasers.

Collection of Arrearages.

The time of emigration from the various States to this Frontier is near at hand; and all persons who know themselves to be in arrears, or who may wish to subscribe for the Guardian, can forward their money by some who are coming here. This will be a fine opportunity. We advise all interested to improve it. Remember that the Guardian is only one dollar a year;—subscribers paying agents their per-centage, which is one dime.

Elder Stoddard.

It is well known that Br. Stoddard has labored as a Missionary in this County for the last five years. He has been faithful and persevering by night and by day. His health is now enfeebled through excessive labors—his constitution impaired and broken, and decline is evidently his pioneer to the tomb; unless, by removing to the Valleys of the Mountains he shall find relief through a change of climate. He is honorably released from his charge, and it is right that those who have shared the benefit of his labors, now in turn, lend a helping hand to aid him to an outfit for the Valley this present season.

We have received a communication from Kirtland, Ohio, entitled, "A glance at the signs of the Times," signed, "*An Elder in Israel.*" We have one question to ask this Elder: what have you been guilty of that causes you to withhold your name? Are you a friend or an enemy in disguise? If a friend, why not tell us who you are?

COUNSEL: Better for this Elder to come West, and take a few lessons on *matters and things*, than stay behind to point out the overthrow of the General Government. The article, though well written, we cannot publish, because the spirit of wisdom has not indited it.

KANESVILLE, Iowa, Feb. 24th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN:

DEAR SIR: Attending meeting with your congregation yesterday, I was highly gratified with your discourse, and my mind was particularly struck with your idea of the judgement at the bar of God, who shall judge the quick and the dead.

What! persons judged; their character, their quality, their honor, and their purity by the tints and shades of the atmosphere that surrounds them. Yes, it is reasonable, it is consistent, it is true philosophy itself. How natural! How elevated the thought! Instead of a long routine of technicalities, the Court of Heaven will judge a man's course, his former conduct, his catalogue of acquaintances, and his friends, by the atmosphere which surrounds him: and every act of his life affects the colors and shades of his moral atmosphere, and though the act may be in secret, its effects cannot be hid.

I say how natural! we judge of the quality, and purity of many substances, by the atmosphere that surrounds those bodies. Even with our coarser senses and intellects; and how much more wisely calculated is the Great Creator of all things to judge of the character and purity of the work of his own hands.

The different grades of atmosphere, he is perfectly acquainted with; and at sight, he knows which of those grades every body or substance belong to, and therefore is prepared to decide at sight.

The atmosphere may be luminous and touched with all the brilliancy and splendor of the Rain Bow; or it may be darkened by various and diversified shades of guilt according to the properties and moral qualifications of the person or being who is surrounded by it. There truly every secret thing shall be made known and can no longer be hid. More anon. Respectfully,

EVERMONT.

Monies Received since February 21, 1851.

Thomas R. King,	$1 25	Benjamin Wiley,	1 00
Orange Warner,	1 00	Richard Mann,	25
John Eldride,	25	Hon. A K Williams,	1 00
Amos S Chase,	1 00	Isaac Farley,	1 00
G W Moore,	50	George Sylvester,	1 00
Charles Lapworth,	1 00	William C Titt,	1 00
J H Johnson,	1 00	Abraham Allen,	1 00
Robert Wimmer,	1 00	John Wardle,	1 00
Jude Allen,	1 00	C F Holly,	1 00
Allen Russell,	1 00	Joseph Outhous,	90
R A Russell,	1 25	Mr. Vanburen,	1 00
J B Stutsman,	1 00	Samuel Brown,	1 00
Jacob Kochue,	1 00	J H Vanwagoner,	2 00
J G Stutsman,	1 00	Horace Hatch,	50
John Bright,	1 00	Silas Hillman,	1 35
A S Gibbons,	1 75	D C Sindy,	1 00
Abigail Coffin,	1 00	Dr. J Kay,	1 90
Ralph Thomison,	1 00	Micheal Birch,	1 00
Moses Smith,	50	Nathaniel Jordan,	1 00
John Snider,	75	Charles Maxham,	3 00
Elijah Allen,	3 00	Isaac Farniss,	1 00
Joseph Dudley,	1 40	R Singleton,	1 00
D Lipscomb,	1 00	Amos Davis,	1 00
Julia Warren,	2 00	Daniel Grifford,	1 00
Jarvis Sandford,	2 00	E Trimmer,	1 00
James Bishop,	2 00	W E Horner,	1 00
Jesse Ludington,	2 00	A Sorley & Co.	1 00
Sherman Barnes,	2 00	Elias F Wells,	1 00
Sarah Malin,	1 00	Edward Bryant,	1 00
Isaac Houston,	1 00	Sarah Powell,	1 00
William Parker,	2 00	S S Goode,	1 00
W Rylance,	2 00	Judge McDonnell,	1 00
Ezra Strong,	1 00	John Wheeler,	1 00
Anson Wright,	2 00	S Lockwood,	1 00
T J Filcher,	2 00	J G Hardy,	1 00
George Spratley,	2 00	H A Stawpert,	1 00
J Browning,	1 00	Silas G Hovey,	50
John Lovell,	2 00	George C Wales,	1 00
Joseph Oaks,	1 00	Perrys & Young,	1 00
John S Carpenter,	2 00	E Ohlhenson,	1 00
George W Dell,	2 00	J V Parrott,	1 00
Miss Jane F Pea,	2 00	Elijah Cody,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	25	David Bowman,	1 00
Benj. Ellsworth,	1 00	John Hays,	1 00
Musicians,	1 50	M Clark,	1 39
Miles Anderson,	1 30	H P Swain,	1 00
Wm. Robertson,	1 00	John J Allred,	1 00
Alex. Kidd,	1 00	John Sherratt,	1 00
A H Scott,	1 00	David Candland,	2 00
Reuben Atwood,	90	Milton Richards,	1 00
James Allred,	1 00	H Roberts,	2 00
Levi Thomas,	1 00	Thomas Burdick,	5 50
A C Hodge,	2 00	John Canfield,	1 00
Daniel R Allen,	1 00	Elijah Shaw,	50
Donl. Stuts. & Co.	20 00	Samuel Shaw,	40
John Mathews,	1 00	John Cox,	1 25
Rev. W Simpson,	1 00	W S Oviatt,	1 00
James Frodsham,	25	Abel Galland,	1 40
James Davenport,	1 00	Ira Oviatt,	1 25
Mrs. Powers,	1 85	W W McGuire,	1 00
Orson Reed,	1 00	D Ballo.	3 00

MARRIED,

At Bullock's Grove, in this County, on Sunday, the 2d inst., by the Editor, Mr. JAMES W PRESTON to Miss EMELINE HOUSTON, both of this County.

Bound in UNION'S sacred band,
On a free and fertile land;
May their peace be like a river,
Undisturbed, by ills, forever.

Cake and wine inspire the muse,
Make the Printers tell the news;
How the lovely bride in white,
Bow'd and smiled, SAID ALL WAS RIGHT.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday, the 20th ult., by Elder William Hawkins Sen., WILLIAM HAWKINS Jun., to Miss SARAH ANN MARTIN, both of that place.

Martins fly on ambient air,
Plume the wing and sing most fair;
But a Hawk—ins' pointed beak,
Caught the bird that sings so sweet.

By Elder J. W. Coolidge, Mr. JOHN BUCHANON to Miss ADALINE COONS, on the 23d Feb. 1851, all of Coonville.

A large and excellent cake was received with the above, for which the bride has the best wishes of the *Craft*.

At the house of Mr. DeGraw, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1851, by Elder David Candland, Mr. PLEASANT MINCHEY to Miss EMELINE DEGRAW, both of this place.

At the residence of Mr. Champlin, on Musquito Creek, Feb. 25th 1851, by Elder Jacob Terry, Mr. CLINTON MECHAM to Miss MARGARET E. CHAMPLIN, both of this County.

At Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, February 16th, by Elder Luman A Shirtliff, Mr. HENRY GARNER to Miss ANNE M. MAHONEY, both of this county.

DIED,

On Monday, Feb. 17th, ELIZA MUSGRAVE, daughter of Richard and Margaret Musgrave aged 16 years.

That languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er,
That quiet immoveable breast,
Is heav'd by affliction no more.

Convention.

At a Caucus Meeting held in this Town on Monday the 24th ult., it was proposed that a Convention be held on Friday, the 14th March, in Kanesville, to nominate a candidate for District Judge for the Sixth Judicial District.

Every organized county, entitled to one delegate in said Convention; and one also, for every five hundred inhabitants in each county thus organized. Hour of commencing 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of said Caucus Meeting,
A. McRAE, Chairman.

THOMAS BURDICK, Clerk.

Notice to the Citizens of Pottawatamie County.

A meeting will be holden in Kanesville, on Saturday, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the convention on the 14th inst Also to devise ways and means, the more effectually to put a stop to Indian depredations committed on the property of the citizens on this Frontier, and likewise to consider the best means of obtaining redress for losses already sustained by the aforesaid depredations. A general attendance is expected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ACT,

To Locate the County Seat of Pottawatamie County.

SEC. 1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that the County Commissioners of Pottawattamie County, shall on or before the first day of March next, after having made an examination of the different parts of the county designate two places to be ballotted for on the first Monday of April next, as a seat of justice.

SEC. 2. As soon as said Commissioners shall make a selection of two points in said county, they shall cause notices of the same to be published in the Frontier Guardian, and also written or printed notices posted up in each township of said county, stating the two points to be ballotted for at the said election for the county seat, and particularly describing the said points.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the judges of election, in each township in said county, to receive votes for the two places so designated by said Commissioners and shall note down in seperate columns the number of votes received for each place designated as aforesaid, and the place receiving the highest number of votes polled at said election, shall be and remain the County Seat of said county.

Provided, That if an equal number of votes be polled for each place designated, then the County Commissioners shall determine which of the two places shall be the seat of Justice of said County, and the place thus designated shall thenceforth be the seat of Justice of said County.

SEC. 4. The manner of conducting said election shall be the same as is prescribed by the law regulating elections, and it shall be the duty of said judges of election to transmit true returns to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and the number of votes polled for each place designated by the Commissioners.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

GEORGE TEMPLE,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
ENOS LOWE,
President of the Senate.
Approved Jan. 23, 1851. S. Hempstead.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IOWA.
Iowa City, Jan. 25, 1851.

I certify that I have examined and compared the foregoing act with the original rolls on file in this office and find the same to be a true and correct copy.

G. W. McCLEARY,
Secretary of State.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 7th day of April next, at the Warehouse of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawatamie, and at Wm. H. Gooch & Brother's Warehouse, on Hyde Street, in Kanesville, in the precinct of Kanesville, in said county, an election will be held to establish the seat of Justice for said county; at Kanesville, is one of the places to ballotted for, for said seat of Justice, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanesville, on the south side of Big Musquito, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or ballotted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables for each of said Precincts, as it lacks of having two of each.

Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the
Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851—2t

N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawatamie, as nearly as can now be determined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanesville. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

SELLING OFF.

WE will sell our entire lot of ready made clothing at a small advance above cost to make room for our Spring stock.

mh7 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

BACON.

A PRIME LOT OF BACON—for sale, at
(March7) B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

NOTICE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, having this day sold his part of Keg Creek Mills, this is to notify the public that the firm of J. W. Coolidge & Co., is hereby dissolved, and those indebted will please come and settle, as we wish to close business.

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 1, 1851.—mh7

OWNERS WANTED.

FOR a Black Crape Shawl, a small silk umbrella, a figured white Silk Handkerchief, and a Woolen Shawl. Said articles were left in the Hall after a party, and the owner or owners may have them by calling at this office, and proving property. mh7

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, was dissolved, February 11th, 1851, by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm, will be settled by James Sloan, Esq., who is authorized to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas. McKenzie, Kanesville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Union Mills, Platte co., Mo.

Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

NOTICE.

RECEIVED at the Warehouse of the subscribers, in St. Joseph, the following described packages, which, if not previously called for and charges paid, will be sold at Public Auction, to pay charges, on Saturday the 19th day of April, A. D., 1851, viz:

1 box merchandize, marked "L. Wharton, care of Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo."

1 cask merchandize, marked S. Woster, Kanesville, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, care Middleton & Riley."

MIDDLETON RILEY & McGEE.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS D. BROWN and HENRY W. MILLER, is, this day, by mutual consent dissolved. The liabilities of the firm are assumed by T. D. Brown, and outstanding debts will be collected by him. All persons who know themselves indebted to said firm by note or book account, are requested to call at their "OLD STAND," and settle the same without delay. Business continued by T. D. BROWN at the "BLUFF STORE," who solicits a call from his old and numerous customers.

THOMAS D. BROWN.
HENRY W. MILLER.

Kanesville, March 1st, 1851.—1t

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

PERSONS knowing they have unsettled accounts with the late firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, will please call on James Sloan, Esq., (office, Main Street,) and settle the same, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN NEEDHAM,
W. B. FERGUSON.

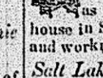
Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.



WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment, as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants*, That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

W. B. FERGUSON,

[*Successor to Needham & Ferguson.*]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c. &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

LAND AGENCY.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to Pottawatamie County Iowa, wishing to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call upon the undersigned, who has some good bargains of houses, lots and farms for sale.

Those desiring to have property sold, will please hand in a list of the same, giving a description of it, and the terms they wiso to sell on,

Office at the Music Hall.

THOS. McKENZIE, Agent.

Kanesville, March 7th, 1851.

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAINE, Surgeon Dentist, of Weston, Mo., (late of Cincinnati, Ohio,) would most respectfully tender his professional services, to the citizens and vicinity of Kanesville, for the short term of two weeks, commencing May 15. Having prepared himself well, with all suitable materials, he hopes to meet a liberal patronage.

H. P. SWAINE, S. D.

Weston, March 7, 1851—3t

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 51 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally: I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, an extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waitors;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,
54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—1m

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

BAKERY and CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share af patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, JR.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

A. H. DEAVER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851—4t

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

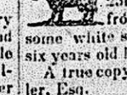
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

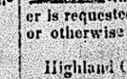
Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. *Caused* by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by Ira Oviatt at Council Point, dark red or brindle steer, face part white, some white in the flank, white belly, hind legs and bush of the tail white, no ear marks; three years old last spring. Prized at eighteen dollars.

Also, another dark red three years old steer, face part white, legs, belly and tail white, white strip on the right hip down to the leg; left ear cropped, right ear half cropped. prized at twenty dollars.

A true copy from the Estra Book of J. G. Bigler, Esq.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk of Board of County Coms.

Kanesville, Feb. 22, 1851.—mh7

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Joseph Bushee, on the 25th of Jan. 1851, two miles westerly from Kanesville, a dark red cow with some white spots on her, no ear marks; about six years old last Spring. Prized at fifteen dollars.

A true copy from the Estray Book of J. G. Bigler, Esq.

T. BURDICK,
Clerk Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, Feb. 22, 1851—mh7.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, last September, a yearling steer, red, with a line back, crop off the left ear; the owner is requested to take him away and pay charges or otherwise he will be sold for the same.

ROBERT WATKINS.

Highland Grove, March 7, 1851.—1t.

The Frontier Guardian.

From the Millennial Star.

Highly Interesting From Denmark and Sweden.

Elder Forssgren examined before the Chief Authorities of Sweden—is banished from the Kingdom—Extensive Toleration in Denmark—Rapid Spread of the Gospel in that Nation.

196, NORREGADE, COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK, Nov. 21st, 1850.

ELDERS O. PRATT AND F. D. RICHARDS:—

Beloved Brethren: I arrived per steamship British Queen, on the morning of the 30th October—four days from Hull—I had been absent from this place 26 days. I had a rough passage both going and returning, and suffered considerably from sea sickness, though I was quite as comfortably situated as is possible for any one to be upon the sea in a storm.

I will here repeat what I have several times said to my brethren, that I feel doubly paid for my visit to England, notwithstanding the expense and exposure attendant upon such a journey.

Although through contrary winds and other events beyond my control, I was unable to reach there in time for your General Conference, (a privilege which I should have highly prized,) yet the principal objects of my visit were attained, and I feel refreshed and *warmed up* for my winter's labor in this cold country.

It is with pleasure that I embrace this, the earliest convenient opportunity, to redeem my promise, and to furnish you with a sketch of matters and things that pertain to the interests of the kingdom of God in this country and Sweden, which a press of other things omitted my doing while I was with you. I will begin with brother John E. Forssgren, of Sweden.

The readers of the Star will recollect that at last communication left him under arrest at Stockholm. As he is now with us in Copenhagen, I am enabled to furnish some further particulars, which, though necessarily brief, I trust will not be uninteresting.

When Br. Forssgren landed in Geffle, the latter part of June, he found a brother and sister at the old homestead—his father gone on a sea voyage to America—his brother very low with consumption, and by the physicians considered past recovery. He found the religious and intellectual state of society at every low ebb; and the laws of the country as stern and rigid as ever against any and every innovation of the Lutheran religion; and the priests and chief authorities disposed to enforce them, notwithstanding many of the middle and lower classes were panting for liberty. These began to seek and gain ears to hear his words. He was closely watched by the priests and police; and, according to their laws and customs with travelers, his passport was demanded in the "Landscontoiret," that he might not go into the country or any other town without permission; for you must understand that any traveler, native or foreign, without a passport, is usually an escaped convict, liable to arrest at every turn of the road.

Under these circumstances he fasted and prayed much that the Lord would open his way before him, and privately instructed such as he had access to. He translated into Swedish the small work containing the "Visions, Rise of the Church," &c., but the printers refused to publish it. He left the manuscript with the believers. He instilled faith into his brother, and raised him up and baptized him and his sister, and one other man privately, after which he concluded to go to Stockholm, in hopes of finding more liberality and a better opening, and called for his passport to start on the 5th of August, but before he reached the steamer she loosed from her moorings and left him.

Immediately after, he heard of the company of farmers mentioned in our former letter, who had come in from the country to emigrate to America. He sought them out and found them in a warehouse waiting for the vessel. They had read the scripture, and became sick of the oppressions of their country and its religion. They heard him gladly, and he visited with and instructed them until the 8th, when they proposed a public meeting in a grove a little out of town. He resolved to bear a public testimony, and abide the consequences.

The first meeting went off well, and all were anxious for a second. He appointed another for the next day at six o'clock, P. M., and went the same hour to the water and baptized 17 persons out of the emigrating company. The next day he organized them, and ordained elders, priests, and teachers, administered bread and wine, instructed them relative to their journey and future proceedings, baptising their comrades, &c., and labored hard with them, being impelled forward by the Holy Ghost, until the hour for public preaching.

The rumor of the preceeding meeting had drawn a vast multitude both from the town and country, and among the number were some priests, and the marshal with police ready to take him. But they had no power until he had finished his testimony; for the power of God was upon him and over all the people—some wept, some rejoiced, and nearly all seemed to feel that surely a prophet had come among them. The marshal and priests were full of indignation, and biting over with rage. He was arrested with terrible threats and denunciations, but they had no power to harm him. As he marched into town the vast multitude followed, and they were met by large crowds from the town and ship-yards; and as the officer proclaimed "Dipperen," (the dipper,) the multitude, swung their hats and cried with deafening shouts, "Hura til Profheten." (Hurra for the Prophet.)

The next day he was had first before the chief officer of police, next he was taken before the chief officer of the Landscandelie, then to the chief priest and his associates, all of whom in their turn examined and questioned him, and took minutes. He answered as the Spirit suggested, in his characteristic meekness, but everything was like a two-edged sword, and they were more and more confounded and perplexed, and did not know what to do with him.

He was next ushered before the governor of the city, where all the before-mentioned dignataries were assembled, with the priests and police. Here he had another opportunity of bearing witness to the truth, for as they proceeded with their accusations of what he had said and done, he explained and bore testimony. Among other evil deeds which the marshal accused him of was healing the sick. The chief priest sent for his brother to have him examined—he believed he was sick still. But when his brother came, he testified boldly that he was well and had been healed by the power of God through the instrumentality of his brother. The doctor was ordered to examine him—he pronounced him well! The physician was also ordered to examine brother John's head. They would feign have sent him to the Lunatic Asylum, but the doctor very significantly told them that he (Forssgren) knew well what he was about.

Everything increased their perplexity. He was well dressed — bore passports from Washington—this, added to his bold indifference, made them feel dubious about imprisoning him. They finally concluded to send him to Stockholm, with a full account of his doings and sayings in Geffie. The marshal suggested that for his bold impudent demeanor he was worthy to go to Stockholm in irons, and the irons were produced for the purpose. But after a little further consultation, he was dismissed with the following endorsement upon his pass, which was suggested by the chief priest:—Translation: "The bearer of this pass received it and had it signed August 5th, for his departure to Stockholm, but was unable to leave at that time. The North American Consul, now present, rejects him, and leaves him without protection. The bearer of the pass has, in days gone by, disturbed the general peace by illegal preaching in warehouses and under open heaven before several hundred persons, and *even established baptism on the sea shore of several aged persons*; for which he will leave Geffle before eight o'clock tomorrow morning, for the above-mentioned place of destination without fail.

"Geffle, Landscancellie, 8th Aug., 1850."

When he landed in Stockholm, the king was enjoying himself in the country, but the chief officer of the government received from Geffle five or six pages of "sayings and doings" there, and brother Forssgren was taken forthwith before the chief police officers of the kingdom, for three successive days, where he had again an opportunity of expounding and bearing witness to the great work of God. During this time the fame spread over the city, and into all the newspapers, and the more they had to do with him the more they were perplexed with him. They reasoned, persuaded, and threatened him, but all to no purpose. He continued to tell them that he "came not to do his own will, but the will of Him who sent him." There were no vessels in port by which they could send him immediately to America, and the American minister at Stockholm would not allow them to imprison him; they, therefore, detained his passport, and permitted him to go at large in town, with a strict charge not to preach his doctrine, but the papers published his whereabouts, and he soon found himself sought unto from all quarters, and invited from place to place, and among the mechanic clubs, and became quite as notorious as any man in the kingdom. He did not trangress the law "by illegal preaching," for he had as much as he could well do to answer questions, and read the Bible, and others did the preaching. This continued about a month, and many hearts rejoiced in the truth.

It having come to the ears of the authorities that some were determined to be baptized at all hazards, brother Forssgren was taken by the police from his lodgings during the night of the 11th of September, and taken on board an American vessel which was ready to sail for New York, his passport signed for New York, and his passage paid.

The vessel had to call at Elsinore, to pay the Danish toll before she left the Baltic, where brother Forssgren landed for the purpose of coming to us. Here the devil had spread another snare for him, but the Lord had also prepared a way to deliver him. He was immediately arrested by the Danish police at that place, at the instigation of the Swedish consul, who had received orders from his government to see to it, that Forssgren was re-shipped to New York if he landed, but the American minister at Denmark, (Mr. Forward,) had just landed in Elsinore, from this place. He came to his assistance, and effected his release, and accompanied him to this place, where he arrived Sept. 19th, full of joy and the Holy Ghost, having been absent from us for three months.

I had kept up a correspondence with him, and counseled him to come here if he was expelled from Sweden, and our anxieties and prayers were incessant for him; but the Swedish priests and their tools were determined to prevent his coming to us. Even here, he is a terror to them to this day.

They have instituted inquiries about him through the Copenhagen police, and endeavored to excite them against us; but the Lord used our friends who were not in the Church, to silence their apprehensions. The new Constitution is a kind of shield to us here.

We have had correspondence and personal interviews with the king's minister, who has the superintendence of all school and church affairs, and with the board of magistrates, and have furnished them with the outlines of our faith, and history of our people, the objects of our mission to this land, &c. This correspondence commenced before I went to England, and was continued with brothers Forssgren and Hanson in my absence; and it was not until since my return that we received a final answer. They instituted many inquiries, and seem cautious, but we have held them by our faith and prayers, and dedicated our communications unto the Lord, and his spirit has wrought with them, so that they finally seem willing to extend to our infant organization —the liberties contemplated in the Constitution.

I have informed you that religious liberty was only *enacted* by the constitution, and was to be formed and *brought forth* by the legislature, created under that constitution.

There is now a warm discussion upon the subject in the lower house, as to whether the child shall be a free-born citizen, or a kind of bond servant to the Lutheran Church. It is to be hoped that it will terminate favorably before they adjourn.

The before-mentioned Minister of Public Instruction is on the right side of the question. Since my return I have presented him with a neatly bound Book of Mormon, and the little work I published in Danish, and he expressed a desire to learn more of us. The deplorable ignorance of scripture, and indifference to everything pertaining to pure religion, which pervails with the great mass of the Danish people, is no small obstacle to overcome. Probably not one family in twenty have a Bible, and not one person in a hundred of the common people ever read it, except insolated texts in their catechism or other books.

Those who have received the gospel are growing in grace, and the gifts and blessings of the gospel. We have now a commodious hall for our public meetings, which are well attended, and prayer meetings in three different parts of the city. There is quite an excitement about us in town, a little more than we want, and a gang of lawless rowdies are of late urged on by those who stand behind the screen, to disturb our evening meetings; and I fear we shall be under the necessity of discontinuing them for a little season.

When I left for England, Elder Dykes was appointed to Jutland, to commence the work in that province. Elder Forssgren remained to labor in this place, and Elder Hanson was appointed to devote his time to revise his translation of the Book of Mormon, and prepare it for the press. Brother Dykes after encountering much opposition, had at the latest advices from him, baptized thirteen persons in Aalborg, the principal town of north Jutland, among whom were three local preachers of the baptists. In this place there have been more or less baptized every week and the branch now numbers about seventy.

Brother Hanson, though diligent, progresses very slow with the Book of Mormon: but I am happy to be able to say, that with what assistance I am able to render him, he is producing a good translation. A Danish lady, who is a teacher of French, German, and English, has confessed faith in the work, and proffered her assistance. She has also translated into Danish poetry, some of our hymns, which are very good, and you can well imagine that, it is another source of joy to us to hear the Danish Saints join in the songs Zion.

I have learned that there are no stereotype foundries in this country: I therefore see no other way but to issue an edition of the Book of Mormon without stereotyping: it will take till spring to do it.

Brothers Forssgren and Hanson join with me in love to you, and all Saints.

Yours truly,
ERASTUS SNOW.

A Mormon Library.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated five thousand dollars for the commencement of a library, for the use of the citizens of the Territory of Utah, and John M. Bernhisel, Esq., of the Utah delegation in Congress, has been appointed to procure the books. This amiable and excellent gentleman is now in this city, making purchases at auction and elsewhere, wherever he can expend the appropriation to the best advantage. He also receives donations of books or other publications from authors, publishers and others, for the same destination.

This is a curious and interesting enterprise. The despised Mormons, driven out of Illinois, have founded an empire in the heart of the continent, so extensive, so respectable, that Congress has given them a territorial government, has appointed the head of the Church, governor of the territory, and made this provision for a public library. The Union Colony is probably, at this moment, the finest, the best ordered, and the most prosperous in the world. Ten years hence, Utah will be a rich and powerful State, with a policy and religious establishment as peculiar, as any which ever originated in past times. The Mormons have had their season of persecution and martyrdom—they have held just to their faith. Driven out of one city, and from one temple, they have founded others far greater. Their very expulsion from Illinois, by a violent and misguided populace, has given to them a vast country of illimitable wealth, and to this confederacy a present territory and a future State, which bids fair, at no distant time to take rank with the proudest.

With such a character, such resources, the prestige of such providences, and an active missionary establishment, it would not be strange if in a century, the Mormon faith should have spread over half our continent. Stranger things than that have happened. No religious belief is ridiculous, and we should be careful how we despise—much more, how we persecute the chosen faith of any people.

The above from the New York Picayune breathes a liberal and generous spirit. Those favorable predictions and suggestions, we will try to fulfill and bring about. Mormonism is greatly on the increase in the United States, in England, Scotland and Wales,—in Denmark—in Italy—in France; and in Sicily; in Bombay and in China, and in Utah. The blood of its martyrs now moistens its roots. Heaven be praised and Congress be thanked for giving it a secure and permanent seat in the valleys of the mountains.

Four Horse Post Coaches to Council Bluffs.

We are authorized to inform the public that J. Frink & Co., will from and after the first of May next, carry the mail tri-weekly in four horse Post Coaches from Fort Des Moines, via, Winterset, Wah-ta-wah, Indianatown and Kanesville to Council Bluffs. Westward the tide of emigration, business and enterprise, take their way. Go it coaches—success to the enterprise, and to the energetic spirit of the company engaged in it.—(Iowa Star.

That is right friend Star: You keep saying, "come it" and we will keep saying "come it," until we get enough over on our side to pull the capital as far West as your City. Then perhaps we will jump aboard the cars, go to head quarters and take an oyster supper with you.

TITHING.—No person should go to the Valley without paying his or her tithing: and if they remain here they should do the same. Remember that when you sell, you owe tithing to aid the poor.

For the Frontier Guardian.

MR. EDITOR: Owing to the different opinions in regard to the North and South Routes to Salt Lake Oregon and California. I feel it my duty to give my opinion in that matter. It is well known there were more persons crossed at this point last year, than at any other point above St. Joseph, Mo., and continued until the 6th of July, which made a very large emigration; when on the North of the Platte, there was not a man crossed after the 1st of June, therefore there will be more sickness where there are large quantities of persons than where there are none. Especially when they were more than one month later in the sickly season, and a large portion were just landed from steamboats, and therefore were liable to any disease, more or less that might be in the country. I also see the travels of Elder Hyde, misrepresented; he crossed the Missouri river at this point last July, on the 5th or 6th. He returned sometime in December, and crossed here also.

It is stated by some that Elder Hyde returned on the north of the Platte, which is untrue, he made an effort to come that way, but found it impossible to do so. Crossed back on the South of the Platte, and crossed the Missouri river at Plattsville. It seems those men will recommend to the public a route, which they could not travel to be the nearest, best and only route. But I look at it in this way; it is done by men who are interested; the object is to gull the people into Kanesville, and sell them their out-fit at three or four prices, which has been the case heretofore. They do not tell you of your ferriages, which will be some $8 different than the South Route; but will tell you of the dangerous Salt River, which is about 40 feet wide, and about 8 inches deep, rock bottom; also the South Platte, having no Ferries, where there are two within one and a half miles of each other in crossing below the Platte, every one knows after striking the Government road which is 18 miles from this, the travel, will be on that road, and kept up by the Government.

It is plain to be seen, by those that can see at all, the advantages that Platteville, possess above any point in the Upper Country, must and will make this the permanent starting point and deposit for the West.

Emigrants to Salt Lake, Oregon and California will find plenty of goods and groceries at this place, and at fair prices as can be found elsewhere. And in addition to all, your ferriage is free across the Missouri river, as we have two boats expressly for that business and all pains taken to render satisfaction.

S. MARTIN.

Platteville, Iowa, Feb. 15th, 1851.

Answered next paper.

AN ACT
To Locate a State Road.

SEC. 34. That O. N. Tyson, William Lane and Wm. H. Gooch, of Pottawatamie County are hereby appointed to locate and establish a State Road from Council Bluffs, via Kanesville, Silver Creek to Indian Town, on the East Nichnabotna river, where the road from Ottumwa crosses said stream. *Provided*, That if the said Tyson shall act as surveyor in locating said road, he shall receive the fees of surveyor only.

GREAT BARGAIN!

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm lying in Farmersville, on Little Pigeon, 8 miles North of Kanesville, containing 18 acres of land under good cultivation, with two good double log houses, one room of which is fitted up for a store room with shelves, counter, &c. There is also a good yard and stable with a stream of water running through the yard. This place is situated on the most public road North of Kanesville. It is one and a half miles from Bullock's Mill and 2½ from Cooley's Mill. As he intends emigrating to the Salt Lake in the Spring, he will sell his place very low. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Farmersville, Feb. 21, 1851.—3t

J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
JAMES FRODSHAM,
At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods North of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!
FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m*

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL.
DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851. 1m

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'
MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.
DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.
THE FIRM OF
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe:
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do:
7 " women's bootoes, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 bbls N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass'd iron;
1 doz mill saws:
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
49 boxes 8x10 glass;
49 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;
1838 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new;
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

MERCHANTS!
POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov. 13 C. VOORHIS'.
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY,
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1253 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ½ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
1000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax,
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.
JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.
TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.
GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.
ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.
MERINOS—French and English Goods.
HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.
BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy
MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas
GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies garters.
LEATHER—Best French calf, Kip and colored morocco.
HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.
IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.
FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.
CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.
VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.
THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.
BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal
SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons
GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

Wagons Made and Repaired
BY
JOHN MURRAY.--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—1m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

I Like an Open Honest Heart.

I like an open, honest heart,
Where frankness loves to dwell,
Which has no place for base deceit,
Nor hollow words can tell;
But in whose throbbings plain are seen,
The import of the mind,
Whose gentle breathings utter nought,
But accents true and kind.

I *scorn* that one whose empty act,
And honied words of art,
Betray the feelings of the soul,
With perfidy's keen dart;
No more kind friends in such confide,
Nor in their kindness trust,
For *black ingratitude* but turns
Pure friendship to disgust.

Contempt is but a gentle word,
A feeling far too mild,
For one who *confidence betrays*,
And guilt has sore beguiled;
That hate which hellish fiends evince,
When in dark torments toss'd,
Is not more loathsome to the soul,
Than one to honor lost.

Then give me one with heart as free,
And gen'rous as the air,
Whose ready hand and greetings kind,
Give proof that *truth* is there.
Whose smiling countenance well shows,
Affection warm is found,
And springs pure as saints, whose notes
Through Heaven's vaults resound.

MISCELLANY.

The Right Kind of a Wife.

A story, under the above head, is going the rounds, shorn of its most important features, the sequel to which is appended.

Mr. ———, a merchant, now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in an extravagant style, was in the habit of giving his wife every Monday morning, a certain sum of money for the table and other household expenses of the week He never mentioned his business to his wife, and she, deeming him capable of attending to his own affairs, never enquired into them.

About five years after their marriage, through some mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr. ———, suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned "sympathisingly" on change, and like all such matters, there all sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair secret, and the first intimation his lady had of it, was a news paragraph in the "Ledger." Shortly after the dinner was over, on the discovery of the startling fact, Mrs. ——— requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few moments, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned with a splendid bound bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said —"George, the day after our marriage you gave me this precious book as a token of your love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its passages have been precious to me, and as your brow looks sad to-day, I return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom." She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carelessly and a bank bill fell out. He picked it up and glanced at its face—it was a $10 bill. He opened at the first page, and continued to find X between every two leaves, till he arrivey at the commencement of the book of Revelations. He was saved—could commence business, and had a capital of $9,000 to begin with.

He rang a bell—a servant appeared:

"Request your mistress to come to me immediately," said the merchant.

The lady obeyed, entering the room with something between a tear and a smile.

"Kate! Kate! where did you procure all this money!"

"This is the weekly savings of our household expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten of the twenty dollars which you gave me into the Bible bank, that when the day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to safe us from the wolf."

"You are an angel, Kate," cried her delighted husband; clasping her to his heart. And she is. Does any one doubt!

Marriages.

Nature and nature's God smiles propiciously upon the Union that is sweetened by the love and sanctified by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasure take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the made victim of untamed passions and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path, wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated by a clearer light.

A cotemporary very justly remarks, that the character and business of a place is generally estimated by the newspapers publish in it. If the editorials are low, groveling and vulgar, it is fair to presume that they are catered to please the appetite of a herd of vulgar readers. It is likewise, just as true, that the character of an editor may be justly estimated by his editorials. The stream cannot rise higher or be purer than its fountain head.

We heard a good joke once of a party of young fellows who found fault with the butter on the boarding-house table.

"What is the matter with it?" said the mistress.

"Just you ask it," said one," it is old enough to speak for itself."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 19th day of April, 1851,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;
By Utah Lake;
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday.
To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;
And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month
To the Dalles, Oregon by miles;
And back between
Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. from to as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisemen, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated [Signed.]

Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [Signed.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of , certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts,

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annual the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additionol stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be great. than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of day, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip. during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of———" written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guarantied, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 19th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20 When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance. to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "*star bids.*" It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyances, a star bid, the lowest, will be perferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23? On routes of the highest class, where four-horse-coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Post masters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects paticularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15th 1851.
Feb. 21—4t.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Premium Stoves**, also Irving's **Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c.**, which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

BACON, HYD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis. Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue. St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street. Kanesville,

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor t their NEW STORE,

ormerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co. They assure their friends, and the

EMIGRATING PUBLIC

hat they are resolved to sell goods as low as the towest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec., 11, 1850

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offe their farm for sale, situated four miles east o Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in thres fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at

nov13 VOORHIS'.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

OH YES!

The WORLD Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,

FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Pottawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this county, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

J. W. COOLIDGE.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Cannies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS. Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

A CARD.

A YOUNG MAN of business habits and extensive acquaintance in this place and Salt Lake city offers his services to persons entering the mercantile business in that city. He is a member of the Church, and the best reference can be given if required as to salesman's ability, and attention to business, &c. He purposes leaving this spring for the Valley, but is desirous of making some arrangement here. Address, (D.) at this office.

Kanesville, Feb. 5, 1851—

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph. Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our *old friends* and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces; and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

A. SCRLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

UTAH

AND

CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, FURS of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 4.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

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C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo, and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

MORAL READING.

From the Millennial Star.

Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

(*Continued from our Last.*)

I well remember asking a gentleman in Scotland who was a leader in a religious society, and well known for his scientific acquirements, if he thought a boat could not be constructed with a hole in the bottom, and by means of some such simple contrivance as I have stated, the water be prevented from coming in, while, at the same time, the aperture so left, be made most useful to those within?

He said he believed the thing could be easily done, but as the Book of Mormon gave an account of any such contrivance, he had therefore to conclude that there was none, and therefore to say that such vessels could float was an absurdity, unless they were to be upheld by a constant miracle.

As he professed to believe the Bible, I begged the privilege of asking him a question or two concerning a boat spoken of in it, namely, the Ark. We are told that Noah was commanded to build an ark, 300 cubits long, 50 cubits broad, and 30 cubits high,—that he was to divide it into *first, second, and third stories*,—that he was to pitch it within and without,—that he was to make a window in it of the size of one cubit, and that he was to make a door in the side of the ark; he was furthermore to take the clean animals and fowls by sevens, and the unclean by pairs into the ark, also himself and family, and then both door and window were to be shut upon them. I asked the gentleman if the inmates of the ark could live without air? he answered, no! I then asked how were they to receive it, when the only door and window in all this vast building was closed upon them, and every seam and crevice filled with pitch? Oh, he said, there must have been some contrivance, that is not recorded for this purpose; but I told him, to be consistent, he ought to say, that as the Bible gave an account of any such contrivance, he should therefore conclude that there was none, and to say they could live without air was an absurdity, unless they were upheld by a constant miracle; and if our friends, Messrs. Chambers, *Athenæum*, &c., were to apply the same reasoning to the account of the ark given in the Bible, that they apply to the account of the barges given in the book of Mormon, if they were consistent men, and rejected one on this account, they would reject them both; for in reading the account of the ark given in the Bible, we must either say that there was some contrivance for giving them air that is not recorded, or have recourse to what the *Athenæum* (speaking of the Book of Mormon) calls getting rid of a difficulty, through the easy and arbitrary medium of a miracle; and if you say there must have been some plan or contrivance which is not recorded, to prevent them from perishing for want of air in the ark, it is not unreasonable to say that there must have been some plan or contrivance which is not recorded, to prevent them from perishing by an overflow of water in the barges.

The next objection I will notice is that which is taken from the language of the Book of Mormon.

The *Athenæum* and Messrs. Chambers say, "through all we find one signal proof, not merely of imposture, but of the ignorance of the impostor, repeated with pertinacity. Every successive prophet predicts to the Nephites the future coming of Christ. The writer has fallen into the vulgar error of mistaking an epithet for a name. The word Christ, as all educated person know, is not a name, but a Greek title of office, signifying *the anointed*, being in fact a translation of the Hebrew word Messiah. Now the use of a Greek term in an age when the Greek language was unformed, and by a people with whom it was impossible for Greeks to have intercourse, and moreover, whose native language was of such peculiar construction as not to be susceptible of foreign admixture, is a mark of forgery so obvious and decisive, that it ought long since to have exposed the delusion; unhappily, however, we are forced to conclude, from the pamphlet before us, that the American Methodists, who first undertook to expose the Mormons, were scarcely less ignorant than themselves.

"A second Nephi takes up the history at a period contemporary with the events recorded in the New Testament, and the words attributed to him bear still more conclusive evidence of the ignorance of the impostures. 'Behold, I am Jesus Christ, the Son of God. I created the heavens and the earth, and all things that in them are.' And again, 'I am the life and the light of the world; I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end.' In addition to the former blunder respecting the name 'Christ,' we have the name Jesus in its Greek form, and not as the Hebrews would have called it, Joshua; we have, furthermore, the first and last letters of the Greek Alphabet, given as a metaphorical description of continued existence *to a nation* that had never heard of the Greek language. It is quite clear that the writer mistook Alpha and Omega for some sacred and mystic sounds to which peculiar sanctity was attached, and wrote them down without perceiving that they were an evidence of forgery so palpable as to be manifest to school-boys." So then, according to this, the believers in the Book of Mormon are fools, and the American Methodists no better for not having made this discovery before it was made by such a learned and wise man as the editor of the *Athenæum*, or such talented and far-famed gentlemen as the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh.

To those who have read Elder P. P. Pratt's reply to this, in the first number of the second volume of the Millennial Star, I need say nothing; but as this is made much of by our enemies as an argument to prove the Book of Mormon a forgery, and many have not seen Elder Pratt's reply, a few words on it might do good.

The *Athenæum* says that these Greek words, according to the Book of Mormon, *were given to a nation that had never heard the Greek language*. Now this is a lie to begin with. There were no such names on the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated. What the names were that were applied to the Redeemer in the language of the ancient American Indians—how they were pronounced by them—or how they would appear if an idea of the original was to be conveyed by the English alphabet we know not, for we have only got the TRANSLATION; but these wise men forget this, and want to make men believe that these Greek names were in the original. The English tongue is a mixture of many languages. Greek among the rest; and, therefore, if even Messrs. Chambers, or the learned editor of the *Athenæum* was to translate a book from any other language into English, and in that book had to speak of the Redeemer of mankind, how would they name him? Suppose they were translating from the Hebrew, would they call him *Joshua*? if they did, they would next have to tell the people that *Joshua* meant *Jesus Christ*, or some might perhaps imagine they meant Joshua the son of Nun, and yet these wiseacres find fault with the translation of the Book of Mormon, because it does not name the Redeemer *Joshua*—a name by which he is not known in the English language.

Now that the Book of Mormon is about to be translated into other languages, such as French, German, Italian, &c., if the wise men there are like the wise men here, the fault in France will be that French words are put in the mouth of Nephi, and in Germany that Nephi uses the German language; and if such a thing as a Latin term should be in common use among any people into whose language it is translated, then (according to the *Athenæum*) if that word be in the translation, it will be an evidence of forgery so palpable as to be manifest to school-boys. Oh, folly! thou art now seen in high places! How truly did Isaiah in his 29th chapter, when speaking of the book's coming forth, declare, and then "the wisdom of the wise should perish, and the understanding of the prudent be hid!"

I shall now turn to the doctrines taught in the Book of Mormon, and look at some objections raised against them. The Rev. Alex. Campbell, in his "Analysis of the Evidences of the Book of Mormon," page 14, says. "Smith, its real author, as ignorant and impudent a knave as ever wrote a book, betrays the cloven foot in basing his whole book upon a FALSE FACT, or a pretended fact, which makes God a liar;" it is this:—"With the Jews God made a covenant at Mount Sinai, and instituted a Priesthood and an High Priesthood; the Priesthood he gave to Levi, and the High Priesthood to Aaron and his sons for an everlasting priesthood; then says God, Moses shall appoint Aaron and sons, and they shall wait on their priest's office, and the stranger (the person of another family) who cometh nigh shall be put to death." (Numbers iii. 10.) In the 18th chapter of Numbers, the Levites are again given to Aaron and his sons, and the priesthood confirmed to them with this threat, 'The stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death.' Even Jesus, says Paul, were he on earth, could not be a priest, for he was of a tribe concerning which Moses spake nothing of priesthood. (Heb vii. 13.) So irrevocable was the grant of the priesthood to Levi and the High Priesthood to Aaron, that no stranger dare approach the altar of God which Moses established. Hence Jesus himself was excluded from officiating as priest on earth, according to the laws.

"This Joseph Smith overlooked in his impious fraud, and makes his hero, Lehi, to spring from Joseph, and just as soon as his sons return with the roll of his lineage, ascertaining that he was of the tribe of Joseph, he and his sons acceptably 'offer sacrifice and burnt offerings to the Lord.'"

"They build a Temple in the New World, and in fifty-five years after they leave Jerusalem, make a priesthood, which God approbates. A High Priest is also consecrated, and yet they are all the while teaching the law of Moses, and exhorting the people to keep it. Page 146, 209. Thus God is represented as instituting, approbating, and blessing a new priesthood from the tribe of Joseph, concerning which Moses gave no commandment concerning priesthood. Although God had promised in the law of Moses, that if any man, not of the tribe and family of Levi and Aaron, should approach the office of priest, he would surely die, he is represented by Smith as blessing, approbating, and sustaining another family in this appropriate office. The God of Abraham or Joseph Smith must then be a liar; and who will hesitate to pronounce him an impostor! This lie runs through his records for the first six hundred years of his story."

It is really wonderful to see the ignorance of Mr. Campbell concerning what is recorded in the Bible; and he, at the same time, the leader of a religious society. He commences by telling us that the Book of Mormon is based upon a *false fact*: the wise man said there was nothing new under the sun, but, I think, when Mr. Campbell discovered a *false fact*, he found something that the wise man never dreamed of, and therefore he may justly claim to be the discoverer, if not the author and sole propriety of the same; unless, indeed, it may be necessary ingredient in his religions views; in that case, he will have others to share the honor with him.

And what is this false fact? it is this; he says that God gave the priesthood to Levi and Aaron for an everlasting priesthood, and so irrevocable was the grant of this priesthood, that any stranger of another family who should dare to offer sacrifice should die. Hence, Christ himself was excluded from officiating as a priest on earth, according to the law, and, therefore, if God did approbate the offering of one of the house of Joseph, when he officiated as a priest, as the Book of Mormon says, it would make God a liar.

And so Mr. Campbell has discovered that Christ could not be a priest on earth, and yet in the same chapter, (Heb. vii. 15.) we are told that he is a priest for ever *after the order of Melchisedec*; so then he was a priest on earth, but after a different order from that of Aaron, and what is the difference of these priesthoods? The priesthood of Levi and Aaron belonged to a certain family and tribe, who could claim this priesthood by descent through father and mother, but the Priesthood which Christ had, Paul tells us in Heb. vii. 3. does not come by descent, for it is without descent, or without reference to father or mother; therefore, although Christ sprung from Judah, to which tribe Moses promised no priesthood, yet still he was a priest, but of another and more exalted order than that of Aaron—the order of Melchisedec.

And would it make God a liar if he should approbate the priesthood of one belonging to the tribe of Joseph? Mr. Campbell says so; let us see what the Bible says: (Judges vi. 11,) there we are told that an angel came with a message to Gideon; but who is Gideon? What does the angel tell him to do? In the 15th verse we are told that he belongs to a poor family in Manesseh, and from the 25th to the 28th verse, we are told that he is commanded by God to build an altar, and offer "burnt offerings, or sacrifice to the Lord." What a pity that Mr. Campbell was not there to put the Lord right, and prevent him from making himself a liar; for you know, Mr. Campbell, this was after the days of Moses, and he gave no commandment concerning priesthood to the seed of Joseph, you say, and if, according to your logic, his approbating the priesthood, or accepting the sacrifice offered by one of the seed of Joseph in America, either proves God to be a liar, or the Book of Mormon false, for saying he did so, will not the same rule apply to the Bible? why, sir, by your own rule, you are bound to do one of the two things, either declare God to be a liar, or the Bible a fable.

Mr. Campbell calls Joseph Smith an ignorant and impudent liar; but I think the man who could make ascertions like the above, can be left to be judged by every honest man who will not rob him of his right, but give him the honor of the titles he has conferred on Joseph Smith.

But to show his utter ignorance of the scriptures on this point, I will quote a passage or two.

Paul, in Heb. v. 4, speaking of the Aaronic priesthood, says, "And no man taketh this honor unto himself, *but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.*" From this passage we learn, first, that no man has a right to take this honor on himself, and, secondly, that if God should call any man as he did Aaron, viz., by revelation, that he had a perfect right to that which God had called him to perform.

God had made a covenant with Aaron and the tribe of Levi, so that if a man could prove he sprang from them, he could claim the priesthood by *descent*, and no stranger of another family had a right to administer in the priest's office, except he was called of God as Aaron was, and if God did call a man as he did Gideon, of the seed of Joseph, or Manoah of the tribe of Dan, see Judges xiii. 2 and 16, and others in the land of Canaan, or Lehi and Nephi in the land of America, it neither makes God a liar, nor yet the Bible or Book of Mormon false.

On the 16th page of his Book, Mr. Campbell says, "He (Joseph Smith) has more of the Jews living in the New World than could have been numbered anywhere else, even in the days of John the Baptist, and has placed them under a new dynasty; the sceptre with him has departed from Judah, &c., a lawgiver from among his descendants hundreds of years before Shiloh came; and king Benjamin is a wiser and more renowned king than king Solomon. He seems to have gone upon an adage which says, the more marvelous the more credible the tale, and the less of fact the more of fiction, the more intelligible and reasonable the narrative." We have here another specimen of the ignorance of the Rev. Alex. Campbell; how does he know how many of the children of Israel were on the earth in the days of John the Baptist? One would think he had got a revelation concerning the lost ten tribes—of their numbers—revelations and dynasty; and if the taking away of one family, and setting them up into a separate government or kingdom, as recorded in the Book of Mormon, made the sceptre depart from Judah, and a lawgiver from his descendants, what would the taking away of *ten tribes* from the son of Solomon and setting them up as a seperate kingdom, as recorded in the Bible, do? why prove it false or God a liar, by Mr. Campbell's logic.

(*Concluded.*)

The Washington Republic of the 14th, says:

"In the Senate, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to confer the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet for meritorious services, was passed—yeas 31, nays 10."

Inordinate desire exposes men to continual vexations, and being disposed to fret, they will always find something to fret about.

Correspondence Continued.

No. 3.

RETURN FROM THE VALLEY.

KANESVILLE, Feb. 2d, 1851.

Our little Company again started for the States on the last day of September, with an addition to our number of twelve men. The weather was very fine, pleasant and warm in the valleys, in fact, nice summer weather; but on the second night we experienced a severe rain storm, and as we raised higher in the country the weather became more cool, especially at night. On the ridge of the mountains west of Bear River, we met the last of the emigrating companies—this was Edward Hunter's. We passed on enjoying remarkable fine weather for the country and season.

We met with an unpleasant snow storm near the South Pass, and another gale of snow at the Upper Crossing of the Platte. Here we determined to keep the north side of the Platte the entire way down, and if possible, look out a feasible route for emigrants. We found abundant timber for fuel, and grass far more plenty than it is through the Black Hills—the roads far evener and a saving in distance of near twenty miles to Laramie. There was a plenty of game consisting of Buffalo, Elk, Deer, Antelope, &c., all the way on this new route; Antelope had also been very plenty nearly all the way.

By taking this route of keeping the north side the entire route will save at least an expensive ferriage of the Platte at the Upper Crossing; from five to ten dollars is usually charged each team. From Laramie down we continued on the north side, finding that the bottoms were much wider; consequently producing a much larger amount of feed, it is also higher and less subject to swamps and low ground, than on the other. There is also a far greater amount of fuel and a larger number of small pure streams from the mountains or Bluffs, to be found on the North, than on the South side.

The Buffalo are abundant all the way to Fort Kearny. Before leaving the country of game we laid in a stock of Jerked Buffalo Meat and tallow, this is prepared by slicing and drying in the sun, and also obtained flour at Fort Kearney.

These Forts, (Kearney and Laramie,) are established by government for the protection and preservation of emigrants. Flour, Bacon, and other necessaries are kept on hand for the relief of the needy and unfortunate, Those who have means to pay for the same are charged the cost and transportation of the articles, but should a person be destitute of the means of pay, he is furnished a sufficient amount of *rations* to carry him to the Frontiers or to a country where grain can be obtained in the direction he is going. this is a wise provision by government as many an unfortunate traveler is saved from perishing with cold, hunger, or fatigue; and could the line of posts be continued, and placed every twenty-five or fifty miles on the entire route by government, or some private companies, the investment would yield a rich per cent. even for stores, necessaries and provisions; and then to this, add the Indian trade, with the raising of grain, which in many places can be produced, I would consider it might be an inducement.

We found our road on the North side to be an almost uninterrupted plain, a few sand hills occur, but not so frequently as on the other side. Most of the way the road is as even and nice as a Macadamized turnpike. There is very little or no Prickly Pear, or Sage east of Laramie, although both are found in abundance further west, nearly the whole way, and in many places the sage is the only fuel that can be obtained.

We were not disturbed in any hostile manner by the Indians the whole way, but the way they cleared our kettles and boxes of *grub* were a caution to small game; appear all the while very friendly, they stole all the small articles they could conceal, which they could not beg. Emigrants should be friendly to them, yet keep them *decidedly* at a reasonable distance from their small wares; I believe the Pawnees to be the most troublesome in this respect. As usual the nation had evacuated some very decent towns, and were passing up among the Buffalo on their winter hunt. From the appearance of the fields, I should Judge they had raised a considerable amount of corn, but would sell us none. At Kearney we learned with some regret that a company of near twenty persons had been still further up to meet us on our return, with grain, provisions and comforts from home, but from our long delay they had a short time before returned homward.

We arrived in Kanesville on the 18th of November, all in good health after being out fifty days on our return, and being absent from home four months and a half, and a land travel of about twenty-five hundred miles, including travel in the Valley.

CONCLUSION.

And now a word to emigrants. By notes carefully taken and campared I find the distance about one hundred miles further on the South than on the North side.

Secondly—There is a much greater supply of timber, and feed for stock, on the North.

Thirdly—The wild game is more abundant and also there are many small pure streams emptying into the Platte on the north, while there is scarcely one on the south.

Fourthly—And most important. All the graves we saw or heard of being made on the north side was four. Whilst on the south it was one almost continual burying ground, where hundreds and hundreds of graves strew the plains. About one third of the emigration last season went on the North side, and all got through in much better time, than those on the other side.

Our company having taken much pains to ascertain every fact in connection with the two routes, decided unanimously in favor of emigrating on the North side.

In the course of our trip we saw many interesting scenes, and curiosities, and felt well repaid for our toil and exspenses; as any person would readily admit after taking such a trip.

We were hospitally received in the Valley, and received while we staid there, every bounty, attention and comfort the people could bestow. Long live in prosperity the kind people of Utah.

One Idea and I have done. Let every emigrant obtain a printed guide; they are really indispensible to show you where you will obtain feed, water, wood, &c., Clayton's is the best I have yet seen. You will learn the propriety of this caution, after once traveling the road.

With much respect,
I am your obedient Serrt.
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

Correspondence between a British Consul and the Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 14, 1850.—The undersigned, Her Britanic Majesty's Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, has the honor to intimate to your Excellency, that he is instructed to invite the consideration of your Excellency, and the Legislature of South Carolina, now assembled, to the existing laws of the State, under which a class of Her Britanic Majesty's subjects, entering, *on the guaranty of a national treaty*, the ports of South Carolina, in trading vessels, or in "distress," are taken from the protection of the British flag, and imprisoned in the common jails until the moment of their ships departure.

The *direct* mode, adopted by H. B. M.'s government in this communication, will, the undersigned hopes, be accepted as a further proof of consideration and good-will towards the State of South Carolina.

Aware of the constitutional change impending upon his arrival, he has purposly awaiting your Excellency's official inauguration into office.

The State of South Carolina, the undersigned apprehends, has derived advantages of moment from the present liberal commercial intercourse with Great Britain, as it is, evidently, the price at which her staple commodities of rice and cotton can be sold, that limits their production and importation from various other countries; nor will it escape the recollection of your Excellency and of the legislature, that the punctilious adherence of the British Government to the unintended, but strict application of the wording of the mutual treaty, enabled a talented Carolinian gentleman to obtain for the South, under it, a further benefit.

To the direct clause of that treaty, and to the declaration in the Constitution of the United States, "that the Constitution, and the laws of United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authorities of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land," the undersigned begs to call your Excellency's attention, apprehending that its infraction by the act in question will appear indubitable.

The substitution of any more "*protecting*" basis of commercial intercourse, for the present treaty, would, he feels persuaded, be at variance with the wishes of H. B. M.'s Government; but it is just and indispensable to its continuance, that a perfect reciprocity in its advantages should be admitted.

H. B. M.'s Government seek this reciprocity in the *unrestricted* trade of H. B. M.'s West Indian Colonies with all parts of the United States. These colonies mainly depend on their *imports* for corn, flour, cattle, salt, provisions, and lumber, and, to their small numerous vessels (necessarily manned by mixed and colored creoles,) as the ports of North and South Carolina, respectively, are more suitable, and at all seasons accessible.

Your Excellency and the Legislature will, the undersigned cannot doubt, concur with him in the general international understanding of the powers of Port Regulations, co-existent with treaties, namely,—that such permanent regulations should extend to foreigners the same restrictions they impose on natives of the spot where they are enforced, of a similar class and calling, *and no more.*

The undersigned indulges in the hope that, under these circumstances, the Legislature of South Carolina will see fit to abrogate or amend such portion of the law as applies to the subjects of foreign allied powers, and will thus strengthen the existing bonds of commerce, of friendship, and of mutual good faith with a kindred nation.

(signed) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

To his Excellency, the Governor and Com.-in-chief of South Carolina, &c., &c.

Reply of Gov. Means.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16th, 1850.

The undersigned, Governor of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in relation to the law now existing, by which a class of H. B. M.'s subjects are imprisoned on landing in Charleston, and the undersigned takes this occasion to assure H. B. M.'s Consul of the friendly feeling entertained to his government by the State over which he has the honor to preside, and that no disposition exists to do anything that might tend to disturb the amiable relations now existing between the two governments.

The law alluded to, the Legislature of South Carolina deemed necessary to enact, from considerations of safety to the institutions of the State, and not with a view of imposing any unnecessary restraint upon the seamen claiming the protection of the flag of any friendly power.

The communication of H. B. M.'s Consul will be transmitted to the Legislature at the earliest possible convenience of the undersigned, and no doubt will meet with a respectful consideration.

(Signed) J. H. MEANS.

To H. B. M.'s Consul, George B. Mathew, Esq.

Second Letter from Consul Mathew.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 17. 1850.

The undersigned, Her Britanic Majesty's Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's "Note" of the 16th instant, conveying to him the gratifying assurance of the friendly feelings entertained to his government by the State over which your Excellency presides, and intimating, also, your Excellency's intention to transmit the communication of the undersigned, at your Excellency's earliest convenience, to the Legislature of South Carolina.

The undersigned would merely desire, in continuance of his "note of the 14th instant, to request the consideration of your Excellency, and of the Legislature, to the opinion of the late Attorney General Wirt, elaborately written, under the command of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, President of the United States, and printed in "Elliot's American Diplom. Code," (Appendix, vol. ii., p. 676,) concluding in the following forcible language:

"I am of opinion, that the section of law under consideration is *void*, for being against the Constitution, treaties, and law of the United States, and incompatible with the rights of all nations in unity with the United States."

This opinion, your Excellency will, the undersigned conceives, hold to be well founded on the *supreme* power of treaties, as ruled by all writers on International law, and briefly, but decisively

laid down by Wheaton, in his "Elements of international Law," who states (page 122, chap. i. part 2) under the head of the "Rights of Self-Preservation, and Independence," of nations:

"The only exceptions to the application of these general rules, arise out of compact, such as treaties of alliance, guarantee, or mediation, to which the State itself, whose concerns are in question, has become a party."

The undersigned feels fully assured that Her Majesty's Government may confidently rely on the justice and good faith of the Legislature of South Carolina to arrest from the present moment the operation of an act which he apprehends will, on examination, be found liable (by the individual irritation it must cause,) to create the results it was designed to preclude. (Signed)

GEORGE B. MATHEW.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of South Carolina.

Reply of Gov. Means,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, December, 19th, 1850.

The undersigned Governor over the Commonwealth of South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of 17th, from H. B. M.'s Consul, and informs him that it will be transmitted to the Legislature forthwith.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew his assurance of his own friendly feelings, and those of the State over which he has the honor to preside, towards H. B. M.'s Government, and also his individual respect for H. B. M.'s Consul.

(Signed) JOHN H. MEANS.

H. B. M.'s Consul, George B. Mathew, Esq.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1851.

UNION TICKET.

Candidates for office at the Election on the first Monday in April.

For Judge of the 6th Judicial District.
JAMES SLOAN, Esq.

For District Clerk.
EVAN M. GREEN.

For School Fund Commissioner.
CALVIN R. CLARK.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For Magistrates in Kanesville Precinct.
WILLIAM VANOSDOL,
ZEBEDEE COULTRIN,

For Constables in the same precinct.
ROSWELL FERRY.
WILLIAM H. GOOCH.

Candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

James Sloan, Esq., is the man who has obtained the nomination of candidate for this important and responsible station; and it affords us pleasure to say, that he is a man of strict integrity, *a member of the bar*, possessing a liberal share of legal intelligence, and an unspotted moral character. The only exception, we believe, that any person can take, is, that he has conscientiously embraced the Mormon creed: aside from this, we challenge the world to impeach his moral, religious, or legal character, and the fact of his having embraced said creed, makes him the more acceptable to the great mass of the citizens of this district: but should he be elected, and his official course be marked with partiality, he would become, at once, exceptionable to the whole Mormon community. Religious creed or sect was not designed to be mentioned or noticed by us in the canvass for Judge; but as it has been alluded to from without the pale of the Church, we now say that we are prepared to defend our religion; and by the Bible, to prove that it is the best religion in the world;—the Bible and our own acknowledged books, the source and grounds of argument. If, then, it shall be found that we are ashamed, afraid, or unable to maintain our religious belief; and we still cling to it after being successfully overcome, then despise us, in welcome, on account of our religion. Till then, we ask an equal chance for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and while we claim to be an American citizen, (and that claim we are only disposed to resign with life) we will ask no more than we are willing to grant to others; "CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

On the first Monday in April next, turn out to the polls and exercise your civil liberty; and by exercising, perpetuate the same; and if any portion of the citizens of this District shall seek to prevent, or to obstruct the natural course of events by any unlawful means, and even call to their aid the citizens of a neighboring State to help them in opposing the constitutional laws of the land, as Mr. Rector intimated at the Convention; rest assured that you will act meanly to resign your power when you only wish to exercise it within the pale of the laws, to those who have avowed their intentions to use it, regardless of the laws. You would prove yourselves cowardly and treacherous Guardians of the rights and interests of the country. But we do not believe that one such idea or thought is harbored by you for a moment; neither do we believe that the honorable men of Fremont, Page and Taylor Counties, entertain any such notions as Mr. Rector represented were cherished by a portion of the citizens. But bad as it may be, remember that duty belongs to us, and consequences to God: And if we are bound to suffer, fear not! But let it ever be our pride, our boast, and our glory, that we suffer without merit, and console ourselves with the fact that all things shall work together for good to them who love God, and to them who are the called according to His purpose.

To Whom it May Concern!

How is it, that some persons can so readily find time and ways to attend parties; but have neither time nor conveyance to attend Church? "Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Give not too strong proofs of the absence of life, by keeping away from the Communion.

Ferries.

MESSRS. WHEELING, CLARK & Co., of Trading Point, have obtained a permit from the Government to establish a Ferry over the Loup Fork of the Platte, which, together with their ferries over the Missouri and Elk Horn Rivers, will enable the passing emigrant to proceed on his journey westward across the plains without obstruction or hindrance. We understand that their boats on all these streams will be in prime order to convey the earliest emigrants over. The North side of the Platte is decidedly the route every time for emigrants to take: and these streams having good ferry boats, every obstacle is removed. The South Fork of the Platte is so wide, and current so rapid, that none will talk about Ferries over it, except those who have never seen it.

For health, for grass, for water, for fuel, for a more even and level road, and for general comforts, the north route is the route to take.

It is generally the case, that when men know that they have choice and valuable articles for sale, they will ask a good price for them, knowing that their commodities are of a quality that will command a liberal price; but when their own consciences tell them that their articles are worthless, they cannot put on a face to ask much, if anything unless they are completely abandoned to falsehood. Mr. Martin, not being thus abandoned, cannot put on a face to charge anything for crossing emigrants at his ferry, from a consciousness that the emigrant will be the loser instead of the gainer. If Mr. Martin's route were the better of the two, he could not only secure all the crossing there, but get almost any price he might be pleased to ask for ferrying. Why then should he offer to cross the people for nothing? As a general thing, thus far through life, we have found that that which cost nothing in the start, cost us dearest in the end.

If the great masses of emigrants that have passed through this town, have caused us to send away and procure provisions by boat and by wagon, at a heavy expense, to supply them; and we have put on enough profit to cover expenses, and to live by the operation, we do not know why Mr. Martin should find fault with us because we have charged high prices heretofore. The country is now full of all staple articles, and we can assure emigrants that Kanesville and Trading Point, are prepared to furnish outfits at moderate and reasonable charges. We cannot cross them for nothing; for it costs us something to keep up boats and to run them. We know that we are on the right track, and believe that we are entitled to a reasonable compensation for our labor and toil, and are confident that our eligible location, and superior route will secure to us the main line of emigration.

Corn.

If farmers cannot sell their corn, they can get a good lot of Swine around them and feed it out. Pork and Bacon are always good.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. D. F. Miller for valuable public documents; and to Hon. Mr. Riggs and Mr. Sales, of Iowa Legislature.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Western Frontier of the State of Iowa was held at the "Music Hall" in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, on Saturday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of devising the best and most efficient means of checking the depredations of the Indians upon out stock, grain, &c. And likewise to hit upon some plan to obtain redress for losses already sustained by Indian aggressions for the last five years.

A resolution was passed at the above meeting to appoint a committee of seven men to inquire into the nature and extent of said depredations, and to recommend the best means they may be able for the protection of property, henceforth, against the aforesaid depredations.

Said committee were instructed to set forth the grievances of the citizens, and to draft a memorial to the proper department, together with a preamble and resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of a mass meeting to be held in Kanesville on Friday, the 14th March, 1851. Whereupon Hon. H. W. Miller, Chairman of said meeting, nominated the following named gentlemen to act as said Committee which was unanimously agreed to.

ORSON HYDE,
GEORGE P. STILES Esq.,
LUKE JOHNSON M. D.,
FRANCIS J. WHEELING Esq.,
JONATHAN BROWNING,
MAJOR J. E. BARROW, Indian Agent, and
SAMUEL ALLIS, Esq., Government teacher and Interpreter.

The above Committee all met at Trading Point on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and after much consultation beg leave to offer the following report.

The extent of the losses sustained for the last five years, it was found impossible to arrive at, with any degree of certainty in so short a time. But by a number of the committee who expressed their opinion, *Twenty Thousand Dollars* would no more than cover them. The greatest sufferers, and the greatest number of sufferers are now in the Valley of the Salt Lake; yet some are gone to the Valley of Death; but their children live.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that for losses already sustained, the citizens *en masse*, memorialize Congress through their Representative who may have ready and easy access to the Indian and War Departments.

For protection on this Frontier, your Committee would also respectfully recommend the War Department to be memorialized, to establish a Fort north of the Great Platte, with one or two companies of dragoons.

Indians committing depredations in Iowa and fleeing into their own Territory may be arrested there under the authority of the agent, brought back into the State, and tried by the laws which they have violated.

Also recommended that the citizens use their utmost exertions to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians, or in any other way trading or trafficking with them; and also, to use all just and lawful means to punish those who have violated the intercourse law.

Your Committee would here state, that the right of way is secured by the General Government through the Indian Country, by treaty stipulations, to all emigrants, and they are under no obligation to pay tribute to them, for the Government has already done this: yet it may be policy, sometimes to make them some presents.

Until more permanent regulations can be made for our protection, your committee would recommend a committee of vigilance to be appointed through the County, and more particularly along and near the banks of the River.

RESOLVED, That every citizen be incorporated in said Vigilance Committee, and suffer not an Indian to come on this side of the River; or if any do come, to apply the Hickory smartly, and make them retrace their steps. Let every citizen, therefore say, "THIS DUTY BELONGS TO ME."

The members of the Committee will have the memorials drafted in due season.

The Fort Desmoine Mail brought in the following letter from Judge McKay on Friday evening last, about three hours after the Convention adjourned. In it will be found the same ideas of the legal qualifications of a Judge that we offered in the Convention:—that among all the good men we had, it was our duty to hit upon a man in whose person, integrity, goodness, and legal knowledge were combined:—that a Judge occupied a station that rendered it necessary for him to have some knowledge of the law, whether the Statute required it or not.

FORT DESMOINE, IOWA, March 4th, 1851.

FRIEND SLOAN:—Yours of the 13th ult., came to hand last week, and I take great pleasure in giving you any information that is in my power, without any fee or reward, except the hospitality which I have heretofore received at your hand.

Enclosed you will find what forms, I can at present obtain, that I have supposed might be of some advantage to you at this time. The new code will be in force on the 4th day of July next, and then all or most of these old forms will be done away. I will give you a rule to go by that will be of more service to you than a thousand forms, for each one has to be varied according to the circumstances of each particular case. The rule is this: In all process give the substantial requirements of the statute in a connected form.

In all records, entries and judgments, give a history of all the material facts in the case as they transpire, and you will have a correct entry in any case, for this is the object in all records and proceedings in Court.

I have tried to get a copy of the rules of our Court to send you, but we have none in our town. They however would not be of much use to you long.

I would not advise you at this time to purchase any works on forms and precedents in pleading, as they will be of but very little use to lawyers in Iowa, under the New Code.

You ask me whether it is absolutely necessary that the person elected Judge of the District Court, should have been admitted to the Bar. This is rather a difficult question, there is nothing in the Constitution or laws that says directly that he must. Yet I hold from the nature and institution of our Government, as well as the duties that a Judge is called upon to perform, that it is necessary that he should have been admitted.

It certainly is the intention of the law that none but lawyers shall be eligible to the office. I am pleased to see that our Legislators in their (long delayed) wisdom have seen proper to extend the protecting care of the State, over your County.

I should also be pleased to hear that the people of the Sixth Judicial District, had elected my friend, James Sloan, Judge. I am afraid however that you are too diffident to assert his claims to office, but I hope that he has friends enough in the District that will.

Give my respects to your family and Charlie. Yours truly,

WILLIAM McKAY.

James Sloan, Esq., of Kanesville, was the nominee of the Convention on the 14th inst., for candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

We would now say to all our friends, and to the friends of order and equal rights, turn not to the right hand, neither to the left; nor let your moral nerve be weakened or unstrung by any threats or bombast that may emenate from the lips of wreckless and conceding men. Be united, and move to the polls with cool, deliberate,—but decided pace. Be kind and courteous, generous and frank; and if any man threaten you, return not the threat; but give the weight of your power at the polls. Let no unlawful vote be cast, neither let any lawful voter be prevented from giving his vote, by which the election may be contested, neither through indolence or inattention, stay away from the polls. But on the first Monday in April next, let every voter in the District, be early at the polls, do his duty, and return immediately to his home.

In another column the proceedings of the convention are officially given.

For the Guardian.

To the Editor of the Guardian:

DEAR SIR—Reflecting upon the course that some men have taken heretofore, in their political career, I feel to ask you a question:

Supposing the Presidency of the Church at the City of the Great Salt Lake had left on a visit to the Mines just before you arrived there last summer; and had left instructions with the man or men in charge of the Church as to the course they should persue in relation to politics, &c. But upon your arrival there, being a little more shrude and cunning, (in your own estimation,) than those left in charge, you advise the people to take another course from what the Presidency recommended and counselled them, by which you create strife, division, enmity, and worse than all, drunkenness. What kind of a reception would they be likely to give you, on meeting with you, after learning your conduct? Please give us an answer in your next paper. The request of many citizens.

Respectfully,

E. M. GREENE.

Answer to the above. About such a reception as Hon. A. W. Babbitt, has reason to expect when he comes to Kanesville.

For the Frontier Guardian.

MR. EDITOR:—I have heard of Cutlerism in your Church, and would be glad to know something about it, or what it is. By complying with this request, you will greatly oblige a constant reader of the Guardian. ORIENT.

DEFINITION OF CUTLERISM:—"The BIG HEAD," swelling into sore accusations,—breaking out and freely discharging the corruption of Apostacy.

Hodge's Ploughs.

These plows are manufactured of steel, and constructed in a manner that will not allow them to clog. They will scour, and become bright in our alluvial soil. Mr. H. has long resided in the country, and from personal observation and experience, is enabled to adapt his plows, in every way, to the nature and quality of this soil; and to the best interests of the agricultural community. Plows brought from abroad do not answer so well, for they are not manufactured expressly for this market. Hodge's Plows are for sale at various places in this town; and we hesitate not to say, that they are superior to any ever offered in this market. Farmers, try them; or enquire of your neighbors who have tried them; and we think you will be sure to buy of his manufacture.

Convention.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, March 14th, 1851.

Convention met pursuant to order to nominate a Candidate for District Judge for the 6th Judicial District. Delegates present, James Allred, Isaac Allred, Samuel Ferrin, Isaac Bullock, F. J. Wheeling, Jonathan Browning, Dr. Luke Johnson, Ira Ames, Dr. Egbert Ellsworth, John W. Lasley, H. W. Miller, Isaac Houston, Elder Orson Hyde and F. R. Kinsman.

Convention organized by appointing James Allred, Chairman, and F. R. Kinsman, Clerk. Messrs. J. W. Coolidge and J. B. Stutsman being absent, the Convention appointed David Devol and Alex. McRae to supply the vacancy. Benj. Rector, of Fremont county was introduced and admitted as an honorary member of the Convention. Elder Hyde expressed a wish to hear the views and wishes of the people of Fremont, through Mr. Rector.

Mr. Rector thanked the members for their kindness in presenting to him a seat, and for the opportunity of expressing his views, and the views of the people of his county upon this occasion. He said that it was not the feeling of an aspiraut to office that called him from his home—that it was not the prospect of lucrative gain, or any sinister motive that prompted him to come hither, but on the contrary, his sincere wish was for the common good of the people of the "*Western Frontier*," and the imperative duties which seem to devolve upon every citizen of the Sixth Judicial District. He said that upon the present crisis rested the determination of events, the result of which would be either fearfully dark or sublimely glorious—would be either a wreath of honor or a scourge and an anathema to us as a people. He said that there was the same feelings existing in the breasts of some against the Mormons now, that had existed before—that there were those who would oppose the election of a Mormon to the Judgeship, with a feeling amounting to persecution, and as bitter and vituperative as human nature is susceptible of. He remarked that Missouri skirted the Southern border of their county, and that a strong affinity existed between the citizens of Fremont and that State,—that the citizens of that State had already expressed themselves ready to co-operate with the people of Fremont to resist the voice of the people at the ballot box, provided the accents and cadences of that voice should not please their ears; that the smouldering fire of mobocratic extermination was there, and only awaited a suitable breeze to fan it into an open flame. (What a recommend! What has Missouri to do with the affairs of Iowa? Wonder if somebody wont be mad if we do not hold still and let the hot end of the poker be screwed to our vitals?—Ed.) He thought that although the Mormons have a majority in the District, yet this feeling of opposition should prompt them to a disposition to compromise, and to give the nomination to some one who is not a member of the Mormon Church;—that although entitled to all the rights and immunities of American citizens, yet it is better to "*give than to receive*," and therefore that the people of the District would be better satisfied with such a nomination; and he thought it the imperative duty of the members of the Convention to select accordingly. But if it is found that there are no men out of the Church who will fill the office with honor and advantage to the District, then choose one from the Church. But for God's sake, and for the sake of our firesides and homes, and by all that is esteemed good or great, to be careful whom we choose. He assured the Convention that it was far from his wish to occupy the station, and to shoulder the responsibilities of the office; but if it should be the wish of the people, he would feel impelled by his sense of duty to his country to serve them to the best of his judgment, and that he would pledge himself to do so should he be the nominee. But, sirs, let your decision be what it may, I pray you in the name of God to act thoughtfully; for there are almost insuperable barriers to overcome—and fears and dark forebodings press the sincere conviction upon my soul that there are grounds for deep concern. In conclusion he exhorted the members to act in love to one common cause and in fear of excitement and mob law.

Elder Orson Hyde, arose and said, that the idea was impressed upon the minds of some, that the Mormons have no right to the elective franchise, or to hold office in the State; and that many consider them unworthy and incapable to act in such a capacity—that the time had been when the franchise privilege was sought to be denied to them in this State; but the scales were now turned and the spirit which had been manifested in the Halls of Legislation during the past winter, amply proved that the Mormons are considered eligible and worthy the rights and immunities of freemen. He said, that inasmuch as a candidate was concerned he had not made any selection, and as there were those in and out of the Church who could fill the office satisfactorily, he had no particular preference at all—that all he would ask, and all that the people would ask, was a candidate, who is a worthy, high-minded man. If such an one be selected he would be satisfied. He said that inasmuch as the gentlemen from Fremont had harbored some fears in regard to the result, and had glanced at the religious views of his Church—so he would say that a consciousness of right had been his shield and buckler thus far, and should be in future. He said that as an American citizen he felt entitled to all the privileges appended and belonging to them—that a father's blood freely shed in the defence of his country's liberty strengthened that feeling—and as long as there is one true spirit who would face the assailant of those rights, he for one would aid him as long as he had blood to shed, or an enemy to face. Forebodings and fears had no place in his bosom—that if there were spirits that would trample underfoot law and order, the sooner they are found out the better. Peace, he said, was that which he most desired, yet he would not sacrifice his rights as an American freeman to purchase such repose. He said that if religious matters had not been introduced, he would not have mentioned anything of the kind, but in view of the threats and insinuations which had been made, he thought that if any other than a member of the church should be elected, it would be said that the Mormons did not dare to elect one of their number. He wished it to be distinctly understood that the Mormons, as a mass, wished to act efficiently and rightly; and as such, without fear, or dark forebodings of what might follow. In conclusion he hoped, that the members would act free and unbridled by any fears, and that they would choose an independent, high-minded man, and that if such an one be select, he would cheerfully give his hearty support, whether he be a member of the Church or not.

Mr. Miller remarked that he had acted in concert with Mr. Rector in by-gone days, and wished to do so in future, and that if he, (Mr. R.) should be the nominee, he would support him. He that said there were men in the District, who were amply qualified in his opinion to fill the station; men who are Judges of law, and who are honest and trustworthy. He said he felt above threats and fears, and that as the principle of right wrongs no man, and as no man should fear harm when engaged in doing good, so he in his selection of a nominee would hold himself aloof from any insinuations of danger, and that he would strictly maintain his inalienable rights as a citizen of this County, and of holding sacred that principle which gives to man the right to think and act for himself, and to vote for whom he pleases.

Dr. Kinsman arose and said, that he was prepared to act free and untrameled by any prejudice either of party strife, or sectional jealousy — that his acquaintance with the people was not such as to give him strong preffernces for any one. Not being a member of the Church, his interests were as much identified with one part of the District as the other. He said that he thought that all threats were futile and uncalled for, and that *fears of mobs —secession of interests*, and compromise of rights were not worth a moments cavil. He thought that religion and politics should not have anything to do with the selection; and he would pledge himself to act independent of such. He said that all he wanted to know of a candidate, was, that he was an efficient and upright man; and if such an one should be selected he would give him his unqualified approbation and support.

After the consideration of the different points connected with the duties of the Convention, they proceeded to ballot for a candidate.

After the ballots were recorded, JAMES SLOAN was declared duly elected nominee of the Convention—having received a majority of all the votes cast by the members of the Convention.

After which H. W. Miller motioned that each member of the Convention should pledge himself to use all honorable means to elect said nominee, which motion was seconded and received the unanimous sanction of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

JAMES ALLRED, Chairman.

F. R. KINSMAN, Clerk.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn that the Salt Lake Mail left Fort Laramie on the 11th ult., for the Valley, in charge of Mr. Hackard, who relieved Powell.

Hackard was thirty-four days coming to Laramie from the Valley, and quite a large mail is brought down by Powell. Mr. H. reports that the snow was very deep in the Mountains. Arnold with the December Mail is not heard of, he is supposed to be lost. Hackard left the Valley on the 4th, of January. Since writing the above we learn that the February Mail for the Valley, passed Austin on the 17th ult., in charge of Mr. Smith, of Jackson Co., Missouri.

Mark it.

No man that does not possess moral stamina enough to take the responsibility of any straitened or difficult measure himself, and boldly say, "I did it," when it is necessary, and tends to an honorable point, can ever wear a celestial crown. How contemptible is he, in the eye of honor, who shrinks from a responsibility that justly belongs to him, and to screen himself, throw that responsibility upon the shoulders of another. He is not destined to rise very high.

Benefit of Advertising in the Guardian.

It will be remembered that in our last paper, Mr. John Brown was advertised, and an intimation that possibly some misfortune had befallen him: but the advertisement had only time to spread a little distance; when, to the joy of our hearts, Br. Brown arrived from the South, all safe and sound.

Who would not advertise in the Guardian?

Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Church will be organized on the sixth day of April in Kanesville, (Sunday) and then adjourn for one week. No business of importance will be done on the sixth, and consequently it will not be expected that our friends from the distant branches will attend; but it is expected they will attend on the Sunday following (April 13th,) for at the adjourned Conference, the business of the Church will be done.

THE NEW BANKING LAW in Illinois is likely to be productive of great excitement before the election takes place next November. Its opponents say that the bill is very defective, and that it will work the most disastrous consequences to the State. The Register records a curious fact in connection with this Bank. It is, that numbers of members who voted for the bill, are pledged to vote against it at the polls, and use their exertions to secure its rejection. They defend their Legislative course by the plea that they are willing to trust the people; yet they authorized the bill to be voted on by the people next November, when the only officers to be chosen are county treasurers, while the constitution requires that the vote shall be taken at a general election

COMMON SENSE FROM A QUEER QUARTER.—The Mississippian (Gen Quitman's special organ) thus comments on some remarks of the Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer:

"We would say to the Enquirer, that we have not yet discovered the worth of professions of loyalty to the "Union," among those who are for such practical disunion as is speciously wrapped in their non-intercourse doctrines. They are vending the ripe fruits of disunion, before we have taken the first step towards it. We shrewdly suspect there are English Importers in Richmond, who measure Southern rights by a standard they do not openly avow. The resolutions of the so-called Southern Rights Association of that city, smell of London."

To Be Remembered.

To whom may you, with safety, commit your secret? Not to him or to her whose itching anxiety to obtain it, leads to many pressing importunities and sacred promises of fidelity; for this great anxiety to obtain your secret is only treachery in embryo. But the person may be safely trusted whose wise and prudent indifference paves the way to unlimited confidence, and to the most secret recesses of the heart. Happy are that people whose mutual and reciprocal confidence is undisturbed by the tatler's tongue, and whose peace is augmented by the strict attention of every one to his or her OWN BUSINESS.

Early Spring.

We have every indication of an Early Spring; and if the weather continue favorable, Livingston & Kinkead's emigration and transportaion train are requested to start on the 20th of April. Also the poor train, under the charge of Capt. John Brown at the same time. Early! Early!! Early starting is the important point to be gained in going over the plains. And those who do not know that they are going, should put in the plow and the seed without delay, and without mercy or limit. One general "HURRAH!" should set every wheel, plow, drag and hand in motion.

MARRIED,

By Elder David Candland, on Friday, March 14, Mr. OWEN COLE, to Mrs. KEZIAH BRANDON, all of this county.

DIED,

On the 18th inst., of Diarhœa, BENJAMIN F. infant son of Daniel and Sarah A. Greuig, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Father, Mother, I have gone to rest,
Among the Just among the Blest;
My sufferings on Earth are o'er,
Prepare to meet me on Zion's shore.

In this town, Feb. 21, Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, formerly of Peterboro, N. H., aged 41.

In this Town, January 29, 1851, HARVEY B. MILLARD, of consumption, aged 41 years.

In this Town, March 14th, 1851, Miss EMELINE BRITTON, of consumption, aged 41.

At Big Bend Branch, THOMAS RICHMOND, on the 20th ult., aged 46.

Farewell to you dear brother,
You finished your work here below,
We hope to meet one another,
In a State free from care, sin and woe.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

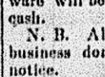
Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

"Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."

DUSTIN AMY,

Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Kanesville, Iowa.



PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT,

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.

N. B. Mr. A.'s Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

CABINET WARE.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,

HAS now on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, TRUNKS, CHESTS, LIGHT STANDS, &c, at his Warerooom on the

Corner of Race and Hyde Street,

He will also make to order any article in his line, and as he has a good assortment of lumber, and material, and calculate to do the best of work, his hopes for a liberal share of patronage. His ware will be sold as cheap as can be afforded for cash. J. E. JOHNSON.

N. B. All kinds of repairing in his line of business done, and orders filled on the shortest notice. J. E. J.

N. B. Wanted in Exchange for Cabinet Ware and Dry Goods, a good article of building and cabinet lumber, also most kinds of produce. J. E. J.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a two year old HEIFER—color red, with a spot on her nose where the hair is off, also a similar spot on one ear. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.—1t.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. KINSMAN would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he is again prepared to attend to all the different branches of his profession. He flatters himself that a thorough knowledge of the nature and power of Medicines, and of the cause and cure of disease will enable him to satisfy all who may choose to patronize him. Unless perfect satisfaction is given, no charges will be made. Office at Miligan's Hotel.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851—tf

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--MARCH 21, 1851. NUMBER 4.

The Frontier Guardian.

Wanted.

Twenty good teamsters to go to the Valley. Liberal wages given.—Apply at this office.

President's Proclamation.

Mr. Fillmore has issued his proclamation in relation to the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston. We publish it below. It was telegraphed to Boston on the 19th, and was received there pending the examination of Elizur Wright, Abolitionist, charged with being concerned in aiding in the rescue of the slave from the custody of the officers. Mr. Lunt, U. S. District Attorney, moved the Court that the proclamation be read by the U. S. Marshal. Mr. Sewell, counsel for the defence, objected, on the ground of its being a telegraph dispatch, which was no proof whatever of its authenticity.

Commissioner Hallett expressed his astonishment that any citizen should ridicule a proclamation from the Chief Magistrate of the United States in favor of maintaining its laws. He then ordered the reading of the document, which was done.

A negro named James Scott, a second hand clothing dealer, was arrested charged with being concerned in the outrage on saturday. He was confined in prison.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 19th, says:

"Rumor reports, this morning, the arrest of another fugitive slave. Several unruly blacks collected around the court house, and on being denied admittance, they rediculed the officers, but no violence was done. A large police force was in attendance."

The President's Proclamation will, we feel assured, meet with the hearty concurrence and approbation of every good citizen. It manifests a determination to support the Constitution and laws against the fanaticism and higher-law mobs of the North. In this prompt and efficient move of President Fillmore, he has fully realized the expectation of his friends, and manifested himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. We doubt not that he will follow up the movement and compel even the negroes and fanatics of the North to obey the law and acquiesce in its enforcement.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Duputy Marshals of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers; and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully holden by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Dupities in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner. And I do, especially, direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagitious offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, this 18th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

The city of Boston had her good fame sullied many years ago by the burning of the Charlestown Convent—an act of violence for which the fanatics of that State have never yet found magnamimity enough to make restitution. But, bad as that act was, it loses all its reproach when contrasted with the acts of the Abolitionists and free negroes, in the open and flagrant nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. As yet, we have only very imperfect reports, furnished by the Telegraph, still they are not only of a disgraceful but very serious character. It sounds strange to us, that in a law abiding, peace-loving community, as Boston claims to have been, such scenes have been enacted. That a band of fanatics and knaves—white and black—countenanced and counselled by such men as Josiah Quincy, Sen., Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, the hopeful candidate of the amalgamated party of Abolitionists and Locofocos for the Senate of the United States—that they should be permitted to rescue a slave from the custody of the United States Marshal; that the authority of the court was not sufficient to effect his recapture; that a strong police force should be crowded into a Court House, to protect the officers in the performance of their duty, and secure the execution of the law—these things amaze us. The grossness of the outrage may be inferred from the fact of its being brought to the notice of the Senate by Mr. CLAY, and the responsibility of the President is greatly increased by it. We do not apprehend that he will hesitate about the course which he is called upon to pursue, but we are anxious that he should acquit himself well and energetically in this emergency. The violators of the law must be apprehended and punished, or there is no longer any sanctity in law or any safety in its guarantees for person or property. The issue must be met in Boston, and on this question, and now: for, if the Fugitive Slave Law may be violated there, it may be done all over the country.—[St. Louis Republican.

From the Millennial Star of Jan. 15th, 1851.

Emigration.

The Ship *Ellen* went out of dock on the 6th inst., having on board a company of Saints, consisting of four hundred and sixty-six souls, under the presidential care of Elders J. W. Cummings, Crandall Dunn, and William Moss.

The *George W. Bourne* also cleared on the 9th inst., having on board two hundred and eighty-one passengers, under the presidency of Elders Wm. Gibson, Thomas Margetts, and William Booth. Greatly blessed are these companies in the society and instruction of these holy men who accompany them. Long will the labors of love which these ministers of the Most High have performed in the British Isles, be cherished in the memories of thousands who have been enriched in the knowledge of God by their precepts and examples. They go laden with the experience of Heaven's goodness, bearing their sheaves with them home to Zion. May fair winds, and plenty of them, haste them speedily to New Orleans.

The *Ellen Maria* is appointed to sail on the 29th inst., her complement of passengers is now nearly made up. Elders Orson Pratt and George D. Watt, are expected to sail on that vessel, with their families.

Those wishing to go out in February, are requested to state in their communications, what part of the month will best suit them, that an eye may be had to their accommodation in determining the date of the ship's departure. All communications upon that subject should be addressed to Franklin D. Richards.

We clip the following section of the Law from the Iowa Star, fixing the terms of the Sixth Judicial District Court, of this State, and the places where it shall be held in said District.

SEC. 4. In the Sixth Judicial District in Pottawatamie county on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in October.

In Fremont county; on the third Monday in May, and third Monday in October.

In any new county organized, or to be organized, in said Sixth District, at such times and places, as the Judge of the District, shall appoint, until further provided for.

A CALL FOR U. S. TROOPS AT MACKINAC.—By the last mail from Mackinac, we hear that Col. Whistler, the Commandant of the 4th Regiment on duty at this station, received a letter or statement from some person at Mackinac, sworn to before Justice O'Mally to the effect that the Mormons on Beaver Island were a lawless, reckless band—disregarding the laws of the United States—treating the flag of our country with disrespect, and raising an ensign of their own; and that it needed the interposition of the United States troops to protect the rights of our Government.—[Detroit Tribune, Jan. 30.

As to the correctness or incorrectness of the above, we are unprepared to say: But this one thing we will say, and that is this: The leaders of the Beaver Island Mormons, are excluded members from our Church; and a reckless, self-will, bordering upon desperation, incites them to action. There may be some among them who are honestly deceived. This number, however, is comparatively small in our opinion. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that the Mormons here, and at the City of the Great Salt Lake, hold no fellowship or correspondence with Mr. Strang, and his followers on Beaver Island: but regard the majority of them as willing dupes to known falsehood, manifested in using phosphorus and calling it the Holy Ghost,—thus following those who have committed the unpardonable sin by their foolish and wicked blasphemy against that Divine Agent.

Appointment of the High Council.

Brother James Snow was appointed at the last session of the Council to take the place of Elder Stoddard,—to have charge of the branches of the Church, and to be their itinerant preacher under the direction of said Council. The Branches may, therefore, look to Br. Snow as the authorized agent of the Council to give instruction, and to regulate the affairs of the Branches in this Pottawatamie purchase.

Monies Received since March 7, 1851.

S M Farnsworth,	$2 00	Thomas Huff,	1 25		
J W Coolidge,	4 00	Asa Felts,	1 25		
H P Coolidge,	2 00	Reevis Lanier,	1 25		
J K Coolidge,	3 00	Preston Thomas,	2 50		
J W Coolidge,	3 00	Charles Thomas,	1 00		
J W Coolidge & Co.	3 50	Mrs. M Henderson,	2 00		
C P Liston,	50	Harris Phelps,	2 00		
V H Bruce,	15 00	W F Dennis,	2 50		
Henry Grow,	2 00	Benj Reetor,	1 00		
Benj. Whitehead,	1 00	Oliver Whitney,	2 00		
J W Bell,	1 60	John H Moore,	1 25		
W B Rowland,		45	Joshua Grant,	1 50	
Ira Sherman,		45	Joel M Weldon,	25	
John Murray		25	S H Downs,	1 00	
T H Benton Jr.	5 00	Johanna Farmer,	1 00		
Shadrack Driggs,	2 50	Edward Brain,	1 00		
Samuel Gates,	2 00	Nathan Lidgett,	1 00		
Silas Hillman,	1 00	William Rex,	1 00		
Hiram Bostwick,		50	Emma Stevens,	1 00	
A Shaw,	1 14	Francis Milner,	1 00		
S D Clyde,		50	William Lane,	1 00	
John Martin,	4 00	John McKee,	1 00		
B C Buren,		50	James Sadler,	1 00	
John Richards,		25	John Philips,	1 00	
H G O Peck,	1 25	Morgan Jones,	1 00		
Jacob Anderson,		60	David Bowen,	1 00	
George Cummings,	1 00	Thomas Williams,	1 00		
J L Butler,	1 85	William Davis,	1 00		
W C Smith,	2 00	Henry Moore,	1 00		
Ira Judd,	1 00	John Beynow,	1 00		
Huldah Barnes,	1 00	Edward Ashton,	1 00		
Mrs. N R Pierson,	2 00	Wm. Cook,	1 00		
John Currie,	1 00	John King,	1 00		
Jerome M Benson,	1 45	Alex. Easton,	1 00		
John Wright,		65	James Hill,	1 00	
J W Huntsman,	1 00	Lydia Richards,	1 00		
Chester Snyder,	1 35	William Moon,	1 00		
James H Heth,		25	Samuel Bell,	1 00	
Hiram Oaks,		35	Eli Dehart,	1 00	
Moses Johnson,	2 00	John Wirm,	1 00		
J B Bankhead,	2 00	Joseph Jackson,	1 00		
Uriah Curtis,	1 14	Lewis Egar,	1 50		
John Lowe,	1 00	John Barker,	1 00		
Thomas McTaggart,		50	John Clark,	1 00	
Thomas Condie,		50	David Holeman,	2 75	
George Coulson,	1 00	Laura Owen,	1 00		
Wm. Cazier,	1 00	Charles Raymond,	1 00		
John Laid,	1 25	George Colemere,	75		
G A Robinson,	1 00	Abiah Wadsworth,	1 00		
T Bradbury,	1 20	Wm. Morgan,	1 25		
M A Vince,		60	Alfred Bell,	1 00	
Guy C Barnum,	2 00	W A Barton,	1 60		
Zebedee Coultrin,	1 35	J J Clark,	1 00		
Jason Holly,	3 00	O G Beach,	20		
John Holly,	1 00	Alanson Norton,	25		
Preston Thomas,	4 00	Wm. Watkins,	1 00		
H B Skinner,		60	M L Peck,	1 00	
Joseph T Gilbert,	2 00	Ira Sherman,	32		
W P Zuber,	1 50	Henry Boley,	1 00		
G L Killgore,	1 50	Stratton Thornton,	40		
A Dunbar,	1 50	Lewis Sauntased,	1 00		
Joseph B Tardy,	1 50	O W Wicks,	1 50		
James Powell,		25	Jacob Bigler,	1 60	
W F Dennis,	4 00	Uriah Roundy,	1 25		
A W Thomas,	1 50	John Mackley,	50		

AN ACT

To reapportion the State and define the boundaries of Senatorial and Representative Districts therein.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the county of Lee, shall have three [3] Senators, and six [6] Representatives.

SEC. 2. That the county of Desmoines, shall have two [2] Senators, and four [4] Representatives.

SEC. 3. That the county of Van Buren, shall have two [2] Senators, and four [4] Representatives.

SEC. 4. That the county of Jefferson shall have two [2] Senators, and three [3] Representatives.

SEC. 5. That the county of Henry, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

SEC. 6. That the county of Wapello, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives, and that the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Lucas, and Clark, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly. And that the counties of Monroe, Lucas and Clarke, shall have one [1] Representative.

SEC. 7. That the county of Davis, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives, and that the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly, and the counties of Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur, shall have one [1] Representative, jointly.

SEC. 8. That the county of Pottawatamie shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, and the counties of Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Ringold, Taylor, Page and Fremont, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly. And the counties of Pottawatamie, Mills, Fremont, Page, Taylor, Ringold, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Cass, Audibon, Adair, Shelby, Harrison, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Sac, Ida, Wahkah, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Sioux, O'Brian, Clay, Dickenson, Occold and Buncomb, on [1] Representative jointly.

SEC. 9. That the counties of Louisa and Washington, shall have two [2] Representatives each, and one [1] Senator jointly.

SEC. 10. That the counties of Keokuk and Mahaska, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative each, and one [1] Representative jointly.

SEC. 11. That the counties of Marion, Warren and Madison, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

SEC. 12. That the county of Scott, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives.

SEC. 13. That the countie of Muscatine, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives.

SEC. 14. That the counties of Cedar and Clinton, shall have one [1] Representative each, and one [1] Senator jointly.

SEC. 15. That the county of Johnson, shall have one [1] Representative, and the counties of Johnson, Iowa and Poweshiek, one [1] Representative, and the counties of Johnson, Iowa and Poweshiek, shall have one [1] Senator jointly.

SEC. 16. That the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Green, Boone, Story, Marshall, Hardin, Risley, Yell, Fox, Pocahontas, Humbolt, Wright, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Aito, Emmitt, Bancroft, Winnebago and Worth, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

SEC. 17. That the county of Jackson, shall have one (1) Senator, and two (2) Representatives, and the county of Jones, one (1) Representative, and the counties of Jackson and Jones, one (1) Senator jointly.

SEC. 18. That the counties of Linn, Benton and Sanie, shall have one (1) Senator, and two (2) Representatives.

SEC. 19. That the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk, Grundy, Butter and Bremer, shall have four (4) Representatives, and the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchel, Floyd and Chickesaw, shall have two (2) Representatives, and the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk, Grenedy, Butter, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchel, Floyd and Chickasaw, shall have three (3) Senators, jointly.

Approved, Feb. 5, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 7th day of April next, at the Warehouse of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawatamie, and at Wm. H. Gooch & Brother's Warehouse, on Hyde Street, in Kanesville, in the precinct of Kanesville, in said county, an election will be held to establish the seat of Justice for said county; at Kanesville, is one of the places to ballotted for, for said seat of Justice, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanesville, on the south side of Big Musquito, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or balloted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables for each of said Precincts, as it lacks of having two of each.

Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851—2t

N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawatamie, as nearly as can now be determined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanesville. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

LAND AGENCY.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to Pottawatamie County Iowa, wishing to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call upon the undersigned, who has some good bargains of houses, lots and farms for sale.

Those desiring to have property sold, will please hand in a list of the same, giving a description of it, and the terms they wiso to sell on,

Office at the Music Hall.

THOS. McKENZIE, Agent.

Kanesville, March 7th, 1851.

A. H. DEAVER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851—4t

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. | **1851** | W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—1m

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

PERSONS knowing they have unsettled accounts with the late firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, will please call on James Sloan, Esq., (office, Main Street,) and settle the same, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN NEEDHAM,
W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAINE, Surgeon Dentist, of Weston, Mo., (late of Cincinnati, Ohio,) would most respectfully tender his professional services, to the citizens and vicinity of Kanesville, for the short term of two weeks, commencing May 15. Having prepared himself well, with all suitable materials, he hopes to meet a liberal patronage.

H. P. SWAINE, S. D.

Weston, March 7, 1851—3t

NOTICE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, having this day sold his part of Keg Creek Mills, this is to notify the public that the firm of J. W. Coolidge & Co., is hereby dissolved, and those indebted will please come and settle, as we wish to close business.

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 1, 1851.—mh7

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, was dissolved, February 11th, 1851, by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm, will be settled by James Sloan, Esq., who is authorized to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas. McKenzie, Kanesville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Union Mills, Platte co., Mo.

Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

NOTICE.

RECEIVED at the Warehouse of the subscribers, in St. Joseph, the following described packages, which, if not previously called for and charges paid, will be sold at Public Auction, to pay charges, on Saturday the 19th day of April, A. D., 1851, viz:

1 box merchandize, marked "I. Wharton, care of Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo."

1 cask merchandize, marked S. Woster, Kanesville, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, care Middleton & Riley."

MIDDLETON RILEY & McGEE.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—2t

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satifiaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

SELLING OFF.

WE will sell our entire lot of ready made clothing at a small advance above cost to make room for our Spring stock.

mh7 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

BACON.

A PRIME LOT OF BACON—for sale, at

(March7) B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wines and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

BAKERY and CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, JR.,

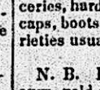
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.



WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment, as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants.* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

W. B. FERGUSON,

[*Successor to Needham & Ferguson.*]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c, &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(*Successors to W. H. Bedford,*)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly. W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa. G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down,*" which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect; Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

The Frontier Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 19th day of April, 1851,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;
By Utah Lake;
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday.
To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;
And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month
To the Dalles, Oregon by miles;
And back between
Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. from to as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated [Signed.]

Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guarantee that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [Signed.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of , certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annual the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of day, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name of residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be only certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 15th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "*star bids.*" It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyances, a star bid, if the lowest, will be perferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects paticularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15th 1851.
Feb. 21—1t.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

A SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

132 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—Sm

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue. St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS RAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kanesville,

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor at their NEW STORE,

formerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co. They assure their friends, and the

EMIGRATING PUBLIC

that they are resolved to sell goods as low as the lowest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c, for sale cheap the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

GREAT BARGAIN!

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm lying in Farmersville, on Little Pigeon, 8 miles North of Kanesville, containing 18 acres of land under good cultivation, with two good double log houses, one room of which is fitted up for a store room with shelves, counter, &c. There is also a good yard and stable with a stream of water running through the yard. This place is situated on the most public road North of Kanesville. It is one and a half miles from Bullock's Mill and 2½ from Cooley's Mill. As he intends emigrating to the Salt Lake in the Spring, he will sell his place very low. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY A. TERRY.

Farmersville, Feb. 21, 1851.—3t

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

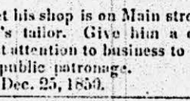
At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.



GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 —3m†

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

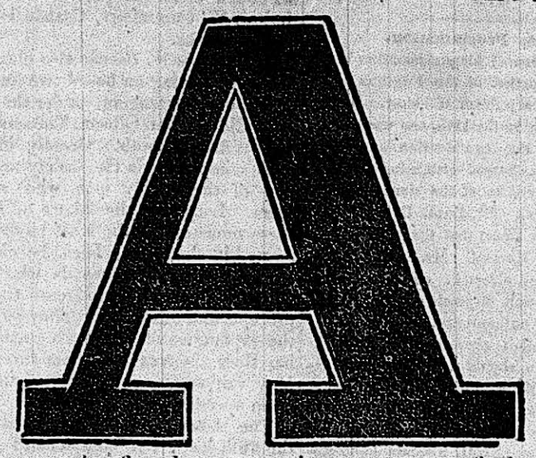
We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H. Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS'

MEDICINES—Græfenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colorse, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowlecge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing priats;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking;
17 cases kip boots;
10 " course do:
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style:
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't iron;
1 doz mill saws:
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
4 : boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco:
1851 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new:
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints eye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1283 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flanneis, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flanels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real *mohair* lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, *muslin* and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY

JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 5.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STORY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
ALFRED CORDON, Traveling Agent.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Gartersville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE TOOMER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Alfred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Browning—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Statsman & Co; J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Statsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1850.

Some time is requisite after arrival here, to form correct opinions in reference to this country. The first impression on seeing this city, with its wharfs, planked streets, sewers, buildings, and the fleet of fine ships crowding the harbor, calling to mind that none of all these were to be seen a few months since—must be, that here is now exhibited the truly "magic power of gold" in a manner such as it has never been at any time in the world's history.

There are miles of wharfs built on piles extending out into the bay, and nearly all the business streets are planked, and have large sewers sufficient to carry off all the water. Very many substantial brick and stone buildings have been put up the past season, and other buildings, more than sufficient for present wants of population, so much so that on many of them, "to let" hangs out from week to week. One year since, goods were exposed to the storms for weeks, because there were no houses to store them. Thousands who had the means to pay for comfortable quarters, were compelled to live in tents—now, there are accommodations for all, and much room to spare. This city is very finely situated for building. On the hills, the views across, as well as up and down the bay, are beautiful, exceedingly. Then the business part of the city lies between the high ground, so that from them the city and the fleet of vessels of all sizes and of every flag, presents another view, showing at a glance all the bustle, hurry and driving about, peculiar to San Francisco. This place being so close to the entrance of the bay, and having so much capital invested in city improvements, will probably maintain its position as the great city of the Pacific—yet had the first start been made some twenty miles up the bay, this place could never have successfully competed with that location. There the harbor is perfectly good—here, though sheltered from the sea, there is no protection from storms coming down the bay, or rather from south east,—Several vessels have been lost this winter from this cause.

For healthy location, any part of the Bay, and for considerable distance from it inland, is decidedly good. The idea prevailing generally in the old States, that gold is the only resource of California, is all wrong, as well as that which supposes no agriculture possible except by irrigation. Many turned their attention to farming last season; their success was such as to induce many more to turn farmers this season. As good crops of wheat, barley and oats, with potatoes, and almost all other vegetables, were raised here last year without irrigation, as could be possible any where. Thousands of tons of excellent hay were made from the natural meadows. Some few old Californians have for years cultivated the vine. The grapes were equal, if not superior, to any that I have ever seen, and the yield enormous. It is a question with many, whether it would not be well for the country should the gold give out very soon, and create in this way a necessity for developing the commercial and agricultural resources of the country. But the gold will not, in all probability, give out for years—and while those who have an iron constitution, industrious habits, well settled, correct and moral principles, will succeed well—thousands will sacrifice health and everything else of value to themselves, and in many cases, like itself, in vain efforts to secure a fortune, or as it is said here, "make their pile." Very much gold is obtained now, and should rains (of which, however, there has been but little) prevail, so that the dirt dug at the Dry Diggings can be washed to advantage, the amount will be enormous.

Business now is very dull; almost everything that was ever raised or made any where, is crowded in here, and markets are overstocked and glutted. Merchants look forward to a good spring business, notwithstanding.

The Legislature is about to meet. The Whigs claim a majority on joint ballot, and expect to send a good Whig to the U. S. Senate, but it may be that politicians may prove here as in a similar state of parties in Louisiana, "mighty uncertain;" and the minority now here, and then there, secure the Senator. Fremont is here, and doing all in his power to secure a re-election, but with the exception of a few *other* holders of large Spanish claims, he "goes it alone," and his friends have no expectation that he can succeed. Yours, D. M. F.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.—Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If anything goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable, there it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; or if felt, it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that which is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic societies. A husband, as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in a neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things as comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

Whatever you think proper to grant a child, let it be granted at the first word, without entreaty or prayer; and, above all, without making any conditions. Grant with pleasure, refuse with reluctance, but let your refusal be irrevocable; let not importunity shake your resolution, let the particle no, when pronounced, be like a wall of brass, which a child, after he has tried it half-a-dozen times, shall never more endeavor to shake.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Remember the Soldier.

BY J. H. STEWART, OF PLEASANT GROVE.

Remember the Soldier—the true faithful Soldier!
Who went, at the word of the Lord, to the west,
To save trav'ling Israel, on the wide spreading prairie,
And to purchase a place for himself with the blest.
To march across desert, and plain, and high mountain;
Obeying the call of his country, and God;
Marching hard through the day, helping roll on the wagons,
And sleeping at night on the cold prairie sod.

Remember the Soldier—the time beaten Soldier!
Whose face bears the marks of full sixty or more;
Whose hair is besprinkled with snow, and with honor,
And who, though once wealthy, now ranks with the poor,
Who, when he was called, took his musket and knapsack,
And marched far away, at the beat of the drum,
To meet with his foes, and to fight in the battles,
And to face ev'ry danger which to him might come

Remember the Soldier—the health broken Soldier,
Who toil'd with his comrades, o'er mountain and plain;
Who waded through waters, and swam over rivers,
Which brought on diseases, and sickness, and pain.
Who now is afflicted in body and spirit;
Whose lungs are consumptive, and wasting away;
Who struggles with poverty, pain, and distresses,
And almost despairs of relief, in this day.

Remember the Soldier—the misguied Soldier,
Who, since his return to family, and friends,
Has, by his basements, been led into vices,
Which will prove his ruin, if held to the end.
Point out the result of the course he is taking,
Pray God that his Spirit may guide him aright;
That he may be led in the way of his duty,
And sav'd in the Kingdom of Peace and of Light.

Remember the Soldier's poor widow, and orphans,
Who moura for the loss of their father and head;
Who fell by disease, or was murdered by Indians,
And now has a name and a place with the dead.
Remember those widows, and orphans, and bless them;
Their prayers to the God of all truth do ascend;
Remember, dear friend, this remember, and let them,
In you, and myself, find a father and friend.

Good Advice to Young Women.

Trust not uncertain riches, but prepare yourselves for every emergency of life. Learn to work and not be dependant on servants to make your bread, sweep your floors, and darn your stockings. Above all, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men, who sustain themselves and their aged parents by the work of their own hands, while you caress and receive into your company, those lazy, idle popinjays, who never lift a finger to help themselves as long as they can keep body and soul together, and get funds to live in fashion. If you are wise, you will look at this subject as we do, and when you are old enough to become wives, you will prefer an honest mechanic with not one cent to commence life, to the fashionable loafer with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Whenever we hear remarked "such a lady has married a fortune," we tremble for her future prosperity. Riches left to children by wealthy parents turn out to be a curse instead of a blessing. Young women, remember this, and instead of sounding the purse of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their habits and their hearts, mark if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves—see that they have minds which will look above a butterfly existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin, and the soft delicate hand, and the splendid form, and the fine appearance of the young gentlemen.

Rising in the World.

You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those extraordinary powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us, or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descendents of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long, to be sure. Industry, care, skill, excellence, in the parent, lay the foundation of a rise, and by and by, the descendents of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap, that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborer's virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness and neatness; to make all these habitual to them so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary, to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means, and to keep from their minds all inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON MAILS.—Mails for California and Oregon are made up at the New Orleans Post Office on the 12th and 17th of each month, at 6 P. M. They are sent by the mail steamers immediately following those periods. All mail matter arriving at New Orleans will be forwarded by the first mail. The new Postage Law may change the rates of postage, but by the present rates letters to Chagres are 20 cents, prepaid; to Panama and South America, 30 cents, pre-paid; and San Francisco and other ports, 40 cents, to be pre-paid or not. Transient newspapers, to be pre-paid, 3 cents each.

Nature is graceful; and affectation with all art, can never produce anything half so pleasing.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Chevalier J. G. Hulsemann to Secretary of State.

[Translated.] AUSTRIAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1850.

The undersigned, Charge d' Affairs of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to make the following communication to the Secretary of State.

As soon as the Imperial Government became aware of the fact that the United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna, with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognize the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same, the undersigned was directed to address some confidential but pressing representations to the Cabinet of Washington against that proceeding which is so much at variance with those principles of international law, so scrupulously adheard to by Austria at all times and under all circumstances, towards the United States. In fact with the principles of non-intervention, so formally announced by the United States as the basis of American policy, and which had just been sanctioned with so much solemnity by the President in his inaugural address of March 5th, 1849? Was it in return for the friendship and confidence which Austria had never ceased to manifest towards them, that the United States became so impatient for the downfall of the Austrian Monarchy, and even sought to accelerate that event by the utterance of their wishes to that effect? Those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand, should, independent of propriety, have bourne in mind that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy. It is to be regretted that the American Government was not better informed as to the actual resources of Austria, and her historical perseverance in defending her just rights. A knowledge of those resources would have led to the conclusion that a contest of a few months' duration could neither have exhausted the energies of that power, nor turned aside its purpose to put down the insurrection. Austria has struggled against the French revolution for twenty-five years, the courage and perseverance which she exhibited in that memorable contest have been appreciated by the whole world.

To the urgent representations of the undersigned, Mr. Clayton answered that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation. This explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists. Unfortunately, the language in which Mr. Mann's instruction were drawn, gives us a very correct idea of their scope. This language was offensive to the Imperial Cabinet, for it designated the Austrian Government as an Iron rule, and represents the rebel chief Kossuth as an illustrious man; while improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia, the intimate and faithful ally of Austria. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations, the Imperial Cabinet has deemed it proper to preserve a conciliatory deportment, making ample allowance for the ignorance of the Cabinet of Washington on the subject of Hungarian affairs, and its disposition to give credence to the mediacious rumors which are propagated by the American press. This extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over; without any written evidence being left on our part, in the archieves of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed the Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approbation or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and the means it has adopted.

In view of all these circumstances, the undersigned has been instructed to declare that the Imperial Government totally disapproves, and will always continue to disapprove of those proceedings, so offensive to the laws of propriety; and that it protests against all interference in the internal affairs of its Government. Having thus fulfilled his duty, the undersigned considers it a fortunate circumstance that he has it in his power to assure the Secretary of State that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States, relations which have been momentarily weakened, but which could not again be seriously disturbed without placing the cardinal interests of the two countries in jeopardy.

The instructions for addressing this communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington at the time of General Taylor's death. In compliance with the requisitions of propriety, the undersigned deemed it his duty to defer the task until the new administration had been completely organized; a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with the other Powers. Even if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences, which could not fail to effect the commerce and the industry of the two hemispheres. All countries are obliged, at some period or other, to struggle against internal difficulties; all forms of government are exposed to such disagreeable episodes; the United States have had some experience in this very recently. Civil war is a possible occurrence everywhere, and the encouragement which is given to the spirit of insurrection and of disorder, most frequently falls back upon those who seek to aid it in its developments, in spite of justice and wise policy.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

HULSEMANN.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States.

Secretary of State to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21, 1850.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor to receive some time ago, the note of Mr. Hulsemann, Charge d' Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 30th September. Causes not arising from any want of personal regard of Mr. Hulsemann, or of proper respect for his Government, have delayed an answer until the present moment. Having submitted Mr. Hulsemann's letter to the President, the undersigned is now directed by him to return the following reply:

The objects of Mr. Hulsemann's note are, first, to protest by order of his Government, against the steps taken by the late President of the United States, to ascertain the progress and probable result of the revolutionary movements in Hungary; and, secondly, to complain of some expressions in the instructions of the late Secretary of State to Mr. A. Dudley Mann a confidential agent of the United States, as communicated by President Taylor to the Senate, on the 28th of March last.

The principal ground of protest is founded on the idea, or in the allegation, that the Government of the United States, by the mission of Mr. Mann, and his instructions has interfered in the domestic affairs of Austria, in a manner unjust or disrespectful toward that power. The President's message was a communication made by him to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence between the Executive Government and a confidential agent of its own. This would seem to be itself a domestic transaction, a mere instance of intercourse between the President and the Senate, in the manner which is usual and indispensable in communications between the different branches of Government. It was not addressed either to Austria or Hungary; nor was it any public manifesto, to which any foreign State was called on to reply. It was an account of its transactions communicated by the Executive Government to the Senate, at the request of that body made public only because such is the common and usual course of proceeding; and it may be regarded as somewhat strange, therefore, that the Austrian Cabinet did not perceive that, by the instructions given to Mr. Hulsemann, it was itself interfering with the domestic concerns of a foreign State, the very thing which is the ground of its complaint against the United States.

This Department has, on former occasions, informed the Ministers of Foreign Powers that a communication from the President to either House of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which ordinarily, no foreign State has cognizance; and in more recent instances the great inconvenience of making such communications subjects of diplomatic correspondence and discussion has been fully shown. If it had been the pleasure of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, during the struggles with Hungary, to have admonished the Provisional Government or the people of that country against involving themselves in disaster, by following the evil and dangerous example of the United States of America to making efforts for the establishment of independent Governments, such an admonition from that Sovereign to his Hungarian subjects would not have originated here a diplomatic correspondence.

The President might, perhaps on this ground have declined to direct any particular reply to Mr. Hulsemann's note; but out of proper respect for the Austrian Government, it has been thought better to answer that note at length; and the more especially as the occasion is not unfavorable for the expression of the general sentiments of the Government of the United States upon the topics which that note discusses.

A leading subject in Mr. Hulsemann's note is that of the correspondence between Mr. Hulsemann's and the predecessor of the undersigned, in which Mr. Clayton, by direction of the President, informed Mr. Hulseman "that Mr. Mann's mission had no other object in view than to obtain reliable information as to the true state of affairs in Hungary, by personal observation." Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "this explanation can hardly be admitted, for it says very little as to the cause of the anxiety which was felt to ascertain the chances of the revolutionists." As this, however, is the only purpose which can with any appearance of truth be attributed to the agency; as nothing whatever is alledged by Mr. Hulsemann to have been either done or said by the agent inconsistent with such an object, the undersigned conceives that Mr. Clayton's explanation ought to be deemed not only admissible, but quite satisfactory. Mr. Hulsemann states, in the course of his note, that his instructions to address his present communication to Mr. Clayton reached Washington about the time of the lamented death of the late President, and that he delay from a sense of propriety the execution of his task until the new Administration should be fully organized; "a delay which he now rejoices at, as it has given him the opportunity of ascertaining from the new President himself, on the occasion of the reception of the diplomatic corps, that the fundamental policy of the United States, so frequently proclaimed, would guide the relations of the American Government with other Powers." Mr. Hulsemann also observes that it is in his power to assure the undersigned "that the Imperial Government is disposed to cultivate relations of friendship and good understanding with the United States. The President receives this assurance of the disposition of the Imperial Government with great satisfaction, and, in consideration of the friendly relations of the two Governments thus mutually recognized, and of the peculiar nature of the incidents by which their good understanding is supposed by Mr. Hulsemann to have been, for a moment, disturbed or endangered, the President regrets that Mr. Hulseman did not feel himself at liberty wholly to forbear from the execution of instructions which were of course transmitted from Vienna without any foresight of the state of things under which they would reach Washington. If Mr. Hulseman saw, in the address of the President to the diplomatic corps, satisfactory pledges of the sentiments and the policy of this Government, in regard to neutral rights and neutral duties, it might, perhaps, have been better not to bring on a discussion of past transactions. But the undersigned readily admits that this was a question fit only for the consideration and decision of Mr. Hulsemann himself; and although the President does not see any good purpose can be answered by re-opening the inquiry into the propriety of the steps taken by President Taylor, to ascertain the probable issue of the late civil war in Hungary, justice to his memory requires the undersigned briefly to re-state the history of those steps, and to show their consistency with the neutral policy which has invariably guided the Government of the United States in its foreign relations, as well as with the established and well settled principles of national intercourse and the doctrines of public law.

The undersigned will first observe that the President is persuaded His Majesty the Emperor of Austria does not think that the Government of the United States ought to view, with unconcern, the extraordinary events which have occurred, not only in his dominions but in many other parts of Europe, since February, 1848. The Government and people of the United States, like other intelligent Governments and communities, take a lively interest in the movements and the events of this remarkable age, in whatever part of the world they may be exhibited. But the interest taken by the United States in those events, has not proceeded from any disposition to depart from that neutrality toward foreign Powers, which is among the deepest principles and the most cherishing traditions of the political history of the Union. It has been the necessary effect of the unexampled character of the events themselves which could not fail to arrest the attention of the contemporary world; as they would doubtless fill a memorable page in history. But the undersigned goes further, and freely admits that in proportion as these extraordinary events appeared to have their origin in those great ideas of responsible and popular governments, on which the American constitutions themselves are wholly founded, they could not but command the warm sympathy of the people of this country.

Well known circumstances in their history, indeed their whole history, have made them the representatives of purely popular principles of Government. In this light they now stand before the world. They could not, if they would, conceal their character, their condition, or their destiny. They could not, if they so desired, shut out from the view of mankind the causes which have placed them, in so short a national career, in the station which they now hold among the civilized States of the world. They could not, if they desired it, suppress either the thoughts or the hopes which arise in men's minds, in other countries, from contemplating their successful example of free government. That very intelligent and distinguished personage, the Emperor, Joseph the Second, was among the first to discern this necessary consequence of the American Revolution on the sentiments and opinions of the people of Europe. In a letter to his Minister in the Netherlands, in 1787, he observes that "it is remarkable that France by the assistance which she afforded to the Americans, gave birth to reflections of freedom." This fact, which the sagacity of that monarch perceived at so early a day, is now known and admitted by intelligent powers all over the world. True, indeed, it is, that the prevalence on the other continent of sentiments favorable to republican liberty, is the result of the re-action of America upon Europe and the source and centre of this re-action has doubtless been, and now is, in these United States. The position thus belonging to the United States is a fact as inseparable from their history, their constitutional organization, and their character, as the opposite position of the Powers composing the European alliance is from the history and constitutional organization of the Governments of those Powers. The sovereigns who form that alliance have not unfrequently felt it their right to interfere with the political movements of foreign States; and have, in their manifestoes and declarations, denounced the popular ideas of the age, in terms so comprehensive as of necessity to include the United States, and their forms of government. It is well known that one of the leading principles announced by the allied Sovereigns after the restoration of the Bourbons, is, that all popular or constitutional rights are holden no otherwise than as grants and indulgencies from crowned heads. "Useful and necessary changes in legislation and administration," says the Laybach Circular of May, 1841, "ought to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power; all that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy." And his late Austrian Majesty, Francis I, is reported to have declared in an address to the Hungarian Diet, in 1820, that "the whole world had become foolish, and, leaving their ancient laws, was in search of imaginary constitutions." These declarations amount to nothing less than a denial of the lawfulness of the origin of the Government of the United States, since it is certain that the Government was established in consequence of a change which did not proceed from thrones, or the permission of crowned heads. But the Government of the United States heard these denunciations of its fundamental principles without remonstrance, or the disturbance of its equanimity. This was thirty years ago.

The power of this Republic, at the present moment, is spread over a region, one of the richest and most fertile on the globe and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Hapsburgh are but as a patch on the earth's surface. Its population, already twenty-five millions, will exceed that of the Austrian Empire within the period during which it may be hoped that M. Hulsemann may yet remain in the honorable discharge of his duties to his government. Its navigation and commerce are hardly exceeded by the oldest and most commercial nations; Its maritime means and its maritime power may be seen by Austria herself, in all seas where she has ports, as well as it may be seen, also, in all quarters of the globe. Life, liberty, property, and all personal rights are amply secured to all citizens, and protected by just and staple laws; and credit, public and private, is as well established as in any government of continental Europe. And the country, in all its interests and concerns, partakes most largely in all the improvements and progress which distinguish the age. Certainly the United States may be pardoned, even by those who profess adherence to the principles of absolute governments, if they entertain an ardent affection for those popular forms of political organization which have so rapidly advanced their own prosperity and happiness, and enabled them in so short a period to bring their country and the hemisphere to which it belongs, to the notice and respectful regard, not to say the admiration, of the civilized world. Nevertheless, the United States have abstained, at all times, from acts of interference with the political changes of Europe. They cannot, however, fail to cherish always a lively interest in the fortunes of nations struggling for institutions like their own. But this sympathy, so far from being necessarily a hostile feeling toward any of the parties to these great national struggles, is quite consistent with amicable relations with them all. The Hungarian people are three or four times as numerous as the inhabitants of those United States were when the American revolution broke out. They possess, in a distinct language and in other respects, important elements of a separate nationality, which the Anglo Saxon race in this country did not possess; and if the United States wish success to countries contending for popular constitutions and national independence, it is only because they regard such constitutions and such national independence, not as imaginary, but as real blessings. They claim no right, however, to take part in the struggles of foreign powers, in order to promote these ends. It is only in defence of his own government, and its principles and character, that the undersigned has now expressed himself on this subject. But when the United States beheld the people of foreign countries, without any such interference, spontaneously moving toward the adoption of institutions like their own, it surely cannot be expected of them to remain wholly in different spectators.

In regard to the recent very important occurrences in the Austrian empire, the undersigned freely admits the difficulty which exists in this country, and is alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann, of obtaining accurate information. But this difficulty is by no means to be ascribed to what Mr. Hulsemann calls—with little justice, as it seems to be to the undersigned—"the mendacious rumors propagated by the American press." For information on this subject, and others of the same kind, the American press is, of necessity, almost wholly dependant upon that of Europe; and if "mendacious rumors" respecting Austrian and Hungarian affairs have been any where propagated, that propagation of falsehoods has been most prolific on the European continent, and in countries immediately bordering on the Austrian empire. But, wherever these errors may have originated, they certainly justified the late President in seeking true information through authentic channels. His attention was first particularly drawn to the state of things in Hungary, by the correspondence of Mr. Stiles, Charge d' Affairs of the United States to Vienna. In the autumn of 1848 and application was made to this gentleman, on behalf of Mr. Kossuth, formerly Minister of Finance for the Kingdom of Hungary by Imperial appointment, but at the same time the application was made, Chief of the Revolutionary Government. The object of this application was to obtain the good offices of Mr. Stiles with the Imperial Government, with a view to the suspension of hostilities. This application became the subject of a conference between Prince Schwarzenburg, the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Stiles. The Prince commended the considerateness and propriety with which Mr. Stiles had acted; and, so far from disapproving his interference, advised him, in case he received a further communication from the Revolution Government in Hungary, to have an interview with Prince Windisgratz, who was charged by the Emperor with the proceedings determined on in relation to that Kingdom. A week after these occurrences, Mr. Stiles received, through a secret channel, a communication signed by L. Kossuth, President of the Committee of Defence, and countersigned by Francis Pulsky, Secretary of State. On the receipt of this communication, Mr. Stiles had an interview with Prince Windisgratz, who received him with the utmost kindness, and thanked him for his efforts towards reconciling the existing difficulties. Such were the incidents which first drew the attention of the Government of the United States particularly to the affairs of Hungary, and the conduct of Mr. Stiles, though acting without instructions in a matter of much delicacy, having been viewed with satisfaction by the Imperial Government, was approved by that of the United States.

In the course of the year 1848, and in the early part of 1849, a considerable number of Hungarians came to the United States. Among them were individuals representing themselves to be in the confidence of the Revolutionary Government, and by these persons the President was strongly urged to recognize the existence of that Government. In these applications, and in the manner in which they were viewed by the President, there was nothing unusu-

al; still less was there any thing authorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon within the last thirty years by the great Powers of the world than this. Within that period eight or ten new states have established independen Governments within the limits of the colonial dominion of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognised by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formerly to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, although, as the result have proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would result to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary any actual countenance or succor; not only did they not show their ships of war in the Adriactic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in time past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hulsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent when he says that "a United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognise the Hungarian republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This, indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first intance, purely of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. The principle object the President has in view," according to his instructions, "is to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said. "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her independence and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear in the opinion of the agent, to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hulsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but result, and that favorable to Hungary. If this were so, it would not change the case. But the American Government sought for nothing but truth; it desired to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent—as was stated in his instructions to be not unlikely—found the condition of Hungarian affairs less prosperous than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the recognition of her independence, because he found that she had been unable to set up a firm and stable government. He carefully forbore as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hulsemann will observe from this statement, that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly feel how little foundation there is for his remark, that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind, that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defences of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave diplomatic paper; and the President directs the undersigned to say to Mr. Hulsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an opprobrious tegm may be explained. Had the Imperial Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th (28th) of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed thh Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representative, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government shou'd construe our silence into approbating, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and means it has adopted." The undersigned re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations, and agreeable to the usages of civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hulsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that these are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States cannot admit the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, deserving the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hulsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper; and in respect to the honorary epithet bestowed in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world thinks him worthy, merely on the ground that his own government regards him as a rebel.

At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero. But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its own consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; yet an order of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not to be received with great respect by the Ambassador of the Empress Queen at Tunis, and by the Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany who afterwards mounted the imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hulseman, nor the cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undetake to say that anything said or done by this government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out by this example of Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, as he is known to have done that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and the talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781 the Courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the Commissioners of the United States should be admitted.

Mr. Hulsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the Hungarians to the rule of Austria—from which they desired to be released—gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans." The undersigned cannot but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon language like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicly only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The comity of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign polity or the the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithfully ally in Russia, cannot alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States or the justifiable synipathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Towards the conclusion of his note, Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the polttical movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the hemispheres." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or intestine movements of Europe, they have no fear of events of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and, Mr. Hulseman and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising at their own discretion the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—to be, in fact, the only principles of Government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived with great satisfacton that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout the Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Savannah Branch.

The Branch of the Church in Savannah, Mo., have cut off from their body, Mr. E. M. Kimball for false, slanderous, and wicked statements. This is right; and transgressors should be taught to know that their room is better than their company in the Kingdom and Church of God.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

This bill has become a law. It does not go into operation till the first of July next, though the coinage of three cent pieces is authorized to be commenced at once.

The rate of postage on letters, after the first of July, will, therefore, be on letters not exceeding half an ounce, three cents if prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double those rates.

The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles.	Weekly.	Semi-do.	Tri-do.	More than Tri-do
Under 50 (new bill)	5 cts.	10	15	25
Present rate	12	24	36	48
Over 50-under 300	10	20	30	50
Present rate	13	36	54	108
Over 300-under 1000	15	30	45	75
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 1000-under 2000	20	40	60	100
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 2000-under 4000	25	50	75	126
Present rate	18	36	54	108
Over 400	30	60	90	150
Present rate	18	36	54	108

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than 1½ ounces, half these rates, and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same, in proportion to the number of sheets issued, as on weekly papers.—[Baltimore Patriot.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

UNION TICKET,

For State and County Officers.

Candidates for office at the Election on the first Monday in April.

For Judge of the 6th Judicial District.
JAMES SLOAN,
For District Clerk.
EVAN M. GREENE.
For School Fund Commissioner.
CALVIN R. CLARK.
Seat of Justice for Pottawatamie county.
AT KANESVILLE.
For Magistrates in Kanesville Precinct.
WILLIAM VANOSDOL,
ZEBEDEE COULTRIN,
For Constables in the same precinct.
ROSWELL FERRY,
WILLIAM H. GOOCH.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
WHIG.
WM. G. WOODWARD.

Prospects of the Church.

The Church in Pottawatamie county was never more united than at the present time. Since some disaffected and murmuring ones have left, and gone to the Valley, where they will be dealt with for their own good, the various branches have seemingly melted down into a union, that, we trust, will continue without interruption. There now appears a bright prospect of an early Spring; and the farming interests of this country are being pressed forward with zeal and animation by a large portion of the inhabitants; while another portion are making active preparations for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Our exchanges say that Brewster is broken up, and his company dispersed at Santa Fe. If this is untrue, it is not untrue that he soon will be. Strang will make his own snare and be taken in it. Cutler and his followers are so upright that they, like the boy's tree, lean a little the other way. They who gather not with us, scatter abroad; and the first and most prominent signs of Apostacy, are relations of terrible bad news or tales from the Valley—all sick and dying there—starving to death—Indians killing them, &c., &c. Besides, they are quarrelling at the Bluffs or somewhere else. We would advise all such characters, to save their breath to cool their porridge; and not think the Saints have gone astray because condemnation and fear have filled their own hearts. The cause of truth is on the increase in Pottawatamie and Mills counties. A goodly number of our Methodist friends in Mills county have recently been baptized into our church, and in this town there are more or less baptized almost every week. The cause is prospering in England, Wales, and in Scotland; also on the continent of Europe—in Italy—in Denmark and in Norway; and quite a branch, we hear, is built up in Calcutta. His majesty, the King of Denmark, has accepted the Book of Mormon who, with other members of the Royal family, is examining it. The Book of Mormon will be at the World's Fair, in the English, French and Danish Languages by the industry and perseverance of our Missionaries in those countries. They have strong prejudices to face and to overcome; there is an Arm on which they can lean for help which is more mighty and powerful than the traditions and prejudices of the age; and while immortality beams upon the eye that is single, the sword of truth can be wielded to cut asunder the cords which have bound, so long, the inhabitants of the earth in ignorance, superstition and folly. May the Angel of Mercy sustain those laborers abroad, and nerve them with power and wisdom adequate to every emergency that may arise before them! Let the prayers of the faithful ascend on high that these swift messengers to the nations may light up the world so brilliantly that the honest in heart may see clearly, and not stumble! "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that publisheth glad tidings, &c." Hope inspires activity—activity produces the means of life, and sets all the wheels of improvement in rapid motion. "Fly swifter round ye wheels of time, and bring the welcome day."

But a few years ago, little was said about slavery and Abolitionism. It was considered then treasonable to think or talk of dividing the Union; But how rapidly has restraint, upon these subjects, fled away! States now talk of seceding from the Union—of arming themselves for the fight: Men in high places, call the Union a damnable humbug, and others set the laws at defiance with a reckless security and desperate carelessness. After the ties are cut asunder which held religionists, of the same creed, together: How long before political bonds will be thrown off like the surplus clothing of two about to engage in mortal combat? The days are numbered, and the Almighty knoweth the times of visitaion and trouble. If these things were done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? And if judgment began at the House of God, what shall the end of them be that obey not the Gospel of God? We say not these things because we wish misery and confusion in the land! No, America is our home and country. We know no other—we seek no other; and while we live, may the "Stars and Stripes" that have floated on the breeze to please the eye and gladden the heart of every son and daughter of Columbia, continue to grace the American name while the constellations of the heavens shine upon our land and upon our sea! But we say them because the Prophets of old have said them; and we, their children, wish to sustain the honor of our fathers, and lead many of our brethren to see and embrace the truth.

"He shall send forth his angels and gather out of his Kingdom all things that offend, and that do iniquity" He has angels for all purposes that he wishes to accomplish. Some are vessels of honor, and some of dishonor. Hence the necessity of a Strang, a Brewster, a Rigdon and a Cutler, to gather the offensive ones out; as the Buzzard diligently removes putrid flesh, because he loves it, and by his labors, he secures to us a pure and fragrant air, the inhaling of which gives life and health.

As We Anticipated.

The following letter from a prominent citizen of Fremont, and an honorable man, disclaims the sentiments uttered by the Hon. Benjamin Rector, at the Convention on the 14th inst. We thought and verily believed we knew several honorable and good feeling gentlemen at Austin, and likewise in other parts of the county, whose marked courtesy and kindness towards us personally, had not become so suddenly changed into the gall of bitterness.

Had the spirit of Col. Farmers letter been breathed into the Convention, from Fremont, in place of Mr. Rectors views, it would have had a very different effect. This letter is just what we might expect from a generous and high-minded man.

With Mr. Brown, we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance; but presume him to be a gentleman, qualified for the office. Had he been better known to us, and to the people in this quarter, it might have been more to his advantage, and perhaps to ours. But with all respect for Mr. Brown, we would say; that we endeavored to make the Convention as public as we were able, and the place where it was held was suggested by Mr. Rector, from Fremont. Every member of that Convention pledged himself with uplifted hand to use all honorable means in his power, to support the nominee of said Convention. James Sloan, Esq., was that nominee; and now to be consistent, we feel it our duty to give him our unqualified and undivided support.

Though some of the Mormons are going to leave for the Salt Lake; yet two will come, where one will leave: But Mr. Sloan does not design to leave, but to remain as a permanent citizen of Pottawatamie; and it is our candid opinion, based upon the best information that we can gain, that he is better qualified for that office than any other man in the District. We have just been to his office, and examined his records of marriage licenses returned; and it is our opinion that for neatness, legibility, and fair style, there is not another record in the State, of any kind, that will compare with it. We fancy sometimes that the pen is handsomely wielded in our office; but for recording, we have seen nothing handsomer than Mr. Sloan's Penmanship. It is like print itself.

We are not, therefore, inclined to reject true merit, gained by integrity and uprightness in the transaction of public business—neither scholarship or legal attainments that can and will command respect in any law abiding community. There exists no legal impediment in his way to the Judgeship.

Every man who has resided in the State six months, and in the county twenty days next preceding the day of the election is entitled to vote, provided he is a native born citizen of the United States, or a foreigner may vote if he has been duly naturalized. All legal voters must be twenty-one years old and upwards. It is hoped that no legal voter will stay away from the polls on the first Monday in April next.

McKisick's Grove, Iowa.
March 3, 1851.

Friend Hyde: I see from the proceedings in your Convention for the nomination of a Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, that the Hon. Mr. Rector, made statements, that there was a strong affinity between the State of Mitsouri, and Fremont county, Iowa, to resist the election of a Mormon to that office. I for one dissent from such declarations, and believe that there is no such understanding, and that the majority of the citizens, will vouch for what I say; and believe that the Mormons were excited into a nomination of one of their Church by such declarations than otherwise from an article in your former paper.

The greatest objection to the election of a Mormon is that they are considered as only sojourners here for a short time, and do not design making this their permanent abode, and in consequence, Mr. C. B. Brown, Esq., is candidate for the Judegship. In him you will find that he will act the honorable part in the canvass, and will be far from indulging in any of the forebodings set forth by Mr. Rector; and if he is beat will yield to the will, and submit to the voice of the ballot box, as I hope all good citizens will do. It is not for me or any individual to say which of the two would render the most satisfaction to our mixed community, but will leave it to the free and independant voters to say, but hoping that harmony and the best good feelings may prevail.

Yours, respectfully,
T. FARMER, P. M.

To Orson Hyde, Esq.

N. B. We will get an expression from our citizens, to see whether Mr. Rector was authorized to make such declarations, or whether he took it upon himself or not, for your satisfaction. T. F.

Weather.

The weather for several days past has been remarkably pleasant, but rather cool.

Patriarchal.

Elder William Draper, Patriarch of this branch of the Church, is desirous of going to the Valley; and he wishes those who are indebted to him, to pay him with as little delay as possible. He is ever ready to attend to the duties of his calling, and those who may wish his services, had better secure them while he is within their reach; and by so doing, secure the virture and benefits of his office, while he may secure favor from you to an extent that will enable him to provide himself some of the comforts necessary for his long journey.

Mr. Hulsemann's and the American Secretary's correspondence is published in this days paper because of numerous solicitations of the citizens of this and adjoining Counties, who are all anxious to read it. We should have published it before had not our paper been crowded with other matter. This Correspondence cannot fail to be acceptable to all who have not previously read it.

A disobedient Son will seldom make a good husband; or a disobedient Daughter a good wife. A wag said that the first was correct, but the last was *correct-her* still.

What Is Our Duty!

Mr. Benton, Democratic Candidate for Superintendant of Public Instruction, and William G. Woodward of Muscatine, Whig Candidate for the same office, have both requested us, through their friends, or rather; their friends have requested us to present them to the public eye. We presume that both these gentlemen are abundantly qualified for the office, and are good men. We have placed both their names upon the "Union Ticket" as candidates, and they are now fairly out: It is known to what political party we adhere, and we shall give the weight of our influence in favor of Mr. Woodward, the Whig Candidate. Our whig friends stood by us in times of trouble; and now we are in justice and in honor bound to reciprocate that favor. We should not only consider it our duty, but a very great privilege to do so. Vote then, *en masse*, for William G. Woodward—a staunch whig, an able lawyer,—a husband and a father whose domestic relations afford him all the means of appreciating education, and present to him the great incentive to action, and that too, in our behalf. William G. Woodward Esq., is the man for whom we should cast our votes on the first Mouday in April, which is the 7th inst., for Superintendant of Public Instruction. Every man should be at the polls and do his duty to himself and to his country on that day.

Places of Holding Election

On Monday, the 7th inst.
Kanesville,
Trading Point,
Coonville,
Indiantown,
Harris Grove, and
Rocky Ford.

Those who reside not more than thirteen miles North of Kanesville, will be entitled to vote here, and those residing in and East of the Bluffs for eleven miles South of Kanesville, may vote here. The lines are not yet definitely run, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at exactness; but we will get as nearly to the truth and correctness of our localities as we can, and call that lawful. Every man should vote somewhere, and only vote in one place, and he will not be far wrong.

Question in Theology.

Will any person please answer this question through the Guardian? What is the difference between the doctrine of a God without body, parts or passions; and the doctrine of the fool, "who hath said in his heart, there is no God?" They appear, to our dull comprehension, synonomous=Definition of nothing; absence of substance, parts or passions. We believe the preacher who said his God was never seen, neither indeed could be seen; and we will add, for the best of all reasons, there is nothing to see. No intelligent mind doubts his declarations for a moment, neither doubts that his nett is cast on the wrong side of the ship.

Elder Stoddard.

This laborer in the vineyard is now confined by sickness; and those who wish to help him or his family should not wait for some one to be sent round to receive donations. The plain English of this excuse is. "I do not want to help him at all." If any one really wishes to help him, he can do it at once, and be the personal bearer of the tokens of good will that he owes to Br. Stoddard and to his family. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Mr. John Sherratt.

It is well known to this community that the above named gentleman is deprived of hearing and speech; and being naturally free and generous hearted, advantages are often taken of him to his hurt, and to the prodigal squandering of his property by which himself and family may be reduced to want.

This is therefore to apprise all whom it may concern, that no debts of his contracting will be paid, unless his trustee authorize the said debts to be contracted. By mutual consent, and by the approval of the Statute. We are appointed said trustee.

Hon. Daniel F. Miller.

This gentleman is still mindful of us, and with his accustomed courtesy and kindness, sends us valuable public documents by which we are brought under renewed obligations of gratitude and goodwill.

Virtue.

Virtue and innocence carry their own coat of arms, and the weapons of their defence are, first: Sterling example,—a strictly moral and upright course of life;—freedom from all appearances of evil,—leaving no peg for an enemy to hang suspicion upon. Genuine virtue is generally prepared with these weapons, and she can most successfully defend herself and plead her own cause: While doubtful virtue requires art and cunning to conceal or explain away her doings.

Reese's Hoes.

Mr. Reese, of this town has manufactured some of the best Hoes that we have ever seen. His shop is at Carter's Old Stand, and may be known by the sign of the anvil. Call and look at his hoes. They are worth seeing if you do not purchase.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Council Bluffs Post Office March 31st, 1851.

A
Allen, Daniel
B.
Brown, James
Buckingham, Harriett
Biby, Lee
Brewster, Susan
Bush, Eli
C.
Cooke, E N or Winton M
Cooke, Joseph
Clarke, Ambrose
Chapin, Adolphus
D.
Dewey, Dr. Wm.
Dwight, Giles
G.
Gillespie, E. T.
Giles, Thomas
Grimes, Adam
Gass, John B
H.
Hurd, James
Humphrey, George
Hamilton, Andrew, Wind Minerd,
Hardman, John
Hutchison, Jacob
Hall, John Charles
J.
Jones Henry, care of Wm Morgan.
L.
Lewis, Wm. B.
Liston, Elizabeth J.
Levee, Elias and Scoville Lewis.
Lane, Joseph K.
M.
McOlney, Davis
Mann, Richard
O.
Osborn, Thomas J.
P.
Prout, Avery M. S.
Plumbe, John Esq., 2
Phillips, Benjamin
R.
Riley, Wm. W.
Richmond, Benjamin
S.
Smith, Hiram 3
Scott, John
Savage, Daniel
Samson, Charles
Stephens, Charlotte
Simpson, Wm.
Skinner, Wm. B.
T.
or Thomas, Preston
Tracy, Joseph
Thompson, Moses
W.
Wood, C. A.
Wright, John
Walker Eliza
Wilson, Rushrod
Williams, Almand
Z.
Zundel, John

J. T. PENDLETON, P. M.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 1, 1851.

The above Postoffice is located at the place formerly known as Trading Point.

Mr. John T. Caine.

The above named gentleman is our authorized agent in St. Louis for the Guardian. After Elder Robbins leaves, Mr. Caine will attend to any commercial business in that city for any that may wish his services. He is acquainted with the markets; and has the general run and knowledge of business; and likewise the channels in which business may be done to profit and advantage. Emigrants and business men from the country, would do well to call on him. He has a very good business turn—is strictly honest, capable, responsible and trustworthy: and we should be glad to see him prosper in his business.

Seed Oats.

A quantity of excellent Seed Oats for sale at this Office. Call soon if you want any.

MARRIED,

In the Carterville Branch, on Tuesday evening, March 27th, by the Editor, Mr. DAVIS BARTHOLOMEW to Miss RUTH J JONES.

Good cake and wine, they too us sent,
We wish them bliss to great extent;
And may their joys increasing flow,
To perfect happiness below.

In this town, on Tuesday, April 1st, by the same, Doctor F. R. KINSMAN to Mrs. DRUZILLA SEYMOUR, both of this town.

If this couple only knew how many good wishes were expressed towards them over the cake and wine sent to the Printers, they might draw consolation therefrom through life. Only keep on good terms with the ladies, and we'll get plenty of cake and wine, and if they will only keep on comfortable terms with the Printer, they will be sure to get good husbands. When the ladies and the Press form an alliance, woe be to the balance that have to come under the lash of their tongues. The ladies and the Press: They govern the world, God bless them.

At Union Branch, by Elder Joseph W. Coolidge, on the 9th March, Mr. JOHN LISTON to Miss SARAH R. NOYES, all of Union Branch, Iowa.

At Union Branch, by Elder Joseph W. Coolidge, on the 16th March, Mr. REUBEN N HOWELL to Miss MARTHA BUCHANNAN, all of Union Branch.

DIED,

At Cold Spring, California, on the 19th December, 1850, Mr. ROBERT BLISS, (formerly from the State of New York) of inflamation in the arm, aged about 38 years.

New Advertisements.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

THE friends of JACOB DEGRAW, will run him for the office of Justice of the Peace, for Kanesville Precinct, on Monday next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Kanesville, April, 4, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr4 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

GREY PONY.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 26th of March last a grey mare pony, barefoot and thin. Harness marks very plain upon her sides, and a remarkable burn across the hips which has caused the skin to lay in ridges, though covered with hair. She was driven through from Salt Lake last fall, and has remained thin in flesh. Whoever will return said Grey pony to me shall be suitably rewarded. ORSON HYDE.

Kanesville, April 4, 1851.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from Allred's Camp, June 3d, 1849, one BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, blind in the left eye—no trace of the same being had, until early in the Spring of 1850, when she was found with a young colt, and left on the waters of the Nichnabotna, being too poor to travel, no knowledge of the same reaching the subscriber, till late in the fall following—since which (report says,) she has been seen by a party of hunters. Any person producing said mare and colt shall receive the above reward or half for the Mare or any information given whereby they may be obtained shall be liberally rewarded.

S. H. HOUGH.

Allreds Camp, April 4, 1851.—3t*

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Fort Leavenworth, until the 20th day of April next, for the delivery of Corn at Fort Kearney and at Fort Laramie for two years.

Eight thousands bushels will be required to be deliver at either or at both of said Posts in the year 1851, and the same quantity in the year 1852; but the Contractor shall bind himself to deliver at either or at both of said Posts, an additional quantity of fifty per cent., if required so to do by the Quarter Master at Fort Leavenworth.

Seperate proposals will be received for each of the above Posts; but the privilege is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed to the public interest to do so.

Every bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of some responsible person as to the good faith and ability of the bidder for the performance of the contract.

E. A. OGDEN,
Assist. Qr. Master, U. S. Army.

Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Fort Leavenworth, March 25th, 1851. } td

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

For the Frontier Guardian.

IOWA CITY, March 16th, 1851.

REV. & DEAR SIR:—I congratulate you upon the action of the late General Assembly in placing your County within the pales of civilization, and that you are no longer to be treated by any as a lawless banditti.

Those constitutional rights and privileges which, heretofore have been so unjustly withheld from that interesting portion of the State having been confered, carry with them the *important* and *permanent* duty of electing good and competent men to office.

In this connection permit me to call your attention to the office of Superintendant of Public Instruction, the most important office created under the Constitution. The juvenile mind of the State, in a political sense, is the property of the State, hence, through the medium of our School System this officer becomes respousible for the proper training of the rising generation, as well as for the good management of the funds placed at his disposal for that object.

Without the instruction of a party convention, the *People* have put in nomination for this office W. G. Woodward, Esq., a gentleman of high literary and legal attainments, a thorough business man, one who if elected will restore order out of Chaos

Mr. W. is no political Demagogue, although a Whig, he disclaims the principle of carrying party politics into the schools of the State, this is as it should be, and was the doctrine of the much wronged and persecuted Mr. Harlan, who beat Judge Mason upon that issue before the people three years ago for this same office, more than four hundred votes.

Please place the enclosed three dollars to my credit on account of the Guardian, acknowledging receipt of same.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant.
JOHN M. COLEMAN.

Terrible Tornado.

Fayetteville, Tenessee, in Ruins!!!—Great Destruction of Property—Lamentable Loss of Life!!!

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26—3 P. M.

By the mail to-night, a house in this city received the following intelligence:

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.

A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning, a great portion of our town was laid in ruins, by a storm which swept everything before it. Webb & Smith, Goodrich's and John McPhail's stores, were blown down to the second floor. Both hotels were badly injured. Hine's new building was riddled, Bagley's, Isaac's, Mrs. J. V. McKinney's, B. S. Russell's, Homon's, Wm. Nield's, Jr., C. P. Church's, Berry's, Washburn's, Mrs. Shall's, the Garvin House, and many others, were blown entirely down, not even the foundations left. Dr. R. R. McKinney's, Dr. C. McKinney's, Mrs. Greer's house; James L. Thompson's and other's, are an entire wreck. The chimney and east gable of Seed's house fell on to the roof of Nick's store, and smashed it in. Dr. M. H. Borum's and S. M. Bright's houses were unroofed. Several offices, the market-house, stables, and smoke houses were blown down.

Mrs. Bowzee and child are dead. A. H. Berry's oldest child was killed, and he nearly so. Several others were dangerously, and many seriously wounded. Cows, horses and stock are dead in every direction.

The Presbyterian church, Cumberland Presbyterian church, market-house, Stonebreaker's tanyard, and all the buildings around are totally destroyed. McNeil's stables and kitchen were blown down.

The tornado came from the south-west.

Imagine a besom sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, fences, rails, planks, &c.,—and you have even then failed to realize the full extent of havoc. But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or maimed.

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt. Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, Joel McKinney, C. McKinney, R. McKinney, C. C. McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R. L. Russell, M. Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Ewen, and many others whose names are not remembered.

The tornado passed off a north-east direction.

A Chance for Inventors.

The New York Tribune has been authorized, by George Bruce, Esq., to offer a premium of $1000 to the first inventor who shall construct and submit for judgment, a press, which will throw off five hundred large imperial sheets per hour, and can be built and sold for $500. The cost of working the press is not to be greater than that of the Smith press—the patent right, of course, to remain with the inventor.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

This bill, passed at the recent session of Congress, will go into effect on the first of July. From the rate established by the bill, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that weekly papers circulate in the county where they are published, free of postage, and within fifty miles of the place of publication, the postage is only twenty cents per year. This is an excellent provision, and will be an inducement to encourage home papers. We hope our citizens will profit by the hint given them by Congress, and stand up to the support of their own papers.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

NEW FUEL.—A locomotive engine is being built at a shop near this city, which is to be something of a novelty. Nothing but alcohol is to be used for heating the boiler. It is constructed upon a principal heretofore untried, but it is expected to be entirely successful in its operation. It is built for the Erie railroad, and it will be tested on that road next week. We hope it may succeed, for we have never heard of a more suitable way of using up the fluid designed to be used.—[New York Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.

The steamer G. W. Kendall, bound for St. Louis when one mile above Brandenburg, under full head of steam, and in the middle of the river, burst the cylinder head of her larboard engine mud valve and stand pipe, instantly killing the carpenter and breaking the legs of one deck hand. Some six or eight horses on board were killed, and as many scalded. The boat was completely enwrapped in steam, and many, in seeking a place of safety, went overboard, the steam prevented them from seeing, and not knowing what had happened.

Two men on shore say they distinctly saw twenty or thirty persons in the river at one time; among them one woman, not one of them were saved. It is supposed many jumped overboard, and were drowned. Several horses broke loose and swam ashore.

Military Land Warrants.

Some how or other, the joint resolution of Congress, making land warrants issued under the act of 28th September, 1850, assignable, failed to become a law. It passed both Houses, being amended in the Senate in some unimportant particulars, but it was not returned to the House in time to be acted upon in that branch. In consequence of this failure, the old warrants have advanced in price, and they are quoted in New York at $135. This demand will not continue for any length of time.—Rep.

Special Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Shortly after meeting, the Senate went into executive session; their being no quorum present, the doors were re-opened.

A resolution was adopted, requested the President to furnish, at the next session of Congress, all the information in his possession relative to claims incurred in the conquest of Californin.

A resolution of thanks to the Honorable W. R. King, for the impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties as presiding officer of the Senate, was adopted.

Mr. King replied, returning thanks to them for the many courtesies extended to him; he then pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate then adjourned.

Order of the States.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

1 New York,	17 Maryland,
2 Pennsylvania,	18 Louisiana,
3 Ohio,	19 New Jersey,
4 Virginia,	20 Michigan,
5 Indiana,	21 Connecticut,
6 Tennessee,	22 New Hampshire,
7 Kentucky,	23 Vermont,
8 Massachusetts,	24 Wisconsin,
9 Georgia,	25 Arkansas,
10 North Carolina,	26 Texas,
11 Illinois,	27 Iowa,
12 Alabama,	28 California,
13 Missouri,	29 Rhode Islands,
14 South Carolina,	30 Delaware,
15 Maine,	31 Florida.
16 Mississippi,	

The California Legislature.

The San Francisco Courier, of the 1st of January, publishes a party classification of the members of the Legislature, as follows: Whigs in the Senate, 8; Whigs in the Assembly, 21; Total, 29. Democrats in the Senate, 6; Democrats in the Assembly, 12; Total, 18. Whig plurality, 11. Doubtful in the Senate, 2; Doubtful in the Assembly, 4; Total, 6. Whig majority over Democrats, doubtful and independents, 5.

The Courier adds: The State is now unquestionably Whig; and as the Whigs has the power, they will no doubt Legislate and so act as to secure the supremacy of the Whig party in the common-wealth for all time to come.

He that is never idle will not often be vicious.

Monies Received since March 21, 1851.

Silas Condit,	$1 00	James D Allen,	1 00
Wm. Bradbury,	1 00	A S Stanley,	1 00
W J Jolly,	2 00	O N Kellogg, P. M.	1 00
David J Ross,	1 00	J B Endlich,	1 00
Charles Dixon,	1 00	L S Menefee,	1 00
L W Platte,	1 75	James Browning,	1 00
C P Brown,	2 00	Lorenzo Johnson,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	38	Thomas Clark,	1 00
John Bell,	1 55	Dr. L Johnson,	1 00
Robert Kay,	1 00	Reuben W Strong,	1 60
Amos M Musser,	1 00	G W Armstrong,	4 25
William Field,	1 00	Sarah Cappell,	1 50
W J Westwood,	1 00	T H Benton, Jr.,	5 00
Thomas Seiler,	2 00	W G Woodward,	5 00
Secretary of Iowa,	2 00	W B Crombie,	1 00
E F Wells,	1 00	John Whiting,	1 00
James Bigelow,	1 50	J M Coleman, Esq.,	3 00
Capt. F W Smith,	1 00	G W Brake,	1 00
Gough, Alex. & Co.	1 50	H H Wade,	1 00
Henry Grow,	1 00	S M Hough,	1 25
Alex. Clough,	1 00	Henry Shaffer,	1 00
Samuel Allis,	2 00	James Carroll,	3 00
W N Rowe,	2 00	James Kilfoyle,	1 00
John Mayers,	2 35	W A Beebee,	85
John Worthen,	1 00	Wm. Burt,	1 00
Elias Eagles,	1 00	Saml. M Owsley,	1 00
Elias Levee,	1 00	John Harper,	1 00
Ira Kelsey,	2 90	G W Bratton,	2 00
John Stewart,	1 00	W Triplett,	1 00
Elansing Smith,	1 00	Benjamin Phelps,	1 00
C H Hales,	2 00	G A W Belcher,	1 00
Samuel Batemon,	1 00	George W Birch,	1 00

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1851.

Flour ℔ hundred,	$3 50 @ 4 00
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	8@10c.
Coffee, "	16⅔c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75a@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	none.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	7@8c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$2 00
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	25c
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	6c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	6@6¼c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	75c.
Corn, "	20 @25c
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	$1 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c.
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	5c.

Three Cent Pieces.

We take the following section from the Now Postage Law Act, passed by Congress in relation to the coinage of three cents.

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States and its branches, a piece, of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three-hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eights of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription "United States of America," and its denomination and date, and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts, for all sums of thirty cents and under.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 7th day of April next, at the Warehouse of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawatamie, and at Wm. H. Gooch & Brother's Warehouse, on Hyde Street, in Kanesville, in the precinct of Kanesville, in said county, an election will be held to establish the seat of Justice for said county; at Kanesville, is one of the places to ballotted for, for said seat of Justice, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanesville, on the south side of Big Musquito, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or balloted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables for each of said Precincts, as it lacks of having two of each.

Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the
Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851—2t

N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawatamie, as nearly as can now be determined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanesville. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. KINSMAN would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he is again prepared to attend to all the different branches of his profession. He flatters himself that a thorough knowledge of the nature and power of Medicines, and of the cause and cure of disease will enable him to satisfy all who may choose to patronize him. Unless perfect satisfaction is given, no charges will be made. Office at Milgates Hotel.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851—tf

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

CABINET WARE.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,

HAS now on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, TRUNKS, CHESTS, LIGHT STANDS, &c, at his Warerooom on the

Corner of Race and Hyde Street,

He will also make to order any article in his line, and as he has a good assortment of lumber, and material, and calculate to do the best of work, his hopes for a liberal share of patronage. His ware will be sold as cheap as can be afforded for cash. J. E. JOHNSON.

N. B. All kinds of repairing in his line of business done, and orders filled on the shortest notice. J. E. J.

N. B. Wanted in Exchange for Cabinet Ware, and Dry Goods, a good article of building and cabinet lumber, also most kinds of produce. J. E. J.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

"Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."

DUSTIN AMY,

Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT,

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.

N. B. Mr. A.'s Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy an despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of busines, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

☞ GEORGE W. HARRIS ☜

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1351.—3m†

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which in improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL.

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS. Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generlally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

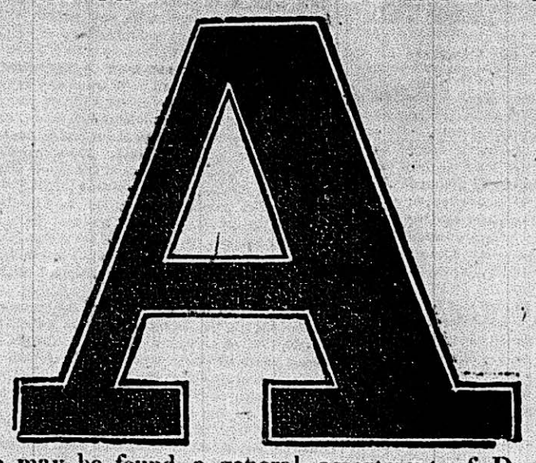
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c, for sale cheap tho [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH.



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOOR IS.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417	pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131	" Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83	" orange and blue prints;
27	" figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10	" Victorine dress goods;
21	" ginghams;
88	" bleached muslin;
14	" Eastern linsey;
72	" sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5	dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3	bales blue drill;
3	" osnaburgh;
5	" brown drill;
14	" 4-4 brown sheetings;
3	" 7-8 do shirtings;
2	" 3-4 do do;
5	" Mariner's stripe;
7	dozen blankets, very low;
3	bales ticking,
17	cases kip boots;
10	" course do:
7	" women's bootees, all kinds;
5	" buskins;
6	doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10	cases mens and boys shoes;
12	doz cloth and fur caps, every style:
3	cases super super dress hats;
81	bags Rio coffee;
25	hhds N. O. sugar;
10	bbls crushed do;
15	" sugar house molasses;
12	" N. O. "
10	" cider vinegar;
20	" butter crackers;
10	" hard bread;
25	bush dried apples, new;
20	chests assorted teas;
3782	lbs sole leather;
33	coils manilla rope;
200	lbs Spanish float indigo;
350	lbs first quality madder;
2000	lbs cotton yarn;
3600	lbs bar lead;
52	kegs rifle powder;
68	boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15	" Louisville extra soap;
30	½ boxes, stearine candles;
15	boxes tallow candles;
1000	M gun caps;
2	drums cod fish;
20	kits mackerel;
15	bbls tar;
23	tons asst'd iron;
1	doz mill saws;
4	" hand do;
41	pairs steelyards;
47	kegs nails;
6	" wrought nails;
300	lbs. horse and ox-nails;
49	boxes 8x10 glass;
40	bbls salt;
300	sacks G. A. salt,
43	boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco:
1831	lbs rice;
92	bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000	lbs Boston saleratus;
2	bbls Zante currants, new:
72	bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov13] VOORHIS'.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
299 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ½ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool tapes.

BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbond

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shotrice, barley crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

Wagons Made and Repaired

BY

JOHN MURRAY.--Davis Camp.

Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

The Frontier Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 19th day of April, 1851,) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;
By Utah Lake;
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday.
To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;
And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month
To the Dalles, Oregon by miles;
And back between
Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. from to as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated [Signed.]

Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [Signed.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of , certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

INSTRUCTIONS,

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annual the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons; to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of day, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of———" written on the face of the letter; and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 19th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20 When the bid does not name the mode o conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, *"star bids."* It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyances, a star bid, if the lowest, will be perferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects paticularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15th 1851.
Feb. 21—4t.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

A SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

PERSONS knowing they have unsettled accounts with the late firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, will please call on James Sloan, Esq., (office, Main Street,) and settle the same, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation,

JOHN NEEDHAM,
W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAINE, Surgeon Dentist, of Weston, Mo, (late of Cincinnati, Ohio,) would most respectfully tender his professional services, to the citizens and vicinity of Kanesville, for the short term of two weeks, commencing May 15. Having prepared himself well, with all suitable materials, he hopes to meet a liberal patronage.

H. P. SWAINE, S. D.

Weston, March 7, 1851—3t

NOTICE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, having this day sold his part of Keg Creek Mills, this is to notify the public that the firm of J. W. Coolidge & Co., is hereby dissolved, and those indebted will please come and settle, as we wish to close business.

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 1, 1851.—mh7

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, was dissolved, February 11th, 1851, by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm, will be settled by James Sloan, Esq., who is authorized to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas McKenzie, Kanesville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Union Mills, Platte co., Mo.

Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

SELLING OFF.

WE will sell our entire lot of ready made clothing at a small advance above cost to make room for our Spring stock.

mh7 B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

BACON.

A PRIME LOT OF BACON—for sale, at (March7) B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

A. H. DEAVER,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851—4t

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kanesville,

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor at their NEW STORE,

formerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co. They assure their friends, and the

EMIGRATING PUBLIC

that they are resolved to sell goods as low as the lowest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made complete on the opening of navigation. We therefore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous customers at our new Establishment, assuring them that fashionable and choice goods will be offered them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our password to an extended operation in the line of our trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver and marketable produce will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generality; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—1m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,
54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—1m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851—6m

BACON, HYDE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

UTAH
AND
CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills,*

St. Joseph, Mo.

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment, the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

W. B. FERGUSON,

[Successor to Needham & Ferguson.]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c. &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides; tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford,)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly. W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

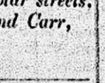
The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, *"cash down,"* which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



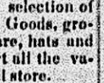
TAKEN up by Ira Oviatt at Council Point, dark red or brindle steer, face part white, some white in the flank, white belly, hind legs and bush of the tail white, no ear marks; three years old last sprng. Prized at eighteen dollars.

Also, another dark red three years old steer, face part white, legs, belly and tail white, white strip on the right hip down to the leg; left ear cropped, right ear half cropped. prized at twenty dollars.

A true copy from the Estra Book of J. G. Bigler, Esq. T. BURDICK.
Clerk of Board of County Coms.

Kanesville, Feb. 22, 1851.—mh7

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by Joseph Bushee, on the 25th of Jan. 1851; two miles westerly from Kanesville, a dark red cow with some white spots on her, no ear marks; about six years old last Spring. Prized at fifteen dollars

A true copy from the Estray Book of J. G. Bigler, Esq. T. BURDICK,
Clerk Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, Feb. 22, 1851—mh7

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 6.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Births and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MERDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
ALFRED CORDON, Traveling Agent.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FILCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Cartersville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLEVER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOluey's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

LAW PRACTITIONER

JAMES SLOAN,

District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.,) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of Debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administering of oaths.

REFERENCES—Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Wade, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.

Office in Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan 8, 1851.

FREMONT COUNTY, IOWA,
March 31st, 1851.

PRESIDENT HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday I obtained a copy of the Frontier Guardian Extra, in which I found a letter from T Farmer, of this County, dissenting from the statements which I made at the Convention of the 14th inst., and he further states that he believes that there is no such understanding, and that the majority of the citizens will vouch for what he says, and he further believes that the Mormons were excited into a nomination of one of their Church by such declarations. Actions will speak louder than words.

I said in my speech at Kanesville that a majority of the citizens of this (Fremont) county believed if a Mormon Judge was elected that there would be difficulty, for there were people that would not abide the decisions of a Mormon Judge, no difference how correct they might be, and this would bring about difficulty; and when the matter was once commenced, in all probability it would result in the Mormons being driven from the country; for the State of Missouri skirted our Southern border, and a deep seated hatred exists in the breasts of some of the citizens of that State towards the Mormons, which would impel them at once to unite against the Mormons, should a difficulty be commenced.

Now Sir: I believe that nine-tenths of the citizens of Fremont County believed with me at that time, and many so expressed themselves to me, and desired that I should make these statements at the Convention. But Lo and behold! a sudden change has come over the spirit of Col. Farmer's dreams, and he thinks there is no such feeling existing as I told you of. As I told you then I tell you now, the want of frankness has got the Mormons into many difficulties. This is not the first time that I have got into disrepute for giving the facts in the case; but truth is mighty and will prevail.

Now, I do not say that Col. Farmer has made misstatements, (for he may have changed,) but his late course in this County led me to think him very inveterate towards the Mormons, for I believe he was the first man or at least among the first that I heard of opposing a man for an office because he was a Mormon. I recollect he opposed Milton Richards being appointed Assistant Marshall for this District last Spring, because he (Richards) was a *Mormon*; also, he ran against him for the District Clerkship last August; *because* he (Richards) was a *Mormon*. And in canvassing the County on being informed by David Study, Esq., of Plum Hollow, (who is a Mormon,) that they (the people of Plum Hollow,) had made up their minds to vote for Richards; he (Farmer) said, "this must be a *religious* body you have, and if the *Mormons hang together* this way, we wil have the *Missourians upon them again*," or words to this amount, as I have been credibly informed.

Now, there is one of three things which Mr. Farmer is chargable with; the first is, he may have changed, and if this is the case he must have changed since the Convention, for he was unwilling to go into the Convention because he believed the *Mormons* would select a *candidate* of *their own*; the second is, he may have forgotten his former expressions about difficulties with the Mormons, and if this is the case I should not be surprised if he had forgotten the letter he wrote to you, his memory would be so short; the third I shall not name, for it is so base that no high minded gentleman would not be guilty of it.

Now Sir, that you should be so easily deceived by such a letter as that of Col. Farmer's, is somewhat astonishing to me. Now, what better evidence would you want of Col. Farmer's opposition to the Mormons than his making use of those very arguments which your vilest enemies have used the most affectually against you as a people, namely, that you should not be allowed the privilege of electing a Judge because you are not permanent settlers, and the same argument holds good that you should not vote. And further, why is it that he is doing all he can to secure the election of the ANTI-*Mormon* candidate. What better evidence do you want of *his* (Farmer's) *opposition to you as a people.*

I have understood that he is circulating a petition certifying that what I stated was not true, but I hear that he can get but few signatures, and the latest accounts say he has abandoned the project.

Now Sir, I do this in all good feeling towards you and Mr. Farmer, but I do it in order to set myself right before you and the community. What I done I did from no other motive than to give you a true statement of the feelings of this community as I then believed them to be, and now I can produce any amount of testimony that all that I stated was true; *my enemies themselves being judges.* And now if difficulties do come (which I fear will be the case,) you cannot say that I did not warn you of it, although you may think me your enemy for so doing, but "a wise man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself."

Give this to the Public if you please.

Yours truly,

BENJAMIN RECTOR.

If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provisions, how healthy his morning; how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions, and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious, and the hearts of the ambitious.—[Jeremy Taylor.

Omitting to do good, is to commit evil.

AUSTIN, April 3d, 1851.

To the Citizens of Pottawatamie County,

GREETING:—

Whereas, there have been false representations made to the citizens of Pottawatamie County, relative to the sentiments, feelings, and determinations of the people of Fremont County, in regard to a Mormon Judge should one be elected. Whereas, we are as a mass, a law abiding people, and would greatly lament an effort on the part of any man or party in our County, to resist the authority of an officer legally constituted. And whereas, we reverence, respect, and cherish the true principles of Republicanism, whereby all good citizens are declared to be entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities. And furthermore, whereas we believe in the supremacy of the laws of the land and consequently reprobate Mobocracy or oppression in any or all of its hideous forms

Therefore, we the undersigned citizens of Fremont County, most respectfully represent and declare that the self stiled delegate from Fremont, Benjamin Rector, was not authorised or empowered by the citizens here either to call a Convention or to participate in its proceedings, — that the remarks and threats made by him in said Convention are without foundation as the sentiments of the mass of our citizens, and we deeply regret that such a course was persued by him, — that we acknowledge the right of a Mormon if elected to preside in this District, and will discountenance any attempt on the part of rash and inconsiderate men, to resist the execution of our laws,—that we deeply deplore the possibility of a difficulty in consequence of the election of a Mormon Judge. And we sincerely hope that this our friendly application or petition for the establishment of amicable feelings between the two counties, may be received in the same spirit with which it is prompted.

T Farmer,	J J Singleton,
T Fugate,	William Stewart,
H W English,	William Donahue,
D M English,	David Jones,
J G Apiegate,	J Flury,
J S Jones,	Jacob McKissick,
A H Argyle,	Simon McWilliams,
John Bowlware,	George Calaway,
A J Singleton,	C W McKissick,
John Elsridge,	James W Calkins,
George Pool,	Daniel McKissick,
William Alfred,	F Williams,
M R Skidmore,	C C Fugate,
James Cummings,	A C Calkins,
Daniel A Rhode,	S B Bicksted,
Levi Pilkington,	W R English,
U Simmermin,	F S Argyle, Jr.,
P W Lowder,	A J Donahue,
Robert Watkins,	John Pelham,
William Flanery,	Thomas Pelham,
James Flanery,	Chancy Carroles,
Milton Richards,	S B Forrest,
Isaac Pugh,	Eli Slusher,
Erastus Root,	O Dahahan,
W Kinsler,	John Hadden,
R B Paine,	Philip Olmstead,
Peter Livemore,	Thomas Lewis,
Thomas Mobley,	M Frost,
Eliot O'Neel,	S Stout,
Calmet Stewart,	Warner Falden,
James Faldin, Sen.,	James B Falden, Jr.,
Rogers Kindell,	Stephen T Cromwell,
Daniel R Miller,	William N Boren,
Henry Sagen,	James C Gellette,
Giles F Pennan,	Washington Genirs.

Official.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

John Drennen, of Arkansas; David D. Mitchell, of Missouri; and Elias Murray, of Indiana, to be Superintendents of Indian Affairs for the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of New Mexico and Texas.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Kenton Harper, William Wilson, Philip H. Raiford, George Butler, John R Chenault, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Luke Lea, Sr., Peyton P. Moore, Abram M. Fridley, John S Watrous, John Owen, Asbury M. Coffey, William J. J. Morrow, Thomas Moseley, Jr., Wm. P. Richardson, John E. Barrow, Nath'l McLean, to be Agents from and after the thirtieth June next, for the Indian tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of New Mexico and Texas.

Richard H. Weightman, of New Mexico; Abraham R. Wooley, of New Jersey; John Greiner, of Ohio; and Edward H. Wingfield, of Georgia; to be Agents for the Indians in New Mexico.

Jacob H. Holman, of Kentucky, to be Agent for the Indians in Utah.

Beverly S. Allen, of Tennessee, to be Agent for the Indians in Oregon, in place of Simeon Francis, resigned.

PENSION OFFICE.

James E. Heath, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Arthur F. Hopkins, of Alabama; and James Harlau, of Kentucky, to be Commissioners to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Samuel D. King, of the District of Columbia, to be Surveyor General of the Public Lands of the State of California.

Alphonse Lastrapes, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Opelousas, Louisiana, vice R. Bengueriel, whose term of office has expired.

John M. Edwards, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kalamazoo, Michigan, vice Horace Mower, resigned.

Thomas W. Newman, to be Register of the Land Office at Washington, Mississippi, his term of office having expired.

George Washington, to be Register of the Land Office at St. Augustine, Florida, vice Wm. H. Simmons, whose term of office has expired.

Humility is a flower that prospers most when planted on the rich soil of a noble mind.

Claims.

In almost every new Country, more or less difficulty is occasioned by the clashing interests of different claimants to tracts or parcels of the public lands. Our advice to all parties concerned is this; First and foremost, let no one jump another's claim, whether he be Jew or Gentile, Citizen or Foreigner. The custom of the Neighborhood, and the Statute law of the State make this subject so plain that any honest man can see it;—and none but a dishonest, selfish person will try to take advantage of his neighbor, contrary to the provisions of law. Our Bishop complains that some have jumped the land claims that he was sent to locate, after he had laid his foundations and marked them out. This will not be forgotten. Let those persons ask themselves this question: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Do not be more craving than the Gentiles? They do not trespass upon your claims that we have heard of; and you should be careful not to trespass upon theirs: and when they agree to submit any matter of dispute to the tribunals of our own Church, and agree to abide the issue, and any member of the Church, interested, declines this offer, it does not show honesty to very good advantage. We now say, that we shall use all moral and lawful means, consistent, to secure to every man his rights, as we ever have done; and in matters of dollars and cents, and the common rights of citizens, we shall regard all men as members of our Church; or in other words treat all alike; and if any man transgress the law, he must expect to answer for that transgression, not before us; but before the tribunals of the law. To cut this matter short. "Do unto others as you would that others do unto you." For whatsoever measure ye mete unto others, the same measure shall be meted unto you. The liberal man deviseth liberal things; and by his liberality shall he stand."

Wild Hogs.

Mr. Cornelius Dunham, residing on the Buoyer, about twenty miles above Gallands Grove, brought a large stock of Hogs with him when he settled there, and likewise a fine flock of sheep. He says that while he was sick, he found it difficult to get corn for his hogs, and they scattered off through the wild country; and are now scattered. He complains that hunters kill them for wild hogs, and people hunting land claims do the same, when there are no wild hogs in that section. The Indians drove off, in day light, between one and two hundred head of his sheep; but through great exertion, he got back all but about seventy. Mr. D. is posted far out on the border,—is an industrious and persevering man, to all appearance; and we believe, an honorable man. He wears cloth made from his own flock by the hands of his wife and daughters: and he takes it very unkind that his hogs are shot and killed for wild ones. It is known who killed some of them, and they had better be after settling with him, and pay over before they are made to feel the force and benefit of the law. Any person interested can call at this office and settle if they are inclined; or they may possibly be indicted before the next Grand Jury.

Any information respecting the whereabouts of Mr. Dunham's hogs, left with Robert Wimmer of Harris Grove—with Messrs. Cummings and Jordan of Galland's Grove, will be gratefully received by Mr. D.

The Printer's Ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt love the Printer—for he is the standard of thy Country.

2. Thou shalt subscribe to his paper—for he seeketh much to obtain the news, of which you may remain ignorant.

3. Thou shalt pay him for his paper—he laboreth hard to give you the news in due season.

4. If a business man, thou shalt advertise that thus thy profits may enable thee not only to pay for thy paper, but "*put money in thy purse.*"

5. Thou shalt not visit him, regardless of his office rules—in deranging the papers.

6. Thou shalt not touch any thing that would give the Printer trouble; that he may not hold thee guilty.

7. Thou shalt not read the manuscript in the hands of the Compositor—for he will not hold thee blameless.

8. Thou shalt not see the news before it is printed—for he will give it to you in due time.

9. Thou shalt ask him few questions of things in the office—*from it*, thou shalt tell nothing.

10. Thou shalt not at any time, send abusive and threatening letters to the editor, nor cowhide him more than *five times a year.*—[Gazette.

Have courage to discharge a debt while you have money—to do without that which you do not need—to speak your mind when it is necessary and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so—to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even though you are in company with one richly attired—to own you are poor and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting—to make a will and a just one—to "cut" the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friends infirmities but not with his vices"—to show our respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited—to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones—to obey your conscience, at the risk of being rediculed by men — to wear thick boots in the winter, and insist upon your wives and daughters doing the same—to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

The U. S. Government has contracted to pay Mr. Snow $300,000 on the completion of a telegraphic line from the western borders of Missouri to the Pacific ocean. This will make western telegraph stock valuable and be a great means of throwing population and improvement along the route to California.

Tremendous Gale at New York.

NEW YORK, March 18—2 P. M.

The effect of the storm last night was severely felt on Staten Island. The woods along the shore were submerged by the heavy tide, which made a complete breach over it and several of the docks. The Health Officer's dock at Quarantine was much damaged. The new bulkhead recently built at Stapleton was partially washed away. Portions of a wrecked brig were carried high npon the beach. Vanderbelt's landing was also damaged by the heavy sea. Nearly all the vessels at anchor at Staten Island dragged their anchors considerably.

On the North and East rivers, the tide rose above the docks, and it is feared that some of the Collins steamers in the corner stream have received serious damage.

On the north side of the city, and in the vicinity of Rector, Albany, Washington, West and other streets, many families have been driven from their houses, and some compelled to take refuge in the station house. One family was rescued from a cellar in which they nearly lost their lives. Beds, bedding, and other articles may be seen floating about the docks, and altogether the scene is one which has never before been witnessed here by the eye of man.

On the Jersey coast much damage is feared, as the storm must have been in that quarter.

The steamer Alabama, due on Tuesday, has not arrived. The ship DeWitt Clinton, arrived from Liverpool, lost thirty-one passengers by ship fever. Forty now on board sick.

$300,000, being balance on Mexican Indemnity, was paid from the treasury to-day

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For the Guardian.

Hamlet Jr's Soliloquy.

BY SHAKSPEARE JR.

To Chew, or not to Chew? that's the question:—
Whether 'tis nobler in the man to suffer
The filthy spittle of tobacco chewers;
Or, to take up arms against this foul habit,
And by exposing, shame them. To chew, to smoke
Aye more, to snuff. Let us say we'll end
This filthy practice, and cleanse our stinking breathe.
By tobacco tainted. 'Tis a consummation,
Devoutly to be wished. To chew—to smoke:—
To snuff;—perchance to spit. Aye there's the rub.
For in the gob of spit, what evils may come,
When we have ejected the monstrous quid,
Must give us pause.
There's the respect,
That makes tobacco chewing of so long life;
For who would bear the foul stains of spit,
The spattered carpet, cushions soiled,
The ruin of silken dresses, sofa's stained,
By ill-directed discharge of the nauseous juice,
And the anathema's of angry housewife provoked,
When he might his own quietus make
With a cleansed mouth.

That's the Talk.

The following article from the Fulton Telegraph corresponds exactly with our views of the subject. Go it Mr. Fulton, your inventive genuis will raise you to fame, if you are only fortunate enough to convert the people to your sentiments, we will give you our ☞.

County Paper.

Every one that has a purse and the interest of his County at heart, should be a warm and active supporter of his own County paper. It is certainly his interest to be such; for whatever adds to the moral light and prosperity of his county, contributes to his elevation in society and to the pecuniary advantages that surround him. That every paper does this in America, we cannot doubt. With Americans, the Press is the greatest lever, either morally, politically, religiously or commercially considered. It is that which has brought this nation so suddenly to the highest elevation of greatness and renown; if then the national press has united done this for the nation, surely a corresponding benefit has been and is conferred by each paper upon its immediate county or district.

Respect does not follow Extravagance.

The man who takes care of his earnings, is far more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady, although she may spend her last shilling in the purchase of a new dress or a costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion so closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousonds at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such young men as make good husbands from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed plainly.

Let Us Have Patience.

Only let us be content to stay the time, and not be thrusting in the sickle before the corn is half ripe. The husbandman, when he hath done his work in earing and sowing, doth not look to receive the precious fruits of the earth into his garners again the next day, or the next month; but he hath long patience; and whether it chance to be an early harvest or a late harvest he waiteth still and taketh the season as it falleth. Even so have we need of patience, that after we have done the will of God, and suffered according to the will of God, we may receive the promised reward; for in due time we shall reap, if we faint not. The final reward is sure—and when it cometh it will abundantly recompense all our work, yea, and our patience too.—[Sanderson.

Home Made Candles.

If you manufacture your own candles, immerse the wicks in lime water, in which a little niter—saltpeter—has been dissolved, and dry them before dipping. The light from such is much clearer, and the tallow will not "run." Especially if it is not more than half lard.—[Anon.

Nature is graceful; and affectation with all art, can never produce anything half so pleasing.

From the Millennial Star.

CONFIDENCE.

BY JOHN JAQUES.

Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out, and the spark of his fire shall not shine. The light shall be dark in his tabernacle, and his candle shall be put out with him. His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it shall bring him to the king of terrors.—*Bildad.*

In the fear of the Lord is strong confidence, and his children shall have a place of refuge.—*Solomon.*

Cast not away, therefore, your confidence, which have great recompence of reward.—*Paul.*

Confidence is the cement of society, deprived of which the whole social fabric would speedily fall into decay, and crumble to ruin.

Confidence, in a crisis, is salvation. It is strong as death, yet sensitive as the magnet. It can exist to diffuse its blessings only in peace. It dispenses with locks, bolts, bulwarks, and bayonets. It is expansive as eternity,—progressive in its character,—when cherished it gathers strength with age. It originates, plans, builds up, establishes, beautifies, adorns, exalts, delights in order, and upholds legal authorities. It is a living chain that stretches through eternity, and binds the creations in one, even a bond of brotherhood.

Happy the people where confidence reigns supreme, who fully confide in each other. Peace and prosperity attend them. They are one, undivided in aim and destiny. Their lives are calm as a summer eve: their spirits and actions are independent, unfettered, and free. The arts, sciences, and commerce flourish, enriching with their blessings. The virtues prevail with irresistible sway, and spread their genial influences around. The old men, with hoary heads, carry their staves in peace. Onward progress is sure—none can hinder. Humanity is on a rise to a station among the Gods.

When confidence disappears, green-eyed jealousy, cruel as the grave, assumes its place invariably, with dissimulation, envyings, confusion, strife, violence, wars, and murders rushing in its dark sinuous train.

Drive confidence from the family, the city, the nation, the institution, or the people, and their inevitable doom is written and sealed as by the finger of God, or the hand of fate.

The withdrawal of confidence brings evil surmisings; creates dissensions; levels distinctions; violates contracts; dishonors dignities; mocks order; despises governments; dethrones monarchs; breaks up kingdoms; dismembers empires; dissolves society; outrages humanity; chills the warmest feelings; withers the fondest hopes; checks the noblest aspirations; cools the loftiest desires; cramps the most splendid efforts; blights the most promising appearance; quenches the most sublime thoughts; destroys the brightest specimens of ingenuity, industry, and skill; converts the fair face of nature into a sterile wilderness; damns souls, and sends them to the lowest hell; ruins worlds, and sinks them into the deepest abyss of degradation, and perhaps burries them in oblivion.

Cursed the nation, people, or world, whose confidence is thoroughly destroyed. Cursed are they with a bitter, a grievious, a devouring curse. Their course is downward; deeper and deeper still. Fearful their state and condition. Awful the effects of their apostacy. Terrible falling away. A reign of Terror. An era of blood. Father arrayed against son; mother against daughter; brother against brother; sister against sister; friend against friend; every man's hand against his neighbor; the earth fadeth; the haughty people languish; the mirth of tabrets ceaseth; the song and dance are known no more; the beautiful gardens lie waste; the fruitful fields are very deserts; the strong palaces are thrown down; distrust, suspicion, paleness, terror, and a certain fearful looking-for are manifest; the sun is clothed with blackness; the moon with blood; the stars fall from the firmament; the earth reeleth and quaketh at the rolling thunders of the artillery of heaven; the lightning glare revealeth the darkness, desolation, destruction, and consumption decreed when the good spirit ceased to "strive with man." If the righteous are to be caught up into the air, and their works do follow them, truly might the Savior ask, "When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith (confidence) upon the earth?"

In view of these things, shall not the Saints of the Latter-day increase their faith and confidence, that they may with approval pass their probation, creditably enter upon their third estate, and individually receive, at the general convention of worlds, the rewarding mandate of their God—"Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord?"

Shall we not respect, honor, and obey the constituted authorities of the kingdom, adhere to their counsels, and abide in the laws of Jehovah? Is not the confidence of our brethren and sisters dear to us as life? Ought it not to be carefully cultivated, rigidly watched, and guarded from inroad, so that we may breathe a healthy moral atmosphere favorable for the formation, growth and developement untainted of the generous virtues, better feelings, and fullest capabilities of our being?

Shall this beautiful world of ours be annihilated? So admirably adapted as it is to meet our wants and necessities; with its wondrous capacities for producing sustenance, comfort, pleasure, and endless gratification, to our perceptive powers, and or-

gans, with its matchless organization; its perfect and harmonious complement of animal and vegetable life; its inviting livery; its glorious canopy, studded as it were with glittering gems of dazzling brightness; its vast undulating plains, and gently rising hills carpeted with living green, decorated with delightful flowers of every imaginable form and species, dressed in a thousand captivating varieties of hue, shade, and color, exhaling on every hand the sweetest perfume and odor,—shall such a world as this become, and for ever remain, an unsightly heap of dust and ashes! Shall nothing remain of this magnificent creation but a vast wild chaos of material, with the ignoble record in the Eternal Archives that it brought forth—a worthless race deserving of celestial power, rest, and glory? The answer has been given. Blessed be God — our fathers, through their confidence in Him and each other, have obtained promises of resurrecting power for themselves, their faithful children, and their mother earth.

Shall we then be backward in proving our lineage to these ancient worthies, and consequently our title to a participation in their heritage and promises? Hath not the great God spoken in this age? Hath He not set up his kingdom? Shall it ever more be thrown down? Is not this the dispensation of the fulness of times? Will not all things be gathered in one? Are not these the times of restitution? Are not these times of proving and choosing? Are not power, spirit, and priesthood, now upon the earth? Shall we not love and confide in our God, our brethren, and our sisters, that we may be one in all things, that we may escape all things that shall come to pass, and be accounted worthy to stand at the coming of the Son of Man? Let every man as far as he is concerned, answer for himself.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

Do we not Live in the Last Days!

The above question is an important one; and no observing or reflecting mind can prevent it from occupying an important place in the regions of thought and meditation. The changes and revolutions now transpiring in foreign countries, and the unsettled and restless condition of our own, together with the plagues and pestilence that visit every country and waste the inhabitants among all nations—the explosions and disasters upon the waters, multiplying with fearful strides,—theft, robbery and murder increasing throughout the land—Incendiarism, tempests, fire and floods, sweeping in their destructive course, the finest specimens of nature and art into the general mass of devastation and ruin, too clearly and fearfully declare, in language not easily misconstrued, that the natural, moral and political elements are being troubled by an Invisible Hand. The bonds of Union are becoming like the spider's web around the giant—the axe is being laid at the root of confidence; and true and faithful friends and alliances have become like angel's visits,—"*few and far between.*"

Why all this confusion, distrust, misery and woe! Because the "Angel of the Covenant" has poured out his vial upon the elements, and its contents are scattered every where, like the hoar frosts of winter; though invisible to the vulgar eye, yet the eye that is single not only marks its effects but comprehends the cause. Under its effects the nations are jealous, the people foolish and angry, the atmosphere charged with plague and disease, while folly and madness go unrebuked. "They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger but not with strong drink." The nations reel to and fro like a drunken man, and they know not what ails them. The very spirits from the unseen or spiritual world are disturbed! Unauthorized, they come to man and contribute their share towards swelling the confusion and excitement that are destined to cover the earth. They 're long will prophecy—call fire down from heaven, work miracles, and gather the kings and their armies to the great battle. These hosts of the high ones, will be punished on high, and the kings of the earth, punished upon the earth. We are rapidly merging into the last days, and we shall be compelled to witness the scenes thereof; and are all these things to be done, and the Most High have no confidential friend or prophet on earth through whom he can kindly whisper these important events to those who seek to serve Him with all their hearts? Paul said to his friends; "ye are not in the dark so that that day should overtake you as a thief. While the unbelief of the world will not allow of any further revelation, the day of the Lord, with all its majesty, sublimity and awful grandeur, will overtake the world as a thief in the night. Arise ye virgins, and go ye out to meet the Bridegroom. The foolish ones who have been thrown off their guard by Strang, Brewster, & Co., may find themselves without light, and also without the material (Oil,) to produce light.

The Saints should watch and pray, and thereby lay up in store a good foundation against the day that will try men's souls: for they will deceive, if it were possible, even the very elect. Strange things, fearful sights and signs in the heavens, and on the earth will appear, and men's hearts will fail them for fear of those things that are coming on the earth; and even the powers of the "Spirit World" will be shaken, and Satan come down having great wrath and power, knowing his time so be short. We shall not be called to wrestle with flesh and blood; but with principalities and powers, with spiritual wickedness in high places. Arm yourselves for the contest, for behold and lo! it cometh, and the last days are soon upon us with all their wonders and strange events.

Important Resolutions and Decisions of the High Council.

At the last session of this body on Saturday last, it was resolved, on motion of Elder Hyde, that the Bishop, Wm. W. Lane, and his assistants, are authorized and empowered to settle all matters of difference arising between members of the Church on account of business transactions, wherein dollars and cents are concerned, or property of value of any kind: Provided always, that the parties are not debarred the privilege of resorting to the legal tribunals of the land for adjustment of their difficulties: Yet the Council, advise and recommend all concerned, to avoid the tribunals of the law by living above them, and also the tribunals of the Church in the same way.

Resolved further: that wherever the marriage covenant is violated, and husband and wife separate, evidence of evil and depravity become too apparent to allow the parties to remain in fellowship in the Church; particularly the party found most in the fault. The most guilty party must give up the children (if any,) to the other party, or allow them to be bound out according to law, to a third party; and the party most guilty, forfeits his or her membership in the Church, and likewise, all claim to a support from the Church. Any member marrying this excluded party, must be excluded also. He or she who lightly esteems the marriage covenant is on the downward road to ruin. Remove the sanctity of this institution, and the moral structure of society is prostrated, and becomes like the rose, lovely and beautiful in its natural form, but disgusting when rolled in the mire of the streets. The officers of the Church are required to observe these items, and to make them the rule of their action in cases that may arise, or that may now exist, of a character that will justify their application. The Council gave their most unqualified disapprobation to any violation of the marriage covenant, or to any infraction thereof; and were resolved to hold neither male or female in fellowship that will consent to separate contrary to the laws of the land, or to the usages of good society.

Attention.

The United States' Mail now runs regularly, once a month, to and from the City of the Great Salt Lake. Letters mailed in any part of the Union, and directed to that City, will go directly there. This affords every facility for the conveyance of letters, necessary: and freight teams will leave from the 20th inst., to the first of June. After the first day of June, there will probably be little or no crossing the River with a view to proceed over the plains. Any person wishing to send parcels to their friends, should send them by the freight trains, and their letters by the Mail.

We expect to start for the Valley about the first of June, to go by express; and we *cannot take parcels for any one*, neither letters. We intend to go as light as possible, that we may glide swiftly across the plains and back again before frost, if possible. Do not ask us therefore to take letters or parcels, for we cannot do it, when there are so many other opportunities, more suitable and proper.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn from a reliable source that the Salt Lake Mail had not arrived at Fort Kearney on the 25th ult. The grass on the Plains two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, is farther advanced than on this side of the river.

Emigrants may be safe to start by the 20th inst.

The Indians are perfectly tranquil,—plenty of Buffalo within one day's travel of the aforesaid Fort.

To the Point.

On our first page will be seen a letter from Hon. Benjamin Rector of Fremont; and likewise a communication from many of the first citizens of that County, contradicting the views of that gentleman. We have no comments to make upon them, but simply state that no desire or intention is cherished here to violate the law, or to grasp anything that comes not within the limits of our lawful and constitutional rights.

Time will determine whether the subsequent conduct of the citizens of Fremont will do Mr. Rector the honor of making him a true prophet, or whether they possess salt enough to save their County from the disgrace of resisting a legally qualified and authorized officer in the discharge of the duties of his station. It is our opinion that they do.

Bacon.

A choice lot of Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale at this Office.

Northward, the Tide of Empire Flows.

From the flattering accounts we have from the Little Sioux, Soldier, and Boyer rivers at the north of us, we are almost persuaded to weigh anchor from Kanesville, and draw off northward where there is more health, more timber, more game and a soil equally good.

New settlers would do well to go up north, and about one half the old settlers. The Country is open, and strongly invites men of industry and enterprize to go there and make for themselves houses and homes. We would say that we intend to go up north and settle there, if it were not for the fact that some would say, Br. Hyde only says so to get us to go there and settle the country. Br. Hyde will soon show you where he will be. Our motto is, if you cannot go west, go north, after selling your rich and valuable claims farther south and on the Missouri Bottoms. Americans may settle on the Missouri Bottoms and enjoy good health; but foreigners who have not been acclimated to this country, have no business on the Missouri Bottoms.

The Guilty will not Relish This!

Persons who have taken into their possession any stray animal,—horse, ox, cow, pig, sheep, or any other animal, and have not advertized the same according to law, may expect to be prosecuted and receive the full virtue and merits of that law which they have violated. We have published the law upon this subject long ago: and if selfishness reigns strong enough to induce people to evade a compliance with the just requisitions of the law, they must expect to suffer the penalty of its violation.

Those who are friendly to order and good usages, will please give information to the prosecuting attorney, if they know where there are, or have been any stray animals taken into custody or possession by any body, and have neglected to advertise or post the same according to law.

Mr. John T. Caine.

The above named gentleman is our general agent at St. Louis, Mo., for the Guardian. He receives the papers from the Post Office, pays the postage, and then charges the postage to the subscribers. He takes the papers from the Post Office in packages of fifty each, and often takes them to the public meetings on Sundays for distribution This is much more convenient for many subscribers than to call themselves at the office on a Sunday, when it may be shut up.

Some, through the want of a proper understanding, have supposed that Br. Caine was taxing them unjustly for the postage on their papers. But it is through kindness, to accommodate the subscribers, that he does it: and the subscribers ought to reward him with something better than murmurings for his labors of love and good-will, and we are confident they will do so, after learning the facts in the case.

Br. Caine is a commercial man; and pretty generally posted up with regard to a knowledge of the markets, &c. He will be of essential service to our emigrants, and to business men in the country and likewise to passing or transient customers who may wish to make purchases in St. Louis. He may be found by calling at Number 152 Market Street.

Election.

The first Monday in April, inst., was the most disagreeable and stormy day, that we have ever witnessed in this country. It began to rain on Sunday night, and continued to rain incessantly until about 12 o'clock on Monday; then it snowed and froze severely; and consequently we had a very light vote to what would have been given if the day had been fine; yet unfavorable as the day was, quite a goodly number turned out at the election, the final result of which is officially given below.

Pottowatamie County and Precincts, or dependencies, For Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

For James Sloan,	406
" Christopher P Brown,	71

Fremont County.

For James Sloan,	7
" Christopher P. Brown,	91
" ——Burton,	2

No returns from any other county.

E. M. Greene, Esq., was elected county clerk without opposition, in place of James Sloan, resigned.

Calvin R. Clark, was elected School Fund Commissioner.

Kanesville, elected Seat of Justice,—only seven votes cast against it.

William Vanosdol and Jacob Degraw elected Justices of the Peace for Kanesville precinct.

Wm. H. Gooch and Roswell Ferry, Constables for Kanesville Precinct.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Wm. G. Woodward,	397
Thos. H. Benton, Jr.,	51
Wm. W. Spencer,	5

Hard Bread.

Our readers are directed to the advertisement of Mr. Mitchell in another place. We have been presented with a box of his hard bread; and having crossed the Plains ourself last year, we know, from actual experience that Mr. M's. Hard Bread is just the article to take. No Emigrant should go without, at least, some of it. It is the best article of the kind, ever offered in this market.

Who Will do Likewise!

Mr. Hicks went below a few days since and returned, bringing us the cash for three subscribers. Suppose every person, interested for the success of our office and cause, should get the same number of subscribers; how soon would the Guardian double its circulation! And how much good a person might do in this way, who would not be able to advance the cause in any other way! Friends at home and abroad, think of these things, and act accordingly.

There are men who have obtained upwards of three hundred subscribers for us! This is the right way. Small streams add to the main current as well as greater ones. We are thankful "for small favors, and greater ones in proportion"

Cash.

Who has a little of the above article lying by them, that will consent to deposit the same with us for circulation and good use, rather than let it remain where it does no one any good? We will repay on demand.

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor:

Why is it that men will drive cattle off their range, and keep them a year or so, without advertising them according to law? Others keep estrays all winter without saying a single word about them. The public are anxious to know if this course is resorted to, to save the real owners of cattle the expense of advertising, or, otherwise, to keep the matter covered so that they may not know where their cattle are.

Please answer in your next.

Yours, &c., GOUGER.

The proper persons to answer the foregoing interrogations are those concerned in the aforesaid traffic; but the estray law is very explicit upon the subject—we published it in our paper twelve months ago, (see No. 22, Vol. 1,) therefore, we think those who have indulged in covering up such matters, can have no cloak to screen them from the law, neither shall they have from the public eye.

If there are individuals who are so exceedingly selfish, and dishonest, as to try to hide at noon day, the property of others, under a cover of ignorance of law; the law ought to take hold of such, and bring them out to public view, and make them "*feel*" if their vision have become so dark to honesty and honor as Mr. Gouger's article represents.

Ignorance and design have ever been the mother of mystery, and all who love them are no better than they. The Old Lady must either sooner, or later yield to the Sun of Righteousness, whose penetrating rays bring to light, and to public view, the secret works of darkness and of night. Children of the light should walk in the light, and have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, which in their final issue lead to exposure, ignominy and shame.

We have repeatedly advised our friends in this County to take the Guardian which contains at times, and seasons the necessary information for avoiding such difficulties.

Hon. A. C. Dodge will please accept our thanks for public documents from Washington City.

Bridge over the Platte.—The emigrants who propose to take up their line of march, this spring, over the Plains to California, will be glad to learn that a bridge has been built on the north fork of the Platte river, and shops for their accommodation established there.

From the Millennial Star, March 1st.

Death of Elder James H. Flanigan.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Elder Flanigan, late President of the Birmingham Conference. His faithful and efficient labors, in that and in the Bedfordshire Conference, characterized by dignified, but unostentatious deportment, had powerfully attached the affections of thousands to his person. His life strictly illustrating his faith, enabled him with great boldness, and power, to proclaim "this Gospel and Kingdom." God was indeed manifest in his ministrations, as the prosperity of the work under his presidency abundantly testifies. His integrity in the cause of truth, was well evinced by his undeviating course in the path which duty defined, regardless of human frown or favor. His pen, like the barbed arrow, was pointed against the falsifiers of truth, and, although pungent with reproof, his communications disclosed true charity for those to whom they were addressed. His unremitting assiduity declared a holy zeal, worthy his High Calling.

It is seldom our lot to chronicle the death of a more useful and promising man, than was Brother Flanigan. Besides his labors in his native land he has spent two years in the ministry of the everlasting Gospel in this nation. Being only 29 years of age, his brethren had much to hope for in the prospect of his aid to spread the Gospel among the nations on earth. But God, in whose hands our breath is, had otherwise determined; and, as He frequently does to his ministers, showed to this our brother the position he was to occupy in his future state, which so fascinated his mind that he frequently besought the Elders present to ask for his release; how different this from the feelings of those who are under bondage through the fear of death. After teaching his people how to live,—he taught them how to die.

It would have been highly gratifying, could we have participated with our brethren from the various conferences in the funeral obsequies of the deceased; but an unusual pressure of business at that particular juncture, prevented. We most heartily respond to their suggestion, that a becoming and appropriate monument be erected over his grave, to perpetuate the memory of the beloved dead; and will endeavor to bestow the attention upon the subject which they request.

Emigrants over the Plains,

Can register their names at this Office, have the same inserted in the Guardian, and a copy of the paper nicely done up and mailed to their friends whom they have left behind, for one dime each.

In the event of T. Butler King being elected United States Senator, from California, in the place of Fremont, of which there is a strong probability, the Honorable George Evans, of Maine, it is said, will be appointed Collector of San Francisco, in his stead.

Congress has determined to build an Asylum for invalid soldiers. Mount Vernon, Washington's resting place, has been spoken of as a peculiarly appropriate place. But there is no doubt that Jefferson Barracks, or some of the beautiful sites on the Mississippi near St. Louis, would be more central and accessible.

The wheat crop of the last season, in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at from 500,100 to 1,500,000 bushels.

Winter in Oregon.—The weather in Oregon during the past winter, is represented as having remarkably mild.

Kanesville, April 14, 1851.

Hon. John M. Bernhisel:

Dear Sir—In consideration of your recent services so efficiently rendered favorable to the interests of Utah, (with which interests, ours are closely identified,) and the fidelity with which you have discharged your duty as Delegate from Deseret, and wishing in some small measure to show the respect and esteem, your labors merit, we tender you a "Complimentary Supper," on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Elder Hyde's New Hall, on Hyde street.

In behalf of the citizens of Kanesville,

David Candland, Chas. H. Bassett, John Gooch, Jr., Thos. McKenzie, Francis A. Brown, Abraham Chadwick, Jacob G. Bigler. } Committee of Arrangm'ts

Kanesville, Iowa, April 14, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me by the offer of a Public Supper to be given on Saturday evening, next; and while I accept with pleasure the invitation, I cannot with-hold the expression of my feelings for such a testimonial of regard from the citizens of this flourishing village.

I thank you also for the favorable terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my services in behalf of our newly organized Territory. These, I am very sensible, have few claims to consideration, but such as are derived from your kind partiality.

With sentiments of great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

To David Candland, Chas. H. Bassett, John Gooch, Jr., Thomas McKenzie, Francis A. Brown, Jacob Bigler, Abram Chadwick, Esqs., Committee.

For the Guardian.

Friendship.

Friendship's a name to few confined,
The offspring of a noble mind;
A generous warmth that fills the breast,
'Tis better felt than e'er expressed.

Who are our Friends?

Jesus said, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatever I command you."

How is it many profess to be our friends, and call on us to counsel and advise them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God; and then act contrary to that advice, and thus show a contempt to our counsel, and but too frequently bring upon themselves disgrace, disfellowship, and disunion from the Church of God, and a loss of the spirit of truth whereby they were sanctified.

Now dear brethren if you are our friends, and seek to build up the kingdom of God, beware how you trifle with the powers and authorities of the *Holy Priesthood*, and let wisdom, prudence, and the spirit of truth direct all your acts.

Let true unsullied friendship warm your hearts into a love of virtue, works of righteousness, and an obedience to the law of God, and then the God and Father of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, will bless and sanctify you wholly. Even so Amen.

EVERMONT.

Warning.

Let no lone female, who claims to be a member of our Church, accept any and every offer that may be made to her to cross the Plains. Unless they can have opportunities to go with respectable and responsible families, where their name and character may be placed beyond the reach of suspicion; and that which is most sacred and dear to every female, be preserved without reproach; better stay in Pottawatamie county until the resurrection of the dead, than place your all at the mercy of a stranger, or to an untried or unproven man. Our garments are clean, having given this warning; and if some parents were a little more cautious about their daughters promenading the streets and other places at a late hour at night, they would be less liable to mortification and shame than they now are.

Samll Pox among the Sioux Indians.

We learn from Mr. Martin, directly down from the borders of the Sioux Country, that the small pox is making fearful havoc among these Indians. On Medicine Creek, at Fort Pierre, and at other places, they are dying off at a fearful rate. About five hundred of them are believed to have died within the last few weeks, and the malady is still raging among them.

We learn that the fur boats are about starting off down the river, and will be very apt to scatter the contagion along the banks. Our citizens should be cautious, and have as little intercourse with them as possible, inviting them to pass us by with little compliment.

Information Wanted.

Dr. Luke Johnson, Assistant Marshal, to take the Census of Pottawatamie county, made his returns in due time to Hon. Stephen B. Shelledy, but has received no official acknowledgment of the same from the Chief Marshall, neither has he received any portion of the pay for his services, though he has written to the Marshall upon the subject to our knowledge long enough ago to have received a reply. He is in need of his pay after having rendered the service; and if there was any defect in the performance of the duties assigned him, as a reason for this silence and neglect to forward him his pay, he considers it his due to have been apprised of it before this time. Have the mails been robbed, or has the Marshal neglected to write him and to forward him the funds as requested. Information upon this subject is what the deputy marshall seeks; and having failed to obtain any through private correspondence, he seeks a more public way of obtaining the desired information.

Monies Received since April 4, 1851.

R. Stanforth,	$1 00	William Moore,	1 00
Andrew Brim,	1 50	David Manhard,	1 00
Alvin Winregar,	15	John Druce,	1 00
Lorenzo Babcock,	1 00	G H Taylor,	1 00
Jacob F. Abbott,	1 00	W L Brundage,	1 00
Joseph Parker,	1 00	John Hodge,	1 00
R W Hardy,	1 00	Jonas Livingston,	2 00
B T Horner,	1 00	John Walker,	1 00
James Frodsham,	1 15	David M Gamet,	1 00
Joseph LeCompte,	1 00	James Rodeback,	1 00
David Minkler,	1 00	S M Farnsworth,	1 00
A S Hadden,	1 50	Robert Wimmer,	1 00
Dr. S M Brice,	2 00	Nathan Meek,	3 50
George W Brice,	2 00	Thomas Burbank,	1 00
Horace Bartlett,	1 00	C Southworth,	80
J McKissick, Esq.,	1 75	Samuel Ramsey,	1 00
Wm. McEwan,	1 00	Fontenell & Lailesh,	5 00
Alfred E. Rhodes,	1 00	M Foley, (omitted)	1 00
Frederick Keiser,	1 00	Henry Druce,	1 00
Robert Latham,	2 00	George Cook,	1 00
Nathan Eldridge,	1 00	William Bond,	1 00
W H Jordan,	1 00	N'ls Brh's & Burn,	1 66
Lewis Jackson,	1 00	H Nuckolls,	1 00
Edward Pugh,	1 60	Eiward Jones,	1 00
Job Parkhurst,	1 00	James Cazier,	1 50
E Root,	1 00	David Wood,	50
Richard Paine,	1 00	E M Green,	75
Albert Lutz,	2 35	John B Brown,	1 00
J T D McAllister,	2 00	Jesse Fell,	1 00
M W Green,	5 00	William Davis,	1 00
Wm. A Odle,	1 50	Mr. Mitchell,	1 25
James Tomlinson,	1 00	Newman Bulkley,	2 00

Married,

At Pleasant Valley, by Elder D. Candland, Mr Stephen Mahony to Mrs. Martha Beaver, all of this county.

At Gravois in St. Louis County, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851, by Elder John Sutton, Mr. Benjamin Walker to Miss Jane McMichael.

At the above place, March 8th, 1851, by John Sutton, Henry Moore, to Miss Alice James, both of the the same place.

Died,

At Bluff Branch in this county, on Saturday the 5th inst., Mary Holden, wife of Joshua Holden, of inflamation of the head, aged 49 years.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between William Kenceleur and Peter Livermore, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William Kenceleur, Peter Livermore.

N. B. The business will, in future, be carried on at the same place, by William Kenceleur, who solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of the firm.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 8, 1851.—2t*

W. M. LeCOMPTE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Kanesville, Iowa.

Refer to James M. Hughes, Esq., *St. Louis, Mo.*, Col. A. W. Doniphan, *Liberty, Mo.* Henry M. Vories, Esq., J. B. Gardenhire, Esq., Bela M. Hughes, Esq, Messrs. Archer & Craig, *St. Joseph, Mo.*

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—tf

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

Having employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

DAGUERROTYPE PORTRAITS.

All those who want Perfect Liknessess. Now is your chance. Mr. CHAFFIN is in Kanesville, and is fitting up rooms on Main Street, and will be prepared to take

LIKENESSES,

next week. All liknesses warranted perfect, most kinds of produce will be taken in payment. Gold and Silver not refused.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—1t

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

The undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

KANESVILLE HOTEL.

WILLIAM A. ODLE,—Proprietor.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally that he has purchased the new building heretofore owned by Messrs. B. R. Pegram & Co., situated about half way between the Kane Post Office, and Mr. Hyde's Printing Office, on Main street, and fitted them up, for a good, comfortable hotel, and boarding house for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, or boarders in town. Mr. O. intends to have no ardent spirits drank on his premises,—the use of which in many such places has been a source of serious annoyance to the orderly and temperate portion of society—neither will he accommodate any person that is constantly addicted to said habit. Clerks will find the Kanesville Hotel a good "RESTAURANT," as the proprietor intends that every thing in the eatable line will be served up "CLEAN" and plenty of it.

Kanesville Hotel, Solicits Kanesville Patronage.

WM. A. ODLE.

N. B. Stabling, and feed for horses in readiness at all times.—3t*

NEW STORE,

AND

NEW GOODS,

In Fremont County, Iowa.

Nuckolls, Borchers & Bourn, respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—3m

Clocks—8 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, for sale at extremely low prices by

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

Dr. D. Jaynes Family Medicines.

A full supply of these popular Medicines just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yokerings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of John T. Caine, St. Louis Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 18, 1851—3t

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

Also—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

HARD BREAD.

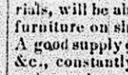
The undersigned would respectfully inform emigrants and the Public generally that he is prepared to furnish hard bread, pilot bread, crackers, &c., of a superior quality in quantities to suit purchasers at reasonable prices, either at his Bakery at Council Bluff, or at Pegram & Co's Store and Buena Vista Hall, Kanesville.

JAMES C. MITCHELL.

N. B. A choice article of old Otard Brandy and pure Port and Madeira wines suitable for the Plains and Medicinal purposes for sale at Buena Vista Hall.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—2t*

CABINET SHOP.



The undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

"UNDERSTANDINGS,"

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose.

And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest. Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Maguires Hotel.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—1t

DRUG STORE.

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

Late From California.

The following is a synopsis of the news from California brought by the arrivals at New York of the steamers Crescent City and Ohio.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Crescent City, with two weeks later advices from California arrived here yesterday at 2 P. M. She left Chagres on the 11th and brings about $118,000 as freight.

The Falcon Clyde and Prometheus were anchored off Chagres. The Philadelphia had left for New Orleans on the 11th. The Crescent City left Kingston on the 14th, and the royal mail steamer Conway arrived there from St. Thomas, and sailed for Vera Cruz the same day.

On the Crescent are Philip Stillman, Mathew White, William Billings and F. B. Putnam, Secretary of the Panama railroad. The Crescent brings no mail, and has over a million of gold dust.

Monday the 15th was the day fixed for the election of U. S. Senator.

The Legislature is making efforts to raise funds and troops to suppress the Indian difficulties. Authority has been given to raise a volunteer force, to be used in case of need.

The weather continues dry and warm, and fears are expressed that there would be no more rain, which would be a serious loss to the diggers.

The health of the State was never better, with few deaths occurring. The gold Bluff excitement has greatly diminish. Expeditions to the Colorado were progressing. There was less talk about the Squatter question, and the State laws have been found inadequate to some localities, and the people have been dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Loan bill for $500,003 has passed the Legislature

Col. Fremont's popularity for Senator was daily increasing.

Divorce laws were occupying the attention of the Legislature and the people—the feeling being much averse to divorces.

The herds of gamblers were dispersing, as business was nearly gone.

Business matters were reviving, notwithstanding the bad weather. The accounts from the mines were encouraging; Limath, Scott's River, and other placers in the extreme north, seem to be most rich, and the miners there are doing well.

The Isthmus and Oregon had reached Panama, the former with 300 passengers and the latter with 140. The Oregon beat the Isthmus seven days.

Late advices from Oregon report the Legislature as having located the capitol at Salem. The weather there was stormy. The Oregonian has been severely handling Mr. Strong, from the Sandwich Islands.

A party of thirteen, supposed in the Empire City on her last trip, were murdered while crossing the Isthmus, by a band of Carthagenians and negroes (Among the murdered were two ladies and three children.) The murderers had been arrested and confessed their guilt.

The Ohio from Chagres, with a California mail and 150 passengers, and $300,000 in gold arrived to-day.

Further News From California.

The North America brings two hundred and twenty passengers.

The U. S. Sloop of War Albany, arrived at Chagres 22d ult.

The choice of Senator was between Col. Fremont and Butler King; the election was to take place in two or three days; it was thought that Col. Fremont was gaining ground.

The steamer John Tompkins from Sacremento for San Francisco, burst her boiler on the 31st January, killed the second engineer and scalding several others.

Much sickness prevails on the Isthmus, but it is not of malignant character.

The scarcity of rain materially embarrassed operations in the dry diggings; the miners, thus far, have occupied themselves in throwing up dirt, ready to take advantage of the first rain; it is said that a few days of rain will enable them to collect an immense amount of gold, which being immediately thrown into the hands of traders, will give credit to the miners for stores, and have the effect at once of reviving business throughout the country. Improvements were daily on the increase.

The gold diggings on the Youba have been very successful.

The people of San Jose, notwithstanding the vote in the Senate, have an idea of giving up the removal of the seat of government from that place.

Business at Sacremento City was excessively dull, but a good trade was anticipated in the spring.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 2d January. There is no news of importance. A post has been established at Honolulu, under the late postage treaty with the United States.

Postmasters and Publishers.

We give below an extract from a letter received from the Postmaster General, in answer to a letter of inquiry whether postmasters have the privilege of franking letters to publishers containing a remittance for subscription.

All postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $200 a year are privileged to send and receive, free, all letters written by themselves, and all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce.

Postmasters who have the privilege of franking these private written communications can frank letters to publishers of newspapers, covering money for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers, as agent for the publisher, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them.

NATHAN K. HALL,
Postmaster General.

The man who tried to do business without advertising, and the man who never took a news paper, started last week for California. They go around the Horn in a salt kettle.

The Washington Globe has been suspended by Mr. John C. Rives until the next session of Congress, when it will be resumed for the publication of the debates. It will then continue neutrel in politics.

The City of Boston.

The Boston Transcript of Tuesday says:

Much has been said of late of the diversion of southern trade from Boston, in consequence of the spirit of resistance manifested in this city to the laws of the United States, protecting the citizens of the South in their constitutional rights. Intelligent judges are of the opinion that there will be a difference of from one to three millions in the trade of the city, the present season, in consequence of these manifestations.

DIED IN JAIL.—John J. Bradley, died in jail in Boston, last week, where he was confined for debt. He was imprisoned on the affidavit of Thomas Britton, the creditor, that Bradley the debtor, was about to leave the State. He was imprisoned on the 10th and died the 20th—he begged and prayed Britton not to arrest him and put him in jail. A coronor's jury returned a verdict, that Bradley died of consumption, hastened by his confinement in jail by Britton—that during his confinement Britton was informed of his situation, but refused to release him.

The deceased was forty years old, nearly six feet high and so emaciated that his weight did not exceed eighty pounds—he was liberally educated, had once been worth property, but by a reverse of fortune had become embarrassed. This statement is taken from the Boston Journal, and if all the truth, that Mr. Britton will probably hereafter call for a drop of water to cool his tongue—and call in vain.

West India Mails.

Arrangements have been made by Major Hobbie, with the British Consul at Havana, by which he will forward, by English steamers, letters from this country to any part of the West India Islands. These letters can go to Havana by Chagres mail steamers.

BOSTON, April 1.

Indictments against Wright, Scott, Hayes, and others, who were concerned in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrack, were read in the U. S. District Court, by Judge Sprague, this morning; the indictment against Wright contains 15 counts. The trial is fixed for this day 4 weeks.

Returned Californians.

The steamer Pawnee arrived yesterday from New Orleans, having on board some 400 returned Californians. They bring about $25,000, in money, which is principally divided among a few lucky *hombres*. As is generally the case, some had hardly enough to bring them home, and others had to depend upon their comrades to pay their passage hence.

Sunk.

The officers of the El Passo report the Steamboat Anthony Wayne sunk a few miles below Liberty landing. She had but little freight on board, the boat will probably be a total loss, after saving the engines, boilers and cabin furniture.—[St. Joseph Adventure.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 26th.

THE LOSS OF THE LOWELL.—We yesterday received, from a gentleman who was present at this dreadful scene, an account of the collision between the Lowell and S. F. Vinton, both of which were, at the time, very heavily laden. The accident, took place near Captina Island, below Wheeling, at about half-past ten o'clock, P. M., and the night was very dark. The pilots of the boats perceived each other, and the bells were tapped, though owing to some unfortunate mistake or accident, the Lowell ran across the bow of the Vinton, which struck her aft of the boilers. The force of the collision was tremendnous; the Vinton being a large boat carrying a cargo of upwards of nine hundred tons, and having probably the strongest hull on the river. The Lowell sank in about thirty seconds after the collission the cabin parting from the hull and floating.

The cabin passengers and the crew escaped—many of them in their night clothes—to the top of the hurricane deck: but the first engineer, two firemen, and twelve deck passengers were drowned. The names of the firemen and deck passengers are unknown, they having been taken on board at Pittsburg, and the clerk not having entered their names upon the register.

A large family, consisting of a man, and his wife, and children, from Bedford, Pa., on their way to the West, were among the number of those drowned.

The captain of the Vinton at once ordered his boat to be stopped, and towed the wreck of the Lowell's cabin to the shore, where every thing that could contribute to the comfort of those who were saved, was done. After the lapse of some time, the Messenger No. 2 came alongside, and Captain Fisher kindly took a number of the passengers on his fine boat to Cincinnati.

Mr. Joseph B. McKown, the first engineer, who was drowned, leaves a wife and seven children, who reside in Allegheny, to lament his loss. He was not the regular engineer, but had taken the place of Edward B. Barton, who was attacked by a sudden illness, just as the Lowell was backing out from the wharf at Pittsburgh. His loss will be deeply lamented by his brother engineers, among whom he occupied a high position.

Mr. David Evans, the carpenter, and part owner of the boat, had a very narrow escape.

The cabin soon sank to the hurricane deck, and Mr Evans was caught underneath it. He managed to make his situation known, however to those on the top of the deck, by knocking against it, upon which a hole was cut through, and he was rescued, though he had been so long in the water he was nearly chilled to death.

Mr. Harrison Mason, the clerk, who owned three-eights of the vessel, was insured for twelve hundred dollars in the Citizens' Insurance Company. Mr. Edward B. Barton, who owned one-eighth, had an insurance of five-hundred dollars, on his share, in the Western Company. Captain Force, and Messrs. Rogers and Evans, the remaining owners of the Lowell, had no insurance.

Benefit your friends that they may love you more dearly still; benefit your enemies that they may at least become your friends.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 81, 1851.

Flour ℔ hundred,	$3 50
Beef "	$4 50@$5 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,	6¼@10c.
Coffee, "	16⅔c.
Rice, "	8c.
Salt ℔ bush,	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup,	75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)	none.
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	7@8c.
Lard, ℔ lb.	7@8c
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.	$2 00
Dried Peaches, ℔ bush.	$2 25
Raisins, (new) MR	25c
Currants, (Zante)	20c
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½c.
Dry do. "	6c.
Iron, (tire,) "	5c.
" (assorted,)	5@8c.
Potatoes, ℔ bushel,	75c.
Corn, "	20@25c.
Wheat, "	$1 00
Oats, "	50c.
Flaxseed, "	50c.
Onions, ℔ bush.,	75
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10c.
Butter, "	15c.
Cheese, "	8@10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, ℔ gallon,	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen,	6c
Soap, ℔ lb	8 cts.
Leather, (sole,)	25 to 27cts.
Powder, ℔ lb,	40 cts.
" ℔ keg,	$7 00
Lead, ℔ lb	8c.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Kanesville, March 31, 1851.

A.

Atwood, Rebecca D
Arrohood, Nancy
Anderson, John
Allen, Sarah B 2
Avery, Joseph H
Binnale, Miss

B.

Bird, Isaac
Bird, James
Butler, Thomas
Burt, F S
Brown, Daniel
Burl, Rev. John B
Brown, Cornelius
Bullard, Phillip
Berry, Richard
Barber, Mr. G
Barnes, F L
Borecher, Joseph

C.

Cumming, John
Cowhick, Alexander
Calhoven, Magret
Chipman, Harmon
Cordingly, Thomas
Clapper, Christian
Cossett, Betsey
Cooke, Edwin R
Cox, J
Culbertson, R H
Clapp, Nancy J

D.

Derfee, Elza
Delong, William
David, J 2
Denham, Alex B.
Donnelley, William
Davis, Thomas

E.

Elliot, David
Egliston, E E
Euell, Polly
Egliston, Henry Q

F.

Fisher, F. G, or Henry Oaks,
Foster, George
Fisk, H

G.

Geddes, Robert
Goodrich, Samuel G.
Grimes, Adam
Glazier, Shepard
Gibb, Elias
Gardner, Daniel W
Garten, Allen
Goodridge, B

H.

Hatch, Jacob
Hitchcock, John F R
Hardy, Eliza
Hunter, Joseph
Hart, Wm
Huntington, Emily
Hicks, George
Hates, Stephen
Hallenback, A
Harrison, Erastus
Hawse, Peter
Hamilton, E
Henderson, Simon
Hobson, Jesse
Harny, Celia
Hardy, Ebenezer C.
Humphrey, Geo
Heep, Wm
Hoyte, Hiram
Hartshorn, F
Hall, Wm S.
Hatch, Jacob
Hart, T

J.

Johnes, Charles
Jackson, Amos 2
Jordan, Nathaniel
Johnson, John H
Johnston, Silvey

K.

Karnes, Hamilton
Kearnes, Jonathan
Kilbourn, Ebenezer

L.

Lamb, B 2
Leavett, Jeremiah
Littlewood, Martin
Lane, Jacob
Leslie, G A

M.

Mullarky, John
Merrell, Charles
Melton, George W
Moss, Louisa
Maher, Peter 2
Martin, Josiah F
Muir, Stephen
Maher, Peter
Menefee, L S
Mcullar, Levi
Minkler, R S
Mathews, W C
Mathews, Isaac
McIntire, Benj.
Moss, Maria
McFate, James
Marshall, George W
McKee, Thomas

N.

Niles, Alanson
Nickerson, Uriah
Nelson, Henry

O.

Orender, John

P.

Pope, John
Peck, H
Peck Martin H

R.

Ruster, Mr.
Riley, Calvin L 2
Rose, Abraham
Ritchie, Wm B
Riley, John T
Reynolds, Wm
Rodgers, Mrs.
Robins, Thomas
Rust, Jocob T

S.

Smith, Jacob
Steele, Wm.
Smith, Jesse
Smith, John
Stewart, John
Singleton, Robt
Sanford, Cyrus
Smith, Wm
Sivers, John
Storrise, E
Smith, Elias
Smith, Reuben P

T.

Thomas, J
Tryon, T
Terry, Wm R

U.

Ure, Alex

V.

Vincent, Ezra 2
Vincent, Daniel

W.

Walker, James
Wiles, William T
Wells, E R
Waildding, David
Whiting, Mary M
Winegar, Alvin
Watson, W A
Wiltshire, Geo
Weston, Nathan
Wells, John
Weeks, Garry
Wallis, John
Wethrow, William 2
Wilkins, John
Williamson, Samuel
Wade, Garle
Whiting, Mary
Wooster, J
Wallace, Enoch

Y.

York, Samuel W
Young, Daniel

T. BURDICK, P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Fort Leavenworth, until the 20th day of April next, for the delivery of Corn at Fort Kearney and at Fort Laramie for two years.

Eight thousands bushels will be required to be deliver at either or at both of said Posts in the year 1851, and the same quantity in the year 1852; but the Contractor shall bind himself to deliver at either or at both of said Posts, an additional quantity of fifty per cent., if required so to do by the Quarter Master at Fort Leavenworth.

Seperate proposals will be received for each of the above Posts; but the privilege is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed to the public interest to do so.

Every bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of some responsible person as to the good faith and ability of the bidder for the performance of the contract.

E. A. OGDEN,
Assist. Qr. Master, U. S. Army.

Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Fort Leavenworth, March 25th, 1851. } td

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which in improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheco and Menotomy blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;
10 " Victorine dress goods;
21 " ginghams;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " sattinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osnaburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
2 " 3-4 do do;
5 " Mariner's stripe;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking,
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do:
7 " women's bootees, all kinds;
5 " buskins;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
10 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style:
3 cases super super dress hats;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 hhds N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils manilla rope;
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rifle powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 ½ boxes, stearine candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass't'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steelyards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " wrought nails;
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
40 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt,
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco:
1831 lbs rice;
92 bbls Eagle Mills flour;
1000 lbs Boston saleratus;
2 bbls Zante currants, new:
72 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;

Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy beeswax, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr4 Sw CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

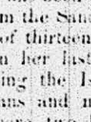
NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

$10 REWARD.



STRAYED from Allred's Camp, June 3d, 1849, one BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, blind in the left eye—no trace of the same being had, until early in the Spring of 1850, when she was found with a young colt, and left on the waters of the Nichnabotna, being too poor to travel, no knowledge of the same reaching the subscriber, till late in the fall following—since which (report says,) she has been seen by a party of hunters. Any person producing said mare and colt shall receive the above reward or half for the Mare or any information given whereby they may be obtained shall be liberally rewarded.

S. M. HOUGH.

Allreds Camp, April 4, 1851.—3t*

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

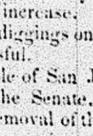
THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

SAVANNAH HOTEL.



IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

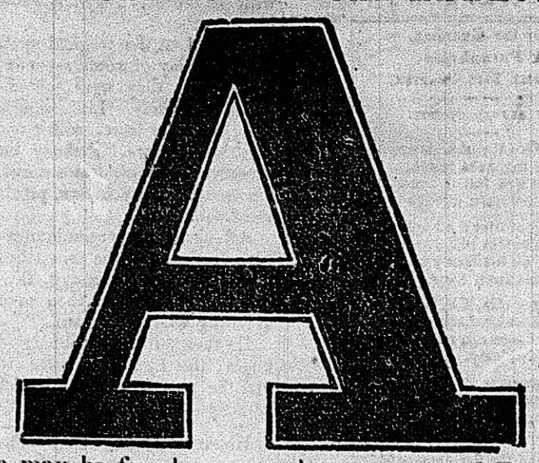
Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C. VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS'.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOROHIS.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1950 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
30 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
1½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
1000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

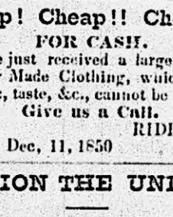
c 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

"GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville. Dec. 11, 1850.



GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

A Paraphrase.

EZEKIEL 37th CHAPTER.

BY ALFRED CORDON.

The hand of God it rested down,
And caused my eyes to see,
A Valley that was full of bones,
Which seemed quite strange to me.

The bones lay scatter'd all around,
Quite numberless and dry;
While gazing on the lonely scene,
A voice came from the sky.

Can these bones live, Oh, Son of man?
Thou knowest Oh Lord said I;
Thy powerful arm can raise them up,
In glorious majesty.

I did as he commanded me,
And Lo, the bones did shake;
Bone came together to its bone,
Which caused the earth to quake.

The sinews and the flesh appear'd.
The skin it covered them;
But still the breath of life they lack'd,
To make them living men.

Again the Lord said prophecy,
And bid the winds come forth;
And breathe upon these lifeless forms,
And raise them from the earth.

The Priesthood's power again I tried,
But mark what scenes transpired;
A mighty army started forth,
Their souls with ardour fired.

Then they rejoiced, they knew their God,
And own'd his mighty hand;
His promises were verified,
He placed them in their land.

Therefore ye nations cease your strife,
Old Israel shall be free;
And worship God in their own land,
Through all eternity.

MISCELLANY.

Last Hours of a Single Gentleman.

This morning, November 11th, at half past evelen o'clack precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pickney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar-railings of St. Mary's Church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones' party at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pickney was there and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions, dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pickney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is no belief that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature his single life would have come earliar to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus become accessories to the cause for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy man passed his last night of bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied—"Not yet." The question was then put to him how he thought he would sleep? to which he answered—"I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take any thing more that night. He said "nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerately advised him to take of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called, according to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself without the slightest injury; for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he had devoted a longer time than usual at his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress-coat, with frosted buttoms, a white vest and nankeen trowsers, with patent leather boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scraf was inserted a breast-pin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step he entered the apartment where his brother and a few friends awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present; and on being asked how he slept answered—"Very well;" and to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy."

One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, "decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round toast, two sausages, and three new laid eggs, which he washed down with three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment, on the part of persons present, he declared that he had never felt heartier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him; when he said he would take a glass of ale. Having drank this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distributing those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity to the landlady.

The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said—"I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends following on behind in others.

Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some seconds took place; after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pickney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows, proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, the usual question was put—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.—[London Punch.

HOARDED RESENTMENT.—The subtilty that enters into resentments built upon minute points, and hoarded trifles, is not easily penetrated by observers, and is scarcely intelligible to people of large and comprehensive views. There are individuals—not a very numerous class, it is to be hoped—who have an extraordinary power, when it serves the occasion, of calling up out of a lifetime of kindly intercourse, a miraculous collection of small slights and offences, utterly forgotten by everybody else, if they ever had real existence, and getting up out of them a plausible catalogue of grievances, which they make it appear that they had borne with exemplary patience, in instances of this nature, however, it generally happens that the grievances are never disclosed till ssme fortunate opportunity arrives when they can be made use of advantageously, the meek virtue upon which they had been inflicted continuing to bear them with a smiling resignation up to the moment when it can turn them to a profitable purpose—[Labder of Gold.

Truth.

The power of truth is irresistable. We may run from it, but we cannot fight successfully against it. No one by resistance ever made the truth false. It is possible to resis the truth, or rather to turn aside from its influence, but it ever remains the truth still. Like God, the truth is eternal and unchangeable. When truth is permitted to exert its hallowed power upon us, it is sure to benefit us, but when we strive to push it from us, we lose by the effort. Light is light; a man may close his eyes or shut himself up in darkness, but all around him and in his hiding place, the light is still shining. Those who desire not to walk in the light are workers of evil; while those who wish to be governed by the truth seek it, earnestly and continually, that they may be thus governed. It is a bad sign to see men striving to get away from the truth, from whatever motive; "honesty is the best policy;" and we love to have all come to the light, that their deeds may be made manifest whether they be good or evil. Men who know they are doing wrong, think to hide by feigning ignorance, or making apologies, or excusing themselves, or by other subterfuges of hypocrisy; but if they would let the truth have its way, they would soon be ashamed of themselves, and be led to abandon their evil way. The world is blessed with the word of truth, as with the light of the sun; but how are they wedded to error, and will cling to their idols. They seem to think the truth will suffer by their delinquency. Not so. It must increase, but they will be sure to decrease. However they may think on the subject, the friends, advocates, and lovers of truth will come off "more than conquerors" in the end. "Truth must prevail."

Late from Heaven.

Unmarried young ladies, read this and never let slip a fair opportunity to get doubled:

"Swedenborg says, that though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful, and went on increasing in beauty evermore."

Tornado.

We learn from the Minden (La.) Herald that the town of Belle Vue, in that State, was recently visited by a tornado, which prostrated to the ground nearly every house in the place. Fortunately, however, no person was seriously hurt, though a number were buried beneath the ruins. The storm is represented as having twisted off trees fifteen or twenty feet from the root, and swept the tops clear away. The wind was preceded by a rumbling noise similar to that which usually precedes the shock of an earthquake, and was distinctly heard a distance of eight or nine miles.

Later from the British Provinces.

If the American postage on letters for the British Provinces, whether intended to be sent by the United States mails or by the British steamers, be not PREPAID, such letters are forwarded to the appropriate frontier post-office, where they, if not then called for, become DEAD, and in due course are forwarded to the dead letter office. Letters for the West Indies, Chagres and Panama, if the postage be PREPAID, are forwarded by sailing vessels only, and the same is true in regard to newspapers in both cases.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
mh7 3m

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa,

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENIG.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850. tf.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec 25th, 1850.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

A. H. DEAVER,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851 —1t

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas. McKenzie, Kanesville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Union Mills, Platte co., Mo.

Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

A SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Embracing every variety of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.
ALSO A LOT OF
Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

"Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."

DUSTIN AMY,
Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.
Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT,
On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.

N. B. Mr. A.'s Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!
FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1351.—3m†

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

CABINET WARE.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,

HAS now on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BEDSTEADS, TABLES, TRUNKS, CHESTS, LIGHT STANDS, &c, at his Warerooom on the

Corner of Race and Hyde Street,

He will also make to order any article in his line, and as he has a good assortment of lumber, and material, and calculate to do the best of work, his hopes for a liberal share of patronage. His ware will be sold as cheap as can be afford for cash. J. E. JOHNSON.

N. B. All kinds of repairing in his line of business done, and orders filled on the shortest notice. J. E. J.

N. B. Wanted in Exchange for Cabinet Ware, and Dry Goods, a good article of building and cabinet lumber, also most kind's of produce. J. E. J.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c, for sale cheap the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calices, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—4m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.
ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.
To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*
St. Joseph, Mo.,
where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, JR.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.
DOW, HOLT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dow's MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,
St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
W. B. FERGUSON,
[*Successor to Needham & Ferguson.*]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c. &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,
St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting gulery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,
54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. { **1851** { W. R. MARTIN, New York.
MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

BACON, HYDE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY STORE,
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.
ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.
NEW WAGON SHOP.
North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 7.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencment of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
JOHN M BURNHISEL, Travelling Agent.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK McKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
ALFRED CORDON, Traveling Agent.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREEN, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county. Miss.
CHARLES H. HALE's, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Cartersville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

W. M. LeCOMPTE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Kanesville, Iowa.

REFER TO James M. Hughes, Esq., *St. Louis, Mo.*, Col. A. W. Doniphan, *Liberty, Mo.*
Henry M. Vories, Esq., J. B. Gardenhire, Esq., Bela M. Hughes, Esq, Messrs. Archer & Craig, *St. Joseph, Mo.*

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—tf

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

Truth and Falsehood.

BY JOHN PIERPONT.

On the page that is immortal,
We the brilliant promise see;
"Ye shall know the TRUTH, my people,
And its might shall make you free!"

For the TRUTH then let us battle,
Whatsoever fate betide!
Long the boast that we are FREEMEN,
We have made and published wide.

He who has the truth and keeps it,
Keeps what not to him belongs,
But performs a selfish action,
That his fellow mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the truth and trembles
At the dangers he must brave,
Is not fit to be a Freeman—
He, at best, is but a slave.

He who bears the Truth and places
Its high promptings under ban,
Loud may boast of all that's manly,
But can never BE A MAN.

Friend, this simple lay who readest,
Be not thou like either them,—
But to Truth give utmost freedom,
And the tide it raises, stem.

Bold in speech, and bold in action,
Be forever!—Time will test,
Of the free-souled and the slavish,
which fulfils life's mission best.

Be thou like the noble Ancient—
Scorn the threat that bids thee fear;
Speak!—no matter what betide thee;
LET them strike, but MAKE them hear!

Be thou like the first Apostles—
Be thou like heroic Paul;
If a free thought seek expression,
Speak it boldly!—Speak it all!

From the Millennial Star.

Extract from a work by Elder John Taylor about to be published in France.

"Man's body to him, then, is of great importance; and if he only knew, and appreciated his privileges he might live above the temptation of Satan, the influence of corruption; subdue his lusts, overcome the world, and triumph, and enjoy the blessings of God in time, and in eternity.

The object of man's taking a body is, that through the redemption of Jesus Christ, both soul and body may be exalted in the eternal world, when the earth shall be celestial, and obtain a higher exaltation than he could be capable of doing without a body. For when man was first made, he was made a "little lower than the angels." But through the atonement, and resurrection of Jesus Christ he is placed in a position to obtain an exaltation higher than angels. For, says the Apostle, "know ye not that we shall judge angels." Jesus descended below all things, that he might be raised above all things. He took upon him a body that he might die as a man; and "that through death he might destroy him that has power of death, even the devil." (Heb. ii. 14.) Having conquered death, then, in his own dominion, burst the barriers of the tomb, and ascended with his body triumphant to the right hand of God; he has accomplished a purpose which God had decreed from before the foundation of the world, and "opened the kingdom of Heaven unto all believers." Hence, man, through his obedience to the gospel, is placed in a position to be an adopted son of God, and have a legitimate right to his Father's blessings, and to possess the gift of the Holy Ghost.

And the Apostle says: "If the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by his Spirit that dwelleth in you." Rom. viii. 2.

Thus as Jesus vanished death, so may we: as he overcame, so may we; and if faithful, sit with him upon his throne, as he has overcome and sat down upon the throne of his Father." Rev. iii. 21. And so man will not only be raised from degradation, but also be exalted to a seat among the intelligences that surround the throne of God. And this is one great object to our coming here and taking bodies.

Another object that we came here for and took bodies was to propagate our species. For if it is for our benefit to come here, it is also for the benefit of others.

Hence the first commandment given to man was to "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth." (Gen. i. 28.) And as man is an eternal being, and all his actions have a relevancy to eternity, it is necessary that he understand his position well, and thus fulfil the measure of his creation; for as he and his offspring are destined to live eternally, he is not only responsible for his own acts, but, in a great measure, for those of his children; in training their minds, regulating their morals, setting them a correct example, and teaching them correct principles, but more especially in preserving the purity of his own body. And why? because if he abuses his body and corrupts himself, he not only injures himself but his partner or associates, and entails misery incalculable upon his posterity, who are doomed to inherit the father's misery, this not only in time, but in eternity. Hence the Lord has given laws regulating marriage, and chastity, of the strictest kind, and entailed the severest punishment upon those who in different ages have abused this sacred ordinance. For example: the curse of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the terrible judgments pronounced against those who should corrupt and defile their bodies. Let any one read Deut. xii. 13 to 30. Again, "know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy." (1 Cor. iii. 16, 17.) And why? because man being made a free agent over his own body, that he might exalt himself and his posterity, both in time and eternity, if he abuses that power, he not only affects himself, but unborn bodies and spirits; corrupting the world, and opening the floodgates of vice, immorality and enstrangement from God, Hence the children of Israel were told not to intermarry with the surrounding nations, lest their seed should become corrupt, and the people turn to idolatry; which would lead to the forgetfulness of God, to an ignorance of his purposes and designs, he would lose sight of the object of his creation, and corrupt himself, and this would lead to the introduction of every other evil, as a natural consequence. But when the order of God is carried out, it places things in a lovely position. What is more amiable and pleasant than those pure, innocent, endearing affections which God has placed in the hearts of the male and female, who are united in lawful matrimony, with a love and affection, pure as the love of God, because it springs from him, and is his gift: with bodies chaste and virtuous, and an offspring, lovely, healthy, pure, innocent, and uncontaminated; confiding in each other, they live together in the fear of God, enjoying natures gift's uncorrupted, and undefiled as the driven snow, or the chrystal stream. But how would this enjoyment be enhanced if they understood their destiny, could unravel the designs of God, and contemplate an eternal union in another state of existence, a connexion with this offspring, commenced here, to endure for ever, and all their ties, relationships, and affections strengthened. A mother feels great delight in beholding her child, and gazing on its lovely infant form; how would her bosom swell with delight at the contemplation of that child being with her forever. And if we only understood our position, this was the object for which we came into the world. And the object of the kingdom of God, on which I have written at length, is to re-establish all these holy principles. Chastity and purity are things of the greatest importance to the world; hence the prophet says, "Because the Lord hath been witness between thee and the wife of thy youth, against whom thou hast dealt treacherously, yet is she thy companion, and the wife of thy covenant. And did not he make one? yet had he the residue of the spirit. And wherefore one? that he might *seek a godly seed.* Therefore take heed to your spirit, and let none deal treacherously against the wife of his youth." Mal. ii. 14, 15.

Here, then, the object of purity is pointed out clearly; and what is it? that God might preserve a godly seed. Saint Paul says, "What, know ye not that he which is joined to an harlot, is one body? for two, saith he shall be one flesh—flee fornication. Every sin that a man doth is without the body: but he that committeth fornication sinneth against his own body. What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own." 1 Cor. vi., 16—20. And in the next chapter, he speaks of the some things, which Malachi does concerning a pure seed. "For the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife, wife, and the unbelieving wife is sanctified by the husband: else were your children unclean; *but now are they holy,*" vii, 14.

The legislators of all civilised nations have seen the necessity of sustaining these things, and, consequently, have generally passed very rigid laws for the protection of female virtue, and the support of the marriage contract. Hence, acts have been passed and enforced dismheriting those who were not born in wedlock. This has produced a salutary effect. Ministers of the various churches have also used their influence, in a great measure, in support of virtuous principles. These have had their influence in assisting to stem the torrents of iniquity. But, as the nations themselves have forsaken God, how can they expect to stop this crying evil? For the very legislators who pass these laws, are, in many instances, guilty themselves. And when kings, princes, and rulers, corrupt themselves, how can they expect the people to be pure? for no matter how rigid law may be, corrupt persons will always find means to evade it. And, indeed, so far have these abominations gone, that it seems to be an admitted fact, that these things cannot be controlled; and although there are laws relating to matrimonial alliances, yet there are some nations called Christian, who actually give license for prostitution, and all the degradation and misery associated with it.

Nor are these things connected with the lower ranks of life. Wantonness and voluptuousness go hand in hand, and revel unchecked in courts, among the kings and nobles of the earth; the statesman, the politician, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, have all corrupted themselves. The world is full of adultery, intrigue, fornication and abominations. Let any one go to the masked balls in the principal theatres in Paris, and he will see thousands of people of both sexes, impudently, shamelessly, and unblushingly manifesting their lewd dispositions. Indeed, debauch and wantonness bear fearful sway. Not to speak of the dens of abominations that exist elsewhere. London abounds with unfortunate beings, led on by example, seduction, and misery, to their fallen degraded condition.

The same thing exists throughout England, France, the United States, and, in fact, all nations. Hence, millions of youth corrupt themselves, engender the most loathsome diseases, and curse their posterity with their sin; who in their turn rise up and tread in the corrupt steps of their fathers. Not to say anything of the thousands of lovely beings whom God designed for companions to men in time and in eternity, by whom to raise up a pure offspring; now corrupted, degraded, polluted; and fallen; poor miserable wretches, outcasts of society; insulted, oppressed, despised and abused; led on from one degree of degradation to another, till death, as a friend, closes their miserable able existence, and, yet, without hope.

Thus, man that was made pure in the image of his Maker, that could stand proudly erect as the representative of God, pure and uncontaminated, is debased, fallen, corrupt, diseased, and sunk below the brute creation; a creature of lusts and passions, and a slave to his unbridled appetite. I speak plain on this subject, and I do it, because it is a curse to the world, and God will have a reckoning with the nations for these things.

In vain, then, men legislate on these matters; the nations have corrupted themselves, and these things are beyond their control. Men must be governed by higher and purer motives than merely human enactments.

If the world understood its true position, and the eternal consequences to them and their seed, they would feel differently. They would feel that they were eternal beings; that they were responsible to God, both for their bodies and spirits, and nothing but a knowledge of man's fall and true position, and the development of the kingdom of God, can restore man to his true position; bring again the order and economy of God, and place man in his natural position on the earth."

From the North American and U. S. States Gazette.

Comparative Power of the States.

The approach to completion of the census returns enables us to give the following comparative table of the power of the Individual States, as represented in the National Council, or rather of their increase and decrease of power during the last decade. The slave States are in Italics:

ADVANCING STATES.

Pennsylvania gains 1 member, Illinois 2, *Missouri* 2, Indiana 1, *Arkansas* 1, Massachusetts 1, *Mississippi* 1, Michigan 1.

STATES WHICH HOLD THEIR OWN IN THE UNION.

Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, *Maryland*, *Georgia*, *Alabama*, *Louisiana*, *Tennessee*, *Kentucky*, *Delaware*, Rhode Island.

DECLINING STATES.

South Carolina loses 2 members, *Virginia* 2, New York 1, Maine 1, *North Carolina* 1, Vermont 1, New Hampshire 1.

Florida and Delaware are properly declining States, but having but one member each, of course cannot lose. In justice to the other States, the ratio of representation should never be less than the representative population of the smallest State. At present Florida, with 18,000, has as much political power as Rhode Island, with a free population of 143,000.

New York is the Empire State in population, but her comparative increase is less than that of the whole country, and her power and influence are therefore declining.

Pennsylvania is, as before, the second in the Union. She has been steadily gaining on New York for the last 20 years, but can hardly overtake her before 40 or 50 years, before which many changes may occur.

Ohio has been in the Union 60 years, and has arrived at maturity. She trod hard on the heels of Pennsylvania 10 years back, but is distanced in the comparative account, and is not likely to advance in power.

Virginia has been steadily falling back, and will probably be overhauled by Indiana in the next decade.

Massachusetts has gained nobly the last 10 years, and is the most active and progressive of all the old Thirteen except Pennsylvania.

No State west of the Mountains has lost in power.

The advancing States are three of the Slave and five Free.

The declining States are three of them Slave and four Free.

Texas, Iowa, California, Wisconsin and *Florida*, having been admitted since last census, are not classed in the above table.

The entire North gains two members.

The entire South loses one member.

The sceptre is gradually traveling westward. The Old Thirteen gain two and lose seven members.

New England gains one and loses three members.

The Middle States hold their own.

The eleven Southern Atlantic and Gulf States lose four members.

The other four Southern States gain three members.

And the West and Northwest (of course the New States not counted) gain four members.

CENSUS.

Disastrous News from the Plains.

We are indebted to a gentleman of St. Louis for the following extract from a letter of Miles Beach, Esq., to his wife, in this city, giving intelligence of the most painful and exciting character. We hope, notwithstanding the authentic source from which this news proceeds, that there may prove to be some mistake about it. Mr. Beach says:

We have been informed that all the California emigrants who started a few days ago for California, by the southern route, were murdered by the Indians—women and children included. It is expected that the Indians will be very troublesome next season to all the emigrants.—[Union.

Self-Made Men.

Columbus was a weaver; Franklin a journeyman printer; Sextus V. was employed in herding swine; Furguson and Burns were ploughmen. Æsop was a slave; Hogarth an engraver on pewter pots; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; Porson was the son of a darish clerk; Akenside was the son of a butcher—so was Wolsey,—Cervantes was a common soldier; Halley was the son of a soap boiler; Arkwright was a barber, Belzoni the son of a barber; Blackstone and Southey were the sons of linen drapers; Crabbe a fisherman's son, Keats the son of a livery stable keeper; Captain Cook began his career as a cabin boy; Hayden was the son of a wheelwright; Hogg was a shepherd.

Fights in a grog shop are now called *spiritual* knockings.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

KANESVILLE, Iowa, April 6, 1851.

The annual Conference of Pottawatamie District of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints convened at the Grove at date.

Present of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, Orson Hyde President.

Present of the High Council of the Church at this place, James Allred, President, George Coulson, Ira Oviatt, G. W. Harris, James Snow, W. W. Lane, Jacob G. Bigler, Jacob Bigler, Henry W. Miller, C. C. Pendleton, and Jonathan Browning.

Bishops present, W. W. Lane, Presiding Bishop in Pottawatamie County, Jacob G. Bigler and Lorenzo Johnson, his Counsellors.

Chorister, B. B. Messenger.

The Choir sung "Welcome Delightful Morn." Prayer by George Coulson. The Choir then sung. After which George Coulson motioned that Elder Orson Hyde preside over the Conference; carried unanimously.

Elder Hyde then arose, and nominated Evan M. Greene, to act as Clerk of the Conference, and David Candland his assistant, carried unanimously.

Motioned that Daniel Mackintosh be Reporter, carried.

President Hyde then addressed the assembled multitude as follows:

It is necessary for us to know our present condition. You all know what our condition was five years ago, the wide spreading prairie lay before us,—the sons of the forest as Lords of the same, were our neighbors. We came here under very peculiar circumstances,—were driven out from our homes in Illinois at the instigation of an infuriated and blood thirsty mob, to find shelter among the savages of the great west. We, like our father Abraham came out from among the people, to seek a country we knew not of: and inasmuch as we are like him in faithfulness to our God, we are Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise; and the apostle, while speaking of his seed, does not limit their dominion, to this world, but says; all things are your's, and ye are Christ's and Christ is God's. If all things are given to the Saints, then don't you see what I said before; that the salvation of God is extended to all the children of men. Straight is the gate and narrow the way that leadeth to life, &c. From these and the following remarks, many have gathered the idea, that but few will be saved. Depart from me ye cursed, into everlasting fire, &c. Now here is the strong hold of many who disbelieve the doctrine I have advanced. Noah prepared an ark for his own salvation, and that of his house, that the Old World might see that he acted according to his faith, and thus his faith was made manifest by his works.

The Book of Doctrine and Covenants says: of those who objected his warning, that the Lord prepared a prison for them. This prison is represented in the scriptures to be an everlasting prison, but the sacred Volume does not advance the idea that its inmates were to remain there everlastingly, without relase or change. For illustration look at our State prison,—the prison is there always for the transgressors of the law to be confined in, according to the aggravation of their crimes, but whenever the period arrives that justice is satisfied, and they have answered the end of the law, and suffered its just penalty as transgressors,—they are then released, and suffered to go at large among the people, having there freedom, though the prison remains there still. The Bishop whispered "how long will they have to continue in prison, those who have not paid their tithing? Delinquents answer. I will here illustrate Love and Fear, it is written in the Bible that God's mercy, or love endureth forever; but his wrath is but for a moment. For example; you read of the man who fell among thieves which shews the goodness of God extended, that love, or attachment might be generated in the creature towards him. The genius of the governments of the world is,—"*The higher the power, the nearer to mercy's Fountain.*" A good son getting a dollar from his Father and wisely appropriating it, by and by the Father delivers all that he has into the son's hands: thus fulfilling the language of scripture, "*Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.*"

I would here ask: what has preserved us as a people, amid our fluctuations and changes, which have been rather adverse sometimes? Our union and fidelity in one common cause, and the moral influence used.

Have I injured any of you, in dollars and cents since I have been your presiding officer? If any individuals have been injured, or wronged in this respect by me, answer? Jew or Gentile! A dead silence ensued for several minutes, and no reply. I appeal to high Heaven, (with hat off and right hand stretched upward) that inasmuch as I have wronged any, it has been through ignorance, and not design.

Some say, that I am as kind to the Gentiles, as to the Jews or those in the Church. There is a principle in my breast that I cherish, that is righteousness. I view things ahead with a prophetic eye, and see them all in the Church; for our heavenly Father maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. If we only love them that love us, what reward have we? the publicans do the same. Principle, aside from sympathy, should be the character of a counsellor, and so long as a man conducts himself aright, whither he is in the Church, or out of the Church, he will be protected in his rights as long as I am your presiding officer. The Church is this day twenty-one years old, and some would have us believe that at that period she was to declare her independence, but all the independence I have to declare is what I have declared in your ears this day. Independence of character upon principle, aside from cobweb sympathy, or mock friendship. Let no gossip go away and say that Br. Hyde said that we were independent of the United States Government; if any do, they shall be damned.

I believe somewhat like David Crockett, "*Know* that you are right and then go ahead."

Since I have been your presiding officer, it has fallen to my lot to serve you in the capacity of Judge, not only in matters of Church, but of State also. The tenure of this, my office, has been suspended upon your confidence and good-will; and upon the necessity of the case; there being hitherto, no constitutional judiciary in the land. But, as the Legislature have now made other provisions in this respect, in pursuance of which, a District Judge is about to be elected; it becomes highly proper for me to tender to you the resignation of this part of my office. You are well aware that it must be very gratifying to any man going out of office, to know that he goes out, free from censure, and honorably. If, therefore, I have wronged or oppressed any man or woman, let the injured or aggrieved party now freely speak? (A lengthy pause, and dead silence were the only reply.) If I have served you faithfully and discharged my duty to you according to your views and good sense of right and wrong, please signify it by the usual sign of uplifted hands: (all hands up, not a dissenting vote.) I thank you for this last token of your approbation and good will towards me. I now retire satisfied, after giving you this caution: Do not quarrel about your claims, neither "*jump*" the claims of any.

Conference adjourned till Sunday, the 20th inst., at half past ten o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned Conference.

SUNDAY, April 20, 1851.

Convened at the Grove at half past ten o'clock, weather rather chilly with showers of hail and rain occasionally. The choir sung a hymn. Prayer by Elder Hyde; after which President Hyde, stated, that in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, we would have to proceed immediately to the business part of the Conference; and further said: it must needs be that offences come, but woe to them by whom they come; but if they should come, we must endure hardship as good soldiers.

The Apostle Paul said: "I know this, that after my departure grievious wolves shall enter in among you not sparing the flock, also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things to draw away disciples after them. Of necessity there must certain men rise up; and I look at them as if they were inspired of God, and raised up in the same way that Pharoah was raised up, that God might show forth his power through them. Though Satan is fallen, he is controled by our Heavenly Father, and is used for some good purpose as those who have affinity to him.

On motion, President Brigham Young was sustained in his office as President of the Church, by a unanimous vote.

Moved that Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, be sustained as his Counsellors.

Elder Hyde stated with regard to the others officers there, that they were under the control of the first Presidency—hence no need for an action in their case. He also stated that there was another character before them, and that his course and conduct were always before there vision.

On motion, Orson Hyde was sustained as President of the Twelve Apostles by a unanimous vote—and upon the presumption that the quorum were one in all things, there was no reason why they should not all be presented at once,—their several localities were named,—the motion put, and carried unanimously in the affimative. The Elder then stated that his highest ambition was to do right.

Moved by President Hyde and seconded, that his Counsellors be sustained: carried unanimously.

On motion, Bishop W. W. Lane, and his Counsellors was sustained, carried.

On motion, W. Draper, Sen., be sustained as Patriarch of the Church in Pottawatamie carried.

The President adverted to the case of Father Cutler, and after some salutary remarks, moved that he be cut off from the Church, carried by a unanimous vote.

On motion, D. P. Raney, W. Redfield, Nathan A. West, Walter W. Cox, and Amos Cox, were cut off, for aiding and abetting Father Cutler, and promulgating his insidious views.

President Hyde stated; it will be recollected that last year the case of Father Cutler was brought up before the Conference; we said if he would move up among us, and manifest a wish to go to the Valley, I would pledge myself that he should receive the means to go with. He has never been here, but endeavored to exercise an influence to draw away people after him. He now says; that he received his commission from Br. Joseph, because he thinks that Br. Brigham will not sustain him in his foolish operations.

The Choir then sung, "Now let us rejoice in the day of Salvation."

The President then arose and said: I want to say something about emigration. I expect to go myself; but will not go until the emigrants get across the river. I have an anxiety to speak unto you freely; but I do not feel that this is the day to speak upon the subject in consequence of the weather,—but a few words touching emigration. It is with us, as with our Fathers: we are strangers and pilgrims on earth. There never were any people that received promises from heaven, but had to be the same. For instance. Abraham: Did he live in his father's house and home all his days? It was

said to him, as recorded in the acts of the Apostles; "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into a land that I will show thee." I will give it to thee for an everlasting possession: yet Abraham died, and did not receive (if Stephen's testimony be true) one foot of it; for he, and his seed had died not having received the promises, but saw them afar off and were persuaded of them and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on earth;—they sought a city which had foundations whose builders and maker is God. John says, "he saw the city descend from God out of Heaven, as a Bride adorned for her Husband, and then he said; behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, &c. The reward is reserved for those who come up through great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

After a lengthy discourse on tithing he referred to the Revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants on the subject, and promised peace, health, and prosperity to those who crossed the plains, and also to those who remained, inasmuch as they did their duty, and what the law of the Lord required, and abstain from murmuring and ingratitude.

Br. James C. Snow, having been appointed as traveling agent for this High Council to settle all difficulties arising in the branches of the Church, of a moral or spiritual nature, was confirmed in this office and calling by a unanimous vote. By the consent of parties, he may also act as traveling Bishop to settle differences arising out of demands of dollars and cents, or any property of value.

The Bishop and his Counsellors are the most suitable men to settle matters of difference arising out of dollars and cents, because it is more in accordance with the nature of their office and calling, to transact temporal business. By the consent of parties, the Bishop may also settle differences of a moral or spiritual kind. This arrangement is not designed to be applicable any farther than this Bishoprick.

President Hyde continued, and said: I hope that you, who are able, will turn out some cattle or money or both to the aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund. Turn out your cattle and money and vest it where it will redound to your everlasting honor, and the poor will bless you, and God will bless you. We want to increase the Fund and extend its operations abroad, and in other countries, and other lands.

You that want cattle from the poor fund, whose names have not been published, call and get them, and feed them well on corn and hay, and prepare yokes and break them to work, or you may not get them. Others may importune us so strongly that we shall let them all go.

The Elders who are going out on missions, are requested meet at the New Hall on Hyde street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet on the 6th of October next, at this place. Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, closed by prayer.

A great concourse of people was present; and although the day was very unfavorable, the people anxious to hear, remained on the ground till the final close. Harmony, union, and the spirit of God ruled the meeting. And happy are we to say, that not a dissenting vote was given to any measure proposed. All was right, and all was well. The Lord be praised, and let the people say Amen. DANIEL MACKINTOSH, Reporter.

At a meeting held at Bebee's Hall, in Kanesville, on Monday evening the 24th April, 1851, for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment to be given to the Delegate and officers of Utah.

The following Resolutions were adopted.

The house being called to order, Mr. J. A. Kelting was appointed Chairman, and W. H. Robinson, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Armstrong,—*Resolved*, That a Public Entertainment be gotten up for the Delegate and Officers of Utah.

On motion of Mr. M. L. Benson,—*Resolved*, That the Entertainment be gotten up by subscription.

On motion of Mr. Benson, — *Resolved*, that a Committee of Nine be appointed as a Committee of Arrangements; the following gentlemen were appointed, J. A. Kelting, J. E. Johnson, David Devol, Thomas L. Griffey, M. L. Benson, Wm. Martin, Thos. Grover and John W. Owens.

On motion,—*Resolved*, That the Committee of Arrangements appoint the time and place of giving the Entertainment.

On motion of M. L. Benson, — *Resolved*, That a Special Invitation be given to the Kanesville Music.

On motion of J. E. Johnson, — *Resolved*, That the Committee of Arrangements meet at Kelting's Store, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Thomas L. Griffey,—*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frontier Guardian, or by handbills.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. A. KELTING, Chairman.
W. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Emigrants and Citizens be Cautious!

Our Town now begins to be thronged with strangers, and all parties would do well to be on the alert against the depredations of thieves. Last year some few came as far as this place, stole horses from the citizens and also money and horses from emigrants, and ran away back. There are always some abandoned characters that mix with the multitude for the sake of stealing. We do not know that any thefts have been committed particularly, on a very large scale: yet, from the experience of last year, a word of caution now may not be ill-timed.

Teamsters, Attention.

On Tuesday, May 6th, those who have agreed to haul goods for Livingston & Kinkead, are requested to assemble at Council Point, and receive their goods and then go into camp, preparatory to an organization for crossing the river, and for proceeding on over the plains. After wagons have recieved their freight, they will not return home again, but go into camp, and remain there until they move off.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

Arrivals.

Doctor John M. Bernhisel, the agent from Utah, and General A. W. Babbitt, her delegate, arrived in this Town, a few days since from Washington City on their way to Salt Lake Valley. General Babbitt and Mr. Stephen B. Rose, the Indian Agent, came in company. Dr. Bernhisel came alone a few days earlier, and soon after him, came the Library which he was appointed to select: all in good order, safe and sound.

It will be remembered that General Babbitt told the good folks of this County last year that he could do nothing for Utah at Washington City unless we voted the Democratic Ticket, or remained neutral and not vote at all. But the people voted; yet not the Democratic Ticket: and consequently this action of the people here put it out of the General's power to do any thing for Utah: But something has been done for Utah, notwithstanding the people voted for Miller, the Whig Candidate, and he was elected. To whom then shall we award the credit and honor of this good work, done for the Basin Territory? Not to General Babbitt, certainly, because he could do nothing: Well then, we ascribe the Honor to God—to the liberality of Congress, and to the diligence and persevering industry of Doctor John M. Bernhisel, their unassuming, gentlemanly, and *temperate* Agent.

Let it not be forgotten, that General Babbitt, advised the people here last season to vote for the man whose name stands ingloriously immortalized on the list of scamps on account of his identity with the stealing of our rights from the archives of the Temple of Freedom. Never forget the man who endorsed the fellonious deed by advising you to vote for him who is believed to have been the guilty perpetrator. In his political crusades, Gen. B. became the willing tool of ambitious men with the understanding that he was to get his seat through the influence of those men who sent him upon this errand: But alas! they voted against the measure, as we hear, when it came to the touch stone.

It is argued by some that our attack upon the General has done injury, &c. Perhaps it has marred the feelings of some who wish to screen him from a just rebuke for assaulting the arrangments of a people to whom he was not sent by any authority that we recognized,—for stirring up strife and ill feelings where peace and good-will reigned.

The General has brought a press, and we hear, intends publishing a paper in the defence of his meddlesome course. If any honorable Democrat, Whig or Independant, should wish to start a press in this Town or County, we should bid him welcome: But when a man comes under the wing and profession of the Church to set up a press to justify and defend his seditious movements, he cannot expect to be held in fellowship, particularly when he is guilty of other immoralities sufficient to exclude him.

We have not left our post to run to Washington City to interfere with the business which he was sent there to do, though none the less conscious that the interests of Utah, required such or similar interferance. But the General declares that the truth shall be published in Kanesville, once.

Well then, we conclude he makes no calculation to edit the paper himself. We would advise the people of Utah to send a delegate to Washington next time who can do something for them if we should happen to vote, in Pottawatamie, just as we please;—One who will scorn to impeach the dignity and honor of Congress by saying, they will do nothing for you, if a few back-woodsmen in Pottawatamie County do not vote to please a few demagogues like himself.

When a representative from Utah honors himself and his constituents, and conducts himself worthy of a great people, we will respect and love him; but when he forsakes his calling to go on an electioneering tour, and meddles where the institutions and usages, of a people, which he claims to revere, give him no right,—hypocritically taking the advantage of his religious professions to thwart the purposes and designs of his superiors we shall rebuke him; and thereby seek to shield an honorable and highminded people from the disgrace and dishonor which our silence would seal upon us, by which we should tacitly acknowledge our fellowship for profligacy and libertinism; and if any weak members wince at it, let them console themselves with the fact that they have strength enough left to stand his profaning the name of the Most High!

We trust, therefore, that every Latter-day Saint throughout the Country, and every friend to the cause, will allow Mr. Babbitt to prosecute his seditious work without their countenance or aid in any form, until he gets the sanction of the Presidency in the Valley, to proceed on in his course and divide the child, to gratify a selfish and stubbornwill, that refuses to yield to a wholesome chastisement for that which five thousand members of our Church in this section know him worthy to receive.

However plausible may be the General's statements about his press, it is clearly evident that he designs no good to this people or to the cause in which we are engaged, by putting it in operation in this section under existing circumstances. In proof of this statement, look at the spirits that favor his course.

If the General is only talking about setting his press in operation here, and does not intend doing so, but merely to frighten us into measures, he is much mistaken in his calculations,—besides proving that he prefers falsehood and misrepresentation to honest, ungornished, and straight forward truth. The General may talk about advertising for one half what we do,—he may talk of publishing his paper at one half our rates, out of pure disinterested benevolence; we intend to keep steadily on our course, and shall entertain no fears as to the result. When we are conscious that we are right, we shall never say to our opponent, Oh, don't!

A Bare-faced and Wicked Lie!

For which we shall hold the Editor of the St. Joseph Gazette responsible unless he publishes the name of his informant. "A gentleman from Kanesville." We challenge the Gazette to give us the name of said Informant. His article concerning the discovery of a body, supposed to be that of Gingry is false in every allusion. The matter was never spoken of in any Council here that we have any knowledge of. No design with any one to keep the discovery a secret. Mr. Gingry was not in Kanesville on the evening before he disappeared. Major Barrow, if in St. Joseph can contradict this statement; for he knows that he was at Trading Point, and at a late hour left to go home across the river.

It was reported that the remains of a body had been discovered near a Slough, some two miles from Kanesville. We went to the place, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Stutsman, Mr. A. C. Hodge & Son; and several other citizens. We dug out the remains, and were much at a loss to come to any conclusion about them. We gathered up some pieces of cloth—some hair, and some bones—brought them to our office, and exhibited them to Mr. Grove and to any citizen that wished to see them. We offered to give to Mr. Grove, who seemed to be Mr. Gingry's friend, all the relics we had, if he thought they would lead to any discovery; but he declined taking them. We conversed with Bishop Lorenzo Johnson upon the subject, who resides near the place, and he informed us that he saw the Grave before he went out to meet us on the plains last fall, which was in October. We conversed also with Mr. Gardner who also lives near the place, and he said that a Squaw sickened, died and was buried there about a year ago. The remnants of cloth which we gathered up about the Grave, indicated that it was a Squaw; and this is one reason why nothing more was particularly said about it. We still have the relics which Mr. Stutsman, myself and others collected.

We now ask the Gazette to give us the name of his informant from Kanesville, who was so ignorant as never to have heard of the discovery in its time; and still so knowing as to be able to declare that it was decided in Council to keep it secret.

Give us the name of your Kanesville informant, and we will exonerate you.

Singular Theft.

A few nights ago, Mrs. Powers of this place, lost eleven beautiful peach trees. The thief pried them out of the ground with a stick of wood. They were just about in bloom. Some person, not far away, has taken them; as no one would think to carry them any great distance. Will any one give information at this office if he can, who of his neighbors, or acquaintances, have lately set out young peach trees. None have been imported into the country that we know of. Let every person who despises a thief, watch for these trees, and notice who has planted any out this Spring. The person who stole them will not eat of their fruit; and unless he repent and restore, he will fall into a snare, and the fruits of his labor shall be blast and mildew, gall and bitterness; and nothing that he doeth shall prosper. Remember what we say, and consider well your condition.

Snow Storm.

On Tuesday morning last, we were visited by a most powerful Snow Storm which continued during the early part of the day. The snow fell to the depth of some three inches, besides more than as much again that melted. Rather severe on early gardens. It has continued cold and frosty since.

High Council.

This body at its last session, separated Hon. A. W. Babbitt from the fellowship of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: not for any thing immoral or criminal done in Washington. The Council did not deal with him as the delegate from Utah. To the people of Utah who sent him to Washington, is he amenable for his conduct as a delegate from that New Territory. But it was for profanity and intemperance in the streets of Kanesville; and for corrupting the morals of the people here by giving them liquor to beguile them from the path of duty and honor. Thus prostituting to the shrine of party zeal, his priestly powers, by which to operate upon the low and deranged passions of men: and for ministering by his priestly office, in things that are forbidden.

Mr. Babbitt did not appear on notice, but by a note denied the jurisdiction of the Council to try him for fellowship, considered the charges and proceedings malicious, and claimed not to know his accusers when the charges were made by the Council, and under their authority the notice was served.

Just as we were going to press, a friend said; "you are giving to Mr. Babbitt the title of General which does not belong to him." We ask pardon if it is so. We heard Mr. Rose the Indian Agent who came with him, give him that title; and as the delegation is direct from Head Quarters of Political truth, style, fashion and honor, we cannot for one moment think that we have been misled in this matter to give Mr. Babbitt a title that does not belong to him. We cannot for a moment doubt that he has been Brevetted for the wonders he has wrought in the land.

Under Current.

A Public Supper is assayed to be given to the officers of Utah by the citizens of this place. That is very well. Honor to whom honor. But when a few factionists are conscious that their Real Guest has rendered himself meritoriously unpopular,—so much so that they are constrained to pay their homage to him through other, and honorable names, it looks like being accessary before the fact of stealing a little honor. *We don't like that white heap!*

Mr. O'Mynster.

The failure of this gentleman to fulfil his contracts, in this section, at the time agreed upon, is subjecting a number of our citizens to inconvenience and damage, who may justly require, and legally obtain damages on account of disappointment occasioned by the non-fulfilment of his contracts.

Dead Body Found.

A few days since, no little stir and excitement were made in our town upon the supposed discovery of the remains of Mr. Gingry, who was missing at Trading Point, a few months ago. We visited the place, saw the remains, and from what we discovered of cloth and various remnants of clothing, and hair, we should judge to have been the remains of a squaw. We have satisfactory evidence that this body was discovered there before the party left last fall to go out to meet us on the Plains. Bishop Lorenzo Johnson, told us that he saw the grave before that time. In justice to all concerned, or not concerned, we feel it our duty to make these statements.

TEA.

The best of every thing is kept by our merchants in this town. Clerks and proprietors are courteous and obliging; and a little cash is always acceptable to them in exchange for their commodities. But tea! The best that we have tasted, is kept by Joseph A. Kelting, at the Utah and California Depot. It is not only good; but better, and even best of any that we have sipped.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, at the "*Emporium of the West*," has just received a fresh supply of almost every thing to eat, drink and wear; to cure diseases—corns, biles and rheumatism; besides cordials, highly spiced with the essence and Balsam of Life, served up with a suitable quantity of poetic effusions, dipped in the milk of human kindness; and dealt out according to order at all times, by day or by night.

Consistency.

What sort of Church members must those be who give to a man a Public Dinner for his alleged virtues and merits, after the High Council of said Church have excommunicated him from their fellowship for vices and demerits which his warmest supporters well know and understand; and which they are both afraid and ashamed to Confess? "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

California Emigrants.

The following persons have arrived at this point, and registered their names at this place previous to their departure over the Plains. All well.

From Michigan.—Orin Gray, Charles Chester, Edwin R. Button, Ira T. Wight, A. R. Wisner, Gustavus Gunney and Lady, Ogden Gunney, G. A. K. Orton, L. F. Williams.

From Wisconsin.—Alfred Thurston, Jesse T. Pease, John A. Risdon.

From Iowa—G. A. Cone.

From Illinois.—Charles H. Calmes.

From Indiana.—James K. Hurd, W. Augustus Fairfield.

From Pennsylvania.—Alonzo Howard.

From the Millennial Star, March 15th.

Just in time for the present number of the Star, we are favored, by Elder Lorenzo Snow, with the following soul-stirring account of the work of the Lord in Italy, which will cause the heart-strings of every Saint to vibrate with celestial tones of praise and thanksgiving to Zion's God for his blessings to His people in Piedmont. "The veil over Italy has begun to burst,"—the Alpine hills have began to reverbrate the tidings of salvation, the gift of the Holy Ghost, to those who have wandered long in darkness—and the sound of their congratulations, in the New Covenant of life, has reached our ears. They speak like Saints. Their bosoms already burn with love, and feilowship, towards their brethren in other lands. The aged that has almost numbered his threescore and ten, scarcely expecting to behold his brethren, generally, on earth, hopes to embrace them in the resurrection not far off; indeed, the spirit of the Gospel seems to pervade their minds richly, as their several salutations fully bespeak; which, also, witness the purity and faith of those who have sown this seed in their hearts.

Whenever we have meditated upon the subject of the Italian mission, it has been accompanied with the utmost assurance, that the word of the Lord must take a deep and powerful root in that land; that a host of the seed of promise are wandering there, till the light of Revelation shall shine upon them; and we are constrained to say, the day is near, when the Gospel tidings will roll among the people of those countries, with a rapidity, and power, fully equal to the most sanguine desires which its ministers dare entertain.

We feel to salute our brethren of "Vallee de Luserne" in the Love, and the fellowship, of the Holy Spirit. Should our little Star reach them, they may be assured of the daily prayers of thousands in their behalf, that the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father may abound unto them, more and more, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and the manifestation of his Holy Spirit; that the light which has now dawned upon their path, may grow brighter and brighter, through obedience to the precious instructions which they will receive from Elder Woodard. The *ruse-deguerre* by which he "got rid of the chaff while the good grain remained," evinces his possession of "that wisdom which is from above, and which is profitable to direct." We hope, ere long, to get similar tidings from Elder Stenhouse in Switzerland.

Glad Tidings of Great Joy.

MORE BAPTISMS IN ITALY.

LA TOUR, VALLEE DE LUSERNE, PIEDMONT, ITALY, February 26th, 1851.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—I am happy to inform you that the brethren and sisters in Italy are all well, and send their salutations to you, with the request that you will also salute the churches in England for them.

On the 24th February, two young men presented themselves for baptism. It rained and snowed amain, and the atmosphere was so dense that we could not see distinctly a little way a-head. But as we descended towards the Angrogna River a singular scene was presented the clouds suddenly rent asunder, as if they had been a piece of paper, and the side of mount Brigham was visible in a moment from the top to the bottom. I exclaimed, the veil over Italy has burst, and yet at the instant I knew not what I was saying. I stood paralyzed with the magnificent view which opened on every side; then with a prayer to Israel's God, we entered the stream.

In the evening a congregation assembled and I commenced preaching; but the devil entered into some who had been resisting the truth, and I saw that he had got firm hold, and my words seemed to be wasted on the assembly, through the presence of such a deadening and defiling influence. I therefore stopped short, and sat down after giving an intimation that every body might go where they liked. By this means I got rid of the chaff, while the good grain remained I then recommenced preaching, and the power of God rested upon us. Many a tear rolled down those weather-beaten faces. The next day I baptized ten persons; they are not the rich and noble, but you shall judge them by their own language, as they have each given me a line to send to their foreign brethren. They are as follows:—

1 May we meet when the earth is renovated.

2 Pray for a young sister who wishes to grow in grace.

3 Absent in body, but united in spirit.

4 Hallelujah, for the Lord hath remembered his people.

5 If we do not meet in these bodies, may we embrace each other in the resurrection. (This is from a brother who is sixty-two years old.)

6 In the midst of weakness I hope for strength.

7 Pray for a poor brother.

8 May we be crowned with glory when the world is judged.

The other brethren and sisters have sent the following:—We thank our heavenly Father that we have begun to walk in the pathway of a new and endless life.

One brother, who is a firm believer in the "Voice of Joseph," I have advanced as an elder. Five months ago he was requested to take the office of Elder in the Waldensian Church. This he refused.

Please address my letters as usual, but add "Poste Restante." I do not see an opening at the present moment, but I believe the Lord will enable me to be independent of the Hotel, and by that means I shall know more as to the true character of the inhabitants

Remember me to sister Woodard, and all friends whom you see in your travels.

All kinds of calumny and petty persecution are brought into use. The devil is not ille here, and sometimes he tells the truth.

Yours is the new and everlasting covenant. JABEZ WOODARD.

Drowned.

At Trading Point on Tuesday, the 22d ult., an Oregon Emigrant from Buchannan County, Mo., was accidentally drowned while attempting to swim his stock cross the Missouri River at that place. It was said that he had quite a sum of money upon his person. Ineffectual efforts were made to recover his body. But he is gone! Wonder if some Kanesville renegade will not forthwith inform the Editor of the St. Joseph Gazette that the Mormons killed him for his money, and decided in Council to keep it a secret! This would be a precious titbit for the Gazette.

Corn.

This article cannot fail to rise. Twenty or twenty-five cents a bushel poorly repays the farmer for his toil. More cash may be made by letting it remain in the cribthan to sell it at the above prices.

A lazy woman is the most worthless and troublesome piece of household furniture a man can have. If she knows nothing about domestic duties, she is not a helpmate but an encumbrance.—[Exchange.

Three of the ablest and most eminent of the American Editors of the last half century have died within a few days—John S. Skinner, in Baltimore, Isaac Hill, in Washington, and Mordecai M. Noah, in this City. All three of these veterans were between sixty and seventy years of age, nearest to seventy. It is not often that the editorial profession is called to mourn so heavy a loss in the course of two or three days.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Monies Received since April 18, 1851.

Lewis Thompson,	$1 00	James L Curtis,	1 00
W Manhard,	1 00	Sarah T Rose,	1 65
Mr Zuber, (omitted)	50	E T Wickoff,	1 00
G L Killgore,	do	50	Sarah T Blackwell,	1 00
J B Tardy,	do	50	James Snow,	1 00
T Huff,	do	75	W M Allred,	1 00
R Lanair,	do	75	William Benn,	1 00
Hugh Young,	2 00	Daniel Grenig,	2 75
Elisha Davis,	60	Isaac Retzenbark,	1 75
Edward Pool,	1 00	Thomas Burdick,	1 00
Francis Lawrence,	1 00	Joseph Thorn,	1 00
Milton P Herring,	1 00	Joseph Brott,	40
John W Bell,	1 00	Rev. E McKenney,	1 00
Edward Durfee,	1 00	John Murray,	1 50
John Maxfield,	45	W A Harold,	1 00
Elder W Cooper,	1 00	Ira Wilson,	1 00
S S Wilcox,	1 00	Nancy R Pierson,	1 00
Timothy Davenish,	1 00	Titus Monsley,	1 00
Abraham Day,	2 20	John Tift,	2 00
G Raymond,	1 00	Col. Thos. L Kane,	10 00
Samuel Cooley,	1 00	Nucl's Br's & Burn,	6 00
Tolathy Knapp,	1 00	J Kister, State Tr.	1 00
Henry S Skinner,	1 00	D McPherson,	85
John Jackson,	1 00	John Gallihier,	1 00
John Sivers,	1 20	Hon. E M Bills,	2 00
E Y Barnes,	1 00	Lewis White,	1 00
C D Huntington,	1 00	S S Wilcox,	40
Cyrus Huntington,	1 00	John Jordan,	1 00
John Jackson,	1 50	Robert Ladd,	5 00
Hiram Gardner,	1 50	W Hawkins, Jr.	1 00
E J Chase,	1 50	W Hawkins, (Agent)	45
L A Spalding,	1 50	Liv'ston & Kinkade	2 00
Lewis Darveau,	2 00	Watchmn&Reflctor	1 00
Wolcott Allen,	1 00	D Carter,	40
Nathaniel Olney,	1 50	Mrs. Duckworth,	50
Ann Barroughs,	1 50	Henry Sanford,	4 00
Joseph Hancock,	1 00	George Fleming,	2 35
Prudence North,	1 00	H McGahan,	1 00
William A Odle,	1 00	A H Stebbins.	1 00
P H Wickoff, Esq.	1 25	H B M Jolly,	1 00

MARRIED,

At Kanesville, by Elder T. D. Brown, Mr. JOHN SMITH, to Mrs. MARGARET GIBSON, both natives of Scotland.

DIED,

In Kanesville, March 24, DAVID, infant son of Henry W. and Elmira Miller, aged 1 month and 10 days.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS,
THE MAMMOTH
A.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally, that they have just received in addition to their former stock an extensive variety of SPRING, SUMMER and OUTFITTING goods, which are now offered for sale as cheap as the cheapest. For particulars—see Advertisement in next number.

C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.
Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

PENMANSHIP.

C. R. CLARK,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville, that he has taken a room in Prest. ORSON HYDE'S NEW HALL, where he is prepared to guarantee, in

12 Easy Lessons,

(yet strictly attended,) a style of writing prepossessing in appearance, rapid in execution, perfect in detail, and in the varied styles in which he imparts it, is to GENTLEMEN unsurpassed for the Counting Room; being a style, bold, free, and business like, and to LADIES is unequalled for the Boudoir, or the *Epistolary Correspondence*! being delicate, graceful, fashionable and neat.

The attainment of a good business hand should be to every man an object of paramount consideration. And no young lady should write such a cramped, vulgar scrawl as would deter from, or shame her communicating with absent friends.

Come all you who would fine penman be,
Come learn the system of Mr. C.,
Who in Twelve Lessons does guarantee,
To learn to write most splendidly.

Hours of Instruction—from 5 to 7, P. M.
Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Bullock's Grove, eight miles South of Kanesville, about a month ago, a Light SORREL MARE, four years old, with a white star in her face, and some white on one of her hind feet. When she left she had a piece of rope round her neck, and was last seen at Silver Creek. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber's residence, or give information that will lead to her recovery shall receive the above reward.

JOHN WATTS.
Bullock's Grove, May 2, 1851.—3t*

T. E. TOOTLE, M. TOOTLE. WM. G. FARLEIGH. J. W. TOOTLE.

SIGN OF THE
ELEPHANT.
St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite Californin, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

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☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; gui tar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

NEW STORE.
SIGN OF THE
STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
On Hyde St., opposite the Printing Office.

THE subscribers have now opened a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Plains—Consisting of Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Rifles, Knives, Powder, Caps and Pistol. Also dried apples and peaches, teas, and wine. Also a large quanty of waterproof Clothing. Ladies Boots and Shoes, Accordians, Violins and other articles to numerous to mention, to be had at the above place, at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAMS & GOODHEIM.
Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

GOLD MINES.

EMIGRANTS coming to Pottawatamie to purchase Claims, will find it to their advantage to call on

THOS. McKENZIE, Agent, for the sale of houses, lots and farms. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call and examine the books speedily, if they want bargains. my2

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a two year old steer—light brindle color,—white in the face,—white on the back, and tail part white—both ears are disfigured. The owner will please call on me at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take him away as soon as possible. BENJAMIN BULLOCK.
Bullock's Grove, Iowa, May 2, 1851.—3t*

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

Reported for the Guardian.

Complimentary Supper

In consideration of the efficient services rendered by Doctor John M. Bernhisel, in Washington City, during the years 1849 and 50, favorable to the establishment of a Territorial Government for Utah. A large portion of the citizens of this Town and County, turned out on Saturday evening, 19th ult., and gave a sumptuous Supper in honor of said Guest. Our high-minded Merchants were there to a man; also, Judge Sloan, and a number of the members of the Bar, in connection with many warm friends and acquaintances of the Doctor. The tables were spread at 7 o'clock, and at the head sat the worthy Guest, supported by Elder Hyde, on the right, and Hon. Henry W. Miller, on the left.

The following toasts were read after Supper by E. M. Greene, Toastmaster. They are the mingled and true sentiments of the citizens of this place towards Utah,—her honorable and upright Agent, Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

Toast 1.—*The People of Kanesville.* Their hospitality this evening, manifests their appreciation of merit, their Motto, MEN, and MEASURES.—[Veritas.

Toast 2.—*Utah, and Her Agent.* Doctor John M. Bernhisel, single in aim for Freedom, loyal to his God, his country, and his constituents. Long may he live to grace the soil, and perpetuate the fame of FATHER TAU.—[Oceana.

Toast 3.—*Deseret.* May she always set a example worthy of imitation by all her sters in the Union.—[Veritas.

Toast 4.—*The Pioneers of the West.* The orters of the Constitution, the friends of erty and Union, foremost in war, foreost in peace, and last, but not least, in the uncils of the Nation.—[Pioneer.

Toast 5.—*The Press.* More wealth to e rich, the poor man's befriender. To the earned a tutor, the oppressed's defender. he Herald of knowledge, and to Science e gate. The compass of Power, the helm of the State.—[Amicus.

Toast 6.—*Deseret, alias Utah.* May she be like the cities of refuge, a place of safety r the honest and oppressed of all nations. -[Antonio

Toast 7.—*The Land we Live in.*—[Judge.

Toast 8.—*The Great Basin.* Like our ishes to-night, may it ever be filled with enty; and like the present company, with miles of cheerfulness and happiness, and time of washing, may we all have a hand m.—[Amicus.

Toast 9.—*The Merchantmen of Kanesville.* Whose industry, enterprise, and business act, have made our Town the pride of WESTERN IOWA.—[Veritas.

Toast 10.—*Doctor John M. Bernhisel.* May his posterity be more numerous, and s well filled with knowledge as the Volmes of the Library he has been so indefagable in selecting.—[Amicus.

Toast 11.—*Utah.*—

May her Sons be statesmen, united and free,
Her daughters as lovely as any can be;
The Governor's righteous, her Exactor's peace,
Her Ministers founder of FLOCKS, than of FLEECE.
Her schools quite unequaled, her teachers none such,
Her children, in science, wise as English or Scotch.
Her soil, climate, valley, baths, minerals and lakes,
Inferior to none, throughout the old States;
Her Sons strong and willing, her Maids full of hope,
Her Governor more potent, than King, Duke or Pope.
Her Representatives and Senators, wise in their stations;
May her Ensign soon float the wonder of Nations.
—Sirphonos.

Toast 12.—*Deseret.* The Bee Hive, Industry and Economy. May we yet see many such nights as this, within the Great Salt Lake, and enjoy the benign influence shed forth from the Volumes of the "LIBRARY."—[Evermont.

Toast 13.—*Uncle Sam.* Our Country, Commerce and Policy. The wonder of Nations,—the terror of kingdoms, and the platform of Liberty and Freedom.—[Orient.

After Toast 1st, Mr. Bernhisel arose and replied, giving a sketch and synopsis of his journey east, and his labors while in the Eastern States; and also his labors and course at Washington City, with great celerity and ease, manifesting a deep and strong mind, and a forethought seldom equaled. He rehearsed with much exactness the proceedings of Congress of 1849, his course in getting up the Library for which he was Agent.

After dwelling upon these varied subjects he took his seat amid shouts of applause, and the harmonious sounds vibrating from the band of music in attendance.

After the second toast was read, Mr. Hyde was called upon to speak, to which he replied in a very brief manner eulogizing on the uprightness, and persevering character of the Doctor; also, on the good, generous, and liberal feelings extended towards the same by the inhabitants of Kanesville.

Judge Sloan, and Hon. H. W. Miller followed, congratulating the Doctor on his arrival at this place, and for the privilege enjoyed on the present occasion of sitting at the table with him, and sharing of the bounties of the liberal and generous inhabitants of this Town and County. To enumerate all that spoke, and the subjects treated upon we consider superfluous, as the whole company had something to say, and all spoke freely.

Mr. Carey stated: (a Citizen not a Mormon,) that his friends tried to prevail upon him not to go to Kanesville, as the Mormons were in the habit of doing away with people who came among them, that were not of them, but to the contrary he could say that he had been in Philadelphia and New York, at suppers and parties, and never enjoyed himself better than he had in Kanesville, and specially on the present occasion, there is plenty to eat, and neatly served up, &c., and plenty of warm friends around, taking no cognizance of eitheir party or creed, and liberally extending the hand of fellowship, freedom, and friendship to each other upon the broad basis of American liberality, and constitutional policy.

During the evening, kind regards were repeatedly tendered to the efficient managers who got up the supper; and to their credit, and the credit of the company we would say, that we never saw either at home or abroad, a more open, generous, and liberal expression, than that manifested by all on this occasion.

DANIEL MACKINTOSH.

Fires at Savannah, Mo.

On Saturday morning the 19th inst., between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Clarks & Howard, which destroyed the store and entire stock; Dr. McDonald's Drugstore and stock of Drugs and Medicines, and three or four adjoining buildings. Clarks and Howard's stock was valued at between $9,000 and $10,000, and insured by the Columbus, (Ohio,) Insurance Company, St. Joseph Agency, for $5,000. Dr. McDonald's loss in stock and building estimated at $2,000—no insurance. The other buildings valued at $1000, no insurance. The Postoffice was kept in Dr. McDonald's store, the letters and papers for Savannah was saved, the mail bags and contents for the north and west and for the south and east were destroyed.

On Monday morning the 21st, about the same hour, fire was discovered in the building occupied by Messrs. C. N. Worthington & Co., which destroyed the store and an adjoinining building. Worthington & Co's stock valued at between $4,000 and $5,000 was destroyed, except some $500. They had insurance by the Columbus (Ohio,) Insurance Company, St. Joseph agency, for $3,000. The buildings valued at about $2,000—no insurance.

There can be no doubt but these fires were set by an incendiary.—St. Jo. Adventure.

News! News!!

The Miner's Express of last week contains the following, which is as base a slander on the Hon. D. F. Miller, as could well be penned:—

By a letter received from Washington City, we learn that the River and Harbor Bill which passed the Senate, and which contained appropriations for our Harbor, and for the improvement of the Rapids, was opposed by Hon. Dan. Miller, on account of the appropriation of $20,000 for the Harbor at Dubuque. This is what our Whig friends have gained in the success of Dan. Miller.

The same letter informs us, that an item of nearly $11,000 was included in the Civil Diplomatic Bill, which passed the Senate, for defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. This item was objected to in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, and thereupon the House objected. A committee of conference was appointed, but for want of time it was lost. Had there been sufficient time left for consideration of the subject, the House would probably have agreed, though it is fair to presume that Dan. Miller would also have opposed that appropriation.

A more palpable mistatement could not be made. The River and Harbor Bill did not pass the Senate, in consequence of the hostility to it of Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Douglas & Co. No man in Congress did more to promote the passage of this very bill than the Hon. D. F. Miller, who is accused by the correspondent of the Express of attempting to defeat. Oh, shame where is thy blush!—[Hawk Eye.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM KENCELEUR and PETER LIVERMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM KENCELEUR,
PETER LIVERMORE.

N. B. The business will, in future, be carried on at the same place, by William Kenceleur, who solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of the firm.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 8, 1851.—2t*

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c, for sale cheap the [aee11] EMPORIUM STORE.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
mh7 3m

DRUG STORE.

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."
EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine, St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

"UNDERSTANDINGS,"

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose.

And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest! Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Millgates Hotel. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—4t

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

A. H. DEAVER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D. will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851.—tf

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the SAME before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yokerings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of John T. Caine, St. Louis Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 18, 1851—3t

KANESVILLE HOTEL.

WILLIAM A. ODLE,—Proprietor.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally that he has purchased the new buildings heretofore owned by Messrs. B. R. Pegram & Co., situated about half way between the Kane Post Office, and Mr. Hyde's Printing Office, on Main street, and fitted them up, for a good, comfortable hotel, and boarding house for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, or boarders in town. Mr. O. intends to have no ardent spirits drank on his premises,—the use of which in many such, places has been a source of serious annoyance to the orderly and temperate portion of society—neither will he accommodate any person that is constantly addicted to said habit, Clerks will find the Kanesville Hotel a good "RESTAURANT," as the proprietor intends that every thing in the eatable line will be served up "CLEAN" and plenty of it.

Kanesville Hotel, Solicits Kanesville Patronage.

WM. A. ODLE.

N. B. Stabling, and feed for horses in readiness at all times.—3t*

NEW STORE,

AND

NEW GOODS,

In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

CLOCKS—8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS, for sale at extremely low prices by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES. A FULL supply of these popular Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

HARD BREAD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform emigrants and the Public generally that he is prepared to furnish hard bread, pilot bread, crackers, &c., of a superior quality in quantities to suit purchasers at reasonable prices, either at his Bakery at Council Bluff, or at Pegram & Co's Store and Buena Vista Hall, Kanesville.

JAMES C. MITCHELL.

N. B. A choice article of old Otard Brandy and pure Port and Madeira wines suitable for the Plains and Medicinal purposes for sale at Buena Vista Hall

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—2t*

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domesties; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1351.—3m†

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down,*" which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon,

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, FURS of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—4m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY and CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share af patronage. Don't forgot, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills*

St. Joseph, Mo.

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets.*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cake pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

W. B. FERGUSON,

[Successor to Needham & Ferguson.]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c. &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerretype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD.

54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851.—4m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at. *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS;

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents,

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Woman's Power.

BY FRANK J. WALTERS.

Oh! tell me not that woman's weak,
Inconstant, or unkind;
Though flippant writers often speak
As though dame Nature's master freak
Was moulding woman's mind.

Around the suffer's lowly bed,
When pills the heart of men;
When science fails and hope is fled,
And helpless lies the dying head,
Oh! who is *constant* then?

Who watches, with a tireless eye,
The faintly heaving breath?
Who hovers round forever nigh,
To catch the last expiring sigh,
And soothe the pangs of death?

When disappointment sink the soul,
And round us troubles throng;
When grief exerts its wild control,
And sorrow's stormy billows roll,
Then, then, Oh! who is strong.

Man sinks beneath misfortune's blow,
And hope forsakes his breast:
His boasted powers are all laid low,
His strength is swallowed up in woe,
When not by woman blest.

But she can cheer his drooping heart,
And rouse his soul again,
Can bid his cankering cares depart,
And, by her smiling, artless art,
Can soothe his keenest pain.

Is woman weak? Go ask the sword,
The weapon of the brave,—
Whose look, whose tone, whose lightest word,
Though e'en but in a whisper heard,
Commands it as her slave.

Go ask man's wild and restless heart
Who can its passions quell;
Who can withdraw hate's venomed dart,
Bid malice and revenge depart,
And virtue in it dwell.

If woman's weak, then what is strong?
For all things bow to her:
To her man's powers all belong,
For her the bard attunes his song,
Her truest worshipper.

Woman, a tearful power is thine,
The mission to thee given,
Requires a strength almost divine,
A bosom that is virtue's shrine,
A soul allied to heaven.

MISCELLANY.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We observe, in the leading Democratic journals, a suggestion of the importance of withholding expressions in favor of named candidates for the Presidency, by the public press or in public resolutions, until the National Democratic Convention. These expressions, they argue with much reason, are too often uttered by men who from selfish motives, desire to acquire prominence as the early friends of a candidate, regardless of the obstacles which are thus thrown in the way of party success, and of the jealousies and factious divisions which they excite in the ranks of a triumphant cause. It is well sometimes to learn from the tuition of our adversaries; and the suggestion to which we refer naturally leads to reflections as applicable to the Whig party as to the Opposition.

Early in 1839 a discussion had arisen in the Whig journals, as to the relative merits of three gentlemen who had been named by their friends as candidates for the Presidency. Into that discussion the Boston Atlas had entered with some zeal, until it was satisfied that the distraction it was exciting among our friends was likely to be fatal to the Whig cause. Thus persuaded, the Atlas receded from its position, proposed to terminate the contention, and suggested to its Whig friends everywhere the propriety of persuing a similar course. "Let us postpone the discussion," said that leading and influential journal, "wait the decision of the National Convention, and sustain the nomination when made with whatever of zeal or ability we can bring to its aid. Discussion leads almost necessarily to retort and invective; and thus the wretched spectacle is presented of a great party suffering itself to be agitated and torn by intestine strifes, instead of directing its undivided and unbroken strength against the common enemy. So soon as the foe perceives that we are united, not to be again divided, his hands will be palsied, and we can go forth conquering and to conquer."

To this suggestion the Whig press in all quarters responded with patriotic alacrity. "We cordially respond," said the New York Courier and Enquirer, "to the sentiments thus reflectingly and patriotically expressed. They fully accord with the views we have uniformly taken of the subject, and will meet with universal favor in all ranks of the party We have, ourselves, scrupulously abstained from the agitation of this exciting question, in the full conviction that every Whig press should hold itself in a position to render its most efficient support to the nominee of the Whig Convention — whether that nominee should be Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, or General Harrison. We are persuaded that the friends of each of the candidates, however urgently they may have desired a different course, will be ultimately convinced that we have maintained the position of all others best calculated to advance the interests of the great cause."

The policy here recommended was acquiesced in by the Whig party, and the result of the impending Presidential election demonstrated its wisdom, in the triumphant success of General Harrison.

In our judgment these sentiments are as wise and as applicable now as they were in 1839. It has been, therefore, with regret, that we have observed the premature introduction of the Presidential question into the newspapers. True it is that the journals run up their respective flags with the proviso that they hold their preferences in subordination to the decision of a National Convention—but even this saving clause cannot obviate the just objections to the expression of any preferences at this time. They are unpropitious to that spirit of harmony and conciliation which ought to prevail in the Whig ranks. They disturb the unity of sentiment and action which is the strength of a party and of a cause. They engender rivalry and contention, stimulate and keep alive factions, and tend to prevent that ultimate heartiness and cordiality of co-operation which are the only guarantees of success. They embarrass Whig administration. They interfere with the legislation of Congress, and are fatal to measures of the greatest interest and importance to the country.

We think that with the exercise of ordinary prudence and patriotism the Whigs will be able to elect the candidate of their convention; but we think, also, that any attempt to forestall opinion and to create antecedent combinations will be fatal to the nominee and the Whig party. The administration is strong in the confidence of the country. It is strong in the Whig policy, which it has frankly proclaimed, and to which it has unflinchingly adhered. It is strong in the prudence, tranquility, dignity, and impartial justice with which it has executed the laws in all sections of the Republic. It is strong in the wise liberality of its foreign policy commending it to the sympathizing millions who have found a home in our land. It is strong in the divisions of the Oppositon, and in that fanaticism of antagonist factions which drives good men everywhere to combine in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. This strength is not the strength of the President, or of any member of the Administration; it is the strength of the great Whig leaders, who have cordially adopted and generously sustained the policy which they have indicated in their state papers and official acts; it is the strength of the great Whig party, to whose service their lives have been devoted, and whose measures and policy they believe to be approved and cherished by a large majority of the American People.

Such being our view of the position and prospects of the Whig Administration and the Whig party, we cannot but regard it as the policy of good Whigs in all quarters to keep the party so united that it may be prepared to advance in an unbroken phalanx in the cause of the nominee of the Whig National Convention. This can only be accomplished by keeping personal preferences and prejudices in subordination to the great Whig cause. It can only be accomplished by substituting, to some extent, for the untrammelled, partisan, roving warfare which the Whigs have been accustomed to in opposition, the stern, steady, and organized movement which can alone insure the successful issue of a battle of Opinion. We do not, of course, claim even for a Whig Administration an unreflecting subserviency; but we have a right, as whigs, to claim for it from whigs, such a generous and confiding acquiescence in its policy as will unite the party upon a common platform, and secure such reasonable concurrence as is indispensable to political success. There cannot be a party with an hundred heads. The Whigs cannot receive their direction from local cabals, and hope to triumph in a national conflict. "It is only by keeping my force *entire*," wrote Napoleon to the directory that would divide his army, "that I have been able to gain so many battles and to be now in Milan. You had better have one bad General than two Goods ones."

For our own part, we have no wish but for Whig success. We have no desire, directly or indirectly, to espouse the cause or to promote or discourage the views or aspirations of any candidate. We have no personal predilections or prejudices that we are not ready to sacrifice to the expressed will of a majority of the Whig party. We desire only to remain in a position, in common with our Whig brethren throughout the country, from which we shall be best able to work together to promote the advancement of that Presidential candidate whom the whigs may select in National Convention. And we think that this end may be most surely attained by the practice of a little abstinence and self-denial in discussing the claims and merits of individuals. We can insure success only by postponing the Candidates to the cause.—[Republic.

Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts; when the friend is sad or in trouble. Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who have studied your interest and happiness, be sure you sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power! They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and kind, the affectionate and virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle—They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

The foliowing is from the South Bend Register, by Schuyler Colfax, who was a member of our late convention, and is now spoken of as the Whig candidate for Congress in his district. We hope he will go to Congress as sure as Mary Ann's recipe will cure that eruptive plague.—[Terre Haute Express.

Cure for Erysipelas.

Mrs. Mary Ann Petit, of Penn Township, has furnished us the following recipe for Erysipelas, which, she assures us, she has never known to fail in any instance where it has been used in the early stages of the disease.

Take a quantity of Sassafras bark from the root—boil it well—add weak lye—drain off the the liquid—thicken it with wheat bran, (or shorts, if bran cannot be had,) making a poultice of it and apply to the parts affected, renewing it as often as it becomes dry. While using it, in the water that the patient may desire to drink, add a piece of saltpetre the size of a pea to a pint of water.

Hints to Schoolmasters.

Under this head a correspondent of the Advertiser has the following remarks, which are well worthy of attention.

"Be not sarcastic. Some teachers have a natural tendency to say things which cut through a boy's heart like a knife. A scholar makes some mistake, instead of a simple reproof, comes a tone of redicule. The boy feels wronged. One is stung into revengeful passion, another crushed with despair. I do not think a child should be mimicked, even for a drawling tone, without explaining before hand that it is not for redicule, but to show in what the fault consists; while the scorching sarcasm which some teachers use, should be wholly abolished. It tends to call up bad passions, and engender bad feelings in the child's mind towards the teacher and all that he does.

"A teacher, in order that he may exert a moral and spiritual influence, should be familiar and gentle. There is, no doubt, a dignity that is essential in a school room, but it need not partake of arrogance. True dignity must always be attended with simplicity. Children are keen observers, and they either shrink from artificial austerity, or smile at it as absurd. A teacher who would walk about his school with a *domineering* manner, might talk about moral and spiritual truth until he was weary and do little good. To produce much good, a teacher must win the love and confidence of the children; and to do this, he should, in his manners, be natural and gentle.

"So with the tone of the voice. If a teacher is sharp and crabbed in his speech, if he calls out with dogmatical authority, he shuts up the very hearts of the scholars, and the spell is broken; they will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.

"A subdued manner, and a low, kind tone, will work wonders. Some always speak in the imperative mood. 'Fifth boy, second division, bring your book this way.' Another says: 'Master A——, will you bring me your book?'

"Now both boys know they are to obey; but one does with some degree of scorn what the other does cheerfully. Who would not rather be asked than ordered!"

MIND.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Let others praise the hue
That mantles on thy face,
Thine eyes of heavenly blue,
And mien of fruitless grace—
These charms I freely own,
But still a higher find;
'Twill last when beauty's flown—
Thy matchless charm of mind.

The damp of years may quench
The brightness of thine eye!
Time's icy hand may blanch
Thy cheek's vermillion dye;
Thy ferm may lose its grace,
Thy voice its sweet control;
But nought can e'er efface
The beauties of thy soul.

What's beauty but a flower
That blooms in summer's ray;
When pours the wintry shower,
Its charms will fade away;
The mind's a rich perfume,
The winter cannot chill;
The flower may lose its b'oom,
But fragrance lingers still.

Stars gem the vault of heaven,
When day's last hues decline;
As darker grows the even,
With brighter ray they shine—
Thus in the night of years,
When youth's gay light is o'er.
More bright the soul appears
Than e'er it shone before.

The leaves when autumn blusters,
Forsake the tree and die.
But falling show rich clusters,
Of fruitage to the eye;
Thus time, in flying, snatches
Thy beauty, but displays
One charm that all o'ermatches—
A soul that ne'er decays.

Influence of the Sun.

The Sun's rays, says Herschel, are the ultimate source of almost every motion which takes place on the earth's surface. By their heat are produced all winds. By their vivifying action vegetables are elaborated from inorganic matter, and become in turn the food of animals and man, and the sources of those great deposits laid up for human use in the coal stratagem. By them the waters of the sea are made to circulate in vapors through the air, and irrigate the land, producing springs and rivers; and by them are produced all disturbances of the chemical equilibrium of the elements of nature, which by a series of compositions and decompositions, give rise to new products and originate a transfer of materials.

HALIFAX, March 28.

The official letters from the Nova Scotia Railway delegates have not yet been made public, but the Halifax Sun, says: "We have, on the most reliable authority, the gratifying news that the whole affair of the railroad has been settled by the mission of the Hon. Mr. How. The whole amount necessary to build the road to Montreal and Quebec has been obtained at 3½ per cent. The local Provincial Governments have power to connect with any branch of the railroad to American territory.

The Printer.

Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on Laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they may alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

A Cooler on Love.

"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" exclaimed Mr Stickly to Miss Sensible.

"Pardon me," responded the lady, "I am not in the habit of picking up *little* things."

"Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."

DUSTIN AMY,

Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT,

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.

N. B. Mr. A.'s Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr4 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from Allred's Camp, June 3d, 1849, one BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, blind in the left eye—no trace of the same being had, until early in the Spring of 1850, when she was found with a young colt, and left on the waters of the Nichnabotna, being too poor to travel, no knowledge of the same reaching the subscriber, till late in the fall following—since which (report says,) she has been seen by a party of hunters. Any person producing said mare and colt shall receive the above reward or half for the Mare or any information given whereby they may be obtained shall be liberally rewarded.

S. M. HOUGH.

Allreds Camp, April 4, 1851.—3t*

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13,] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS.

MEDICINES—Grafenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

☞ GEORGE W. HARRIS ☜

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas. McKenzie, Kanesville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,

Union Mills, Platte co., Mo.

Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ½ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
½ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, *real mohair* lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—ivory, horn, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Net, Lace, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec1 EMPORIUM STORE

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 8.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DAVENSON,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BUSHNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. CARET,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BORN,
SAMUEL HARDY,	JACOB ZUFELT,
JAMES WAREHAM,	A. D. BOYNTON,
JOHN ROSS,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,
HENRY ROBINSON.	

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SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimes county, Texas.
Mr. EDWARD KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW CLOKE, 55 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MEARSWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MEADOW MCKENZIE, Quincy,
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NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LOREN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FITCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Catterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Believue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—WM PRATER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Parney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanesville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRYS & YOUNG

Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

WHY DO YOU GATHER?

BY G. F. A. SPILLER.

When I have been elucidating the principles of gathering in these the last days to the mountains of Ephrahim, I have been looked upon with surprise, and as a man of unsound mind; "to think so little of the power of God." Say they, "my friend, God is all-powerful, he can save you as well here as anywhere else; there is no need of gathering, only have the grace of God in you, and you are are all right." There is not the least doubt that the Lord can do many things that he will never do, but one thing is certain, what the Lord commands we must obey. Probably the antediluvians reasoned with themselves like this, "the Lord is all-powerful, he can save out of an ark as well as in one; besides, there is no appearance of a deluge;" and I have no doubt that the warning was at last not taken notice of, as it had been preached so long. But, say the sectarians, "ought not Noah's building the Ark to have convinced the people of the verity of his message?" I would say in reply, ought not the gathering of so many thousands of Latter-day Saints to verify the message of Joseph Smith, and prove to a demonstration that he was a prophet sent of God, to deliver those that would yield to the mandates of heaven? But let us look at Noah again; Noah went into the Ark with the rest that were to go in; and then the heavens opened, and the rain descended, and destroyed all that were on the earth: we find that God did not exert his all-powerful influence to save the disobedient. Lot could have said, the Lord can save me here as well as if I went away and left part of my family behind; besides, there are no signs of fire, and the people are rejoicing, and are merry; but Lot knew the Lord better, and did not reason with the angels what the Lord could or ought to do; it was not his plan to spiritualize the Lord's commands, but to obey them; and we read what an awful predicament he would have been in had he disobeyed, for as soon as he entered Zoar, down came the fire and consumed the cities. As it was in the days of Noah and Lot, so shall it be at the second coming of Christ; few will believe the message of these sent forth to proclaim deliverance to the people, they will treat them with contempt; only a "few will be saved."

"Why do you gather?" Because God has commanded all his people to come out of Babylon, "that they should not be partakers of her sins, and that they should not receive of her plagues." For the Lord of Hosts has even determained a consumption upon the whole earth, and we, like Lot and the disciples of Christ, must flee to the mountains for safety, as the Lord has commanded; there to be hid in the hollow of His hand until the fury of His indignation is overpast. That the earth may be purified, "for such as be blessed of Him shall inherit the earth, and they that be cursed of Him shall be cut off." We leave our native land because of the strife, hypocrisy, and confusion that are among those who profess to wear the garb of religion. If we read the journals of this land of tract societies and Bibles, we find them complaining of the "brutal assaults" and "horrible outrages" committed by "audacious brutes, violent passengers," and "notorious ruffians," and of many, who, while reposing in "tir'd nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep," find in the morning that a noctural visitor has entered the house and has made a clearance of all the "precious things," by an "extensive robbery or burglary." See the deception of man towards man by "illegal weights and measures." And, as a specimen of white slavery and oppression, I would call attention to the following extract which appeared in the "Times" some time back. "Alleged case of slave driving in England. On Wednesday last, we were coming from Yorkshire to London, and during the time we were stopping at the Salford station we observed a number of young women employed in clearing the weeds from a field on the north side of the Station, and a man overlooking them, who held in his hand a large stick. Our attention was attracted to the man overlooking them from the resemblance, which, more than one person remarked, he bore to a slave driver, although, the remark was made that of course he would never think of using the stick to compel application to work. Judge what was our astonishment when we actually saw the man beat one of the girls for neglect of work, and that so severely, that the poor creature fairly winced under the infliction. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our own eyes, that such means of compelling women to labor were used in our country—*A number of spectators.*" Go into the factories and fields, and witness the hard labors of men, women, and children, for very scanty wages, ill or well they must work or starve; and is not this white slavery? Yes! There it exist palpable and real, and we may view numbers of our fellow-creatures dwindling into deformity, and pining into old age, before, by right, they should have arrived at maturity. Go down our narrow alleys and courts and enter the houses, see the rooms inhabited by more than one family, separated by no other demarcation than a chalk mark on the floor; see them want food; they are in bad health; they are ragged, filthy, and debased; the most cruel wants, the most unexampled privations drive them to crime and wickedness, their time is wasted in drunkenness and noctural revels, all social ties are forgotten; the man forgets he is an husband and a father, the woman forgets she is a wife and a mother. Love has fled, and discord and sensuality reign in its stead. Contemplate for one moment, and let us ask the question, is this pleasing in the sight of God? Did it please the Lord to let the Israelites suffer under the Egyptian bondage? No! He came down and delivered them out of the Egyptians' yoke; for He had "seen their affliction and oppression." He sent a man, even Moses, to bring them into a precious land. And God is the same to-day as He was in the day of Moses; the same God of Israel still lives, and has looked down from heaven, and has seen our affliction and oppression. He has heard the widow's and orphan's cries. The time has come for the gathering of all nations; therefore, the Lord has called forth a man, even Joseph Smith, and endowed him with power and authority to proclaim deliverance to the people, they that will obey and gather together, that they may be prepared for the coming of the Lord. Many that toil under the heavy yoke of oppression have obeyed the warning voice of the prophet, and are now rejoicing in the glorious truths of heaven, "fearless of the tyrants rod." The signs of the times are a clear index of what is shortly to come to pass, and proclaim the near approach of the Lord. "Men's hearts are failing them for fear," as will be seen from the following extract. "The doom of our world. What this change is to to be we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indication of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets welding their loose materials at the solar furnace—the volcanic eruptions in our own satellite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burnt up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus treading, as it were, on the cemeteries, and dwelling upon the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelations."—[North British Review.

Mark the contrast between the plebian and he that rests in the lap of pleasure, who is surrounded with wealth and luxury, he thinks of nothing else but his will, heart, and passions; he passes by the plebian without recognizing him as a brother, yet they both come into the world naked, yet they are the offsprings of God; but they have been taught that it was the Lord's wish that one should be rich, the other poor; one to oppress, the other to bow to his rod. My soul sickens at the sight; well may God say, "Come out of her my people;" she has indeed oppressed and trodden under foot the poor; but deliverance has come for the honest in heart, to go to the mountains of Ephraim to be free from bondage and oppression. Oh, Babylon! when I contrast thy present greatness with what will befall thee; when I contemplate thy ruins I feel to exclaim in the language of the prophet, "This is the rejoicing city, that dwelt carelessly, that said in her heart, I am, and there is none besides me; how she is become a desolation:" "She obeyed not the voice; she trusted not in the Lord; she drew not near to God: her princes within her are roaring lions, her priests have polluted the sanctuary," surely "there is neither beauty nor utility within her borders." And yet with these plain facts before us I am asked the question, "why do you gather?" I would still reply, we cannot worship our God here unmolested, for "the wicked have drawn the sword to cast down the poor and needy, and to stay such as be of upright conversation." But in Zion, "none shall make us afraid;" there we may serve our God in peace and security, and bask in the sweet smiles of love and liberty. Why did Abraham leave his home not knowing whither he went? because God had commanded him to do so, and for this reason do the faithful Saints gather, or would gather, if it were in their power to do so. None that are faithful will hesitate, but will be up and doing the work of the Lord. How cheering must it have been to the poor Saints whose only comfort was, Hope; how their fears and doubts must have fled, when their anxiety to know how they should gather, ceased; their hearts been made light, and their minds relieved, when they heard that the "Perpetual Emigrating Fund" had begun, that it would soon take thousands to the promised land! With what pleasure will the poor Saints put their mites together to swell this Fund; truly, many can help one, and as we are all waiting for deliverance, let us not be ashamed to put in our mites; but do so boldly, knowing that God knows when we do our best, and that we shall be rewarded for the same; and inasmuch as we do put our shoulder to the wheel of this Fund, to accelerate its speed by our little, the sooner we shall be gathered into the garner from the approaching storm. Then shall there be rejoicings on the mountains of Ephraim, where the pure and the just ones are assembled; where truth, love, and liberty's banner is unfurled; where you can learn the sacred principles of salvation and exaltation, and be edified with the good things of heaven. Then will the good time that has been so long anticipated be enjoyed, and those that wish to be participators in those good things must be steadfast and obedient; therefore "watch and pray," that you may be ready, and not be found wanting; but with your lamps trimmed, and with pure oil in them.

In times of national disorder, great men rise to the summit of affairs as certainly as the large lumps come to the top when you shake a sugar-bowl.

Why is a married man like a medical student? Ans.—He must listen to lectures.

Latest from Denmark.

The following extracts we copied from a letter handed to us by Z. Snow, Associate Judge of the Territory of Utah; and believing it might be of some interest to the Saints, we cheerfully give it a place in our columns:

96 NORRESGADE, COPENHAGEN,
DENMARK, Feb. 14th, 1851.

BROTHER ZERUBABLE AND SISTER MARY:—I have received through Elder Pratt, the letters you sent him to be forwarded to me; and was very thankful for them, and perhaps you have expected an answer before now, but I have deferred writing as long as I thought I could in safety and have my letter reach you before you start for the Valley; and you will be able to carry a report of me up to this date, in case the letters which I sent by mail, fail to reach my family. I was very much pleased at the good spirit which was breathed in your letters, and particularly that you were so decided about going to that peaceful home of Saints early in the Spring.

Your appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, was from the Lord, though it come through the President, and will doubtless be a blessing unto you in a pecuniary point of view; and if you are wise in the use of it, may be a blessing unto many thousands.

My last date from Great Salt Lake City, was September 29th, which Elder Hyde brought over the plains, and mailed to me in Iowa. My Family, Mother, and Wilford's folks were all well, prosperous and happy. Br's William and Gardner Snow, and Winslor For. and families, were then within forty miles of their journey's end. I suppose the Valley news of a general nature you will have obtained from the papers; probable you will also see my letters in the "STAR" and learn a little how we prosper here.

This is a well fortified and pleasant City. The winter has been pleasant—but little snow; and about the temperature of New York. I have good health and a plenty of business, warm friends and a plenty of enemies.

This is a perfect Priest-ridden and King-ridden people, but many honest souls among them. We have had some persecution in this City (saying nothing of the flood of lies that always follow the truth,) such as breaking up our meetings, stoning houses and windows and the like, but not as much here as in some other places in the Kingdom.

Brother Dykes, who is now laboring in the province of Jutland, has had a hard time, and made some hair-breadth escapes from his enemies, but has been greatly blessed notwithstanding, and has baptized over fifty.

Brother John Forsgren, (whose persecution and expulsion from Sweden, I mentioned in my letter in the "Star,") has fared but little better in Denmark. He and a Danish brother was mobed and various maltreated lately in Roeskill, the Old Capitol of Denmark; and after two days complete uproar in the town, they were expelled by the chief authorities of the town against all law. Notwithstanding all these things we rejoice continually in the Lord our God, who blesses our labors and pours out the Holy Ghost upon us and the Saints, with its gifts and blessings, visions and dreams, prophecy and healing, casting out devils, &c. We have baptised about one hundred and fifteen in this City, and a good prospect. We are but miserable tools in the Danish language at the best, but the Lord makes weak things become strong unto them who believe.

Pray for us continually, that we may do a good work.

I am now very busily engaged with brother Hanson in translated and publishing the Book of Mormon; it is a very laborious and tedious work to get it issued clean and pure, according to the simplicity of the original; and requires the closes attention. I am publishing three hundred copies—have only one hundred and sixty-eight pages finished—it will take me till May or June—I circulate two hundred by the sheet weekly.

Fail not to write me before you leave the Bluffs, and as many times thereafter as you can. Write about everything you can think of pertaining to all the Saints and the Kingdom of God in all the world.

Direct all letters to No. 15, Wilton Street, Liverpool.

Sister Mary Le of good cheer; you can do all the Lord requires of you; arm yourself with patience. My love to the children. Peace be with you all. Amen.

Yours, &c. E. SNOW.

Naturalization—The requisite qualifications.

The following, says the Hartford Times, are the terms upon which foreigners can be admitted as citizens:

1. Five years residence in this country in all cases.

2. A declaration of intention to become a citizen must be made before a court of the United States, or a State court, or before a clerk thereof, at least two years before the application for citizenship. This is the general rule. The exceptions are as follows—(number 3 and 4.)

3. The minor son of a naturalized citizen, upon arriving at the age of 21 years, becomes a citizen by virtue of the citizenship of the father.

4. If the applicant for citizenship has resided in the United States five years, including the three years next preceding his arrival to the age of 21 years, he will be admitted a citizen without any previous declaration of intention.

5. Proof will be required when the naturalization papers are issued, that the applicant has recided in this country five years, and the evidence must come from a citizen of the United States under oath.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mind.

BY G. W. C.

Oh! Mind! infinite quality of eternal essence!
How varied are the phases of thy sphere!
Art thou not the sacred archive of the
Hearts most secret promptings—the
Treasury cell of memory's fond conceptions?
Alternate change hath ever marked thy long
Eventful history Susceptable of ever varying
Transition, how much of good or evil, lies
Hid within the ideal tenement of thought!
The influence of truth, upon a mind not
Void of reason, Justice or Humanity, but fraught
With holy desire to benefit mankind, is not
Unlike the; results produced by Spring-time showers,
Which, by their fall, doth cause to germinate,
And grow, each tender plant.
Oh! how goodly an occupation doth mind
Fulfil, when reason and truth are both combined
Within, to answer the award of a high
And holy destiny.
Again, behold a mind urged on by passions
Unrelenting power, the elemental strife of
Waring world's let lose, like tornado storm which,
While as it rages in its terrific course, seems
Like the deathly harbinger of distress and woe!
Faint picture of a too often witness'd sad reality.
Mind's Mission—how potent! if truth but light the way,
Of mortals here, 't will guide the mind to the realms of day,
Where in a more extended sphere, its powers will increase,
For there all eternity is fraught with intelligence and peace.

St. Louis, April 15th, 1851.

True Social Dignity.

To be ashamed of their origin is just now in American Society, the weakness of the little minds that compose it. The man who rides in his carriage, shrinks from the acknowledgment that the money that enabled him to buy that carriage was earned by his father, dollar by dollar, with toil and patience, in a tan-yard, behind the counter of a shoemaker's or tailor's shop, or by honest industry in some other useful occupation, below (so called) the grade of the merchant or professional man; as if the man did not honor the work, and not the work the man.

To such let Daniel Webster speak. Hear him. "It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist—I make it annual visit. I carry my children to teach them the hardship endured by the generations that have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollection, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic virtues beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years, revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memories of mankind?"

And we will add, that he who is ashamed of the poor father and mother, whose honest labors supported him through childhood, and whose daily toil was taxed to give him the education by which he has been enabled to rise to a condition above the one he occupied, is unworthy to be the associates of wise and good men. All such will despise him; and no matter how he may carry his head, he is nothing in the estimation of America's true noblemen.

Wife—Mistress—Lady.

The following is a true translation from the German:

Who marries from love takes a wife; who marries for the sake of convenience, takes a mistress; who marries from consideration takes a lady. You are loved by your wife, regarded by your mistress, tolerated by your lady. You have a wife for yourself, a mistress for your house and friends, a lady for the world. Your wife will agree with you, your mistress accommodate you, your lady will manage you. Your wife will take care of your household, your mistress of your house, your lady of appearances. If you are sick your wife will nurse you, your mistress visit you, and your lady will inquire after your health. You take a walk with your wife, a ride with your mistress, and join parties with your lady. Your wife will share your grief, your mistress your money, and your lady your debts. If you are dead your wife will shed tears, your mistress lament, and your lady wear mourning. A year after your death marries again your wife, in six months your mistress, and in six weeks or sooner, when morning is over, your lady.

South Carolina Secession.

The editor of the Columbia (S. C.) States' Rights Republican, in noticing the proceedings of a States' Rights Association, exclaims:

"The spirit of resistance is every day becoming stronger, and despite the misrepresentations of certain interested partues to the contrary, South Carolina was never more in earnest than she is at present, and we confidently anticipate that the result of the deliberations of the Charleston Convention will be a declaration, in unmistakable terms, that the hope of co-operation is delusive—that delays are dangerous, consequently, that separate State action is our only alternative, and that South Carolina must *secede alone*."

California Morality.

We find in the New York Express, of ... inst., a letter from their correspondent in California, dated the 1st of March, at San Jose, the seat of government, giving a most lamentable account of the debauched condition of both morals and politics in that State. If the following extract, which we take from that letter, will not have the effect of preventing any man of reputation or standing from emigrating to California; then we are at a loss to know what would:

The scenes of the past two weeks in the Convention have been infamous. Drunkenness has been the order of the day, and murder has not been avoided for want of arms, for more than one-half the members go armed. I have heard the President of the Senate, D.C. Broderick, tell a Senator in his seat that he was an arrant liar, to which the Senator retorted that the truth was not in the heart of this "Mose" of the Senate. Another Senator, a gallant Texan General, who married a widow with a "plum" at the City Hotel, a year or two since has bought his liquor by the cask, and kept it in his room free to all. Nay, more, he has in open Senate invited that body to adjourn to his room and drink oblivion to ill feelings caused by the excitement of the Senatorial election; and another Senator has risen in his place, and with a drunken tear in his eye and a maudlin voice, accepted his offer. Another Senator, a Whig, I am ashamed to say, has not breathed a sober breath in months.

The archives of this State are now packed up to be sent to Washington to the Land Office. This removal of the titles of the vast majority of landholders here has caused a great turmoil, and the transfer will be resisted, if need be, by force of arms. It is openly asserted that this removal is part of a great scheme of fraud in relation to the public lands, and that they will never reach Washington.

Utah Territory.

Yesterday, a number of gentlemen, connected with the Territorial Government of Utah, and the Indian Department in that quarter, Elder Pratt, and a number of Mormons, and several persons connected with the commerce of the Valley, left on the Robert Campbell, for Council Bluffs, *en route* for the Salt Lake.

A number of persons connected with the trade of Sante Fe and New Mexico left on the same boat.

The overland emigration to California this season will be small, but the number going out to Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico will be considerable. The largest portion will go to the Salt Lake. The great rush to that quarter is not confined to members of the Church of Latter-day Saints, but embraces men of various pursuits and professions. The time is near when the whole Valley of the Salt Lake, and base of the Rocy Mountains, will be closely settled by white men. Notwithstanding all that is said of the ruggedness and barrenness of much of that country, a population is pouring into it, the extent of which no one not familiar with of informed in regard to it, would believe; and which, in a few years, by its own aggregation if unaided by continuous accessions, would necessary spread over an immense territory.—[Republican.

Truth.

The power of truth is irresistable. We may run from it, but we cannot fight successfully against it. No one by resistance ever made the truth false. It is possible to resist the truth, or rather to turn aside from its influence, but it ever remains the still. Like God, the truth is eternal and unchangable. When truth is permitted to exert its hallowed power upon us, it is sure to benefit us, but when we strive to push it from us, we lose by the effort. Light is light; a man may close his eyes, or shut himself up in darkness, but all around him and in his hiding place, the light is still shining. Those who desire "not to walk in the light," are workers of evil; while those who wish to be governed by the truth seek it, earnestly and continually, and they may be thus governed. It is a bad sign to see men striving to get away from the truth, from whatever motive; "honesty is the best policy;" and we love to have all come to the light that, "their deeds may be made manifest, wether they are good or evil." Men who know they are doing wrong think to hide, by feigning ignorance, or making apologies, or excusing themselves, or other subterfuges of hypocrisy; but if they would let the truth have its way, they would soon be ashamed of themselves, and be led to abondon their evil way. The world is blessed with the light of the sun; but how are they wedded to error, and will cling to their idols! They seem to think the truth will suffer by their delinquency. Not so. It must increase, but they will be sure to decrease. However they may think on the subject, the friends, advocates, and lovers of truth, will come off "more than conquerors" in the end. "Truth must prevail."—Col. Fountain.

Beauty.

Let me see a female possessing the beauty of a meek and modest deportment—of an eye that bespeaks intelligence and purity within—of lips that speak no guile; let me see in her a kind, benevolent disposition, a heart that sympathizes with distress! and I will never ask for the beauty that dwells in rubby lips, or snowy hands, or the forty other et ceteras, upon which our poets have harped for so many ages. These fade, when touched by the hand of time; but the ever-enduring qualities of the heart shall outlive the reign of these, and grow brighter and fresher, as the ages of eternity roll away.

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy neither well or ill.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian the must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

Indian Depredations Again.

Emigrants who encamp along, and near the River, we are told, make presents to the Indians,—feed them, &c., thus presenting to them the very inducements they most desire, to continue their rambling on this side. A few days ago, they killed a number of cattle, and cut out what beef they wanted and passed on. We know not whether they were emigrants' or citizens' cattle. If men will not hickory them out of the Country when they see them, we hope they will never complain to us if they kill all their cattle,—rob and plunder their houses and wagons. Emigrants should not feed them, neither suffer them to come about their camps on either side of the River. Their own safety depends upon it as well as the safety of the property of the citizens on this side. Some of them got a hickorying in town a short time since; and if they will use proper caution at all the ferries and not allow them to cross, and the citizens generally do their duty according to the resolutions of a Public Meeting for their protection, we shall not long be troubled with their depredations.

The Government Agents have all advised us to whip them and send them back when they come on this side: and when this advice is put in force, some persons are so very feeling and sympathetic for them that they feel almost like fighting in their behalf. If they would sympathize a little more with some poor widows whose last cow has been slaughtered by them, and several poor men whose entire team has been butchered by the red skins, they would manifest some sensible sympathy in the cause of justice, mercy and truth. Bad as it may seem, therefore, our only safety is to flog them away when they come, until they will learn not to shoot down cattle on the prairie. The Government Agents have repeatedly told us to do it, and our experience proves it to be necessary.

If emigrants steal the Indian's horses, kill their cattle, or molest them in any unlawful manner, then the Indians may, with propriety return the compliment of the hickory. All emigrants should be cautious, and commit as little trespass on Indian ground as possible. The Buffalo are mostly on the disputed or war ground between the Pawnees and Sioux;—and as no one tribe has any preemption there, emigrants may kill what meat they need in that region; but kill none to be wasted. The General Government has secured the right of way, by treaty stipulations, to all emigrants and travelers across their territory;—so, that by passing through, you are not trespassers, at all, on their grounds.

Those who were flogged and run out of this place a short time ago, were run from their camp on the same day a little while before, and forced into Musquito creek. Several beef hides lay about their camp, skeleton of animals, &c These same Indians exhibiting recommends, purporting to be signed by several of our Citizens, among whom was the name of Joseph Kelley, stating that they were good Indians, &c. We pronounce these recommends all a base forgery, so far as our Citizens are concerned. The Mormon community have suffered too much by them to give them any letters of recommendation.

Emigrants are free in this region, and will not be molested in any way we trust, yet we do not consider them free to interfere in our mode of discipline with the Indians which was recommended by the Government agents, and established by the unanimous vote of a public meeting held in this town by the Citizens of this Frontier county. If Emigrants are not disposed to profit by the experience of those who have lived among them, and near them for years, they may adopt their own modes of treatment when they get among them; but do not interfere with our mode here. When Emigrants have had the same experience that we have, and suffered the same that we have suffered, they will feel about as we do. But we are sorry to see men who profess love for this community, espouse, so warmly, the Indians' cause and secrete them! All they gain by their traffic with them in Moccasins, &c., will be like the canker and mildew upon their future prosperity, and not save them from a dishonorable close of their business. If men have so much disintrested benevolence for the Indians, just send them over a few beef cattle, a few sacks of flour, meal, &c. But do not induce them to come over this side by giving them protection.

Mr. Secretary Harris, with his lady, arrived in this Town by the steamer "Sacramento" on his way to Utah. He seems to be the right sort of a man for the Station, and well disposed towards the interests of that new Country and its inhabitants. His Honor, Judge Snow, with his family, is here, *en route* to his station in the Basin Country. He is an important limb of the Law, and every way qualified for his station in our opinion. Even handed justice is what the citizens may look for in that Country, under his judicial reign, associated with others equally able with himself.

Modest, familiar, and unassuming men, will find it much easier and more agreeable to get along in that Country, than those of a consequential and self-important air and bearing. The former class we are confident is going there; and we have no knowledge that the latter is going at all, to have any voice in the administration of the affairs of that Territory. In the hands of a wise, benevolent, and overruling Providence, our destinies are all placed: and every man in authority and power ought to act as much like God himself as his limited knowledge and abilities will allow him. "Be ye perfect, even as your father in heavan is perfect." And God's blessing and protecting care be upon all and over all who seek to be like unto him.

Emigration.

Just as despair began to hover about our farmers and merchants on account of the dull prospects of emigration to California and Oregon, and consequently, little or no sale for their commodities, the tide broke in upon us; and although the rush is not so great and overwhelming as it was last year,—yet a fair business is being done in produce, groceries, provisions, and in goods generally.

A great number is going to Oregon. They appear to be well fitted out, and generally respectable to all appearance. Some are bound for California, and many to the Valley of the Salt Lake. Thus are the western portions of the United States rapidly filling up with a hardy and enterprizing race of people. The emigration this year is of a different character from what it was last. They are not mere adventurers—to try their luck for a season and then return: but have their families along generally, showing that they go to the west to find permanent homes.

If "Uncle Sam" should gain some Territory in the Moon, we believe that the yankees would contrive some plan to emigrate to it, and hold it by actual possession. Success to enlargement and enterprize! The more territory that comes under the control of a generous and liberal government the less there is to groan and welter under despotism and aristocratic rule.

Land Warrants and Pre-emption Rights.

Under the act of 28th September, 1850, warrants can be located upon no land but that which was subject to entry before the 3d March, 1851. The late issue of warrants can be located upon improved lands. It is not required that an affidavit should be made, setting forth that "there is no settlement or cultivation" upon the land. Every person, then, living upon public lands now in market, is subject to be entered out at any time, by the holder of a land warrant, unless he file his declaratory statement as required by law, so as to secure his pre-emption right. This declaration should be filed not only in the District Land Office in the State, but also in the General Land Office in Washington City.

It is important to the settler that he take timely notice of these facts. If he is unable to enter his land, then within thirty days after making or commencing his improvements he should file his declaratory statement, as required by the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841.

Desperate Diseases, Sometimes Require Desperate Remedies.

Some graceless Scamp fired the Jail of this County, on Thursday night, 8th Inst., and it was entirely consumed. An ineffectual attempt was made a short time before to set it on fire. We know not who has done the deed; and therefore can give but this testimony to remind the guilty person that "He stands on slippery places, while fiery billows roll beneath." If he will pay for the Jail, or cause it to be done, within a reasonable time, well and good! If not, that guilty incendiary shall be burned to death by fire. In the name of the God of Israel we say it, and let all Israel say, AMEN!

Circuit Court.

On Monday 5th inst., the first regularly organized Circuit Court, was held in Pottawatamie County. Judge Sloan upon the Bench, assisted by Judge Snow, one of the associate judges of Utah Territory on his way to that Country. It really looked like civilization, once more to see a Circuit Court in full and successful operation. But little business was done, because there was not much to do. It was in session two days, and then adjourned.

South Carolina.

This State seems determined to secede from the Union. With her citizens, reason has lost its control: Madness and phrenzy appear to be their ruling passions. A misguided ambition will be very apt to lead them into the very vortex and thraldom which their imagination and fancy only, now convince them that they are in. "Whom the Gods intend to destroy, they first make mad."

Obituary.

Elder William Burton, President of the Dundee Conference, Scotland; died in Edinburgh, on the 18th of March, of intermittent fever.

Elder Burton passed through this place last summer from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, accompanied by several other Elders belonging to the Church, who were on their way to Britain to preach the Gospel. From our own personal acquaintance with him, we can say that we esteemed him as a man of God, an Elder in Israel, a Saint, a Brother and a friend, and we believe that his name and memory, will long be held in honorable remembrance by all who knew him. He has left a wife in the Valley, to lament his death.

Peace to his ashes, to his spirit repose,
He's relieved from a sphere of trouble and woes;
His heavenly calling, deportment and faith,
Insure his salvation, and triumph o'er death.

Salt Lake Mail.

A Correspondent informs us, that no Mail had passed Fort Kearney from Salt Lake, since December last; and also states that the Mail for March *en route* for the Valley, went as far out as the Big Elkte, and in consequence of high water returned to Independence.

Phelp's train of twelve wagons, ten mules to each, passed the Fort on the 15th ult., with merchandise for Utah.

The April Mail for the Valley, passed the Fort on the 15th of last month, in charge of Mr. Phelps of Independence, Mo. The following named persons also passed for the North Platte River Bridge; William and T. Randell, with groceries and provisions for emigrants; J. B. Nichols, for Fort Laramie; Richards & Co., with provisions, &c.

Mr. Futs left Fort Laramie on the 10th March, for Salt Lake, with nine wagons loaded with Bacon.

Plenty of Buffalo within three hours ride of the Fort.

Arrival of Goods.

A fresh lot of Dried Apples, Raisins by the box, and a superior quality of Olive Oil for Church purposes, just received and for sale at the Guardian Office.

Periodicals.

We have before us the United States monthly Law Magazine Advertiser, published by John Livingston, 54 Wall Street. Kinne's Law Compendium, by Asa Kinne, Astor House; and the International Monthly Magazine, published by Stringer and Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York.

These works are very ably edited, and the mechanical part neatly executed. The first two should be in the hands of every lawyer, and the latter in every family library.

Estray.

A large bay mare was left here by some emigrants a few days ago who said she came to them about five miles below Keg Creek and followed them to this place. She is kept near this town; and information can be given of her upon enquiry at this office. Prove property, pay charges and take the animal away. She would probably have been taken over the Plains, had it not been for energetic interference.

Also a three year old mare, between a gray and clay bank, and also a blood bay mare, rather a fine animal, probably seven years old, were found tied in the willows under suspicious circumstances. Probably the work of some white or red Indians. The gray mare belongs to one Roxford who passed through this place a short time ago on his way to Oregon, and said that his son-in-law would be along after him and get the animal if she was found. She is found. But we have no clue to the owner of the blood bay animal.

When we take an interest in a public demonstration of respect to any persons, we do not send a representative, but go ourself. If we deem it unfitting to go in person, we deem it unfitting also to send a representative. We are not aware what we have done that could induce any one to place that kind of an estimate upon our character.

Men who are of age, are allowed to act for themselves, *without the knowledge of a Guardian*; and we know not by what authority the actions of others are ascribed to us. Though grateful for sentiments of good-will emanating from hearts devoted to sincerity, frankness, honesty and righteousness, we believe in avoiding, as far as practicable, that with which we are not pleased.

Arrived at Kanesville, on the 7th May, from Wayne County, Michigan; Dr. B. L. King, Foster Smith and Lady, Henry Cramer Lady and Child; Nelson Clump, James Palmer, James Lovely, Truman Ludd, Mathew Clark, Isaac McClarry, Ira Pate, Peter Seper, William Bucklin, J. K. Preston, J. W. Craff and C. Able; all bound for California and intend to cross the River on the 12th Inst. All well.

Departure.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel, the agent from Utah, Hon. A. W. Babbitt, her delegate and family, Mr. Secretary Harris and lady, His Honor Z. Snow and family, Capt. H. R. Day, and Stephen B. Rose, Esq., (the two latter, Indian Sub-Agents for Utah,) left this town with fine teams and outfits to wend their way over the plains to the place of their destination in the Valley of the Salt Lake.

May they have a safe and speedy journey over the Plains, and meet with a cordial reception from warm hearts when the toils of the trip are over. They were all in good health.

Claim Agency.

Mr. Thomas McKenzie, is appointed to attend upon Emigrants who arrive at, and wish to settle in this county. He is active, and will spare no pains to attend upon them, and he expects a reasonable compensation for his services. He may be found at his residence, or upon the Public Square, in Kanesville. Office at the Music Hall.

Wanted.

A good lad from sixteen to eighteen years old, who understands gardening, chopping wood, looking after horses, and other stock. A young man free from any bad or idle habits, and devoted to general usefulness, can find a steady home and a fair compensation for his service by applying at this office soon. One possessing not these qualifications need not apply.

Arrival.

Elders J. W. Cummings, C. Dunn, and William Moss, arrived here per steamer Sacramento, on Friday, May 2d, twenty days from St. Louis, with a company of two hundred English Saints, generally in good health and spirits; many of the company are destined for the Great Salt Lake Valley this season, the remainder will settle in Pottawamie. Elisabeth Bladen, one of the company, died of congestive fever coming up the River; her age is said to be nine years.

Valley Coin.

We have a few hundred dollars of the above money. It passes in the Salt Lake Country at par. Here there is a discount upon it. It belongs to the Poor Fund Emigrating Company. Now all the friends of the poor who go the Valley of the Salt Lake with money, may do a good deed to the poor without injury to themselves. Call at this office and exchange your money with us, and take the Valley Coin which is worth just the same there as United States Gold. Friends of the cause, do not forget this!

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor: I ask a small space in the columns of your journal, to place myself beyond the misrepresentations which have gone out in regard to the course I pursued at a Public Supper, given in honor of the Delegate and Officers of Utah. It was currently reported that I was the representative of Elder Hyde at that place. I was the representative of no person or persons, but consider that I had the privilege of acting in such matters according to my own convictions of right and wrong. I took the responsibility of attending upon myself, and asked no other person to assume any for me. Also the remarks that I made at that place were mis-construed; what I said was in substance as follows: That I would like to honor those who deserve honor, but there was one present, who, from what I knew of him, I could not honor on this occasion; and hoped that the officers of Utah would conduct themselves in such a manner as would induce the citizens of Pottawatamie and Salt Lake, to bestow upon them greater honor than they were receiving at the present time.

The toast that I gave upon that occasion was said by some to have been so abusive towards the ladies that Mr. Babbitt raised a plate to throw at me, and would have done so, had not some lady interfered. But I leave the public to judge. It was verbatim as follows:

Orson Hyde, the protector of those who do *right*; the firm supporter of *truth*, and female *virtue*; and the denouncer of those who endeavor to build themselves up, by creating division among the Saints.

After the toast was given, a deadly silence prevailed, and perceiving that my presence annoyed some present, I retired.

To the officers of Utah, I have the kindest feelings, and to the managers who had the getting up of the affair, and especially to my most particular friend "Amicus." Yours, respectfully,

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Emigrants Attention.

The following extract from the Iowa Star of the 3d ult; contains good and wholesome advice to emigrants' who intend crossing the plains this season; we submit it for their consideration and benefit:

I would advise all who wish to come to California or Oregon to cross the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and keep the North side of the Platte River all the way, be sure and not cross at Fort Laramie, by so doing you will avoid the Black Hills, have better food for stock, save two days travel, and the expense of two ferries, the friends of the ferries will try to get you to cross, but be sure not to believe them. About 17 miles west of the South Pass the road forks, the right is Sublet's Cut-off, the left leads to Salt Lake. I believe there is not much difference between the Fort Hall road and the we Salt Lake road, but if you take the Salt Lake road be sure to take northern route from the Lake to the Humbolt, but look out for Indians. We went by Fort Hall and I think by what I can learn it is as good as any. I think I shall settle on the 4 creeks in the Tularrie Valley and I should like to have you for our neighbor once more.

Your old Friend, truly,
THOMAS BAKER.

Pension Law as Amended.

The following is the act of the last Congress explaining the acts of 7th July, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and June 17th, &c:

That the benefit of the acts of July 7th, 1838, granting pensions for one year, and of the act of June 17th, 1844, extending the act of March 3d, 1843, for the term of four years to certain widows, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband died since the passage of either of said acts, if said widow shall be otherwise entitled to the same: Provided that no pension shall be granted to said widow for the same time her husband received one.

Approved March 3d, 1851.

A Mountain of Magnesia.

On Pitch (or Pitt) River, the principal affluent of the Sacramento, which flows through a charming Valley, and about five days journey from Goose Lake, there is a hill of pure Carbonate of Magnesia, 100 feet high. Much of it is perfectly white, while some is more or less discolored with iron, as if a painter had been trying to give effect by coloring light and shade. Large masses are easily detached, which, rolling down into the River that washes its base, float off as light and buoyant as a cork, until it becomes saturated with water. A thousand wagons could be loaded in a very short time, and there is enough to supply the whole world. For three days travel below, the soil seems to impregnated with it, and the banks of the River are formed of it. —[Pacific News.

Surgery.

Early this morning, Tuesday 13th, at this place, a son of Mr. Dooly Ruddle, an emigrant from Schuyler Co., Missouri, had his leg amputated above the knee. The operation was performed by Dr. Daniel Roberts in thirty-two seconds, assisted by Dr. Warren of this place. Dr. Roberts appears to be noted as a quick and successful operator in surgery,—is now on his way to the West; he is not a member of our Church, yet we hope he will find a home in the mountains among us.

In justice to the Doctor, and for the good of the public we copy the following from the Bloomington Gazette of December, etc.

A Quick Operation.

Mr. Love:—Recently we witnessed an amputation of a leg below the knee in what we term "double quick time." It was the limb of Mr. James Snider, on the Chariton, near Well's Mill, and the operation was performed by Dr. Daniel Roberts, in forty-four seconds, with complete success.

Dr. Roberts is a Physician who has many acquaintances in Missouri who have long and favorable known him in Illinois, as an ingenious and successful operator, and as standing deservedly pre-eminent in the practice of Medicine. We are proud that such a man has come among us.

To the Emigrating Public.

We as emigrants feeling it our duty, and also for the benefit of those intending to emigrate to the westward, to give our decision in favor of our present route; which has been to cross the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, (formerly Trading Point,) and also at the lower Ferry on the Elk Horn. We are perfectly satisfied with the ferries, roads, and also with the usage we have received from those connected therewith.

In order that none may be misled or deceived, we would say that the above ferries are owned and conducted by F. J. Wheeling & Co., gentlemen whose word can be relied upon. There is also plenty of wood, water and grass upon the route.

Israel Cooke,	E. N. Cooke,
E. Williams,	Waterman Johnson,
Matthias Marain,	F. G. Lockhart,
E. Woodward,	Cyrus Olney,
N. W. Allen.	

N. B. Being on my third trip to Oregon, overland; once from Independence, and once from St. Joseph. I would recommend the above route in preference to all others.

HIRAM SMITH.

Rich Men in California.

The New Capitol of the State of California is called Vallejo, the proprietor of which has stipulated to build a State House and make other improvements in consequence of its being located there. Security was received for the execution of the contract and the bond was signed by the following persons, who testified to their wealth, after all debts were paid: Moriano G. Vallejo, $1,000,000; John B. Frisbie, $75,000; Salvador Vallejo, $250,000; James M. Estell, $60,000. The public buildings are to be immediately erected.

The candidates for Senator in California, kept open house, while the canvass was going on. There was an abundance of whisky to drink, and one letter says that the meeting of the Convention was adjourned one day, in consequence of one of the members having been *drugged*.

OFFICIAL.

Department of the Interior,
Pension Office, April 18, 1851.

The following rules and regulations, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will be observed in the settlement of pension claims against the Government:

1. An agent or attorney asking to examine papers filed in any pension claim or for the reconsideration of a claim heretofore adjudicated, must produce a power of attorney giving him the necessary authority to act as agent of the claim, which power of attorney must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace or other person qualified to take acknowledgments or administer oaths, must be certified under a recognised official seal. The party moreover executing such power must have taken an oath that he or she is directly interested as one of the claimants, and a certificate to that effect must accompany the power.

2. On the presentation of such authority the Commissioner will in his discretion furnish an abstract of the proofs appearing in the papers filed, or permit a personal inspection of such papers.

3. Upon the presentation of the power, as required in the first rule, if it appear that the original party performing the alleged service, or his widow, is the applicant for the reconsideration of a claim heretofore adjudicated, such claim may be re-examined as a matter of right, but there shall not be more than two re-examinations, without the production of further material evidence.

4. In other cases than those of the person performing service or his widow, as prescribed in the 3d rule next preceding, no pension case which has been finally adjudicated shall be re-opened, unless on the production of satisfactory proof that the adjudication was erronous, accompanied by an affidavit of the party applying therefor, showing that such proof has been discovered since the adjudication was made.

5. Appeals may be taken from the decisions of the Commissioner of Pensions within six months from the time the decision is made and communicated to the party or his agent.

6. No application for a rehearing will be entertained after the expiration of two years from the final adjudication of a claim and notice thereof to the applicant or his agent. After that time the party will be left to seek redress by an appeal to Congress.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Boston, April 17, 7 P. M.

We were yesterday visited by a most terrible storm and gale. The wharves are nearly all overflowed. The cellars of the Custom House on Long Wharf are completely inundated, and the destruction of property thereby immense. The flats at East and South Boston are covered with water. The rails, in a number of places, on the Housatonic Railroad, had been washed off and the embankments carried away. The track on Worcester Railroad, is undermined beyond the dam. The Eastern Railroad is also badly injured in many places. The new Episcopal Church is so seriously damaged that it will have to be rebuilt. This is the highest tide ever known to have occurred in Boston. The steeple of the Baptist Church at Charlestown has been blown down, Mr. Theodore Locke, passing at the time, was killed. A schooner is reported to have been wrecked on Chelsea beach, and all on board are supposed to have perished. It is impossible at this time to give an estimate of the loss, but it very heavy.

A riot between Orangemen and Catholics has taken place in Renfrew County, Canada W., owing to the appointment of Mr. William Harris, former editor of the Packet, to be Crown Land Agent; there was some blood shed.

From California.

Intelligence has been received from San Francisco, up to the 13th ult. The robberies which excited so much attention on the Isthmus have been followed up by a number of others. Chagres, at last accounts, the Isthmus fever was prevailing to a considerable extent.

The citizens of California despairing of securing justice by the regular court of law, which have hitherto been but a mockery, have at length cast aside restraint and adopted the fearful alternative of dispensing justice or, rather, punishment upon supposed offenders. Jas. Burton, of Tennesse, and Charles Simmonds, of Missouri, were strung up by a mob on the Sacramento, for horse stealing, on the 8th.

Moffat & Co., whose Gold coin was so common all over California, have received the contract, of the Government Assay office in San Francisco, and are now kept busily employed.

Nevada City has almost been destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, who fired the town in different quarters at the same moment. A number of fine buildings were consumed, and the loss is estimated at not less than one million dollars.

Enormous Emigration.

The vanguard of the great army of immigrants, which letters from abroad and the English newspapers tell us is to invade the port of New York the coming season, is beginning to come in. Since Saturday night the following vessels, chiefly packet ships, have been reported in our marine columns:

Siddons,	Liverpool,	469
Vanguard,	"	519
Fidelia,	"	416
Arctic,	"	559
Fides,	"	288
Constantine,	"	556
Hemisphere,	"	500
Edward O'Brien,	"	298
Mississippi,	Cork,	265
Caroline and Mary Clark,	—Havre,	275
Total for the two days past,		4,067

The number of steerage passengers arrived here on Monday alone was, from Liverpool 2,548; Londonderry 159; Hamburgh 126; Antwerp 146; in all 2,981. The number arrived previously this month is, 7,768, making a grand total for the month thus far, of 10,749—of which the ships Underwriter brought 690, Manhattan 780, Devonshire 429, States Right 340, and others besides those above mentioned, ranging from 375 to 150.—[N. Y. Express.

We clip the following from the Organ and Revielle of the 27th ult:

The steamers Uncle Sam and Iroquois landed from each, three hundred emigrant passengers at the Quarantine station on Wednesday night. On the Uncle Sam all were healthy, but the Iroquois had been less fortunate. On the trip up, nineteen cases of cholera occurred, twelve of which resulted in death. There were also thirty-six cases of ship fever.

The North China Herald announces the discovery by some missionaries, of a race of Jews in the interior of the country, three hundred and fifty miles from Pekin.

It is the duty of every friend of humanity to arm himself for life's contest and keep his armor ready for constant use. We speak not of wars with flesh and blood; it is a more noble war to which we allude. It is a contest for the supremacy of truth over error, or, the triumph of virtuous and honest principles over those which are vicious and dishonorable.

Emigrants.

The following persons have arrived here and registered their names since our last issue.

From Ohio.—Hon. Z. Snow.

From Michigan.—B. F. Brown, Michael Jeffers, Wm. H. Philbrick, J. D. Wordoh, O. C. Able, Foster Smith.

From Illinois,—A. J. Burr.

From Wisconsin.—Bernard Connelly, Isaac Pollard, Patrick Connelly.

From England.—Wm. Thorn, Stephen Wells, Wm. Edward Read.

From Missouri.—Lewis Johnson, Jas. M. Thomas, R. E. Turner.

Monies Received Since May 2d, 1851.

G W Johnson,	$0 60	W H Carpenter,	2 00
Orrin D Farlin,	1 25	Elisabeth Carpenter,	1 00
I Canfield, Sen.,	1 70	E Johnson,	1 00
I A Canfield,	25	Alex. McRae,	2 00
Charles Canfield,	1 25	Jeremiah Cramer,	5 00
Nathan Eldridge,	2 00	Daniel Shearer,	1 00
Amaziah Everetts,	1 00	Thomas Cordingly,	1 00
J Workman, Sen.,	1 00	John Meeks,	75
Allen Compton,	2 00	J W Webb,	1 00
H J Chipman,	1 00	John Otmeni,	1 00
Hon. Z Snow,	1 00	Salmon Warner,	1 00
Hon. B D Harris,	2 00	Henry Cook,	1 00
Samuel Adair,	1 00	D Mayon,	50
Peter Richardson,	1 00	John Cook, M. D.,	1 00
Ira Shearman,	2	James Powell,	2 00
Sarah Lancaster,	1 00	Daniel Jackson,	2 00
Joseph Spoor,	1 00	John Carrie,	25
G R Borrowman,	1 00	Luther Twitchel,	1 50
Mathew L Peck,	37	William Seavey,	1 00
J B Hawkins,	1 00	John Griffith,	1 00
L M Davis,	1 00	Reuben Carter,	10
Adolph Heath,	1 0	B C Boren,	1 00
J L Wilbut,	2 00	Samuel Paterson,	1 00
James Proctor,	75	M Carpenter, Sen.,	1 00
Mrs. Kimball,	3 00	Mrs. A Hollingshead,	1 00
John N Brown,	2 25	Mrs. H B Weir,	1 50
Silas Wilcox,	1 00	Mrs. H Pinkham,	1 00
Benjamin Willis,	1 00	Samuel P Kelsey,	1 00
Abraham Brown,	1 00	M McKenzie,	50
Fielding Langford,	1 00	Henry Mower,	1 00
John Sherratt,	2 00	Judge Snow,	50
David H McMan,	1 00	Alexander Clough,	1 00
Elisabeth Richmond	1 00	Josiah A Wright,	1 00
T Richardson,	2 00	Benjamin Williams,	1 00
S E Weeks,	1 00	G H Burns,	1 00
I Canfield,	1 25		

MARRIED,

At St. Louis, Mo., on Saturday April 26th, by Elder Thomas Wrigley, Mr. ALEXANDER GILBERT to Miss ANN McPHERSON, daughter of Capt. McPherson, both from England, and now on their way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The Printers were kindly remembered in this case, although at a distance, and they say:

Peace, and Union, will prevail,
In the State, they've lately entered:
Love, and virtue, ne'er will fail
To adorn those hearts united.

In this town by the Editor, on Sunday 4th inst. Mr. ELIOT A. NEWELL to Miss MARIA L. ROBERTS, both of this county.

Cheerful and merry, they'll pass down the stream
Of time, without sorrow invading;
With plenty of friends,—no foes to condemn,
And virtue enshrine them, unfading

At Caterville, on the 15th inst., by Elder T. D. Brown, ANDREW N. HENDERSON, and ISABELLA LIVINGSTON, both natives of Scotland.

DIED,

At North Pigeon on the 16th day of April, 1851, of dropsy, NATHANIEL B. son of Benjamin and Electa Gardner, aged 20 years, 11 months and 7 days.

When forced to part with those we love,
Though sure to meet to-morrow,
We'n kind of anguish prove,
And feel a pang of sorrow.

At North Pigeon, on the 25th ult., CHARITY BUTLER, in her 69th year.

In Savannah, April 12th, of inflamation of the stomach, MARVIN, son of Joseph and Clarissa Hart, aged 9 years.

Though our lovely child is taken,
From our bosom to the urn;
Soon the sleeping dust will waken,
And his spirit will return.

Yes, again we will behold him
Fairer than the morning ray—
In durarms we will enfold him,
Where all tears are wiped away.

New Advertisements.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, May 16th, 1851,—tf.

FLOUR AND BACON.

A FINE lot of Superfine Flour in sacks and barrels, also a choice lot of Bacon just arrived and for sale at Mr. Hyde's Ware House, (formerly Music Hall,) by F. J. MARSHALL.
Kanesville, May 16th, 1851,—1t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Mrs. MARY SMITH, who emigrated from Frankfort, near Philadelphia, Pa., in the Spring of 1850, in Elder Woodruff's company. Any information of, or from her, will be gratefully received by her daughter, who is anxious to hear from her. Adress ELIZABETH HOWARTH, care of John T. Caine, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, May 16th, 1851—1t

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

W. M. LeCOMPTE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Kanesville, Iowa.

Refer to James M. Hughes, Esq., *St. Louis, Mo*
Col. A. W. Doniphan, *Liberty, Mo.*
Henry M. Vories, Esq., J. B. Gardenshire, Esq., Bela M. Hughes, Esq., Messrs. Archer & Craig, *St. Joseph, Mo.*
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

Fearful Ravages of an Earthquake.

A paragraph recently appeared in our columns announcing shocks of earthquakes throughout the Western World, Hindostan, &c. Fuller accounts disclose a frightful degree of havoc resulting from the phenomena:

Letters from Rhodes, of the 8th ult., furnish details of the great earthquake which took place on the 23th of Feb. Rhodes has suffered considerably; the fortifications were completely destroyed, and several have completely disappeared. At Marmorice 500 houses were laid prostrate. At Macrie all the stone buildings have been knocked down. Two hills have met and swallowed up the village of Melaskjik; and at Egendjik a mountain was removed into port. The casualities are estimated at 1000 souls. It is stated that earthquakes took place at Satila and Tarsus. A letter from Rhodes, in the Venice Gazette, states the terrible effects of an earthquake were not limited to that Island alone, but were felt on the Asiatic continent opposite. "The towns of Makri, Levissos, Doveri, Sene, Carasoha, and fifteen villages along that coast, (says the correspondent,) are now heaps of ruins; not a house has been left standing; from 500 to 600 persons have fallen victims to the scourge; the summit of the mountain of Igenkik has given way. Olive plantations to an immense extent have been utterly destroyed. Springs of potable water have been dried up, and boiling sulphurous springs are appeared in several places. The soil around Makri has cracked in every direction, and the crevices exhale fumes of bituminous vapor. The European colonists of Makri have taken refuge on board the Austrian ship Isidoro. The inhabitants of the coast and islands are in a state of despondency, as the shocks continue daily, and the few houses left standing are in a tottering condition." From India we learn that the earthquake have been felt extensively over Punjaub, or the northwest provinces, on the 17th and 31st of Jan., and on the 4th, 6th and 14th of Feb. No injury of any note has been occasioned by them. Letters which have been received from Martinique and Guadaloupe, of the 31st ult., report that rather a sharp shock of an earthquake had been felt on the 22d of Feb., at St. Pierre, and Port de France, Martinique, but it did no damage worth speaking of. Letters from Mexico, of the 15th ult., state, that at Guerrero on the 28th of Jan., there was an earthquake. At the same moment there appeared in the heavens a most luminous meteor, which passed from east to west, accompanied by terrific thunder.

Arrival of the Asia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23d.

The Asia left Liverpool on the 12th, at four o'clock, P. M., and reached her dock at eleven this morning, making the trip in ten days and nineteen hours. The market for provisions was dull, and sales of small lots met a decline. Tobacco was more active; wool dull and with a light stock; corn market dull. In Manchester purchases are made very sparingly, and those only for the supply of the immediate wants of the trade, but as the market is very bare of yarns, there is no great pressure in spinners of manufactures.

Additional News Per Asia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Switzerland.

Advices from Geneva state that the Governor of the Canton has refused to expel from its territory the one hundred and seventy-five French refugees, as was ordered by the French Government; in what way this refusal will be received by the government of Louis Napoleon, remains yet a mystery.

Spain.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

On the 7th April, the Madrid Gazette published a decree, giving the Portfolio of the Home Department to Mr. Beltran De-Lis, in addition to his own of Foreign Affairs—Martella, Minister of Home Affairs, has been transferred to the Department of Public Works.

Prussia.

Advices have been received from Berlin to the 9th inst. Letters to the London Times contain no news respecting the progress of the German question.

Austria.

We have advices from Vienna to the 7th instant. The Austrian Government has imposed an income tax in the Lombardy Venetian Provinces.

Turkey.

The last accounts state that a corps of 20,000 insurgents from the Ukraine are advancing upon Narvi, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the rebels at Pieder. Omar Pacha is concentrating his forces at Berlaka.

DETROIT, April 23d.

A most depraved and organized gang of men numbering from thirty to forty have been arrested in Jackson County. Their sole occupation was destroying the property of the Central railroad, by placing obstructions on the track, counterfeiting, horse-stealing, burglary and robbery. Among the persons arrested are three justices of the peace, five physicians, one judge and four constables. The depot at this place lately burned, is said to have been fired by one of this gang.

Another World's Fair.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions that the King Belgium issued a decree for a universal exhibition at Brussels, of objects of art and works living artists, on the 15th of next August. It is meant to attract a part of the concourse at London to the Belgian Capital. The French journals also urge that a Grand Exhibition should be undertaken, for July, in Paris. The London World's Fair is limited to four months.

The Cuban Invasion Again.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a second expedition is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. We do not doubt that the President will take the most efficient steps to suppress this second attempt to distrub the tranquility of a neighboring power, with which we are at peace. The past conduct of the Administration affords the strongest guarranty that the utmost good faith towards Spain will be observed by our government; and that all needful precautions will be taken to disperse the misguided persons, who seem obstinately intent upon revolutionizing Cuba at the eminent risk of running their own neck into a halter. After the disastrous result of the last expedition and the desperate chances of success in the present one, it would seem that none but fools or lunatics could be so deluded as to venture their lives upon so hazardous an enterprise. But they go into the business with their eyes open, and will have no cause of complaint at any disastrous result which may ensue.

If they render themselves amenable to the laws of this country by so wilful and flagrant an act, we trust and we do not doubt that they will be visited with the severest penalty which attaches to the offence; and if, perchance, they should escape the vigilance of our own government, and should afterwards fall into the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, they must content themselves with such tender mercies as he may see fit to extend to them. Our government, we are satisfied, will not, and ought not, to interfere in their behalf. Men who wilfully and deliberately place themselves in the attitude of robbers and pirates, have no right to expect the interposition of the government to shield them from the fate which they so wantonly provoke. It is time that we should evince to the world, by some decisive act, that our neutrality obligations will be rigidly and faithfully observed, be the consequences what they may to the deluded men who seek to violate them. President Fillmore is not the man to shrink from the responsibility of his position in such an emergency.

Italy.

Important from the Papal States.

The Pope and Cardinals have fallen into the depth of despair (says the Rome correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 14th ult.) since the French steamer of yesterday distributed the fatal news of the restoration of the Russell Cabinet. I am told that the *Post* fell like a thunderbolt on the Vatican, and that, for a long time, the Holy Father and the Camarilla refused to credit the bad news. It was only when their own despatches arrived that they admitted the melancholy truth, and now, unable to make head against it, they look to the Protectionists, to the Irish members, to free trade, to anything and everything, as a means of again throwing the country into confusion, and expelling the whig cabinet. Cardinal Wiseman and his advisers, who had lately regained the position that had lost on the majority in favor of bringing in the bill, being made known here, have again fallen into disrepute, and the Vatican is more irritated than ever at their indiscretion; even the Supreme Pontiff feels that the Archbishop of Westminster had miscalculated the force of his adversaries, and his Grace, who was looked upon as inspired, because all his letters asserted that the Ministry was struck to the ground, is now regarded as a feeble man, misled by his own vanity, and who knew not how to estimate the weight or extent of public opinion at home.

NEW YORK, April 24th.

The steamer Ohio, Capt. Schenick, from Chagres via New Orleans and Havana arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning with 200 passengers and $600,000 in gold dust, and $20,000 in specie on freight. The Ohio crossed the bar at the Balize at 4½ o'clock on the 16th, and arrived at Havana at 4 o'clock on the 18th, and sailed again the next day. Lieut. Hunter, U. S. Army, came passenger from Havana on the Ohio.

The steamer Georgia, for Chagres, left Havana the same day as the Ohio.

Great excitement and much consternation prevailed in Havana, caused by the current rumor of another invasion of the Island of Cuba; so confidently was such an event anticipated that during the week before the Ohio sailed, the troops were ordered to sleep on their Arms to be ready at a moment's warning.

BARE-FACED.—The new fashioned bonnets.

It is said that the roof of the Cyrstal Palaces proves to be leaky in several places and that it is doubtful whether the building can be made perfectly water-tight. Should this fear prove true, the Great Exhibition will come out badly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS,
THE MAMMOTH
A.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally, that they have just received in addition to their former stock an extensive variety of SPRING, SUMMER and OUTFITTING goods, which are now offered for sale as cheap as the cheapest. For particulars—see Advertisement in next number.

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

may7 3m

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

PENMANSHIP.

C. R. CLARK,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville, that he has taken a room in Prest. ORSON HYDE'S NEW HALL, where he is prepared to guarantee, in

12 Easy Lessons,

(yet strictly attended,) a style of writing prepossessing in appearance, rapid in execution, perfect in detail, and in the varied styles in which he imparts it, is to GENTLEMEN unsurpassed for the Counting Room, being a style, bold, free, and business like, and to LADIES is unequalled for the Boudoir, or the *Epistolary Correspondence*! being delicate, graceful, fashionable and neat.

The attainment of a good business hand should be to every man an object of paramount consideration. And no young lady should write such a cramped, vulgar scrawl as would deter from, or shame her communicating with absent friends.

Come all you who would fine penman be,
Come learn the system of Mr. C.,
Who in Twelve Lessons does guarantee,
To learn to write most splendidly.

Hours of Instruction—from 5 to 7, P. M.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

T. E. TOOTLE, M. TOOTLE. } WM. G. FARLEIGH. J. W. TOOTLE.

SIGN OF THE
ELEPHANT.
St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities, now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

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☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

NEW STORE
SIGN OF THE
STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
On Hyde St., opposite the Printing Office.

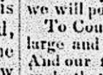
THE subscribers have now opened a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Plains—Consisting of Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Rifles, Knives, Powder, Caps and Pistol. Also dried apples and peaches, teas, and wine. Also a large quanty of waterproof Clothing, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Accordians, Violins and other articles to numerous to mention, to be had at the above place, at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAMS & GOODHEIM.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber a two year old steer—light brindle color,—white in the face,—white on the back, and tail part white—both ears are disfigured. The owner will please call on me at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take him away as soon as possible. BENJAMIN BULLOCK.

Bullock's Grove, Iowa, May 2, 1851.—2t*

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

"UNDERSTANDINGS,"

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose. And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest: Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Milgates Hotel. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—1t

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap the [dec11] EMPORIUM STORE.

A SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr1 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

☞ GEORGE W. HARRIS. ☜

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them, JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Bullock's Grove, eight miles South of Kanesville, about a month ago, a Light SORREL MARE, four years old, with a white star in her face, and some white on one of her hind feet. When she left she had a piece of rope round her neck, and was last seen at Silver Creek. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber's residence, or give information that will lead to her recovery shall receive the above reward.

JOHN WATTS.

Bullock's Grove, May 2, 1851.—3t*

DRUG STORE.
SIGN OF
THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

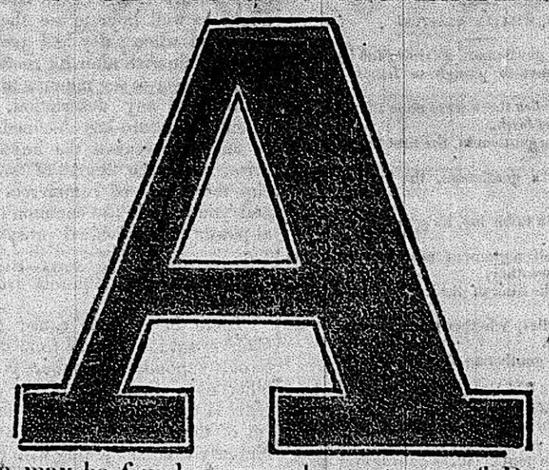
"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850. C VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov13] VOORHIS.

MEDICINES—Grafenburg's, for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, Sattinetts and Cassimeres at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by nov13 VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS'.

FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov13] VOORHIS'.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

FOR SALE BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
100 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;
Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call! We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair lustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13.] VOORHIS'.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS'.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at nov 13 C. VOORHIS'.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at nov 13 VOORHIS'.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at nov13 VOORHIS'.

LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at nov13 VOORHIS'.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."

DUSTIN AMY,
Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT,

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.

N. B. Mr. A.'s Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—your meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Kanesville, Iowa

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Old Adam.

BY WILLIAM CLAYTON.

Old Adam was a gentleman, a farmer too by trade,
He was not ashamed to plough, to handle pick or spade;
But picks and spades there were none then, he had them all to form,
And yet he was a gentleman, the first that e'er was born.
Old Adam was a gentleman, the first of Olden time.

Now was he not a tailor too, he sewed fig leaves together,
And made himself a garment neat, to screen him from the weather,
He did not tell the kind of thread he used on that occasion,
Nor yet the needles, whether made by him or another nation.
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.

And was he not a blacksmith too, he must have used a knife,
Because he offer'd sacrifice, and that by taking life.
A mason too, he surely was; an altar he did make;
And yet he was a gentleman, as good as ever spake,
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.

Now Adam, he was wealthy too, the whole earth was his farm;
He own'd the gold, the pearls, and stock, which lived and did no harm;
But yet he had no serving men, to kick and cuff and scold;
Nor did he buy or hire men to go and dig for gold.
Yet Adam was a gentleman, &c.

He never fought on slavery with any other nation,
Nor did he squander time away by law and litigation;
He had no slave to black his boots, nor nigger to attend him;
With his hands he did his chores, yet none would dare offend him.
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.

Oh, rich men, loafers puffed with pride, who scorn your hands to stain,
A pattern by old Adam take, to labor don't disdain;
Go till the earth, and bear a share of honest labor's toil,
'Tis a gentlemanly trade, my friends, to till and tend the soil.
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.

And when this earth is once restored to full primeval bliss,
The sons of Adam then will tend no other earth but this;
Rich blessings will their labors crown, and joys in endless store,
And Adam be the head of all, to govern evermore.
His subjects will be gentlemen, of pure Millennial times.

MISCELLANY.

Importance of Agriculture.

Agriculture has been aptly styled the "nursing mother of arts." It is the basis, the soul of our national prosperity. Commerce and manufactures conduce, in a great measure, to wealth; but the cultivation of the soil ever has been, and ever will continue to be, the fountain head of the streams of a country's resources.

There can be no strength in the State, and no mortal health among the people, when the tillage of the land is neglected. We can date the decay of power and virtue of many nations from the decline of their agricultural industry. In Rome, for instance, when the wise policy of fostering agriculture was persued, a healthful influence pervaded the whole State. Then the laws were impartially administered, and justice done to all. Then labor was accounted honorable, and statesmen, and generals, and philosophers cultivated their farms with their own hands. It was then that from among the tillers of the soil arose a Regulus, a Cincinnatus, and an invincible soldiery. It was then that the "seven hilled city" breathed defiance to her enemies, and caused nation after nation to yield to the resistless power of her Legions, until the roman eagle waved the known world. But when the largesses of corn were bestowed upon an idle populace, when agriculture was neglected, and war laid waste the fertile fields of Italy, the Roman virtue and Roman vigor fled. Soon intrigue, vice and venality took firm hold in the State, until finally the "pale mother of empires" was abandoned to her enemies, and the palaces of the Cæsars echoed the tread of the victorious barbarian. History abounds in examples illustrative of the important fact, that the enduring greatness of a nation is mainly founded upon its agriculture, and rulers would do well to increase the prosperity of those who swing the scythe and hold the plough.

That country which does not posess within itself the means of subsistence for its own inhabitants, is, if we may trust the voice of experence, destined to sink to early ruin. National power based upon commerce alone, unsupported by a flourishing industry, which ministers to human wants and gratifications, must fall to the ground. Merely commercial States dependant upon contingences for their very life blood, and imbued with that spirit of speculation which tends to enervate the body and corrupt the mind, contain within their own bosoms the seeds of dissolution. Phœnicia, Carthage, Genoa, Venice and Holland, of the sixteenth centuries, all bear witness of this fact. There is much truth in these verses of Goldsmith.:

"Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;
While the self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky"

To her unsurpassed agriculture, England is most indebted for her support in the midst of those tremendous pressures which have so often threatened to crush her. It is the unparalelled cultivation of the soil that has enabled the British people, placed upon a rock-bound island, to excel the world in every fabric, to maintain an unrivaled navy, and plant their power in every quarter of the globe. Firm are the foundations of the strength of that nation, which, in time of peace, is nourished by the resources of its own industry and in war can rely upon the strong arms and undaunted hearts of its yeomanry, to sustain its rights in the din of strife or in the roar of battle!

Upon agriculture, in addition to the necessaries and common comforts of life, depends the success of every other employment. It is agriculture that builds up our crowded cities, covers our fields with yellow grain, and diffuses life and vigor through the land. It is agriculture that supports our gigantic manufactories, ringing from the basement to the attic with the music of free labor, and causes our ten thousand ships to dance upon every rolling billow, and spread their sails to every propitious gale. Says Lord Erskine, in his political romance called Armata: "You might as well hope to see the human body in motion when palsy had reach the heart, or a tree flourish after its roots were decayed, as expect to see manufactures of arts, or industry of any description, progeessive, when agriculture has declined." Paralyze it, and you weaken the impulse of enterprise, stifen the fingers of machinery, and clip the wings of commerce. Destroy it, and you bury in the common grave, national power and individual prosperity.

A Row among the Stars--Probable Secession of several Planets from the solar System.

There is a great cause for alarm — Clairvoyant intelligence from one of the Asteroids announces that there is strong probability of a dissolution of the solar system. Mars is arming, Jupiter has ordered a new set of thunderbolts, Saturn has challenged Mercury to enter the ring with him, and there is a grand muss generally. The main cause of the rumpus seems to be the addition of a new star to the planetary union, being the ninth added during the last five years! Within less than ten years, thirteen young planets have been annexed to the *primaries*, and the former are now actually in a majority. Of course, the whole congregation of orbs is on the eve of a crisis, and in the midst of a revolution. The principal difficulty seems to be this, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and the Earth, all have satellites or slaves, whose duty it is to manufacture moonlight for their masters: while Mercury, Venus, Mars and Neptune, the other four primary planets, repudiate this species of involuntary servitude as a burning shame, and do their own lamp-lighting. So long as the slaveholding and non-slaveholding planets were equally matched—four and four—no great harm could come of their disputes on this impotant question, especially as the fundamental law by which they revolve forbids them to interfere with each other's private affairs; but when the new planets or asteroids began to come in, there was the devil to pay. The old satellite owners perceived that they were about to be awfully outnumbered, and wanted to have a law enacted that no orb without satellites should be admitted into the system. Thereupon the four non-satellite-holding planets, and the young 'uns that had just joined, made common cause, and proposed to abolish satellites altogether! Here was the duce to pay again. The sun as the central power of the system, was appealed to, but declined to interfere; and the result is that the offended parties threaten to retire from their orbits as they maintain they have a perfect right to do being independent sovereignties, revolving upon their own individual axes.

What will be the issue it is impossible to say; but a postscript to our latest despatch from Jupiter the largest satellite holder in the steller confederacy, intimates that the planets, large and small, have agreed to be governed in their decision by the denouncement of a similar quarrel, on a small scale, now going on in this hemisphere.

Should disruption be the end of the affair, we intend to take up our abode on Parthenope, one of the youngest of the new steller states, and pleasantly situated, as we learn from Mr. Gasparis, who has been there by telescope, between Mars and Jupiter.—[Noah's Times.

The Silent Lovers.

An eminent clergyman one evening became the subject of conversation, and a wonder was expressed that he had never married. "That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was one expressed to the reverend gentleman himself, in my hearing, and he told a story in answer, which I will tell you, and perhaps, slight as it may seem, it is the history of other hearts as sensitive and delicate as his own.

"Soon after his ordination, he preached every Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village not twenty miles from London. Among his auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat, and whose close attention began insensibly to grow to him an object of thought and pleasure. She left the church as soon as service was over, and it so chanced that he went for a year without knowing her name; but his sermon was never written without many a thought how she would approve it, nor preach with satisfaction unless he read approbation in her face.

"Gradually he came to think of her at other times than when writing sermons, and to see her on other days than Sundays; but the weeks stepped on, and he fancied that she grew paler and thinner, he never brought himself to the resolution either to ask her name or to speak to her. By these silent steps, however, love had worked into his heart, and he made up his mind to seek her acquaintance and marry her, if possible, when one day he was sent for to minister at a funeral.

"The face of the corpse was the same that had looked up at him Sunday after Sunday, till he had learned to make it a part of his religion and his life. He was unable to perform the service, and another clergyman officiated; and, after she was buried, her father took him aside, and begged his pardon for giving him pain, he could not resist the impulse to tell him that his daughter had mentioned his name with her last breath, and he was afraid that a concealed affection for him had hurried her to the grave. 'Since that,' said the clergyman in question, 'my heart has been dead within me, and I look forward to the time when I shall speak to her in heaven.

A Strong Man.

A correspondent of the Florence (Ala.) Gazette, is rather strong in his expressions of disapprobation of those who are in favor of a dissolution of the Union. He says:

"A man of that character could not get a meal's victuals or a bed to sleep on at my house. My dogs should not bark at him. If was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass of a disunionist, I would shoot it. They are the last of all creation; fit for nothing but to be winked at by negroes, kicked at by mules, gored by bulls, and butted by rams.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which in improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Travelling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

A. H. DEAVER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851 —tf

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, *or lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Tokerings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of John T. Caine, St. Louis Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 18, 1851—3t

KANESVILLE HOTEL.

WILLIAM A. ODLE,—Proprietor.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally that he has purchased the new buildings heretofore owned by Messrs. B. R. Pegram & Co., situated about half way between the Kane Post Office, and Mr. Hyde's Printing Office, on Main street, and fitted them up, for a good, comfortable hotel, and boarding house for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, or boarders in town. Mr. O. intends to have no ardent spirits drank on his premises,—the use of which in many such places has been a source of serious annoyance to the orderly and temperate portion of society—neither will he accommodate any person that is constantly addicted to said habit. Clerks will find the Kanesville Hotel a good "RESTAURANT," as the proprietor intends that every thing in the eatable line will be served up "CLEAN" and plenty of it.

Kanesville Hotel; Solicits Kanesville Patronage.

WM. A. ODLE

N. B. Stabling, and feed for horses in readiness at all times.—3t*

NEW STORE,

AND

NEW GOODS,

In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

CLOCKS—8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS, for sale at extremely low prices by
NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES. A FULL supply of these popular Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents. Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and ezamine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m†

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superioure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheeting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Mariners' Stripe, Canton Flannell, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts;—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "*cash down*," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

UTAH

AND

CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c., all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY

and

CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,* St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Saitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,

DOW'S MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr,

St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

W. B. FERGUSON,

[*Successor to Needham & Ferguson.*]

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson,

Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c. &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERGUSON.

N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 51 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted collar standard,
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Roogers and other makers,
Double and single barrel guns and rifles,
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to clean lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—1m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns; rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gun-smith shop and shooting gallery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

51 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—1m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

81 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants that none but the best materials will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 9.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BONNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BOREN,
SAMUEL HARDY,	JACOB ZUNDEL,
JAMES WAREHAM,	A. D. BOYNTON,
JOHN RIGGS,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,
HENRY ROBINSON.	

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW OCKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, For.. of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Cartersville—DOMINICK'S CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph F. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Durell, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

FIFTH GENERAL EPISTLE

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from Great Salt Lake Valley, State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth.

GREETING:

BELOVED BRETHREN:—Ever mindful of the Redeemer's kingdom and of your interest therein, we gladly improve the present moment in expressing to you our watchfulness and care concerning you, and concerning those things which may tend to your present happiness and future exaltation. There is nothing that transpires around us, but what has its tendency to good or evil; and while we are in the world, and are surrounded by circumstances and events which have a bearing on our welfare, either for or against, it becomes us, as Saints of the Most High, to inform and become informed; and to treasure up knowledge and wisdom concerning all things that are transpiring on earth; and in the heavens, so far as it concerns us and we are permitted to know: and in hell too, that we may be ready to shun every evil tendency, and embrace all good; and if through our pen the wisdom of God shall be made manifest for your good, comfort, consolation, and salvation, the greatest joy of our hearts will be realized.

The Church, of which you are members, was organized on the 6th of April, 1830; then consisting of six individuals, since which time it has continued to increase, and to be persecuted and driven from town to town, from county to county, and from State to State, and out of States; until its resting place in the wilderness and vallies of the mountains, is about three thousand miles from the place of its organization in the State of New York; and in those persecutions, prophets and apostles have been martyred for the truth's sake, and the elders have been scattered abroad on the four quarters of the earth, and the islands of the sea, preaching as they went; faith on the Lord Jesus Christ, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost, the Lord's Supper, the gathering, the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgment; and hundreds of thousands have believed and yielded obedience to the heavenly message, and are patiently waiting the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ; who, ere long, will set his feet again on Mount Olivet, and make himself manifest unto Israel, according to the predictions of the ancient prophets; for Israel must be gathered from all nations, and be again established in the land of their inheritance, and behold the wounds in the hands and side of Him whom they have pierced, and acknowledge Him as their Savior, their Redeemer, the Holy One of Israel. The gathering of Israel has already commenced; Judea is receiving its ancient inhabitants, and the Holy City is re-building: which is one prominent sign of the near approach of the Messiah.

During the twenty-one years since the organization of the Church, the Gospel has been preached in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, the East and West Indies, and on many islands and clusters of islands in the Atlantic and Pacific; many thousands of Saints have gathered from various parts of the earth unto Zion; to America, the land which God has pointed out as a place of safety for his people, in these last days; and which will prove a place of refuge for kings, and princes, and nobles, and honorable men of the earth of all nations, whether rich or poor, who are disposed to seek refuge therein, when the overflowing scourges of God's wrath shall destroy the nations, and depopulate the earth on account of the multipled infidelity and abominations of the inhabitants thereof. The unparalleled spread of the Gospel, in so short a space of time, and the rapid gathering of the Saints, is another token of Messiah's near approach.

The increasing convulsions of the nations, the multiplied wars and rumors of wars; the internal dissensions which threaten the dis-union and overthrow of the best governments on the earth; the increasing plagues and sickness in new and diversified forms, baffling the skill of the ablest physicians, and causing the wisdom of the wisest to perish; the increasing divisions among professing Christian parties, and members of the same party, showing, daily, a greater and greater want of that union which must exist to secure the perpetuity of the principles of righteousness among any people, and without which God's kingdom cannot exist on earth or in the heavens; the increase of whirlwinds, hurricanes, tornadoes, and earthquakes; the increase of the loss life by shipwreck and tempest, by steamboat explosions and burnings; the destruction of life and property by murder and incendiarism, robbery, burglary, and theft; the fearful sights, the strange signs, and knockings, and noises, frequently exhibited in the heavens and on the earth; the increase of seers, and wizards, and diviners, and familiar spirits, and soothsayers, and astrologers, who are charming the nations with their magic arts, lulling the foolish to sleep with their magnetic influence, deceiving priests and people by their necromancy, calling rain, snow, and fire from heaven, and scattering abroad the hoar frost like a winter's night, in their halls of science, and the people supporting them by their faith, influence, and money, leaving the poor, the sick, the widow and the fatherless, to mourn for the comforts of life in the solitary chamber, and the too general corruptions and abominations, and defilements, and poluted practices of all flesh upon the face of the earth; all, all these signs, and multitudes more of a like nature, now existing, are the fulfillment of the prophecies, not only of the ancient prophets, but more particularly of the Latter-day Prophet and Apostle, Seer, and Revelator, Joseph Smith, who opened up the way of life and salvation to this generation, by the power of the everlasting Priesthood, which was restored to earth through him, and who prophesied and bore witness that all these, and many more like things should come to pass in this generation, as signs of the second coming of the Son of Man, which is near at hand; and verily his testimony is true, and his testament is in force, for he has sealed it with his blood; therefore, hear it all ye ends of the earth; believe on Jesus, be baptized in his name for the remission of your sins, and do all things he shall command, and you shall be saved in the presence of God and the Lamb; and there is no other way by which you can be saved.

Of the day and the hour of the coming of Christ no man knoweth. It is not yet, neither is it far off; there are prophecis yet to be fulfilled before that event takes place; therefore, let no man deceive the Saints with vain philosophy and false prophecy; for false prophets will arise, and deceive the wicked, and, if possible, the good; but while the wicked fear and tremble at surrounding judgments, the Saints will watch and pray; and, waiting the final event in patience, will look calmly on the passing scenery of a corrupted world, and view transpiring events as confirmation of their faith in the holy gospel which they profess, and rejoice more and more, as multiplied signs shall confirm the approach of the Millennial day.

The Saints at home are making preparations to receive the Saints from abroad, and we feel grateful to our heavenly Father that we can bear witness in truth, that the choice blessings of the God of Abraham have rested upon his people, in the vallies of the mountains, since we last wrote you. The winter has been mild, compared with most winters, and much business has been transacted which could not have been done, had the weather been severe. Several grain and lumber mills have been erected, in the various settlements, the past winter; many shingles have been made, and all that is wanting to bring them into immediate use, is nails; and let the Saints, coming hither, remember this in particular. Chairs and various articles of furniture are multiplying in our midst. Two or three threshing machines have been in successful operation in our Valley, the past fall and winter, which have saved the labor of many hundred days, which have been appropriated to other objects of improvment; yet more machines will be wanted for threshing, in this Valley, the present season, and also in the various settlements of other vallies, and there is no fear of bringing too many, or too many fanning mill irons, and the most approved drafts for manufacturing the same.

It is a subject never to be forgotten by the Saints coming hither, that the most highly improved labor saving machinery of all kinds ever needed by almost any community, can be employed to greater advantage in Deseret, than any other place on earth. Suppose a brother coming home brings some piece machinery with which he can sow, reap, thresh, fan, or perform the labor of 10 men at this or any other kind of business necessary to be done, nine elders could be immediately released from their employment, and go forth to preach the Gospel, and the improvments of Deseret, and the necessary preparations for a multiplying population suffer no material injury; while, under existing circumstances, there is enough for all to do who are here, to prepare for the coming of others; consequently it is not wisdom to send many elders on foreign missions at present.

Our Council House was so far completed during the fall, that the several apartments have been occupied through the winter, to the great joy of this people. The warm spring Bath House was completed, and dedicated by prayer and festival, on the 27th of November, since which time the House has been open to the public, for health and pleasure. The tithing store house was enclosed last fall, and so far completed that one apartment has been used for a store, another for storage of grain, others for mechanic's shops, while the cellars have been filled with vegetables, and the whole in progress of finishing. Building has hitherto been retarded, at times, for lack of lumber; but the prospect is much more flattering for the future. The inclosing for the university lands by a substantial stone wall is commenced and progressing, with a prospect of being completed this season. Great loss has been sustained hitherto, by straying of cattle; but the tithing pasture, a large tract of land on the northern border of the City, is so far enclosed by fence and ditch, that it will soon be completed, and be of great utility this season. The Church farm is partly fenced. All who can bring wire No. 9, will find it of great advantage in fencing in the Valley.

The State has appropriated two thousand dollars towards opening a woollen manufactory in this Valley the present season; and any amount of raw cotton, or cotton yarn, which may be brought hither, will prove highly useful to combine in certain fabrics, with the wool which grows in the Valley. Our pottery is nearly completed, and we are expecting to use China ware of our own manufacture in a few weeks. Cutlery establishments have commenced in the City, on a small scale, but more laborers are needed.

The snow fell on the mountains surrounding this Valley on the 10th of October, and has continued to the present time, but in the Valley there was no snow till the 1st of November, about seven inches deep; and the first severe frost was on the 5th; and again on the 1st of December about four inches of snow fell, and at other times the snow has fallen, but seldom over four or five inches in the Valley during one storm. The last two nights in February were the coldest during the winter. Most of the month of March was very pleasant, and was improved by the farmers in putting in wheat. There was not so much wheat sown in the Valley last fall as there was the fall previous, but considerable has been sown this Spring. The spring sowing is quite as sure a crop as the winter, and equal in quantity and quality. The last week in March and first in April have been visited with high winds, alternate from south and north-west; some slight showers, and some snow squalls of three or four inches, during nights which would pass off during the next day; and wheat sowing continues the principle business of the day, and may be continued from four to six weeks.

Elder Amasa Lyman arrived by the northern route, from California, on the 30th of September; and Elder C. C. Rich, by the same route, arrived on the 12th of November, each accompanied by a company of 30 to 50 of the brethren on their return from the Gold Mines, of the products of which they brought very little with them; some were compelled to borrow to get home; and many who remained at the Mines would gladly have returned home if they could procured means.

December 7th, Elder George A. Smith, left this City with about 130 men, a few families, and a good supply of teams, seeds and tools, for the purpose of establishing a settlement at Iron County, (Little Salt Lake,) about 250 miles, nearly South. We learn by an express that the colony have located in a good place, excellent soil and water, plenty of wood, iron ore, and alum, with some prospect of stone coal; a field of 1600 acres, and 400 of it sown, and that they design to sow the whole this season. And their houses, which are to constitute a Fort, and their meeting house is progressing rapidly. The name of the place is Cedar City.

November 27th, the Quorum of Seventies, in conference assembled, agreed to erect an extensive Rotunda in Great Salt Lake City, to be called the "Seventies' Hall of Science," and Joseph Young, their President, was appointed trustee and superintendent of the work. The foundation of the Hall is commenced on East Temple and Second South streets. Shares are twenty-five dollars, and the Seventies abroad will do well to forward their means for the Hall, to the Trustee, inasmuch as they desire to own shares, and partake of the blessings of the Hall on their return. All the elders of the different quorums are permitted to take shares. The design is highly commendable to the brethren, and such a building is much needed in this place.

At a special session of the Great Salt Lake County Court on the 3d of January, a few transcient men were convicted of stealing, and sentenced to hard labor for various terms, who, after serving a portion of their time, were pardoned by the executive, and have gone on their way to California, the place of their original destination. This was the first jury trial there had been in the State of Deseret since its organization, and the first occasion for the empannelling of a grand jury. It is supposed that about three hundred emigrants who quartered in the Valley the past winter, have left for the gold mines this Spring. Many emigrants on arriving at this place, heard the gospel, believed, and were baptized, and thus far proved their sincerity by their works; while some professed to believe and were baptized, but their works have made manifest their hypocrisy, and their sins remain on their own heads. Had it not been for such kind of characters, no jury would have been needed in Deseret to this day.

In the former part of January, the General Assembly of Deseret granted an act of incorporation to Great Salt Lake City, and on the 11th of the same month the Great Salt Lake City Council was organized; Jedediah M. Grant, Mayor, with four Aldermen, and nine Counsellors; and municipal law immediately began to extend its influence over the City. About the same time, charters were granted by the General Assembly, on petition to Ogden City, in Weber County, to Provo City, in Utah County; to Manti City, in Sanpete County; and to Cedar City, in Iron County. All the counties in the State were greatly strengthened by the last emigration, and since that time several new settlements have been formed, and the agricultural interest of the State has been greatly extended.

A railroad has been chartered, to extend from Temple block in this City, to the stone quarry and mountain on the East, for the conveyance of building materials; the construction to commence immediately.

A small company of brethren arrived from California, by the south route, on the 27th of January, bringing the rumored intelligence that Utah Territory had been organized, and Brigham Young appointed Governor; which intelligence has recently been reiterated through the medium of the eastern mail, in a manner which leaves no room to doubt; but as yet, the official notice, reports, or papers have not all been received. We anticipate no convulsive revolutionary feeling or movement, by the citizens of Deseret in the anticipated change of governmental affairs; but an easy and quiet transition from State to Territory, like weary travelers descending a gentle hill near by their way-side home.

As a people, we know how to appreciate, most sensibly the hand of friendship which has been extended towards our infant State by the General Government. Coming to, this place as did the citizens of Deseret, without the means of subsistence, except the labor of their hands, in a wilderness country, surrounded by savages, whose inroads have given occasion for many tedious and expensive expeditions; the relief afforded by our mother land, through the medium of the approaching territorial organization, will be duly estimated; and from henceforth, we would fondly hope the most friendly feelings may be warmly cherished between the various States and Territories of this great nation, whose constitutional charter is not to be excelled.

The first Presidency of the Quorum of Seventies, have been in frequent conference, the past winter, with the Presidents of their several Quorums, enquiring into the situation of their officers, severing from their office all such as have been known to dishonor their high and holy calling, and filling these vacancies with worthy men; also in filling the places of those who have been known to die since the quorums were organized in Nauvoo. The High Priest's, and other quorums of the Church, have held their weekly meetings in the Council House during the winter, so that the House has scarce been cold since it was so far completed as to be occupied.

In January, we visited the brethren in Davis and Weber counties, and organized a stake of Zion at Ogden City, by appointing a Presidency, High Council and Bishops: Loren Farr is President of the stake. Officers were also appointed in various places in Davis County, as there was occasion.

Elders Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, left this place early in March, with others, the Camp amounting to about one hundred and fifty wagons, (some of which were to stop and locate themselves in Iron County,) for the purpose of establishing a settlement in the southern part of California, at no great distance from San Diego, and near Williams' Ranche and Cahone Pass, between which and Iron County, we design to establish settlements as speedily as possible, which Elder Lyman will commence on his route, if practicable, so as to have a continued line of stations and places of refreshment between this point and the Pacific, which route is passable during the winter months.

March 19th, we visited the Saints in Utah, and organized a stake of Zion at Provo City, by appointing Isaac Higbee President, with his Counsellors, High Council and Bishops. On the 24th, we visited Elders Lyman and Rich's Camp, at Payson, and saw them organized read for their departure. Elder Pace presides over the Branch at Payson, which is situated on Peteetneet Creek. There are settlements also, at Pleasant Grove and Springville. We left Elder P. P. Pratt, accompanied by Bishop John Murdock, and Elders William J. Perkins, John S. Woobury, Richard R. Hopkins, Philo B. Wood, Morris Minor, and Francis A. Hammond, with Elder Lyman's company, on his mission to the Pacific.

Our City is now being fenced into blocks, instead of wards as formerly, and many shade trees are being set on the borders of the side-walks. School houses have been built in most of the wards, both in the City and county, and schools have been sustained therein the past winter, and we joyfully anticipate that the time has arrived, when our children may be partakers of the blessings of constantly continued schools, in their several wards. The Parent School is in successful operation in the Council House, under the tuition of Chancellor O. Spencer and Regent W. W. Phelps. The design of this School is to prepare its pupils to become teachers, and for all who may desire to advance in the higher branches of education. It is designed for the Parent School to be open continually.

Hitherto, California emigrants have been accustomed to leave their sick on our hands, at a heavy expense, and depart without notice; to turn their teams loose in our streets, and near our City, which has caused much destruction of crops and grass, so that if we wanted a load of hay, we have had to go from ten to twenty miles to procure it, and drive our cattle a still greater distance to herd the succeeding winter; but since the organization of a municipality, quarantine has been introduced, and no animals are permitted to roam within the corporation, which extends to some six or eight miles square; and when the surrounding lands are fenced, the accommodations in our immediate vicinity, for those who travel by multitudes, will be small indeed; and, we believe it will be more convenient for the great mass of travelers to the mines, to go by Fort Hall, or some route north of this, saving to themselves the expense and hindrance of quarantine; and other inconveniences arising from a temporary location near a populous city, where cattle are not permitted to run at large.

In view of the anticipated change in our government, and to facilitate business, the General Assembly of Deseret appointed Gov. Young their agent, to receive the $20,000 appropriated by Congress to build a State House in Utah Territory, and cause said House to be erected without delay on Union Square, in this City, a little north-west of Temple Block; and the Assembly adjourned sine die on Saturday last. Dr. J. M. Bernhisel has been appointed by the President to select the Utah Library, for which Congress has appropriated $5000, and, at our latest advices, he was in New York, making the selection. Dr. Bernhisel has issued a circular, soliciting editors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and books, to forward a copy of their productions to Great Salt Lake City, for the benefit of Utah Library. We are happy in announcing the arrival of a few papers and pamphlets already, and if the friends of science generally shall respond in like manner, by forwarding a copy of their works, we will soon have a most valuable reading room attached to the Utah Library, which will cause the blessings of thousands to rest upon the heads of the liberal donors.

The best interest of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund are continually before us, and we would urge the importance of its object upon all the Saints, and desire they would add to its funds by all laudable means, for when once a line of communication is established between this and the Pacific, those funds can be made to bear in a more effective manner than they can under existing circumstances. We are looking forward in hope, that the time is not far distant, when the most speedy conveyance may be had between this and the western coast.

It is wisdom for the English Saints to cease emigration by the usual route through the States, and up the Missouri River; and remain where they are till they shall hear from us again; as it is our design to open up a way across the interior of the continent, by Panama, Tehauntepec, or some of the interior routes, and land them at San Diego, and thus save three thousand miles of inland navigation through a most sickly climate and country. The Presidency in Liverpool will open every desirable correspondence in relation to the various routes, and rates, and conveniences, from Liverpool to San Diego, and make an early report, so that if possible the necessary preparations may be made for next Fall's emigration.

We contemplate erecting a wall around the Temble Block this season, preparatory to laying the foundation of a Temple the year following; and this we will be sure to do, if all the Saints shall prove themselves as ready to pay their tithing, and sacrifice and consecrate of their substance as freely as we will: and if the Saints do not pay their tithing, we can never build or prepare for building; and if there shall be no Temple built, the Saints can have no endowments; and if they do not receive their endowments, they can never attain unto that salvation they are anxiously looking for. So far as the Saints in the United States and Canada desire to see the work of the Lord prosper, let them arise as one man, and come to Deseret, where they can do more for Zion in one year than they can in many years where they are. Come on the Saints' route north of the Platte, as we stated in our last Epistle, leaving the grave yards on the south of the Platte to a future resurrection. If all were agreed in this move, there need not be a Saint left in the States of Canada one year hence. This is wisdom; but if you shall continue to hold on to your farms, and improvements, and effects, for the purpose of improving the price, and making money, you may expect to want help in a future day, when it will be difficult to obtain; and the Saints need not ever to expect a more convenient time to gather out of the States than the present.

The Indians have been troublesome in their operations the past winter, driving off cattle from remote settlements, but with less threatening of life than formerly, and more secret in their depredations.

We have received very few letters from the elders abroad since our last Epistle although there is a monthly mail between this and Independence, Mo., when not interrupted by snow, as it has been mostly the past three months. The twelve Apostles are abroad, except Wilford Woodruff and Ezra T. Benson, who are in the Valley. Their President, Orson Hyde, is located at Kanesville, Iowa, and is expected to visit the Valley this Summer. Parley P. Pratt is on his way to the Society and Sandwich Islands, and Chili; his mission extends to all lands in, and bordering on the Pacific. At last accounts, the work was very prosperous at the Society Isles. We have not heard from the Sandwich mission since the arrival of Elder Hiram Clark and his associates. Orson Pratt is supposed to be in the States on his way to the Valley, where he will be associated with the University of Deseret for a season. John Taylor was at Boulogne, in France, at our latest dates, preaching, translating, and publishing. Lorenzo Snow, having visited the Italian States, was located at Piedmont, in Switzerland. Erastus Snow is at Copenhagen, and the work is prospering in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, and all that region. We received a letter from Brother Snow, dated Copenhagen, August 17th, 1850. He is translating the Book of Mormon. Franklin D. Richards is Presiding over the Church in the British Isles, and his office is in Liverpool. Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich are *en route* to the Cahone Pass. George A. Smith is Presiding at Iron County. The mission of the Twelve Apostles now abroad, is to all nations, kindred, tongues and people, upon the face of the whole earth; and whenever and wherever the Lord shall open a door for their admission, they will scatter the seed, and, if needs be, will leave wise men to gather the harvest; being guided, directed, and counselled in all their movements by the principle of revelation, and the Holy Ghost dwelling within them; and may the God of Abraham and Joseph help them on their missions, for verily they will not have time to preach to all nations before all flesh shall be seized with fear and trembling in view of those things which the Almighty is about to bring to pass, for the wickedness of man is great before Him, and the earth He will purify by fire.

There has been more sickness in the Valley this Spring, than usual, and several deaths; though the people in the other Vallies have been well generally. We know of no reason why this Valley is not as healthy in its location and character as any other, but as this is the place for the first arrival of the Saints, a greater proportion of the infirm stop here, where they can more readily procure the comforts of life, while the hardier portion go forward to newer settlements; and a great portion of the sickness in our midst arises from the seeds of disease and death sown in the system, while tarrying and passing through the agueish regions of the western states. Sickness here is gen-

erally of short duration, and ends speedily in health or death. The families of the Elders who are on foreign missions are in usual health at this time.

The Saints in their gathering should never forget to gather and bring all choice seeds, for here is the place for them to grow and be useful; a large quantity of osage orange, and other seeds suitable for hedges, through which wire may be passed to make fence, are much needed at this time. Bring all the lath and shingle nails you can, also glass, wire No. 9, raw cotton, cotton yarn, machinery, and domestics.

Amid all the revolutions that are taking place among the nations, the elders will ever pursue an undeviating course in being subject to the Government wherever they may be, and sustain the same by all their precepts to the Saints, having nothing to do with political questions which engender strife, remembering that the weapons of their warfare are not carnal but spiritual, and that the gospel which they preach is not of man but from heaven; and if they persecute you beyond measure in one city, country, or kingdom, leave the testimony which Jesus has given for a witness unto your Father in Heaven, that you are free from their blood, and flee to other cities, countries, or kingdoms where they will receive you and believe your testimony.

During the early part of the last session of the General Assembly of Deseret, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was incorporated into a body politic, in accordance with the general principles of incorporation, given by christian governments to religious societies, with power to choose a trustee in trust and assistant trustees to hold the property, and manage the financial affairs of the Church for its benefit and convenience; and during the present general conference President Brigham Young was unanimously and legally elected trustee in trust of the Church, and Edward Hunter assistant trustee, and Presiding Bishop.

Should the way open for any of the scattering Saints (except such as we have before counselled to tarry where they are,) to ship direct to San Diego, in California, they will do so, and from thence they can work their passage to the settlement about to be formed by Brs. Lyman and Rich in that vicinity, and from thence to this place.

May grace, mercy, peace, and prosperity be multiplied unto all the Saints, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

G. S. L. City, Deseret, April 7th, 1851.

For the World's Fair.

No less than eleven fine steamers will leave this country for England during the month of May, with living cargoes for the great exhibition, The programme is as follows:—

Steamer.	*For.*	*From.*
May 6th, Humboldt,	Southampton,	New York.
" 7th, Asia,	Liverpool,	"
" 7th, Lafayette,	"	Philadelphia.
" 10th, Pacific,	"	New York.
" 14th, Niagara,	"	Boston.
" 15th, City of Glasgow,	"	Philadelphia.
" 15th, Herman,	Southampton,	New York.
" 21st, Europa,	Liverpool,	"
" 25th, Arctic,	"	"
" 28th, Cambria,	"	Boston.
" 31st, Franklin,	Southampton,	New York.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, IOWA,
May 8th, 1851.

MR. ORSON HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—I this day received two numbers of the Frontier Guardian, in which I find an article headed, (Information Wanted,) and which appears to be Editorial, in which you say; Dr. Luke Johnson, assistant Marshal to take the Census of Pottawatamie County, made his returns in due time to Hon. Stephen B. Shelledy, but has received no official acknowledgement of the same, from the chief Marshal; neither has he received any portion of his pay for his services, though he has written to the Marshal upon the subject to our knowledge long enough to have received a reply. He is in need of his pay after having rendered the services, and if there is any defect in the performance of the duty assigned him, as a reason for this *silence* and *neglect* to *forward* him his pay, he considers it his due to have been apprised of it before this time. Have the mails been robbed, or has the Marshal *neglected* to write him and *forward* him the pay as requested? Information on this subject is what the Deputy Marshal wants, and having failed to get any through private correspondence, he seeks a more *public* way of obtaining the desired information.

Now sir, as you have taken it on yourself as the Editor of a Public Journal, (through sheer ignorance I hope and not through *malice*,) to cast a public censure on me, both as an officer and a gentleman. I hope you will not refuse to give the following brief explanation as wide a circulation as your *gratuitous* charge has had.

On the 26th of December I received the Census returns from Luke Johnson, late in the evening. On the 27th I compared the two sets and found them to agree, and on the same day I mailed one set to Washington, and the other set to Iowa City. I also on the same day forwarded to the Superintendant of Census at Washington, a cetificate certifying that the work was done to my satisfaction, and that the assistant was entitled to receive for his services, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninty-four cents. On the same day I mailed to Mr. Johnson a note, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR:—Your returns have been received, and compared, and found to be satisfactory, and a certificate to that effect forwarded to the department at Washington with the amount of your compensation, which is, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninty-four cents.

You say in your article in the Guardian, that Mr. Johnson has written to the Marshal long enough ago to have received a reply. This is saying in a *very public manner* what you did not know to be true, and what in fact is not true. When the letter of which you speak came to the possession of my family, I was in the north part of the State, on official business, and did not receive the letter till my return Home, which was about five weeks. I supposed by that time that Mr. Johnson would have received his pay, from Washington, and therefore did not reply to his immediately; I wrote to Mr. Johnson in two or three days that I had received notice of the receipt of his work at Washington, and that in due time he would receive a draft from Washington, for one half the amount, and the balance at some future time, and I referred him to the 21st Section of the Act of the 23d May last, a copy of which was furnished him with his Instructions. This letter was mailed at Tools Point, Iowa.

If you willl examine the 21st Section of the Act above referred to, you will find that by the publication of the article of censure in your paper, you and Mr. Johnson have both betrayed an *ignorance* that ought to make you very cautious for the future how you *publicly* censure any person, and particularly one who has manifested nothing but feelings of confideuce and respect for you. You were consulted by me with reference to the appointment of a Deputy for your County, and the person appointed, that you recommended, and I think it both *ungrateful* and *ungentlemanly* to publish such censure unless you knew that I was *censurable*. I persume that Mr. Johnson will be satisfied that he has neither been treated with *silence* or *neglect* when he sees that his work was examined and certified to the Department the day after it was received by me.

I have a full record of all my proceedings in this matter and cannot be mistaken in dates, or details, which are open to the inspection of all persons. I think that both yourself and Mr. Johnson will find that it would have been better to have sought a little longer by *private* correspondence for the desired information, instead of this *more public manner*. I hope you will both be satisfied that there has been no neglect on my part toward Mr. Johnson, and that if he has not received his pay the blame if any rests not with me, and I hope for the future that you will be well satisfied of my *dereliction* or *neglect* or *dishonesty*, before you send out my name in the columns of your paper, coupled with such *insinuations*, and *especially* that you will post yourself up well in the law and my duties under it, before you read me lectures for the non-performance of those duties under the law.

By the 21st Section of the Act above referred to you will see that Mr. Johnson must look to the Secretary of the Interior for his pay and not to me, and if you are Mr. Johnson's Guardian, you now have a chance to strike at higher game. I have no doubt but that the Department at Washington are as expeditious as the nature of the service will permit, and that in due time the Assistants will all receive their pay.

I think that as a matter of justice you will not refuse to publish the foregoing, so that the injustice which your publication has done me, (unintentional I hope,) may in some measure be removed, having done this I will therewith be content; otherwise I shall resort to some other source in order to make the defence as public as the charge. If you publish this, send me a copy of your paper to Tools Point, Jasper County, Iowa.

Respectfully Your,
Obedient Servant,
STEPHEN B. SHELLEDY,
U. S. Marshall, for Dt. of Iowa.

We publish the foregoing letter according to request, and feel not wholly unlike him who sought to be spoken to by the King. He tried in divers ways to arrest the attention of his Majesty, but in vain; until at length, as a desperate effort, he placed himself directly in the path of the King and thereby obtained the desired honor: His Majesty spoke to him: and what did he say? In an angry mood, he told him to get out of his road. To be noticed with a rod, is sometimes less annoying than not to be noticed at all.

We confess that we were consulted in relation to the appointment of a Deputy Marshal. Our opinion as to the proper person was honored; and we think that the Chief Marshal will do us the justice to say, from the appearance and style of the returns, that the confidence extended to us was not ill-directed: and while we confess gratitude for the confidence reposed in us, we are considered entitled to none for procuring a faithful and efficient Assistant or Deputy.

It was not through malice that we published the article. It was through a desire to know if the returns had been received; and if so, whether they were accepted and satisfactory. Touching the source from where the pay was to come, we confess our ignorance. We are not Dr. Johnson's Guardian, neither are we indebted to him for our ignorance upon this subject. We knew that he had diligently watched the arrival of the mails for a long time, and received no word about the returns. The letter referred to, as having been received by the Marshal's family in his absence to the North on official business, was penned in our office; and if our memory serve, that letter stated that no word or intelligence had been received from the Census returns from this County since they were sent off by the Mail. This letter was not noticed by the Marshal until the article appeared in the Guardian. We cannot hold Mr. Shelledy responsible for the failure of the Mail in the transmission of intelligence. He says he notified Dr. Johnson upon the receipt of the returns. We believe him! Dr. Johnson received no such notice; and Mr. Shelledy ought not to hold us responsible if the Mail fails to do its duty.

What would any man think, who felt a little pride in executing his trust diligently and faithfully, and who could neither get the approval or disapproval of his Superior, of the manner in which his task was performed? He would feel a painful anxiety about it. The Deputy made his returns from here in the early part of December last, and the very first intimation officially received from the Marshal is contained in the foregoing letter, after a lapse of between five and six months; and that only called out by an article in the public paper, which was responded to direct! *and without delay* or *miscarriage*.

We heard a few statements from Dr. Johnson respecting the condition of his affairs; but never examined the law: It was only a hasty commonsense conclusion that we drew,—that is, that he was entitled to some information about the returns before that late period. As to the source of the compensation, we confess our ignorance; and while we regret our want of information upon any useful subject, we can but congratulate ourself, to some extent, upon the virtue of our ignorance. It has secured to the Deputy Marshal a knowledge of the facts that his returns have been received and were satisfactory, and that his compensation is, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninty-four cents. Information which his wisdom and patience failed to obtain. We strike at no higher game than that on the track of which we have run for a short distance; and we were a little inclined to follow it until it "TALKED TURKEY." We have no fault to find now. Let the mails be the scapegoat.

I hereby certify that this letter from Hon. Stephen B. Shelledy contained in this paper, is the first line or word I have received from him since I mailed the Census returns of this County, on or about the 16th of December last. It being just five months from the date of their being mailed at this place.

LUKE JOHNSON,
Assistant Marshal.

Kanesville, May 30th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian the must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1851.

See the General Epistle on first Page.

This document, emanating from the heads of the Church, or first Presidency, in the City and Valley of the Great Salt Lake, is worthy to be read by all classes,—high and low, rich and poor, saint and sinner, Jew and Gentile. The candor, plainness, simplicity and elegance of its style and sentiment, must commend it to every man's conscience, as proceeding from no corrupt or unintelligent source. The GUARDIAN will send it from the Frontier, Eastward across the Atlantic. The STAR will cause it to shine over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, while the scattered Apostles on Europe's shores will translate and publish it in all those countries, and cause it to be sent to the Islands of the Eastern Seas,—to the East and West Indies,—to the South Sea and Pacific Isles; and finally, to all the world. Editors in the United States, friendly to the prosperity of the western Valleys, we think will be inclined to give it a place in their columns.

The feelings of the people of Utah in relation to the late acts of Congress, and the appointments of the Executive are clearly manifested in the warmest terms of approval and satisfaction. No people can ever be destroyed who sustain a Prophet of God; and the Union can hardly perish while a Prophet-land is cherished and sustained by the satellites that compose her system. Nevertheless, let the Elders abroad in the United States and Canadas urge the gathering of the Saints westward, —while the emigration from England will be stayed until further orders.

Arise ye Saints of Latter Day,
And gird the Gospel Armor on;
Do not forget to watch and pray,
While you are gathering into one.

Gamblers.

We received from St. Joseph, Mo., by the last mail, a communication warning the people of Kanesville against two noted gamblers, whose character and conduct in that city had rendered them fit subjects to leave.

The name of one is Rollins, the other Miller. The latter is said to have been decoyed by Rollins, to aid him in his burglary, thimble, and black-leg transactions. It is said by our informants, that Rollins had been driven away by the citizens of St. Joseph, two or three times, previous to his last exit from that place, on account of his thimbling and black-leg depredations upon a few of the unwary citizens of that place. We must acknowledge, that we are not in favor of driving people, or compelling them to leave our town, if they behave themselves in a manner becoming gentlemen, and good citizens; but at the same time, let burglars, thieves, black-legs and thimblers, beware, for we can assure them that every eye will be directed to see, and every ear open to hear, where such characters may be found; and in conjunction, the officers of the county are on the alert, ready to jump upon all such, like "ducks" upon so many June "bugs." If we are correctly informed, one of these base characters was detected the other day, in the act of pocketing a V, but measures were immediately taken to recover the sum, which proved effectual, and which no doubt astonished our "NEW COMER."

The citizens of this place should guard against all such specimens of depravity, weakness and folly, and let them gloriously alone, to eat each other up, like so many Kilkenny cats, then their friends and patrons may pocket the *leavings*.

And if the officers of the County do not put the Vagrant Law in force against such loathsome and miserable specimens of human depravity, we will vote to have them cashiered.

Mails.

Our mails from the East and South, are on the delinquent list. The eastern mail by way of Fort Desmoine, which was due last Saturday, has not arrived, neither heard from up to date. The southern mail, due at this place last Friday noon, was brought in by Mr. Jackson on Saturday evening, and he states that Keg Creek was so very high, that the driver had to raft the mail bags across.

The mail due on Monday evening from the South has not yet made its appearance.

From the unusual quantity of rain which has fallen within the last ten days the streams around us have overflowed their banks, sweeping before them bridges, and damaging the roads in such a manner, as to render traveling at present utterly impossible. Here we are by ourselves, securely hemmed in on every side by the loss of bridges, and the damage done to the roads; without mails to give us the news, or any to tell us what our neighbours are doing outside.

Hon. A. W. Babbitt and Company.

The latest intelligence received from the above named Company, consisting of about one hundred and fifty wagons, is, that they were at or near the Elk Horn River, on a small Island completely surrounded by water, with little or no chance to go or return, and the water still rising by the recent heavy rains. It was thought by the parties who brought the information that they were rather in a perilous situation. Several of their wagons were up to the axletree in water, and their teams and stock with little or no feed were seriously exposed, unless timely assistance interposed to rescue them from the jaws of Death. Hon. B. D. Harris, from Vermont, Secretary for the Territory of Utah, lady and family are there; also Dr. John M. Bernhisel, Judge Snow, lady and family, and Messrs. Day & Rose, Indian Agents for said Territory, are among the number comprising this company, and must feel not a little embarrassed in their present situation, not being accustomed to the hair-breadth escapes,—the multiplied inconveniences and vexations, incidental to a life across the plains at this season of the year. We feel sorry for their wives and little ones, and also for themselves, and would be glad to have the opportunity of rendering them assistance or relief in their present perplexing condition; but it being the very time that every nerve, bone and sinew of our body are called into action, and all the force that we can muster beside, to get matters regulated here, and the emigration to the Valley off in time. We have not a leisure moment to spare.

But in conclusion we feel to note one remark made in our office, in presence of Messrs. Rose & Harris, just previous to their leaving. It was on the occasion of some Indians being rather unceremoniously whipped out of town:—That men possessing certain feelings and principles would not prosper in their journey over the plains—that their way would be hedged up, &c. We only regret that the scripture declaration touching this matter has not been fulfilled. "Whether there be tongues they shall cease, whether their be prophecies they shall fail, &c." Gladly would we be called a false Prophet in some things, if that fact could contribute to the comfort and speed of the officers of Utah on their journey to their Official Stations.

Notice.

The press of business, and the importance of doing all things in order, will compel us to close our office at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the day previous to the publication of this paper. Proof and correction,—making up the home and foreign mails in order, without confusion or mistake, compel us to adopt this course.

New Firm.

Our friend and fellow townsman, Mr. S. W. Williams, who has gained, by his gentlemanly conduct, the confidence and good-will of the people, as clerk in the house of Dounel, Stutsman & Co., is now opening an extensive Drug Store on Hyde-Street, a little South of Joseph A. Kelting's establishment, in company with Dr. McMahon, under the firm of McMahon & Williams. They have a choice lot of medicines, paints, oils, &c.; and from the acquaintance we have with these gentlemen, we are confident they will be a valuable accession to this new country. They have our good wishes for their success. They will probably tell their own story in the next Guardian. In the mean time, call and look at their fine and useful articles. Perfumery and lots of other nice things.

Communications.

We have received a very well written article from Fremont, upon the influence of a name, signed (L.) It will be attended to in our next. Also a communication from "*Equitus*." This will not long be omitted. The Valley news is now at hand, and we must send that out at all hazards.

Court in Fremont.

Last week was Court Week in Fremont. There was not much business done, for the same reason that there was not much done here. There was not much to do. With the exception of some little informality respecting certificates of the election of officers: and more particularly respecting the election of "Prosecuting Attorney;"—Some little warmth of feeling was manifested about the decision of the court touching these things. With this exception, all things went off quietly and peaceably, and there was no trouble in this—all arose from a misunderstanding; and in the end, everything was satisfactory so far as we have learned. We cannot impeach Mr. Rector's conscientiousness in expressing his fears; but it has turned ont as we anticipated at the Convention: His fears were ill-founded. We believed there was too much good sense in the people of Fremont to allow any such proceedings as that gentleman seemed to anticipate and predict. It has turned out as we expected and verily believed; and it only proves that Mr. R. was mistaken, a thing that the best of men are subject to.

Died,

In this Town of Billious Fever and inflamation of the heart, on the 18th inst., W. M. LECOMPTE Esq., a worthy young gentleman, who had just established himself in this place, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law. His modest and unassuming manner, strict attention to his own business, harmless, mild and temperate in character and deportment, secured to him the good-will of all who made his acquaintance during the short time he was permitted to live in our midst. He bade fair for usefulness as a Citizen and Attorney. We called to see him during his illness, when a little out of his head. He called for his Father and his Mother to come to him: But he is gone! and though none of his relatives were present to sympathize with him in his last hours, he had many friends here who sympathized with him, and who sorely regret his being thus cut down in early life.

Dubuque Herald.

The Fourth number of this paper is before us. It is edited by Messrs. Holt & Mahoney, of Dubuque. The character of the paper is neutral in politics, and devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Science, Literature, &c. From the notoriety gained by these two gentlemen, while associated with the Miner's Express, we cannot doubt for a moment, that their high-minded views and talent will be copiously diffused through the columns of the Herald, to all who may feel willing to honor them with their patronage. The sheet presents a neat and clean appearance; ably edited; and the mechanical part remarkably well executed. We wish them much success in the enterprise.

From St. Joseph, Missouri.

Leonard Smith and Lady, and Company, passed through Kanesville, on Thursday, May 15th, on their road to Salt Lake. All well.

Also Mr. Horace M. Frink, from Missouri.

Arrivals.

The steamer Statesman, from St. Louis, thirteen days out, arrived at Kanesville Landing, on Tuesday the 20th inst., having on board a company of Saints, under the care of Elder Alexander Robbins, late President of the St. Louis Conference. Among the number of passengers were President Orson Pratt from the British Isles, his lady and family, *en route* for the Valley, in good health and spirits; Silas P. Barnes Esq., from Boston, lady and family, Elder James McGaw, one of our misionaries from Texas, and our celebrated French missionary, William Howell, and family. The latter is the gentleman who was so very successful in making converts crossing the Atlantic on board the ship Olympus, while on their way from Liverpool to New Orleans. We are informed that there were only fifty-two passengers on board the Olympus, who did not belong to the Church, with the exception of the Captain and Crew, and out of that number fifty were baptised into the Church before they arrived at New Orleans, and no less singular is a circumstance that occurred on the Statesman after her arrival here; her cooks and deck hands left her, preferring rather to be teamsters across the plains for the Mormons, and have their society in fair Utah, than remain any longer as cooks and deck hands on the muddy waters of the Missouri. We wish those Pioneers much success, and all good and honest people, whose confidence and esteem may have been gained by a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel of Christ.

The Robert Campbell arrived on Wednesday the 21st., at the same place with a large company of Saints from England, Scotland, &c., under the watchcare and direction of Elder George D. Watt, our able Phonographic Writer, and Lecturer. A goodly number of both companies are destined for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake this season, and the balance will remain in this, and surrounding counties of Western Iowa for the time being, to raise wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. Samuel Bird, assisted by Thomas Wilson and John Hawkins, brought a company of thirty-six persons from Cleveland, Ohio; eight of whom remained in St. Louis, being unable to proceed any further on their journey for the want of means. All the Saints who have got this far on their journey, seem to be anxious to get to the end of it; but the weather being so very unfavorable for the last ten days, they are compelled to lie on their oars a short time much against their will; but they believe that all will work together for good to those who love God, and are the called according to his purpose; therefore they endure adverse circumstances the more patiently, because they know they shall reap the benefit if they faint not.

Monies Received Since May 16, 1851.

Wm. Barton,	$0 65	Amos Musser,	1 00
Abraham Howard,	1 00	Warner Austin,	1 00
Benj. McGennis,	75	J G Crapo,	1 50
Henry Jackson,	1 00	Silas P Barnes,	2 00
John Needham,	1 00	Isaiah W Taylor,	3 00
Joseph Skeen,	35	James Henderson,	1 00
B Y Shelly,	1 00	Miss R Farley,	1 00
Franklin Allen,	1 00	Reason Brand,	1 00
Benjamin Harley,	1 00	M R Burgess,	1 00
Edwin Harley,	1 00	Simeon Stanley,	60
Martin Littlewood,	50	Alvin Nichols,	1 00
Henry Booth,	35	Richard Thorn,	1 00
Ester Huse,	1 00	Jesse Fell,	1 00
Myron Higley,	40	Silas Wilcox,	1 00
F Chamberlin,	1 00	David Adams,	1 00
J L Fay,	1 00	William Seatham,	1 00
Ashal Thorn,	1 00	Orlin P Calvin,	1 00
S J Comfort,	1 00	T J McCullough,	1 00
James Woodward,	1 00	J G Crapo,	1 00
S J Comfort,	1 00	C R Clark,	2 00
G A Perry,	1 00	Samuel Hall,	1 00
David Study,	2 00	Shearman Kennedy,	75
Homer C Hoyt,	1 00	S B Richmond,	1 25
Charlas Price,	1 55	John Hudman,	1 00
M W Greene,	4 00	Abra'ms & Goodh'n,	1 75
William Milgate,	4 40	William Brown,	1 00
J B C Wilson,	1 00	William Coats,	85
Stephen T Carey,	1 00	Sheppard Glazier,	50
James Low,	1 50	John Hawkins,	50
A Ulard,	1 00	W G Russell,	1 00
Charles Byron,	1 00	W A Norries,	1 00
James McGaw,	31 90	D E Reed,	1 00
F W Callaway,	1 00	Eliakim Davis,	1 00
Wm. Moody,	1 85	Robert Campbell,	1 40
Apelton Gay,	1 60	Cyrus Sisch,	1 25
James Lawson,	1 60	Walker Lewis,	1 00
Wm. Rankin,	1 85	George Shipley,	1 00
Mr. Decker,	75	Neriah Lewis,	1 00
Bingham Bement,	1 00	Sidney West,	1 00
James Hibbard,	1 00	W B Ferguson,	1 00

MARRIED,

In this town on Sunday 11th inst., by Elder J. W. Cummings, SAMUEL PATTERSON to Miss ELISABETH RANDALL, both of Kanesville.

In this town on Sunday 18th inst., by Elder J. W. Cummings, HENRY CARLILE to Miss ELIZABETH BREWATEN, both of Kanesville.

This couple sent the doings, for which the Printers return them their cordial thanks, and wish them—

Many years of life together,
Kindly feel towards each other;
And when their earthly course is run,
They wish them still, "NEW LIFE BEGUN."

In this town, by the Editor, on Friday evening last, Mr. JOHN Q WILLIAMS to Miss ABIGAL OMAN, both of this County, and on their way to the West.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, April 6th, 1851, by Elder James Simkins, Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD MORT, to Miss ELIZABETH GRAYSON, both of St. Louis.

Favors shown, are long remembered,
By the "Craft" who print the news.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THERE will be sold at the County Seat of Fremont County, State of Iowa, a large number of town lots on the

30th Day of June, 1851.

We deem it proper to say that Fremont is the southwest County in the State of Iowa, bordering upon the Missouri river. The county seat has been recently located by Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, within one mile of the centre of said county, upon the Stage route from St. Joseph to Kanesville, 12 miles east of old Fort Kearney, upon an elevated ridge between the Missouri and Nichnabotna rivers, surrounded by a country unsurpassed in fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery, with agricultural, mechanical and commercial advantages surpassed by none, and equalled by few new counties. At the organization of the county in August, 1849, it contained 400 inhabitants, which has now arisen to 1,500.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. THOMAS M. GORDON, } County
A. M. C. DAVIS. } Commissioners
Fremont County, May 30, 1851.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD!!

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Weston, Mo. JOHN B. HOLMS left my house in August last, without paying his board, taking with him a few articles of Clothing that did not belong to him. He also borrowed $50 in money, under false pretences, which he never paid. He played several other swindling games too tedious to mention.

Holmes is an elderly, small, round shouldered man, rather slow spoken. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at Weston, or I will pay a liberal compensation for information as to his present location. F. J. MARSHALL.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.-1t

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber a brindle cow, bordering on a red, she has very large teats and wide horns, a very little gray in her forehead, supposed to be about eight years old. Whoever will return said cow to me at my residence in Kanesville, or give information of her whereabouts so that she can be found shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT given to a good Daguerreian Artist. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—1t

ATTENTION COMPANY!!

I AM prepared to pay something to the soldiers of the Mormon Battallion, for their claim against Government for travel and subsistence from California. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—2t.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving a most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—1t*

WM. HOWELL,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England with an assortment of goods, which he intenps disposing of at wholesale or retail; at his residence, at the corner of

GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

DRAPERY

Consists of Cloths, Waistcoatings, Prints, Cohough Cloths, Plaids for dresses, ready made clothes, &c.

HABERDASHERY,

Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gimps, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY,

Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine tchs caps, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY.

Writing paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, chint, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding plane, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating Library of about two hundred Volumns; wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscrition, and one dollar deposite as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Besides useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

W. HOWELL.

P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.

Kanesville, May 30th, 1851—tf.

NEW STORE,
AND
NEW GOODS.

In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES. A FULL supply of these popular Medicines just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1851.

Drowned.

On Saturday last, a Mr. Douglass, of this town, started, with a load of passengers to Bethlehem, as we were told, and the bridge being gone over the slough between this and Trading Point, his team plunged into the deep water, and were struggling without being able to touch the bottom. Mr. D. being anxious to save his animals, sprang in to their aid, when he was probably kicked by the struggling horses, disabled, and sank down, came up once, sank again to rise no more. The passengers extricated themselves; but the team, wagon, and owner have not since been seen. They probably floated into the Missouri, and are gone. To us Mr. D. was a stranger; had just come into town, purchased him a home, was trying to get an honest living; but has been thus suddenly taken away, leaving an interesting family to mourn his loss. He was not of the Mormon people; yet had settled here with the design to remain.

Thus is man ensnared and taken,
Oft when prospects swell his hopes;
And the wife and child forsaken,
Caused by death's relentless stroke.
Dry your tears, ye weeping mourners,
Death, the tyrant, must be slain;
Though your hearts are sad with anguish,
Christ, your Lord, in triumph reigns.

Beware of Two Men.

They are suspicious characters, and roving about to steal and plunder. They have given too clear proofs of their guilt and depravity. They give no evidence of reform, but are believed to be lurking about, covered with blankets in the character of Indians. They steal Bacon, horses, and force cattle to swim the Missouri River. They leave their clothes by the River's bank, and are singularly seated and in by places. It is said that a boy was shipped to death by one of them, and the other is a good Musician. We would withhold their names for their relation's sake; yet publish them to warn an outraged community to stamp the vipers under their feets. Cursed children, who have forsaken the right way, and gone after that which is unseemly. Till they repent, the place where they are is cursed to them They may look for evil and not for good. We would have saved and rescued them if they would: But alas! They have chosen their own way, and in their own doings shall they be ensnared.

Weather.

It has rained, thundered, and lightened almost every day for the last three weeks. Such a time has not been known since the settlement of this country. Every mill-dam is carried away, and some mills with much grain. Bridges are all swept and much damage is done to fences and roads. But little grain is, as yet, put in the ground.

Rain, rain, thunder and lightning enough to rend the heavens and the earth, are of almost every day's occurred. Close and sultry.

East Indies.

Late advices from Bombay report, that the cholera is raging there with fearful violence, Twenty five hundred persons are said to have died with it in one month. The destroyer is on his way among all nations, reaping with fearful virulence, priest and people, without the least respect to party distinction, or sectional formality.

G. S. L. City, Utah Territory, March 26th, 1851.

SPECIAL MESSAGE,

To the General Assembly of the State of Deseret.

Gentlemen:—Whereas, the Congress of the United States passed an Act, Sept. 9th, 1850, and received the approval of the Presidsint to "establish a Territorial Government for Utah," and made appropriations for erecting public buildings for said Territory, &c. The appointments under said law also having been made, official announcement of which has not as yet been received, but are shortly expected; sufficient intelligence, however, has been received to justify us in preparing for the adoption and organization of the new Government under said Act.

I have therefore thought proper to suggest to you, previous to your final adjournment, the propriety of making such arrangements, as in wisdom you may consider necessary, in view of the aforesaid Act of Congress; that as little inconvenience as possible may arise in the change of Governmental affairs, and in relation to the organizatin of the Territorial Government, for erecting public buildings for said Territory, &c.

And now, upon the dissolving of this Legislature, permit me to add, the industry and unanimity which have ever characterized your efforts, and contributed so much to the pre-eminent success of this Government, will, in all future time, be a source of gratification to all; and whatever may be the career and destiny of this Young, but growing Republic, we can ever carry with us the proud satisfaction of having erected, established, and maintained a peaceful, quiet, yet energetic Government, under the benign auspices of which, unparalleled prosperity has showered her blessings upon every interest.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and gratitude to the Giver of all good for His kind blessings, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Governor.

The Legislature of Deseret, in joint session, March 28th, 1851, unanimously passed the following Preamble and Resolutions, pertaining to the organization of a Territorial Government for Utah:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, in the winter and spring of A. D. 1849, the people of this Territory did form and establish a Provisional State Government, until the United States Congress should otherwise provide by law for the Government of this Territory; and

Whereas, it was under this authority and by virtue thereof, that this body have acted and legislated, for and in behalf of the people of said State, now Utah Territory; and

Whereas, the United States Congress has finally legislated in behalf of this Territory, by passing an Act for the organization of the Territory of Utah; making appropriations for public buildings; and extending the Constitution of the United States over said Territory; and

Whereas, previous to the first election under said law, the census has to be taken, and apportionments made, which will necessarily consume much time; and

Whereas, the public buildings for said Territory are very much needed, and the United States Congress having made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars towards defraying the expense thereof, and in order to facilitate the speedy erection of said public buildings for the use of the Territory, and further promote the mutual and easy organization of said Territorial Government.

Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret.

1. That we cheerfully and cordially accept of the legislation of Congress in the Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

2. That we welcome the Constitution of the United States—the legacy of our fathers, over this Territory.

3. That all officers under the Provisional State Government of Deseret, are hereby requested to furnish unto their successors in office every facility in their power, by returning and delivering unto them public documents, laws, ordinances, and dockets, that may or can be of any use or benefit to their said successors in office.

4. That Union Square, in G. S. L. City by devoted for the use of public buildings of said Territory.

5. That Gov. B. Young be our agent to make drafts upon the treasury of the United States for the amount appropriated for said buildings, and to take such other measures as he shall deem proper for their immediate erection.

6. That we appoint an architect to draft designs, and a committee of one, to superintend the erection of said buildings.

7. That Truman O. Angel, of said City, be said Architect; and Daniel H. Wells, of said City, the committee; and that they proceed immediately to the designing and erection of said buildings.

8. That, whereas, the State House in Great Salt Lake City having been originally designed for a "Council House," and erected by and at the expense of the "Church of Jesus Church of Latter-day Saints," for the purpose, as well as to accommodate the Provisional Government,—that we now do relinquish unto said Church the aforesaid building; tendering unto them our thanks for the free use thereof, during the past session.

9. That we fix upon Saturday, the 5th day of April next, for the adjustment and final dissolving of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret.

H. C. KIMBALL.
President of the Senate.
J. M. GRANT,
Speaker of the House.
T. Bullock, Clerk.

Charleston, S. C., May 5th.

The South Carolina Southern Rights Association Convention, composed of delegates appointed by the various Southern Rights Associations of the State, met in this City and was duly organized by the appointment of the following officers: President Ex-Gov. Richards; Vice Presidents, Ex-Gov. W. C. Seabrook, J. J. Ashen, N. L. Griffin, J. W. Simpson, R. H. Goodwin, B. K. Hannegan, and W. H. Gist; Secretaries, the Editors of the Greenville Mountaineer, Camden Journal, Black River Journal, Edgefield Advertiser, Chester Standard and J. C. Walker.

There are forty associations represented, and the Convention is composed of four hundred and thirty-one delegates.

The President, ex-Governor Richardson, on taking the chair, calmly, but temperately, reviewed the position of affairs. He considered that southern institutions, under existing circumstances, could not last twenty years. He alluded forcibly to the disregard of blood and treasusure expended in the acquisition of territory, and her subsequent exclusion from those territories, and said, when dangers threatening our existence thus reach our very doors, it was time to arm against them. It was futile to hope that the Constitution, based upon such legislation, could survive. Concession could yield nothing to its support. The deliberations of the Convention, he said, should be confined the when, where and how resistance should be made, though he supposed it should not be adopted rashly. He, however, would not discuss that, as he did not desire to bias them. He loved the Union; he did not believe that there was an amateur disunionist among them; he advocated union among ourselves; if any are forming in our rear, he said, let us await their approach. If in our van, let us make up to them. It has been said that whom God and Nature join together, men could not put asunder; but the reverse may also be applied. Those whom God and Nature has put asunder, let no man join together. He then argued at length on the want of affinity between the two sections of country, and advised earnest and temperate deliberation.

The Convention then adjourned. The votes to-morrow will settle the question of nullification. The President is a strong Union man. The Convention embraces many men of talents.

[By the O'Rielly Line.]

Charleston, May 6th.

Proceedings in the Convention to-day authorise us to announce that a separate State action will certainly triumph by an overwhelming majority. The reception of Rhett's resolution has been fearfully enthusiastic. Langdon Cheves and Judge Butler, who were in favor of moderation, are borne down. South Carolina is fixed for secession. Great excitment has prevailed to-day throughout the City.

Still Later.

Charleston, May 7th.

Langdon Cheves has addressed the Convention, opposing the separate action of South Carolina. The Convention have reported addresses and resolutions, which have not yet come up for consideration. The number of delegates to-day was 368, representing all parts of the State.

Mormons.

The steamer Atlantic arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans, having on board two hundred and forty Mormon emigrants. This company sailed from Liverpool on board the ship Olimpus. They had a very prosperous and healthy voage, having but two deaths, and those young children. There being several passengers on board the ship who did not belong to the Mormon faith, the Mormons began the work of preaching and proselyting; and their efforts were not unfruitful, for they succeded in gaining over to their faith about fifty persons, who were baptized on board the ship. Part of those who arrived on the Atlantic were detained at the Quarantine, on account of a man being sick of what was supposed to be cholera.

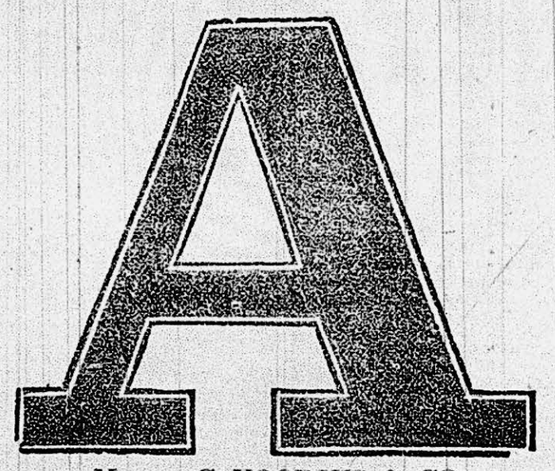
The Statesman did not leave yesterday, as was stated, but is expected to leave to-day, having on board two hundred passengers. These are mostly Mormon emigrants, who arrived here a few days ago from the New England States, and the remainder are from his city, among whom is Alexander Robbins, the late President of this city.

The Mormons in this city and neighbourhood number about three thousand. They have a good organization, the head of which is styled a President; the present incumbent is Elder Thomas Wrigley. They hold meetings regularly on Sundays, at Concert Hall.—[Organ and Reveille, May 9th, 1851.

☞ "A kiss," remarks an old German writer "is a dish of love eaten with scarlet spoons."

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Harr Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
S. LOCKWOOD,
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.
ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above estabiishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candles, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.
To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,* St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candles, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

UTAH
AND
CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.
Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

MERCHANTS!
POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.
Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!
WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yokerings, and Staples, &c.,

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of John T. Caine, St. Louis Mo., will be promptly attended to.

St. Louis, April 18, 1851—3t

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,
St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.—

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,
51 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. Martin, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. Martin, New York.
MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.
NEW WAGON SHOP.
North-west Corenr of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 59 Vine St., between Second and Third.
St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
April 18, 1851.

A. H. DEAVER,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851—tf

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!
FAMLY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILLS, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on Jule Street,

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m†

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, May 16th, 1851.—tf.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Liking and Disliking.

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

Ye who know the reason, tell me,
How it is that instinct still
Prompts the heart to like—or not like—
At its own capricious will!
Tell me by what hidden magic
Our impressions first are led
Into likings—or dislikings—
Oft before a word is said?

Why should smiles sometimes repel us;
Bright eyes turn our feelings cold?
What is that which comes to tell us
All that glitters is not gold?
Oh, no feature, plain or striking,
But a power we cannot shun,
Prompts our liking, or disliking,
Ere acquaintance hath begun!

It is instinct—or some spirit
Which prompts us and controls
Every impulse we inherit
By some sympathy of souls?
Is it instinct? is it nature?
Or some freak or fault of chance,
Which our liking or disliking,
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger,
Though the sky no shadow flings;
Or that inner sense, still stranger,
Of unseen—unutter'd things?
Is it—oh, can no one tell me—
No one show sufficient cause
Why our likings—and dislikings—
Have their own instinctive laws?

MISCELLANY.

Falling in Love.

BY NED ALBRO.

Well, here I am like a bank panic. This is me clean up to the handle, and chock up to the brim. How'd do? As for myself I'm like Atherton's boy, when he slipped inter the bar'l o' soft soap—slick as a bear's ribs. Now tis mor'n wonderful to obsarve the doin's o' human nature. I've played hoss with a trip hammer, an' seen a hen hawk whet his bill against a pile o' clam shells. But when it comes to this ere love business, I swan to man it gits me awful. Now if a fe'l'r happens to ring in with a leetle chick-a-dee-dee he's got to either come to the pint, or pack up his duds an' strike out for parts unknown. I went to see a little critter of a gal onst. Betsy Davis, and—oh Je ru sa lem, she was a scrouger. Talk 'bout Moses in the bull-rushes, jehu! if a feller'd see that gal onst he'd melt shure. She could give sich patent looks, and kinder snicker so allfiredly-it would take a pretty strong constitutioned feller to stand it. Now, I 'member onst I went to see that gal' one night, when the old folks was gone to camp meetin', an' the young uns had gone to roost up in the cock loft. When I got there, I hitched the nag to the fence elevated my standin' collar to look kinder scrumschus, an' then I spurges in as spunky as a bee hive an' twice as nateral. Betsy—bless her leetle shadder, was mixing up buckwheat cakes for mornin'. Jest as quick as she seen me she color'd up as red as a biled beet. I commenced shakin' like a bob tailed hen with the palsy, an' kinder backed out; 'cause if she'd gin another sich look, I'd been a gone goslin. I'd got so fur, an' I jest concluded I'd buck up or swing for't. So I took a cheer an' set down 'bout a rod from Bets an' she squatted bout a rod from me, on a milk piggin, she commenced a snikerin' an' I commenced lookin' kinder most awful bilious. Oh thunder an' lightnin'! how I did feel, I was the darndest predickament. Jest as I'se a goin' to say sunthin' she bust out a jigglin'. Je-whittaker-whew! I lay, I was excited so I jest give her a smack s-o-o-p as meek and lowly as a malo kitten! double distilled essence o' hoarhound! 'twas sweeter'n cider out'n the bung o' a bar'l O Jupiter H Codfish! if a feller could eat such things with a spoon! I was fallin' in love by the pailfull, I could'nt stan' it—so I picked up my hat and skated. Betsy was too big a pile o' mus'melons for the present generation, but there's Beck Wilson, she's most as tantalizin' as she is. Little Ike Hewitt courted that gal, but it ollers made him k'nder sickly. He had to drop off, 'cause he said he'd be in love to the eyebrows if he hung to it. An' there's Phebe Macumber's the bare-footed one—Sufferony, she's considerable, but she piles on the love so almighty thick. Law Z! when she gets agoin' she's a perfect israel an' a whole team. She an' one o' Peterkin's boys went to a dance, an' when they got there she stuck fast in the door, she could'nt budge an inch, so the fellers went to kissin'. One feller kissed her sixty-nine times, an' 'cause he would'nt do it some more she had lip enough to cut a pair of boot legs off of. The feller had to navigate, 'cause he said he could'nt do it any more, her breath tasted jest like onions. The great fool or't to piled another dozen, it would'nt hurt him a mite. Now there's Nancy-Hewitt—Ike's sister, a feller could kiss her from now till the day o' Pentecost, but she'd never git sufficient. That's the identical gal that licked a nanny goat to death in a few rounds, an' she can snake a bar'l o' cider a rod jest as easy. Her old man had a couple o' almighty cross bone hunters, an' when a feller'd show himself 'bout them latitudes he'd git himself nipped the cussedest.

One dandyfied lookin' kinder of a sucker, a regular pusillanimous bob-tailed pimp o' misery, went to saying sunthin' to Nance 'bout nuptial affairs. It riz Nance rite up to the hub, and she stickt' the dogs on him Sled crooks an' sweet briars, I never see a feller shoot so, since I tramped the face o' this continental arth. Nance huv a gridiron at him when he's leavin'. It struck him plum, an' he bounced 10 foot every pop. The way he lifted his walkin' beams an' paddled was some to a trip hammer. An' now in conclusion, I'd advise fellers not to get any further in the eyebrows, 'cause if they do they've got to hitch on or make themselves acquainted with the hemp cravat business, an' that's worse'n the yaller janders, 'specially if he's got a sore throat. An' as for the gals, you little tantalizin' chicks' you, I hope to be teetotally used up if I can think o' anything good enough to say.

Williamsburgh, L. I., 1850

Mind Against Mind.

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to dispise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong, common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders, an ingenious theorist who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man who scents the rediculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the fine feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talents is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense leads to immediate action, and gives society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views of its annual rotation; ridicule chastises folly and impudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; subtlety seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away to the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations for the sorrows that come from without. God made it all. It is all good! We must despire no sort of talent; they all have their seperate duties and uses; all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden life. SIDNEY SMITH.

Eloquence of a Thunderer.

One Paul Denton, a methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbacue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbacue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?" "There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and (says a Yankee contemporary) pointed his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, (while his enemy actually trembled on his feet,) "there is the liquor which God the Eternal, brews for all his children!"

Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare this precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play—there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing, and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm cloud broods and the thunder storms crash, and away, far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life—healthful water.

And every where it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail showers; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky—whose warp is the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sun beam of heaven—all checked over with the celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life water! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings no madness or murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out my friends! would you exchange it for the demons drink alcohol? A shout like the roar of a tempest answered—"No!"

Growlers.

There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, growling because some body feels above them; or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men usually have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are mitigated asses. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs there is always a want of selfrespect. If people despise you, do not tell of it all over town, if you are smart show it. Do something and keep doing. If you are a right down clever fellow wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your deeds. Then, if people feel above you go straight off and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic or a farmer or a shop boy turn up yours a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street swell yourself and if this does not fetch them, conclude very good naturedly that they are unworthy of your accquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance to get into good society.

Society never estimates a man at what he imagins himself to be. He must show himself to be possessed of self-respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possessions will "put him through."

Who blames a man for feeling above those who are mean enough to go round like babies telling how people abuse them and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency.—[Capital Reporter.

Three students at college met an aged countryman, and wishing to have a little sport with him, thus accosted him. The first said—"Good morning father Abraham," the second, "Good morning, father Isaac," and the third, "Good morning father Jacob," the old gentleman replied, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob; but I am Saul the son of Kish, who went to seek his father's asses, and lo! I have found three of them."

☞ Why is a young lady like an IMPOSING Printer?

Because she is very careful in JUSTIFYING her FORM.

Dubuque, Fort Des Moines, and Council Bluffs.

The eastern, and western termini of the great Iowa Railroad are indicated by these points not only by public opinion, but by the topography of the country through which a central road hence westward must pass.

In veiw of this fact, it becomes a matter of some consequence to the people of Fort desmoines and Council Bluffs vicinities to shape their future action so as to facilitate this result desirable alike to them and to Dubuque. They should not only keep themselves well informed of what is being done here to effect this object, but they should also co-operate, if not pecuniarily at least in sentiment and desire, with whatever has a tendency to unite them to the east through Dubuque.

When the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad North reaches Cedar Rapids, the people westward should be ready to carry it forward on the way towards its final destination on the shores of the pacific. Every exertion short of doing violence to one's self, should be devoted to this object, for without this, its successful accomplishment will be too long deferred.

Some may say that the country westward will not support a railroad. We reply, make the road and it will support the country. It will be like giving a soul to a new body, without which it was a mere corpse'—a nothing in existence—but with which it becomes a being conscious of life. So will it be with our western prairies, when the shrill whistle of the locomotive signals the coming of the masses of human beings continually moving westward in search of freer homes.

Without human appendages the most beautiful is but a blank in existence. Its foliage has no beauty unless gazed upon by a human eye, its herbage but little taste except for human palates. For man were they specially formed. He alone can enjoy their beauty and their use, and he above all others should posess them.

Every thing that facilitates this beneficent design should be undertaken by the race and carried into effect, and nothing seems to be more certain of accomplising this design than the construction of a means of ingress and egress by which mankind can enter upon their great inheritance from the Father, and send back into the world behind them the fruits of their industry.

For this we want a railroad through our State to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. It is the duty of the present age to accomplish this result it will be for those who appear upon the stage of life farther west to carry it on to its final and fixed destination.—[Dubuque Herald.

Live for Something.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the justment of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, Oh man immortal! Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact year by year, and you never will be forgotten. No, your name—your deeds—will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, and the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—[Dr. Chalmers.

What we Call Duties.

Every man ought to pay his debts—*if he can.*

Every man ought to help his neighbor—*if he can.*

Every young man and woman ought to get married—*if they can.*

Every representative in Congress, and the legislature ought to inform their constituents what they are doing—*if they can.*

Every man should do his work to please his customers—*if he can.*

Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue—*if she can.*

Every lawyer should tell the truth—*if he can.*

Every preacher of the gospel should be a Christian—*if he can.*

And finally every reader should add to the above something good—*if he can.*

More Manuscripts Discovered.

We learn from a Constantinople letter of the 15th ult., in the Risorgimento of Turin, that public attention has been greatly excited there, by the discovery of an immence treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Simonides, in a cave situate at the foot of Mount Athos. According to this account, the importance of this discovery is incalculable, since it brings to light a vast quantity of celebrated works quoted by various ancient writers, and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes, (the nature of which is not stated,) filled with microscopic characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Rebus.

BY A. H. B.

My *first*, is an element
Eternally the same;
Four letters placed correctly,
Will solve you its name.

My *Second's* a dim minature,
Of greatness absolute;
Filling beings endless chain,
From a *God* to a *Brute*!

My whole when combined,
To my *first*, is a foe;
And exert all its power,
Its influence to o'erthrow.
An answer wanted?

T. E. TOOTLE, M. TOOTLE. } WM. G. FARLEIGH. J. W. TOOTLE.

SIGN OF THE

ELEPHANT.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positivelo sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities, now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Josesh, Mo., May 2, 1851.

NEW STORE.

SIGN OF THE

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,

On Hyde St., opposite the Printing Office.

THE subscribers have now opened a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Plains—Consisting of Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Rifles, Knives, Powder, Caps and Pistol. Also dried apples and peaches, teas, and wine. Also a large quanty of waterproof Clothing, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Accordians, Violins and other articles to numerous to mention, to be had at the above place, at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAMS & GOODHEIM.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and surrounding country that, I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

"UNDERSTANDINGS,"

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose. And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest! Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Milgates Hotel.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—1t

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given u niversal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr4 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

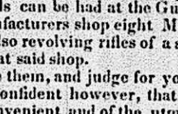
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.



☞ **GEORGE W. HARRIS.** ☜

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

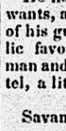
Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all Kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.



IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Bullock's Grove, eight miles South of Kanesville, about a month ago, a Light SORREL MARE, four years old, with a white star in her face, and some white on one of her hind feet. When she left she had a piece of rope round her neck, and was last seen at Silver Creek. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber's residence, or give information that will lead to her recovery shall receive the above reward.

JOHN WATTS.

Bullock's Grove, May 2, 1851.—3t*

DRUG STORE.

SIGN OF

THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generlally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.

B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO, have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass J. C. Little, Peterboro' N H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manilla Rope, of all sizes;
30 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 bxs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheeting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Stripe;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 ½ "
15 ¼ "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hhds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar,
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Rools Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
½ doz Whip Saws;
½ doz Cross Cut Saws;
¼ doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry "
3000 Coon Skins.
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels; Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, ring and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec11 EMPORIUM STORE

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 10.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription is renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
one " " " 6 months,	20 00
one " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BONNELL,
EBEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GARRETT,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BOREN,
SAMUEL HARDY,	JACOB ZUNDEL,
JAMES WAKEHAM,	A. D. BOYNTON,
JOHN ROSS,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,
HENRY ROBINSON.	

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MORDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STEDY, Pisnah Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. TURNER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte County, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIDMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—WM. M. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY, "
Belleyne—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brewnings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—WM PLAYER, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—I. J. CLARK, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Pisnah Hollow—HENRY D. GIFFORD, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph B. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Extracts of a Letter from Elder George A. Smith, Dated

CEDAR CITY, IRON COUNTY,
March 25th, 1851.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG:—By the express which starts to-day for your City, I send you a few items regarding our situation, location, and the facilities which surround us for our operations; though by the brethren you may learn many minute particulars I have not space to give you; for these I refer you to Br. Anson Call, and Capt. A. L. Fullmer. We are progressing rapidly in our farming operations, having already sown four hundred acres of wheat, and they will probably amount to one thousand. The soil is considered of the first quality, both upland and wire grass, by our best farmers—no division of opinion regarding soil. There have been about sixteen hundred acres surveyed, and the probability is that it will nearly all be cultivated this season. Our fencing and public buildings are in a state of progression, as well as private buildings composing the Fort. This will be enclosed either by buildings or pickets by the first of July. It is in a good state of forwardness, considering the amount of labor bestowed upon making roads into kanyons, and our farming operations.

There seems to be a good feeling pervading the Camp. We have done but little in making explorations; but from what we have found of lime, stone, alum, and timber, the easy access to each give indications of this becoming a rapid growing settlement. Our saw-mill is also in a state of forwardness, and will soon be in operation; but we need a good mill-wright here very much.

The weather since our arrival, has been very favorable; but at present the ground is dry. The health of the Camp is good, and two children have been added to our numbers; they are doing well.

If some thirty or more could be induced to come on this spring, before high water, we could then be secure; and I would recommend Br. Call as a suitable person to bring the company through as captain or pilot.

Many of the brethren are very anxious to return early and get their families before winter; and if this addition shall be made to our numbers, they could be released. I had some thoughts of coming through to conference myself, a violent cold prevents, and I trust to the brethren to give you much information; some of them, however, will plead very hard to be released from returning; but I see no reason why a man who can live like a prince at home, should be released any more than a poor man; but each fill his mission.

Some in Camp complain of their bread stuff being short. I presume it will be before harvest, though the harvest will probably be early. There is considerably wheat up; some barley, and looks well. Those who come on will do well to bring a supply of provisions, as we may have to subsist on meat alone before our harvest.

Walker informs us that Brown was killed by Toquau's band of Pietes on Big Muddy. In the fight with Capt. Winters, (an emigrant company,) there were two Indians killed, and two wounded.

I have only been called upon to lay hands upon two persons since I left the City, and one of these was from pain from the bite of a dog; and the other from over exertion and loss of strength;—they were immediately relieved. How different from times at Nauvoo!

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Magnificent Enterprise.

Shaw, Jones & Co.'s Panorama of the Plains, Salt Lake and California

A company of young gentlemen, L. Shaw, J. W. Jones, Jacob Arrick, Joshua Pugh, N. P. Toplin, and S. Shefolt, are now engaged in daguerreotyping all the prominent places in California, including cities, towns and mines, from which a panorama is to be painted. Arrangements have already been made to secure the services of the best artists in the Eastern cities.

Dr. Toplin, a member of the company, will proceed to the States immediately, in charge of this panorama, which is designed to be ready for exhibition early in the coming summer.

At the earliest practicable period, this company will cross the Sierra Nevada, taking Salt Lake en rout for the States, Daguerreotyping every thing of interest, from which it is designed to paint a Panorama upon one mile of canvas, in time for the great exhibition of 1852, at New York. None but the best artists are to be employed upon the work—strictly a National enterprise.

This company commence with a pledged capital of $30,000, with facilities for raising it to any amount necessary to complete the work. Crossing the plains the company will have in its employ from fifteen to twenty men.

A lecturer will accompany the expedition, collecting every thing in a legendary point of veiw, calculated to make the exhibition interesting and menally profitable.—[Sacramento Times.

Whitewash.

It is said that a pint of varnish mixed with a bucket of whitewash, will give it in a great degree the qualities of paint—and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for whitewashing, knowledge of the above may be of use.

Christ was born among the poor, grew up among the poor, toiled with the poor, and died for the poor. The cases he ever came in contact with rich men, are noted with emphasis in Scripture, as remarkable exceptions.

A land of liberty and intelligence is a land of newspapers. 'I had rather have newspapers without a government,' said Jefferson, 'than a government without newspapers.'

For the Guardian.

A Chapter on the Influence of Names.

BY L.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet."—*Shakspeare.*

Shakspeare was mistaken. There is a great deal,—there is almost everything in names—their influence is felt at all times, and under all circumstances—in war and in peace, in morals, literature and religion,—in the world of fashion,—and above all in politics, the despotism of names is all powerful, universal and irresistible. Nay, even Shakspeare is authority against himself. Does not he make the gentle Juliet say to her lover. "'Tis but thy *name* that is my enemy"—that fatal name which separated two devoted hearts—which planted thick sorrows in their path, and finally, shrouded them in one common sepulcher! Does he not put into the mouth of one of Anthony's captains. "I'll humbly signify what in his *name*, that *magical word of war*, we have effected!" And again, speaking of the great Pompey, "his *name* strikes more than could his war resisted." Names indeed govern the world; and it is not among the least ingenious of all human contrivances, that the world should be so governed. I do not wish to speak of the moral guilt and future accountability of those who combine to delude the ignorant,— who chain men's minds to some false idol, or enlist them in some scheme of abomination, whose iniquities are artfully veiled under the names of virtue, patriotism, and the like. If the denunciations of the eloquent Hebrew Prophet against those who call evil good, and good evil—who put darkness for light, and light for darkness—who call bitter sweet, and sweet bitter,—are not sufficient to alarm such delinquents, it would avail nothing for uninspired tongues and pens to attempt their conviction and reform.

In *literature*, how remarkable and how injurious is the influence of names, apart from any actual or intrinsic merit. How common is it to estimate an opinion or sentiment, not by the wisdom of one, or the purity of the other, but by the authority of him who pronounces it. A false, immoral, or stupid passage in a book which bears on its title-page the name of a popular writer, is often received with favor, when percisely the same offence in an unknown author, would be almost certain to bring down upon him the lash of criticism. Take for example one of England's most renowned Bards—one, not more known, even in his own Country, than on this side of the Atlantic—whose "Melodies" are lisped by our amorous Youths and sentimental Maidens, and whose name has become a "household word"—a passport to every festival, where music, love and wine are the sources of enjoyment. Among his "National Airs" so called, Mr. Moore has written the following lines, which have no doubt been admired by every pretty Miss in the country, as the very perfection of poetry, sentiment, and even good sense.

"Flow on, thou shining river,
But, ere thou reach the sea,
Seek Ella's bower, and give her
The wreaths I fling o,er thee.
And tell her thus, if she'll be mine,
The current of our lives shall be,
With joy along their course to shine,
Like those sweet flowers on thee.

But if, in wandering thither,
Thou find'st she mocks my prayer,
Then leave those wreaths to wither,
Upon the cold bank there!
And tell her thus, when youth is o'er,
Her lone and loveless charms shall be,
Thrown by upon life's weedy shore,
Like those sweet flowers from thee."

Now the plain English prose of all this, when divested of the magic of Mr. Moore's numbers, is somewhat like the following.

"Take, gentle river, these pretty flowers that I fling upon thy surface, and before thou reachest the great ocean, be pleased to flow into the bower of my fair Ella; and if it be not marvellous enough, good river, for thee to rush into a Lady's bower, without drowning her, be pleased to perform another wonderful feat, and *speak to her*,—tell her if she will only marry me, our joys, whilst we are floating down life's current, shall resemble these wreaths which are borne upon thy bosom. But mark me river!—if this insensible girl is resolved that she will not accept offer, why then roar like another cataract, toss these worthless wreaths on the shore, to wither and rot, and tell this cruel Ella that she will live and die an ugly, neglected old maid."

Now, whilst it is conceded that the figure of *personification* is perfectly legitimate, especially in poetry; yet there are certain degrees of it which should never be attempted, unless connected with subjects of great dignity, or which inspire powerful emotion—and it must not be forgotten that the excellence of poetry does not consist so much in the form or arrangement of its words as in the value and beauty of the thoughts and sentiments which it expresses. A gentle Zephyr stealing into a Lady's bower and lulling her into repose, or whisper into her ears, the sighs of an absent lover, is natural and agreeable enough; but a river turning from its course and performing the same office, is a conception which would be very rediculous in any other than a popular poet.

It would be no difficult task to extend these remarks so as to embrace a long list of distinguished writers, both in prose and verse, who have perpetrated various offences against sound morals as well as good sense, but with whom the lustre of reputation, like the mantle of charity, has not only shielded them from censure, but imparted a kind of dignity and splendor to their failings.

But how is it in the empire of the church? Here, I know I tread on sacred ground, and must use both brevity and caution. That truth exists in religious doctrine as well as in other things, will not be denied, except by unthinking scepticism, or perverted reason. The difficulty has always been in finding her out—in distinguishing her sacred vestments and celestial carriage from the skillful imitations of imposture. The diamond may be known by the tests of experiment, and from the gems which mimic its lustre; but there is no moral chemistry that can separate truth from error, and resolve each into its proper elements. In fact, it seems to be one of the fallacies which has obtained currency among mankind, that truth and error are natural antagonists. So far from it they are scarcely ever found in a state of disunion or repulsion, Error winds itself around the stately column of truth, as the creeper folds in its poisonous embrace the sturdy oak of the forest. What tremendous influence has been wielded by the simple word *Church*, from the very first nges of christianity down to the present time. The *name alone* has covered a multitude of sins, and sanctified innumerable crimes. What torrents of blood have been shed under the crimson banner of *orthodoxy*, and how meek and conscientious *heretics* have fled from the tender embrace of that holy and infallible mother, who has assumed the supreme government of the soul in this world, as well as the direction of its immortal destiny hereafter. But I only dwell upon this subject in order to show how much we are deceived by empty, unmeaning *names*. That there is such a treasue as "pure and undefiled religion," none but the hardened infidel or remorseless libertine will deny. That it is always necessarily found under the priestly robe, or connected with the "sober brow," neither candor nor charity itself will contend for,—and yet, some how or other, the world has identified the sacred gift with a certain sanctimonious exterior, and with certain peculiar ceremonials, and there are few, perhaps, who reflect that it may be more frequently traced in the abodes of humility and wretchedness, in the sight of a contrite heart, and in the tears of penitential guilt.

But how is it with the word *fashion*? What is fashion? Many attempts have been made to define what in truth is undefinable. It is an empty *name*, a mere shadow, and yet it is of substance sufficient to be felt and seen and understood almost everywhere. A popular English novelist, writing of his own country, says:—"The middle classes interest themselves in grave matters: the aggregate of their sentiments is called OPINION. The great interest themselves in frivalities, and the aggregate of *their* sentiments is termed FASHION. The first is the moral representative of the popular mind—the last of the aristocratic." But this definition is unsatisfactory. Fashion executes its decree with as much energy and effect upon those who are excluded from its mystic circle, as upon them who reside within its pale; upon the popular mind as well as the aristocratic. Its frivolities bewilder and dazzle the multitude who abjure them, as well as the chosen few with whom they originate. Imagine this mysterious agent, or whatever it may be called, personified, and endowed with the majesty and power of a Queen,—and what are her attributes? A fickle, inconstant, inscrutable and unscrupulous being—selecting her subjects from every rank and condition, and with every diversity in morals and intellect—yet investing them with an uniform and exclusive badge of distinction; exacting from her followers the most unbounded homage, and repaying them often with the sacrifice of peace, health, fortune, self-respect and virtue; instilling into those who throng around her throne the poison of impure and corrupting pleasures, and in those who are banished to the outer courts, awakening the worst passions of envy, discontent and hatred, added to a debasing sense of inferiority. Fortune is more capricious in dispensing her favors than this, this empress of smiles and frowns. By her hand, the withered maiden of forty is arrayed in the matchless charms of blooming seventeen, and the notorious libertine becomes transmuted into a fascinating and agreeable companion. If a despot of bodily shape and form, were to cause his power and caprice to be felt in all the minute concerns and occupations of society; if he were to ordain laws regulating the dress, furniture, social intercourse and amusements of his subjects, and in so doing should levy an oppresive tax upon their fortunes, time and comforts; the spirit of freedom would circulate, like the electric fluid, from one end of the community to the other; the tyrant would be resisted with fearless and indomitable perseverance. And yet doth fashion issue her imperial decrees equally as despotic and calamitous in their effects, without other aid than the influence and magic of her name—whilst her subjects, so far from opposing resistance, render an implicit and delighted obedience to her mandates. And what is this inexorable arbitress at last but a name? What is this capricious and mysterious intermeddler in human affairs but a vain shadow? a creature of imagination only, and yet as powerful as Cæsar and Napoleon in their glory! Shakspeare was wrong; there is much — there is everything in *names*.

In that great concern of human society, the structure and action of the *Political Machine*, how does the matter stand? Are the governed portion of mankind, I mean the majority of them, influenced by things or names? The recorded experience of past ages, and our own particular observation, will answer the question. The master spirits who have ruled mankind with success, have studied the genius of the people with whom they lived. National glory was at one time, if it be not now, the passion of the French, and Napoleon well knew how to avail himself of a moral lever of such tremendous force. Administering to that all devouring and never satiated appetite, who found it an easy task to wade through tears and blood to the goal of his ambition.

Preceding the period of his meteor-like and almost super-human career, the French nation had been intoxicated by seraphic dreams of liberty and equality. Awakening from a long and gloomy night of slavery, they became suddenly bewitched by the doctrines of a new philosophy, (to them at least new,) which proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, it was long before the horror of the Revolution could dispel the enchantment. The leaders in that dark and bloody espisode of human history, retained their ascendancy so long as the names of *liberty* and *equality* could be skilfully employed for their purposes.

In the sequel, let us inquire whether we, in our day are free from these disastrous influences! Have names no magic with us sufficiently fatal to unloose the bands of society—to subvert institutions, long cherished and venerated, and finally to dissolve the fairest fabric, which ever realized the visions of hope, or the speculations of philosophy? Alas! have we not studied human nature enough to know, that all men are not honest and patriotic and that some are sufficiently selfish, cunning, and ambitious to work out their own designs, and accomplish their own evil desires, although calamity should overspread society, and millions go supperless to bed? Are there not hundreds of demagogues who are willing to blatter and wheedle and delude the people into final enslavement, if in the whirlwinds of their own creation, they can ride into power and office! To fulfill the purposes of ambition, the vilest appeals are made to the lowest and basest passions of the multitude; and thousands of men are promoted to offices of trust who have no brains in their craniums, and as little honesty in their hearts, but who happen to belong to some dominant political faction.

It would be perfectly amusing, if it were not at the same time a subject of sad contemplation, to hear the terms *Whig* and *Democrat*, in the party contests of the day—familiarly applied to things and persons having no one quality, to justify such idol distinctions. The man for example who is "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day," who "lies down in luxury and rises in sloth," that man is a leader of the plain republican party, whilst the humble, homespun pedestrian, who walks by the wheels of the other's chariot, whose bread is earned by the sweat of his brow, but who has independence enough to think for himself and go for the good of his Country without regarding politics, is denounced as an aristocrat, and what is still worse, as a federalist.

Epithets are the powerful weapons by which bad men have in all countries, finally succeeded in overturning all that was valuable and good; and unless the people of States shall in time, look more to qualities and less to *names*, we shall assurdly add another to that gloomy procession of republics, WHICH HAVE VANISHED FOREVER FROM THE EARTH.

Pleasant Grove, Fremont Co., Iowa.

For the Frontier Guardian.

FRIEND GUARDIAN:—At a complimentary Supper given by the people of Kanesvile, to the Delegate and Officers of Utah, at Mr. Hyde's New Hall, Tuesday evening, May 13th, 1851. The Delegate Hon. Almon W. Babbitt and Lady, the Agent John M. Bernhisel, Judge Snow and Lady, Secretary Harris and Lady, Mr. Day, and Mr. Rose, Indian Sub Agents, were present.

A goodly and interesting number of the fair ladies of Kanesville, and also of gentlemen, were present.

At an early hour a sumptuous repast was served up, the tables were loaded with the choicest viands the market affords. Much credit is due the managers and waiters, especially Messrs. Benson & Kelting, for the order and style of arrangements for the entertainment; notwithstanding the great hurry and press of business at the time, every thing was not only in *ample* but *apple pie order*.

As the sparkling wine came round the board, toasts were drank to the guests. The Delegate, Judge Snow and some others, made suitable remarks for the occasion, showing their gratitude and satisfaction, in the honor done. Among the many toasts and sentiments expressed on the occasion, the following are a part, and as the names of some of the Guests were so singularly associated. Much laughable punning and rhyming were the consequence.

The Guests.—
Long may the *Day* so fine and pleasant now,
Be fair as *Snow* upon the mountains Brow;
No storms to *Harr-is* nor rude winds to blow,
In yon fair Vale may *Rose* and *Almon-d* grow.
[Amicus.

The Ladies of Kanesville.—Especially those who surround this festive board; may they speedily be gathered to the sweet vallies of the mountains—to fair Utah and help to *increase* the population of the new Territory.—T. D. B.

To the Guests.—As the *Day* star has arisen to dispel the *Harris*-ing gloom of darkness; so may the rays of the solar orb moderate the *Snowy* heights of the mountains, giving a cheerful passport to the pleasant vallies where the *Rose* and *Almon-d* may flourish and be fruitful.—M. L. B.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel.—Like medicine to disease, may the volumes of his Library be successful in cleansing all idleness and ignorance from the vallies of the mountains.—Amicus.

Kane, Kanesville, and Prosperity.—Doctor.

The Frontier Guardian.—May the people of the Frontier need no other Guardian.—Day.

The Company.—
May the *Rose* ever bloom though the *Snows* should increase,
And the *Day* dreams ne'er *Harr-is* the *exe*'s gent'e peace.

The Delegate and Officers of Utah.—May their intelligence be sown among the fruitful and intelligent minds of the Valley, their uprightness and equity become a proverb, and their motto, union, light and liberty, to the nations of the earth.—M. L. B.

Uncle Sam and the West.—His Calf pastures larger than John Bull's farm.—A.

The Printer.—May his *Form* never be battered; but may he have plenty of material *i e Pi*, and of no worse a nature than the Pie this evening.—A

After a very agreeable and mirthful setting; at eleven the company separated, all much delighted with the repast, the mirth, wit and humor, exhibited on the occasion.

Yours truly,
But in Haste.
AMICUS.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Small Matters with Big Ends.

MR. EDITOR:—As I belong to the Church over which you have the honor to preside in this part of the land, and feeling anxious for the welfare of mankind, and knowing that for the benefit, prosperity and happiness of the human race, it is necessary for every one to conduct themselves in a way that will gain the confidence of all good men. I will therefore touch on some evils that might exist, calculated in their nature, to injure those that may indulge in them, particularly those that wish to be numbered with the great and happy, in time or in eternity. I will suppose that my neighbor is going to emigrate to the Valley of the mountains this season, and he has some property that I want, and am not prepared to pay for, but promise to send the pay to him next season, and I use the property, and when the time comes to send the pay I have not the money; though I have something that I could turn and pay the debt, but perhaps it is your stock that would double in value in the course of the year, and through selfishness I betray my trust, by not fulfilling the contract, and leaving my friend to sink or swim as he can; then have I not disgraced myself, sacrificed all confidence that my friend reposed in me, and contributed my mite to destroy public confidence.

Again, suppose that me and my neighbor are expecting to move to the Valley of the Salt Lake next season, and he (my neighbor,) has some article that I wish to have for my convenience in crossing the plains, but I have not the means to spare to pay for it, and my friend proposes to let me have it, and pay him when we get to the Valley; well, circumstances turn out that neither of us go the coming season, as we expected, and I sell the property, or change it into other property that I think will be to my advantage; as I am not going to cross the plains as I expected when I purchased it of my friend; and neither of us emigrate for years, neither do I make any proposition to pay my friend in such property as I got, or otherwise, for the property I had of him. Now under these circumstances does not this become a debt of honor; and will not my friend have just cause to think that I am taking undue advantage of circumstances to profit by his kindness, and thereby weaken confidence, and injure myself and community.

Or I will suppose that me and my friend are going to emigrate to a wilderness country, and he has property that I want and am not prepared to pay for it; neither do I know when I can, but he says to me take it and pay it when you can as well as not; I take it—am prospered beyond expectation—soon have plenty and a surplus, though never feel ready to pay this debt of honor; although I frequently sell my friend property and take pay for it, in this case will I not destroy the confidence that my friend had misplaced in me, and contribute to destroy public confidence.

And again it frequently occurs that people have matters of small deal, whereby one becomes indebted to the other in so small an amount that it becomes a debt of honor, because there is but little danger of being dunned or pushed for it, and many take that advantage (selfishly and ignorantly,) to let such debt slide, and their credit begins to slide with it, for there is more honor in paying a debt that we never expect to be forced to pay, than in paying a debt secured by bond and security; then we should (if we wish to be honorable,) be punctual in all things, particularly in small matters and obligations where we are honor bound instead of legally bound, for if we are legally bound we can be brought to the square of Justice legally; but as many count small debts and debts of honor small matters, they should remember the sayings of little Charles Chatterbox, that "Tall oaks from little acorns grow, and large streams from little fountains flow;" and act upon the principle of equity and Justice, which every man has in his breast except it has been erased by (selfishness,) the bane of society, that when prominently developed and well defined means ruin; for the little foxes will spoil the vines. Always rather lay others under obligations by acts of generosity, than prey on the generosity of others. What I say to one I say to all, without respect to profession; consider and observe these principles, and we will have a noble, honorable, and happy community, that the power of darkness cannot prevail against. So mote it be. EQUITUS.

Their favorite toast in San Francisco is, "*The Ladies*—God bless, Love, caress, and Heaven receive 'em."—[Exchange.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian the must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1851.

Warning.

As this is probably the last article that we may write previous to our departure for the City of the Great Salt Lake, the spirit by which we are actuated, leads us to give the Saints a little caution.

On Friday night, May 30th, we dreamed a singular dream. A manuscript book was presented to us, about the size of common letter paper. It contained about three quires. It was legibly written, and purported to be a translation from that portion of the sealed plates found by Joseph Smith, which he was forbidden to disturd. We read it, page by page, in the vision of the night. It contained nothing very exceptionable: Nay; much of it was excellent teaching: but it was also shown us that it was a cunning trick of Satan's Ministers to cause the Saints to let go the "*Iron Rod*," or true Priesthood of the Holy One. We spoke of it to several of our friends, and told them that we felt confident such a deception would soon be attempted from some quarter; and on Tuesday, June 3d, we delivered quite a lecture in our "Sanctum" in relation to it, and spoke warmly, and with some emphasis. We told the listeners that if such a thing did not soon make its appearance, they might say that no confidence could with safety, be placed in our Impressions. At about nine o'clock P. M., of the same day, our Mail matter was brought into the Office, when Lo! and Behold; a proclamation from Gladden Bishop, of Kirtland, Ohio, was laid upon our table, announcing that he had obtained the said records, and many more also: His proclamation breaths the same spirit that we noticed in the Manuscrpt Book that we saw and read in our sleep. It contains many good things,—sympathizes with the Saints—takes their part, &c. But says; you must follow me, (Gladden.) Now before we can do all that he requires of us as an Editor, &c. We must first see the fruits of *his alliance with Queen Victoria*, according to his previous declarations.

The Saints should watch and pray that they may not become the subjects of deception and imposture; and those who retain the spirit of the Lord, we are confident, never will. Pray also, that speedy Judgment from Heaven may come on all those who give false revelations to deceive and beguile. Attend to your own business and duties—to your prayers and blessings in their season—to your labors temporal and spiritual while it is called to-day—to your fastings before you are compelled—to your alms while you have something to bestow; and help no man to make a calf for you to worship while your Moses is gone to the mountains to see his Moses.

Friend Gladden has had too many false revelations in by-gone times to be successful in his clams to greatness now. The Saints know him too well and his sickening and foolish pretensions, to listen for a moment, to his vanity, wickedness, and folly. Gladden will not prosper. His revelations will not take with the Saints, neither will the consequences and curses be answered upon the head of any, but his own. Look at him, all who will; and behold an example! The Lord will make him a sign and a warning to all who may claim to have sacred things, and have them not, but do lie. When a man's abominations, falsehoods, deceptions and intrigues, stamp him with infamy, and render him a just outcast from the pale of all good society; and he attempt to re-instate himself by claiming great power and authority, by sympathizing with the Saints in their troubles, by declaring that he possesses many sacred and valuable things, will find himself sadly mistaken, and his words will recoil upon his own head. One strong evidence of the truth of Mormonism is, the great exertions that are made by men and devils, through every stratagem, craft, device and oppression to overthrow it: But it moves on, and will continue to do so until all its enemies are confounded and put to shame.

Now, therefore, in addition to the above, we feel it our duty, before leaving, to say one thing more. There are those who come to this place, both Male and Female, some who are Mormons and some who are not, who adulterers and adulteresses. They come for the purposes of practicing their licentiousness and abominations. Their conduct coming up the rivers, reflects no honor upon them. They come with their offerings to the Church, and they offer nought but their own disgrace and dishonor. Now therefore, witness ye heavens, and give ear Oh Earth! for the Lord God Almighty will lay his hand heavily and speedily upon all such. Their names shall rot, and their memory perish; and this shall be the lot and portion of any and all who harbor such characters knowingly. We make no distinction of name, sex or party, Jew or Gentile, it is all the same. They shall be cursed when they lie down and when they rise up—when they go out and when they come in. We may be censured by some who wish to do evil: but we are prepared for the consequences, let them be what they may. A late and revised edition of these characters has made its appearance! but it is read, and understood. No guilty person in this respect can get from under the consequences unless he or she run at least, one hundred miles away from any location of the Saints, and remain that distance away.

To the Saints who are established here, and who wish to do right; free yourselves from all such trash that floats on the swelling current of emigration, and lodges on the banks—by trees, and in eddies. Kick and roll it off again, and let it pass away, lest it produce an unhealthy state of things among you.

Saint Joseph Gazette.

It will be recollected by our readers that we called upon the Editor of the above Journal through the Guardian a short time ago, to give us the name of his informant about the "*Agreement in Council*" to keep secret the discovery of a dead body found near the Slough some two miles from this Town. The article published in the Gazette, in its tendency and bearing, was unqualifiedly false; and yet its Editor, it appears, has not the generosity, honor, or manhood to contradict it, neither to give us the name of his informant. The number that should have contained the contradiction of the article, was silent, with the exception of a ☞ drawn with the pen just before our address. We have never formed a personal acquaintance with that gentleman; but have been told that he stood high in society. It may be so. We do not wish to censure when censure is not due; and it is our wish to keep on friendly terms with our brethren of the press, when we can do it without too great a sacrifice. But from the refusal of the Editor to give us the name of his "*Kanesville Informant*," we are forced to the conclusion that he either manufactured the falsehood himself, or that he wishes to shield some particular friend who may be engaged in coining falsehoods and slander to grace the columns of his sheet. Be it so. Touching this affair, we have an unsullied conscience, and likewise have some little idea of what belongs to good and gentlemanly usage. The Gazette, we believe, has a liberal circulation, and is highly esteemed by many: but until he gives us the author of those falsehoods and slander about the discovery of the dead body, we have no further use for that Journal, being satisfied that its Editor is willing that his neighbor should welter under unmerited slander, and abusive insinuations.

From the Plains.

Our latest accounts from the Elk Horn River are rather more favorable than those contained in our last. Hon. A. W. Babbitt and company had left the place where they were surrounded by water on the Island, but met with some loss. Mr. Babbitt had the greater part of his paper damaged, by water getting into his wagon beds. Our readers will recollect that this is the paper he brought to Kanesville, to start in opposition to us, to vindicate his character; which he considered was in no small degree tarnished.

The last accounts received from Mr. B. and company say, that they were at, or near the Loupe Fork of the Platte, prosecuting their journey as well as they could. Upon the authority of an Oregon Emigrant, who returned to this place a few days since, we here say; that three emigrants were drowned at, or near the Elk Horn, while attempting to cross some sloughs, also one was struck dead by lightning, but the names of those drowned, and the latter, we have not yet learned.

The Church emigration from this place this season, has got along remarkably well, circumstances considered. We have not heard of any accidents or losses, sustained by any of them; upon the whole, we have every reason to believe that the adverse circumstances they have been placed in at first, will only render them more submissive, and more patient the rest of the journey.

Emigration.

We notice in some of our exchanges, statements respecting the Oregon emigration this season, which we consider our duty to qualify; because we are on the Frontier, and know the facts relative to this matter. Some of the papers have copiously diffused through their columns, that the Oregon emigration would be but small this year; but we can assure all such, that their statements are not altogether correct. We have had our eye on all these matters, knowing that the facts would be of interest to the public at a future period; therefore we now give them.

The Oregon emigration by this place has been considerable, and they have taken with them the elements of prosperity, and a sure passport to success; their deportment while passing through here, has been orderly and circumspect,—their appearance healthy and indicating the inculcation of frugal and industrious habits, while their manner seemed to be prepossessing and free; they had their families with them. Their wagons and teams were in excellent conditon for the plains, and their stock of cows, sheep, &c., looked remarkably well.

We are glad to see people like these, pioneering their way to a new country, for they are certain to make the Wilderness bud, and blossom as the rose, and the solitary place glad. They carry with them a good and savory influence, which cannot fail to benefit society there, and add considerable to Uncle Sam's revenue also; what is more cheering than to see a class of healthy and robust men, women and children, leaving the halls of refinement, luxury and ease, in exchange for a life of industry and improvement? we leave the public to answer. The very bone and sinew of society, and national prosperity, are dependant upon its agricultural and commercial resources, and enterprise; therefore, the tillers of the soil are at the foundation of national glory, and should be esteemed as the noblemen of the land; we wish them much success. "*Westward the Star of Empire wends its way.*" The Eastern hemisphere is getting dark and cloudy, and the political atmosphere *South* is charged with explosive matter, and is felt by a goodly number of the citizens there; and under a consciousness of doing better *West*, they are leaving their friends and acquaintances,—the field of political warfare and strife, in pursuit of a more agreeable element, and peaceable homes, on the quiet shores of the Pacific. In consequence of the recent heavy rains, the smaller streams, sloughs and rivers, have been unusually high; and the progress of emigration considerably retarded thereby; but now, the weather is clear and cool, grass good—roads improving every day, and every prospect bids fair for emigrants to proceed on their journey without any further trouble or delay.

The Annual Conference of the Church at Salt Lake.

Our readers will find in our Columns, this issue, a skeleton of the minutes of the Annual Conference at Salt Lake.

The brevity of this document, is owing to one of the clerks having been sick, and not able to furnish a more full detail of the proceedings of that body.

The speeches made, or any other doctrinal matter advanced, will appear in the paper as soon as we receive the April number of the Deseret News.

Emigrants.

Nathan Davis and family, from Ohio, J. F. Pierce, from Illinois, and Frederick Kesler and family, from Missouri, arrived at this place *en route* across the plains.

An Editor's Commandments.

1. Thou shalt consider thyself on holy ground, when you enter the SANCTUM, and act in good faith and propriety as you ought to do, in all good society while you remain there; and not as if you had tumbled head foremost into a grog shop, or ten pin alley, caring but little for consequences.

2. Thou shalt trouble him as little as possible, especially if he is writing an article for the paper, or perusing his exchanges after the arrival of the Mail, for he labors hard for the good of his Country.

3. Thou shalt not read the Manuscripts that may lay on his table, for they are sacred to him, and ought not to be handled by you for they are the public's treasure, and not one man's property; therefore he that transgresses this commandment will not be guiltless.

4. Thou shalt not enter the Compositor's room nor trouble him; for it is his business to set up type, and superintend that department; and the talking part he leaves the paper to do; therefore *you* are not wanted there. It means you!

5. Thou shalt transact all business pertaining to the Office, in the editor's room; except the *Bridal Cake*, that you may dispose of to the Printer, for it is his portion, and HE (the Printer) will not hold thee guiltless if thou forgettest him.

6. Thou shalt neither touch, handle or read, the exchanges without permission, for they are sent to the Office for the editor's benefit; and be not over anxious to obtain the news prior to the regular issue, lest he send thee empty away, and thou be esteemed a *Literary Pauper*.

7. Thou shalt pay him for his paper,—if in business advertise all the time, and encourage all you can, for he laboreth hard day and night, to keep the lamp of *Intelligence* trimmed and burning.

8. Thou shalt not speak evil of him, for he is the servant of the people for good—the *Guardian* of his Country, and the Citadel of Freedom.

9. Thou shalt not trouble him on Sunday, for he is a Christian, and loves to cherish and enforce christian virtues;—he hates to be disturbed on that day.

10. Thou shalt keep all these commandments and do them, and every other good *one*, that may come under your notice; for in so doing your light shall break forth as morning, and the brightness of your intelligence and prosperity as noonday;—your neighbors shall love and respect you, and all good people applaud you, but beware of *loafers*; they are drones in the hive of industry and improvement. Turn them out!

11. Thou shalt mind thine own business, and WE will Ours.

Salt Lake Mail.

The above mail via Independence Mo., came to this place on Monday evening the 3d inst. A goodly number of letters came with it; the greater part of which is for citizens residing in this County. Those of our friends who have been expecting letters from their friends in the Valley, would do well to call at the Post Office, (not this Office,) and get them. Some have a mistaken idea where the Post Office is kept, and by whom; we have been frequently harassed with people calling at this Office for letters, believing, that we attended to that business, therefore let this notice suffice forever upon this subject, that we do not. The Post Office is kept by Mr. Thomas Burdick, at the west end of Main Street, on the left hand side as you go to Council Point, and any letters to be mailed for the Valley, or elsewhere if dropped in there, will be carefully attended to, and forwarded to their proper places of destination.

Setting Type in G. S. L. City.

Doctor Willard Richards, Editor of the Deseret News, says in one of his leaders, that it costs him one dollar and twenty cents a thousand to get type set in that remote region. We can easily account for this high tariff imposed by *Mr. Typo*; perhaps his bread and lodging amounts in proportion to his liberal income.

To our Agents, and Others in this County.

As the emigration from this County will soon be over for this season, we deem it advisable that the vacancies occasion by those who may have left for the Valley be filled immediately. Therefore let each Township, or Branch of the Church, call a meeting, and elect by the vote of said meeting, a good man to receive and distribute the Guardian in their location; unless the last Agent resigned in favor of some good man, in such cases no meeting should be called, but he should be looked to as the acting Agent, and distributor of the paper. Let all the agents who are thus elected, send their names, and their places of residence to this Office, the first opportunity, so that we may give them their proper places in the columns of the paper, and erase the names of those who have removed.

Wanted Immediately

A few hundred bushels of corn wanted for the Guardian, and also upon debts due this Office, if delivered soon.

Those who know themselves indebted to the Office, are requested to adjust the same with as little delay as consistent. If this is not attended to, the delinquent may rest assured of one thing;—We will not sue him if he never pays us. So now bring us your corn and money, and pay up the old score without further cost.

Appointments in G. S. L. City.

The 11th of January number, of the Deseret News says:

On Thursday a petition was received by the General Assembly, numerously signed by the citizens of the City, praying for the adoption of the accompanying Bill, into "an ordinance to incorporate Great Salt Lake City," which passed on the third reading, and the City is now incorporated.

The following officers have been appointed according to ordinance:

MAYOR,—Jedediah M. Grant.

ALDERMEN,—Nathaniel H. Felt, William Snow, Jesse P. Harman and Nathaniel V. Jones.

COUNCILLORS,—Vincent Shirtleff, Benjamin L. Clapp, Zera Pulsipher, Wm. G. Perkins, Lewis Robinson, Harrison Burgess, Petter Clinton, John L. Dunyon and Samuel Richards.

We are personally acquainted with most of the above named gentlemen,—more especially with Mr. Grant and Mr. Felt, and know them to be high-minded and honorable men,—we think they cannot fail to prove faithful stewards to the citizens of Great Salt Lake City. Elder Felt presided over a Branch of the Church in St. Louis sometime since: He left last season for the Valley, in company with many of his friends; now, he is Alderman in G. S. L. City. Success to him, he has seen many days of trouble, perplexity and care, but after *that*, cometh the reward.

Gospel and Law.

The following from the Deseret News, reflects a great deal of credit on the magistrate; wonder, if a similar course would not have equally as good effect on the Saints in Pottawatamie County; we think it would not hurt any body to try. Magistrates and people, would do well to read the article, and if they like it, they may practice it also.

We find no fault with the Law, neither its being faithfully executed to the letter upon transgressors; but if you can do without it, and be at peace with one another, the Gospel is decidedly preferable; because it whispers throughout all its mandates the voice of peace and reconciliation.

Going to Law.

We are credibly informed that a recently appointed magistrate, in one of our northern counties was applied to by a brother, to issue process for the commencement of a suit at law, against a brother. The magistrate inquired of the applicant if he had a letter from his Bishop stating the fact that he had taken the Gospel steps towards his brother, in relation to the case in question, and that the brother had refused all satisfaction; and consequently, had been severed from the Church? The applicant said he had taken no such course, and had no such letter. Then, said the magistrate, I can issue no such process in your behalf: go and deal with your brother as a brother, according to the Gospel, and if refuses satisfaction, and the Bishop shall certify to me that he is no longer a brother, it will be time enough for me to let loose the law upon him. A truly commendable decision, and worthy of all acceptance and action, by all magistrates in Deseret; for a professed Saint, who cannot be governed by the Law of the Gospel, is not fit to be called a Saint, and the sooner he is out of the fellowship of Saints the better; then the Law, which is made for the lawless and disobedient, has claim on him as its own, and can lawfully enforce obedience to its requirements.

Godey's Lady's Book.

We have just received the June number of this most excellent and truly interesting periodical. It is edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Penn., at the low rate of three dollars per annum, in advance.

The engravings are chaste and appropriate,—the poetical part sublime and harmonious; while the entire work presents an appearance, seldom equaled by any writer of the present age. This magazine should be in the hands of every *fair one* who feels anxious to attain the heights of fashion and refinement.

Perpetual Fund.

The agents have still a few yoke of cattle on hand, and those who are expecting to be helped by this institution, must make application forthwith at this office. We can wait no longer. Hereafter, first come, first served if worthy to be served at all.

The Last Company.

We are frequently asked when the last Company will leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. It would almost appear that some men consider it a virtue to hang on, and linger here until the very last moment. Now then, we tell it plainly; those who are not ready to leave during the coming week, cannot leave with our faith: and any wagon that crosses the River after the 20th inst., crosses at their own risk and upon their own responsibility. Our faith and counsel for emigrants to leave, extend to no period beyond the 20th inst. Such as have not crossed over the River by that time, better not cross at all this year.

Emigrants should keep a strong guard on the Plains against Indian depredations. We hear they are very bad.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, May 21.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th at 4 P. M. Her dates are three days later from London and the Continent, and four days later from Liverpool.

England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gazley has brought forward his motion for the repeal of malt act; he said the effect of the act was to increase the price of Beer to poor men, who had to pay five hundred per cent. upon Beer, and it had the effect of diminishing the consumption. The House divided, when the vote for the motion stood 122, against it 288; majority against the motion 136.

Mr. Hughes moved for a select committee to enquire whether the mode of assessing and levying the income tax, might not be made equitable. A discussion then took place, and the motion was agreed to.

France.

The statement made by Lacuse, on the authority of Mr. Gerardin, of a plan for revolutionizing England and France, has created some excitement. It is stated that in March 28, 1848, Gen. Changannier proposed to Ledru Rollin, then minister of the Interior, that if 10,000 men were granted him, he would land in England and proclaim a Republic. Gerardin persists in his assertion and says, that the General sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to that effect. Gerardin positively says that he has the same in his possession; the charge has not been yet denied. Petitions in favor of an alteration of the Constitution, and a prolongation of the President's powers are becoming general.

Portugal.

The Duke of Soldana has been named President of the Council of Ministers of the Queen.

Spain.

We learn from Madrid that the government on the 1st inst., despatched a courier to Lisbon with new instructions to the Spanish Minister, in relation to the Soldana insurrection.

One of the Madrid papers announces that the Count Thomas has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Austrian Government.

Italy.

Great agitation prevails in the Roman States, and throughout the whole of Italy. The Government is expected to be removed to Genoa.

The Marquis de Agelo, President of the Council left Turin for Genoa, to calm the Democrats, if possible. Piedmont and England are against the commercial league of the Italian States.

To Our Readers.

We received by the last Mail from Salt Lake, several numbers of the Deseret News, that contain several useful and instructive speeches, delivered by President Young and others, on particular occasions. For want of room they are crowded out of this number; but will appear in future in our columns from time to time, as we have opportunity.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Postmaster General has accepted Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter, Casalier & Co., of Philadelphia, as contractors for all the new postage stamps under the law which will go into effect on the 1st July next. Those for the twelve-cent are similar to the ten-cent stamps, with the full face of Washington thereon. The three-cent stamp represents the bust of Washington in profile, as it would appear upon a medal. The one-cent stamp is a finely executed bust of Franklin, in profile. These will be found very convenient to pay the postage on newspapers, or to make small change. Probably fifty millions of stamps will be required within a year.

A Rich Item.

The Ladies will please read the following from the Deseret News.

We have heard suggested the propriety of having a Ladies Lyceum instituted for the diffusion of knowledge in domestic economy, and we highly approve the suggestion. If there is a Lady in Deseret, who knowns no better than to immerse, or pour water on genteel table knives, handled with wood of any kind, or horn, that Lady ought to attend such Lyceum.

A widow lady gave an ex-editor a sound thrashing in Broadway, New York, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Monies Received Since May 30, 1851.

Joseph Hill,	$1 00	Justus Ames,	2 00
L R Chaffin,	1 00	J L Sharp,	1 00
David Wilding,	60	E F Wiggins,	30
Archibald Bryant,	1 00	Wm. L Tracy,	2 00
Moses Davis,	1 00	David Turner,	1 00
Albert Brown,	1 00	Wm. C Reamer,	1 00
James Proctor,	1 00	Isaac Buizenbark,	1 00
F J Marshall,	1 00	Benj. Gardner,	50
John Haslam,	60	George P. Stiles,	1 00
John Crombie,	1 00	Jeremiah Brower,	5 00
Elisabeth Douglas,	1 00	Wm. Capener,	1 00
Sarah J Davis,	1 00	George Robinson,	30
Nancy Cartwright,	65	Elijah Wilson,	1 00
James Edmunds,	1 00	Mathew Hall,	1 00
John D Gillott,	1 00	Crandell Dunn,	1 00
John Myers,	1 00	Solomon Freeman,	1 00
John Webster,	1 00	David Jenkins,	1 00
Rachel Jackson,	1 00	John Riggs,	70
Wm. Walker,	1 00	Wm. Morgan,	1 00
John Reese,	1 00	E W Howell,	60
Joshua Grant,	1 00	John Cummings,	40
Charles Nowlin,	1 50	Eleazer King Jr.,	1 00
Thomas Ashton,	25	Luther Reed,	50
Thomas Simms,	1 00	John M Thompson,	1 15
Andrew Renshaw,	1 00	W W Raymond,	1 00
A F Stewart,	1 00	Joseph Gilbert,	1 00
Silas P Barnes Esq.,	1 00	J Addison,	4 00
Joseph Mecham,	1 00	Jacob Anderson,	1 00

MARRIED,

At Kanesville, on Tuesday the 3d inst., by Elder T. D. Brown, Mr. JOHN WEBSTER to Miss MARY SCOTT, both of this town.

The Printer returns his thanks for the cake and wine, and wish this couple many happy days together, in the capacity of Husband and Wife.

At St. Louis, Mo., May 11th, 1851, by Elder James Simkins, Mr. SAMUEL SEWKES to Miss SOPHIA LEWIS, both of that City.

The Printers received a handsome *round sum*, from the above couple, for which they return them their cordial thanks, and say:

We love to see! and hear!! and tell!!!
Of single persons doing *Well*;
From *Well* to *Better* may they rise,
And Hymen's laws immortalize.

Immortalizing is the theme
Of all who love the road to fame;
This path pursue, and long enjoy,
The fruits of love without alloy.

DIED,

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 24th of March, 1850; WILLIAM FORD, in the sixtieth year of his age, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut; leaving a wife and six children to mourn his loss. He died in full belief of the doctrines of Latter-day Saints. His loss leaves a blank hard to be filled in the place where he died. Peace to his ashes.

At Cooley's Mill, in this County, in January 1850; JOHN GOULD Jr., son of John and Aby Gould, aged 15 months and 10 days.

At the same place and County, MAGOR G. GOULD, Feb., 9th 1850, son of the aforesaid, aged 14 years.

At the same place and County, May 9th, 1851; JOHN GOULD Sen., aged 43 years.

We have this hope within our breast,
That they have gone to take their rest;
And if we faithful do remain,
We all shall meet with them again.

New Advertisements.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA — BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

☞ **GEORGE W. HARRIS.** ☜
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds.
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

CLOCKS—8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS, for sale at extremely low prices by
NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of these favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas; Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
For Circulation, at Wm. Howell's Store, corner of Green street.

Terms one dollar per quarter. Books to be changed daily or weekly.

LIST OF PART OF THE BOOKS.

Bible (New version with twenty thousand emendations, in English, Welsh, French, Latin, Greek and Breton languages, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants; Millenial Stars, Voice of Warning, Spencer's Letters, O. Pratt's pamphlets in 1 vol., Times & Season's, Millenium Poems, &c., by P. P. Pratt, Penny Cycloyedia 29 vol., Chamber's Miscellany 12 vol., do Information for the People 2 vol., Locke's Essay 2 vol.; Christian Philosophy, by Dr. Dick, 2 vol.

HISTORY of Palestine, by Kitto, 2 vol.; do of England, by Hume & Smallett; do Roman Empire by Gibbon; do of the Roman Republic, by Ferguson; do of the Church, 6 vol.; do of Rome and the Early Christians; do Ecclesiastical, by Mosheim; do of Greece, by Dr. Goldsmith; do of Wellington, Napoleon, Lord Brougham, Julius Cæser, Mahomet, Malanthon, Rev. George Whitfield, do lieves of the Poets by Johnson; do natural, by Buffon; do of the life and travels of Cyrus, 2 vol; do of the Reformation, by D'Aubigne, 4 vol., do of Liverpool; do of the Jews by Josephus, do of Natural Philosophy; do of the J. Wesley, do of the Catholic Religion.

SELECT WORKS of Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Shakespeare, Virgil, Homer, Thompson, Hannah Moore, Pope, Young, Cowper, Watts, Miltos, Drayson, Addison, Burns, Davidson. Logic by Leechman; do by Dr. Watts, English Reader, Private education, Walker's Themes; Murray's Grammar, Key Exercises, 3 vol.; do Bullion's; do Cobbet's; do Leime's; practical and Mental Arithmatic, Ancient Geography, Compendium of do., Art of Public Speaking, Walker's Dictionary, Johnson's do, Brown's do, Maunders, do.; English and French do, and do and Italian, do and Dutch; do and Italian, do and Welsh, Speaker, Improvement of the mind by Dr. Watts, Biographical Dictionary, Elements of English Composition; the Portable Cyclopedia; Rhetorical Grammar, by Walker; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Greek Lexicon by Parkhurst, do by Jones; Mason on Self Knowledge; Guide to the United States, Portable Commentary by Cobbin, Hewlett's Annotation's, 6 vols.; Doom of Colyndol, other Worlds, Gardener's Calender, Conversation's on the Poets, Cornero on Health, Pilot by Cooper, Beauties of the Spectator's, Guardian's, &c., Times, Telescope, Advent of Christ; North American Gazeteer for 1766; Wealth of nations by Abam Smith, Elements of Chemestry, World in Minatnre; Llewellen, a tale of Cambria, Desertations on the Prophecies by Newton, Gay's Fable's, do by Esop, McEwen on the Types; Crayon miscellany, Concordance by Brown, do by Gurasey; Astronomy, by Furguson; Solar System, do 2 vol.; Glimpses of the past ages; Wandering Jew, Mysteries of Paris, do of New York; Milner's Defence of Popery, Paine's Works; Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Directions for searching the Scriptures, Modern Farrier, Vision of Columbus, Thomson's Modern Geography, Cambrian Tourist, Wise Instructor, Memoirs of Celebrated Women, Juvenile Artist, Beauties of Gifford, British Genius; Lacon 2 vol., General Gazeteer, Hydrostatics, Sketches of the Waldenses, Bible readers handbook; Pioneers, Wildflowers of the year, Element of Practical Machinery, Reid's Inquiry. Antiquities of Greece, Manners and Customs of the Jews, Death of Legal Hope, Beauties of Shakspeare, Picture of Paris, Art of Public Speaking, Death of Abel, Bungan's Choice Works, Ancient India, Key to the Prophecies, Watson's Apology, 6 vol. of the Family Herald, Zimmerman on Solitude, Symson's Plea, &c., Holy-day Book for all Seasons, Locke & Bacon, Emigrants Guide to to the Golden land. Introduction to Botany, Essay on the Influence of Welsh Tradition upon the Literature of Europe, &c., thirty Vols., in Welsh and other languages.

P. S. Subscribers names received daily from the Present date at the NEW STORE, corner of Green street.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1851.

Minutes of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Great Salt Lake City, State of Deseret, April 6th and 7th, 1851.

The Conference was adjourned on the 6th April, to Monday the 7th, without doing any business, in consequence of the heavy rains and the roof of the Bowery leaking, so as to make it uncomfortable for the people.

MONDAY, April 7, 10 A. M.

Present of the First Presidency; Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards; President Young was at home very sick.

Patriarchs, John Smith, Isaac Morley.

Of the Twelve Apostles, W. Woodruff, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of Seventies, Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Jedediah M. Grant.

Presidency of the Stake, Daniel Spencer, David Fulmer, Willard Snow.

High Priests Quorum, John Young, Reynolds Cahoon.

The High Council of the Stake.

Clerks of Conference, Thomas Bullock, William Clayton.

The Conference was called to order, when singing by the Choir, Prayer by Elder John Young, and singing.

President Kimball opened the Conference by explaining the duties of the Saints, &c.

On motion Brigham Young was sustained as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and also Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, as his Counsellors.

On motion Orson Hyde and P. P. Pratt, were sustained as belonging to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; also Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, were severally sustained as members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

On motion Thomas Bateman was cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; he having put forth papers claiming to be Elijah the Prophet, and having commenced shouting to disturb the meeting.

On motion John Smith was sustained as Patriarch over the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Saints.

On motion Willard Richards was sustained as Historian of the Church, and General Church Recorder.

Daniel Spencer was sustained as President of the Stake in this Valley, and David Fulmer and Willard Snow as his Counsellors.

Henry G. Sherwood was sustained as President, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Herman Hyde, Lewis Abbott, William W. Major, Levi Jackman, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley and John Parry, as members of the High Council.

John Young was sustained as President of the High Priest's Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace, as his Counsellors.

Joseph Young was sustaind as President of all the Quorums of Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp and Jedediah M. Grant, as his Counsellors.

On motion Edward Hunter was voted to fill the place of Newel K. Whitney, deceased, as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Saints.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elders Quorum, and James H. Smith and Aaron Seevia, his Counsellors.

Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priests Quorum.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teachers Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins, his Counsellors.

The Presidency of the Deacons Quorum having been ordained into the Seventies, no action was taken on that Quorum for the present.

Some of the Bishops having removed to the South, it was necessary to fill those vacancies, when

Nathaniel V. Jones was voted to be the Bishop in the fifteenth Ward.

Abraham Hoagland, fourteenth Ward.

Reuben Miller, Mill Creek Ward.

Abraham O. Smoot, Big Cottonwood Ward.

Ezekiel Lee, Holladay's Settlement.

Peter McCue, first Ward.

Joseph C. Kingsberry, second Ward.

On motion Brigham Young was voted to be the Trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in all the world; and Edward Hunter to be an Assistant to him.

The next question is, "*shall we build another Temple unto the Lord our God*! Loud shouts of acclamation.

On motion that there be a Committee of One to build a Temple, and take the oversight of the Public Works; Daniel H. Wells was voted that Committee.

A new song for the 6th of April was next read by W. W. Phelps, and afterwards sung by the Choir.

Benediction by Jedediah M. Grant.

After an intermission of one hour

The Conference was convened on the South side of the Bowery, as that was impossible to contain the people. In the forenoon there was a crowd at each of the doors and windows, who could not be accommodated inside.

Opened with singing. Prayer by Ezra T. Benson, and singing.

Prest. H. C. Kimball called the vast assemblage to order, requesting them to be as still as possible, when he brought up the case of the Poor Saints abroad, and the Emigrating Fund.

When on motion Prest. Brigham Young was sustained as President of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, and Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel H. Wells, Willard Snow, Edward Hunter, Daniel Spencer, Thomas Bullock, John Brown, William Crosby, Amasa Lymam, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Young, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt and Franklin D. Richards, were sustained as his assistants.

A company was called for, to go and strengthen the settlement in Iron County, when thirty seven names were handed in to go with the messenger.

After sermons from E. T. Benson, and H. C. Kimball.

The Conference was dismissed with benediction by President Willard Richards.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

DAYTON, FREMONT CO., IOWA, May 31st, 1851.

ELDER HYDE:—At the present time the attention of many persons are directed to the West, as a fare home for themselves and families, anxious to be of service to all such, and to diseminate information generally.

I hope you will give the following a place in your widely circulating paper.

Fremont County is the south west County in Iowa, upon the Missouri River, fifty miles below the Council Bluffs, about twenty-four miles square, bounded on the South by the State of Missouri, West by the Missouri River, with the Nichnabotna, a small river passing through from the north east to the South part of the County, affording abundance of water-power; either upon the main streams or its tributaries. The whole Country abounding with the finest springs, very well proportioned with timber and prairie, except a small portion upon the eastern border, where the prairie predominates. As a grazing country it cannot be surpassed in the same latitude; combining equal if not superior agricultural, commercial and mechanical advantages. In fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery can be nowhere surpased; increasing in population with a rapidity know to few other places. Labor of every kind well rewarded, especially mechanics; the demand greatly overrunning the supply. About three years since the County was organized with a population of about four hundred, which has since risen to fifteen hundred or two thousand.

The seat of Justice has recently been located at this place upon the main thoroughfare to Kanesville, at the centre of the County, twelve miles east of old Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, upon the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Nichnabotna rivers, in a beautiful Barau adjacent to timber, and supplied with excellent spring water.

The first sale of lots will take place the 30th of June next, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of public buildings.

Persons seeking locations as farmers, mechanics or merchants, will do well to examine this section of country before they purchase elsewhere. AN EMIGRANT.

Progress of Mormonism.

We were favored yesterday with the perusal of a letter dated London, April—, from Mr. John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon faith, now on a mission to France from the Salt Lake, The letter is one of enquiry, and is one of great interest to the public, as exhibiting the energy and enterprise of our Mormon fellow-citizens, and foreshadows in no small degree, the important position which the people of the Salt Lake valley, will, at some not distant day, hold on this continent.

Mr. Taylor states that two large establishments are fitting out in London for the Salt Lake valley. One comes out for the purpose of manufacturing broad and other cloths, vestings, merinoes, alpacas, and other fabric, of that description, together with shawls, blankets, flannels, &c. The other establishment spoken of, comes out for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet root, on the same principle as in France. These will require a great deal of machinery, which it is contemplated to bring out together with men to work it, the object being to manufacture every thing required in the valley, so as not to be necessitated to purchase it elsewhere.

Mr. Taylor after a short detail of this, enters upon enquiries as to the prices of sheet iron and copper in St. Louis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati markets, and mentions very particularly the want of a steam boiler made out of one-half inch iron, thirty feet in length by four feet in diameter, of which he asks the probable price. He signifies it to be the intention of the party emigrating to take out sheep to the valley, of a superior breed, and enquires if it would be likely to procure here, from one thousand to two thousand merino, or south-downs, and one hundred and fifty yoke of cattle of good stock. To all these questions it was Mr. Taylor's wish to obtain an early answer, and as there may be persons in our city who may be interested in the sale of such, we would advise prompt communication with Elder Wrigley, at 206 Market street.—[Organ and Reveille, May 20th, 1851.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

The Liverpool Journal gives the following account of the Exhibition:

The great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, was opened with much ceremony, by the Queen in State. Thirty thousand persons were present, and notwithstanding the immense multitude, the ceremonies went off without accident or mishap. Up to the previos evening the Crystal Palace was a scene of busy life, but the immense mass of contributions was finally arranged, the rubbish wholly cleared away, and the building presented a most magnificent appearance.

The doors were opened at an early hour. The multitude of exhibitors and ticket holders began to pour in, and quietly and without confusion took the place assigned to them. By half past eleven o'clock the multitude was admitted, and then the doors were closed to visitors until after the visit of the Queen.

The Royal commissioners assembled then in front of the platform in the transept, which had been erected for the Queen. At twelve o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Her Majesty, who entered by the north entrance, attended by the Royal family, the Prince of Prussia, and other guests from foreign courts. As she entered, an immense choir, occupying the north gallery of the transept, sang God save the Queen, in which many of the spectators joined. Sir George Smart superintended this part of the musical services.

The formal ceremonies and delivery of speeches, took place as announced, and a prayer was then pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Hallelujah chorus of Handel's Messiah was then performed, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop.

The Royal procession then moved round the building, Mr. Paxton, the architect, taking the lead. As the Queen passed, the multitude rose and received her with cheers. The eight organs in the building successively struck up with fine music as her Majesty passed them. After returning to the platform, the Queen announced the exhibition opened, which was communicated to the public by a flourish of trumpets and a National salute from guns at such a distance as not to endanger the glass house. The Queen and suite then departed, and the doors were again opened.

Outside the Crystal Palace the crowd was immense and the lines of carriages unprecedented. They were kept in good order by the police.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

APOINTMENTS IN THE PATENT OFFICE, &c. Four assistant examiners, at a salary of $1,500 each, have been appointed in the Patent Office, by the Secretary of the Interior. Their names are F. Southgate Smith, of Ohio; Wm. C. Lavigdon, Kentucky; Timothy Fitch, New York; H. Baldwin, Tennesse. Mr. Jobb, Census Clerk, has been reinstated.

BOSTON, May 15

SUPPORTING THE LAWS.—The May term of the United States Circuit Court commenced to-day. Judge Woodbury, in his charge to the grand jury, urged the necessity of enforcing the constitution and laws at every hazard, and of suppressing mob violence by any, means, even by that of calling out the military.

In the St. Louis Hospital there are nearly a hundred patients, but no cholera,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—1t*

WM. HOWELL,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England with an assortment of goods, which he intends disposing of at wholesale or retail; at his residence, at the corner of

GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

DRAPERY

Consists of Cloths, Waistcoatings, Prints, Cobough Cloths, Plaids for dresses, ready made clothes, &c

HABERDASHERY,

Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gimps, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY,

Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives, razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine telis capes, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY.

Writting paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, china, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding planes, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating Library of about two hundred Volumns; wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscrition, and one dollar deposite as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Besides useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

W. HOWELL.

P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.

Kanesville, May 30th, 1851—tf.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS,

In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FULL supply of these popular Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offe their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicito in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchrsed in market Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

ATTENTION COMPANY!!

I AM prepared to pay something to the soldier of the Mormon Battallion, for their claim against Government for travel and subsistence from California.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—2t.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THERE will be sold at the County Seat of Fremont County, State of Iowa, a large number of town lots on the

30th Day of June, 1851.

We deem it proper to say that Fremont is the southwest County in the State of Iowa, bordering upon the Missouri river. The county seat has been recently located by Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, within one mile of the centre of said county, upon the Stage route from St. Joseph to Kanesville, 12 miles east of old Fort Kearney, upon an elevated ridge between the Missouri and Nichnabotna rivers, surrounded by a country unsurpassed in fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery, with agricultural, mechanical and commercial advantages surpassed by none, and equalled by few new counties. At the organization of the county in August, 1849, it contained 400 inhabitants, which has now arisen to 1,500.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. THOMAS M. GORDON, } County
A. M. C. DAVIS. } Commissioners

Fremont County, May 30, 1851.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T.H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

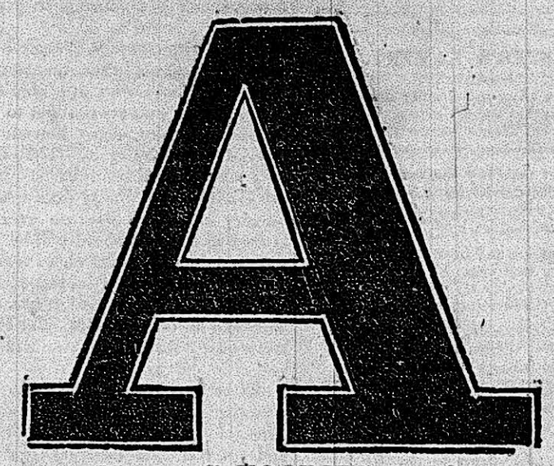
Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks; to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup; Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

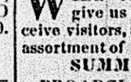
GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings, and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shotrice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr4 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

E. TOOTLE, M. TOOTLE. } WM. G. FARLEIGH. J. W. TOOTLE.

SIGN OF THE

ELEPHANT.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities, now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOOS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

THE SISTER'S LAMENT.

Why leave us now, my brother dear,
And journey far away?
O why, in grief, should sorrow's tear
Flow down the long, long day?

Wilt thou not miss thy mother's care,—
Thy father's friendly hand?
Must strangers thy sweet counsel share,
In that lone, distant land?

Shall we ne'er sit and hear thy voice,
Nor see thy face again?
How can you, to depart, rejoice,
And brave the swelling main?

O, hear the whirlwinds, how they blow!
Wild roar the surges, too!
O brother, brother, do not go;
O, heed my voice, will you?

Already, years thou hast been lost
To thine own kindred dear;
And will you now again be tossed,
With none thine heart to cheer?

O, we will cherish thee still more
Than e'er we yet have done;
We'll comfort thee each lonely hour,
If thou'lt remain at home.

Then leave us not, our brother dear,
To journey far away;
O why should sorrow's bitter tear
Flow down the long, long day?

MARIA.

BROTHER'S REPLY.

Sister, dear sister, do not mourn,
That I must hence remove;
For, sure, again I'll soon return,
To greet the ones I love.

Why should thy tears in sorrow flow,
When we are going to part?
Know'st thou not why these things are so?
Then, oh! why grieve thine heart?

Could I say *No*, when God commands,
"Come out of her, my son!"
Methinks, dear sister, kindred bands
Should not be mentioned then.

Do not I love my friends, my home?
Ah yes!—thou know'st I do;
And would I wildly from them roam,
For wealth, and honors, too?

God knows my heart—I would not go,
O'er hills and plains to stray,
For all the gems of oceans,—no,
For all of California.

But when God speaks, shall I not hear,
And answer, "Here I am?"
Yea, though all earth and hell appear
Against me, lo, I come.

I'm ready, Lord, to offer up
Whate'er I have on earth;—
Yea, by thy grace, to drink the cup,—
If thou decree,—of death.

Why should I count my life so dear,
When thou hast died for me?
Shall I the King of Terrors fear,
Who, soon, o'ercome shall be?

O, dearest sister, did you know
The joys that those await,
Who're willing to be treated, now,
With scorn, for Jesus' sake,—

Thou wouldst not think my lot so hard,
Nor grieve so much for me;
For God, the Lord's right hand will guard,
His staff my comfort be.

CLEVELAND, April, 1851. JAMES MCKNIGHT.

MISCELLANY.

A Few Words About House-Keeping.

ADDRESS TO LITTLE GIRLS.

The other day, not having anything in particular to do, I went, without ceremony, to dine at the house of Mrs. B. an intimate friend of mine, and who I knew was always prepared for company.

I found that Mrs. B. had gone into the country to pass the day, but her daughter Ann, a little girl of eleven years, told me that she was left in charge of the house, and begged me to stay and dine with her. I said that I feared so young a house-keeper might be incommoded by having an unexpected guest. But Ann assured me that she had often been thus left, and that she already had for a guest an aunt who had arrived that morning, to spend some weeks with my friend. I therefore resolved to stay, and judge of my little hostess's abilities as a house-keeper.

I attended closly to Anna's mode of proceeding, and was charmed to see with what grace, what activity and intelligence this little girl took her mother's place. She saw to everything without appearing to be fluttered or anxious; told her wishes to the domestics with a manner at once so kind and so dignified, that young as she was, they seemed to take pleasure in obeying her.

The dinner was in excellent order, and as far as I could judge, every thing went on as well as if the mistress of the house had been at home. I went away charmed at this sight, which gave rise, in my mind, to the reflections which I wish to suggest to those of my readers who, from their sex and age, are liable to be called upon, as Anna was, to superintend the household, and perhaps entertain unexpected guests.

This art of conducting the household and keeping all things in order, which belongs particularly to woman, and which should be learned young, is what is meant by the phrase *domestic economy*. It has for its end to procure the greatest amount of comfort at the least expense of money and labor. To attain this, three qualities are requisite above all others; namely, industry, order, and regularity. It is also necessary to be acquainted with a thousand little details, which experience will teach better than all the books in the world. I know no more interesting sight than a young girl following the example of her mother, helping her, and working with her for the prosperity of the house, and by early accustoming herself to the cares of a family, preparing to become, in her turn, a useful woman and a good mother. These honorable occupations should form part of a good education, and a taste for them shows a sensible mind, and an estimable character.

There was once a time when even queens and empresses occupied themselves with spinning and weaving; and Homer, the greatest poet of antiquity, who has in verse portrayed the mannners of ancient Greece, speaks of princesses as taking care of their own clothes.

Among the countries of Europe, Germany, may be selected as offering, in its domestic manners, the most good examples; for, even in the highest families, the females are expected to be good house-keepers, and careful overseers, however rich they may be and however many domestics they may be able to keep.

In our own country, I have been sorry to see that an absurd idea has been very common, that those who are able to hire work done, are for that reason not to be expected to know anything about household labor, or to take any share in it. This theory is not only very absurd but mischievous; for when the mistress of a family does not think it necessary to at least oversee every thing that is done in the household will be sure to want the air of comfort and cheerfulness which is so important a part of domestic life In short, this house-keeping is a high accomplishment, and, like all other accomplishments, is much more easily learned in youth than at a later age

There is nobody who does not love to see a young girl intelligent and industrious, attentive to all that is important for her to learn, and yet with the modesty that is proper to her years. When I see such an one, I say to myself:

Here is a young girl who will some day or other become an excellent woman, who will be a good mother, and educate her children to be like herself, who will make her household a happy one, and, without depriving herself of any thing necessary, will be able by her good management to carry comfort and happiness to those who are suffering.

Is not this last thought, my children, a happy one, is it not what you all would wish to do! I hope so; for to do good shows a benevolent mind, and a heart grateful to the Creator for the benefits he unceasingly bestows upon us.

Think of all this, little girls, and remember that no one is too young to learn and to be useful; and that dusting the parlor, and setting up the chairs, is one branch, though a humble one, of the great art of

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

Fallacies of the Ladies.

By a gentleman who unfortunately knows them only too well.

That they are our equals.

That dinner can be delayed, and that our watches are always wrong.

That we can wait with the patience of Job whilst they are putting on their bonnets. (Job's wife never had a bonnet.)

That we can always own a new hat.

That they can do everything so much better than we can—from doctoring the baby up to making a speech.

That they are angels, (pretty angels they are, indeed.)

That nothing is ever dear, provided their minds are made up on having it.

That we can't tell their age, and when they refuse to tell that, we imagine them younger than they really are.

That their relations are the best people in the world, and that we are delighted with having two or three of them in the house the year round.

That being caressed for half an hour, and then asked for money, is agreeable.

That it is necessary for them to practice music only whilst we are in the house.

That it is necessary for us to suffocate under a tight cravat, or conceal ourselves behind a shirt collar, because it is the fashion.

That every Sunday morning we can find all our shirts without buttons, and not swear a little.

That when we are low-spirited and taciturn, a fit of hysterics on their part will produce an agreeable reaction on ours.

That we have not the most remote idea what sum will meet necessary household expenditures, and, because we never make a fuss about trifles, that we are blind.

That we take a lively interest in our neighbors' affairs, and we are enlivened and edified upon a recital of their follies.

That we must "take the goods the gods provide us, and never express aught but a favourable opinion of the dishes set before us.

That it is necessary the furniture should be renewed, because Mrs. Such-a-one has just bought "such a love of a sofa," &c., &c.

That we are assured of their industry, provided they beat the carpets, sweep the rooms, dust the furniture, &c., &c., whilst we are unavoidably detained in the house.

That we feel gratified upon being assured, some half dozen times per day, that they refused at least ten offers of marriage before excepting us.

In short that we can't do without them.

Fluency in Conversation.

Roll an empty barrel down hill, and what a rattling noise it makes! So with an empty carriage over the pavements. So also with an empty head. When it contains but a few scattering ideas, every body can hear them rattle. You can almost see them, when the fellow who carries such a head passes by you. Have you not such an individual in your mind's eye? We have. His name may be Dick or Jim, Bill or Joe—but he is the same everywhere—he wags the same tongue, shoots forth the same ideas. He thinks he is wise, but everybody else thinks otherwise. Had he real knowledge, he would talk less, and say more. Generally a man of sterling talents talks but very little, yet every word tells. Addison was a person of this description. He was always embarrassed in company. Some of our best living authors—men of genius and talent—have been noticed for their paucity of words in common conversation. Yet men who know scarcely more than twice two make four, are always rattling off words, and pass for persons of some consequence. They utter sentences without meaning, and words that would puzzle an editor to understand.

An incessant talker we always avoid. In his presence we feel about as happy as on the brow of a cataract—only there is some sense to the latter. In an office or store, what is more trying than a person with the gift of gab?—what but a straggling musician under your window, or a fiddler in your garret?

Farmers.

Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise. and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and wedded to his calling the glory of his philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divided with Prometheus the honor of subjecting the ox to the use of man.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at his plough, and filled his soul with poetry.

Wasington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its spectacles of human greatness.

To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth; the enthusiastic Lafayete, the steadfast Pickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph, all found an El Dorada of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that surrounded their homesteads.—[Lyons Address

The way to Wealth.

If you would increase the size and promin ence of your eyes—just keep an account of all the money you spend foolishly, and add it up every quarter.

If you wish to get rich get married—When was honey made with one bee in the hive? —[Louiza County Times.

Good breeding is a guard upon the tongue: the misfortune is that we put it on and off with our fine clothes and visiting faces, and do not wear it where it is most wanted—at home.

Thinking by Machinery.

Alfred Smee announces a new piece of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles, inductively and deductively, and thus perform, mechanically, what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind.

"Charles," said a father to his son, while they were working at a sawmill, what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do! When I was of your age, I could go with the "first cut." "The first cut," said the son, as he assisted the old man in roiling over a log, "is always a slab."

You rarely if ever see a politician with smooth hair—a great scholar with fine hair—an artist with red hair—a fop with coarse hair—a minister with long hair, or an editor whose hair is carefully adjusted.

The Legislature of California has passed a law which affixes the penalty of death, in the discrimination of the jury, to the offence of grand larceny, which there consists in stealing property worth more than fifty dollars.

For the Guardian.

Answer to A. H. B's. Rebus.

Impromptu.

Your first a changless element
Of letters four, spells FIRE,
And MAN, the miniature dim,
'Twixt Brute and HIM, far higher.
Your whole, a *Fireman* I behold,
To fire an open foe.
Since now, your Rebus I have told,
Please solve the one below. AMICUS.

Rebus.

BY AMICUS.

Eight letters does my whole contain,
And three my first will spell,
A boundless, wide, sublime do-*main*;
The veriest child may tell.
It boasts the grandest works of art,
The mightiest earthly power;
To man it wealth, and woe imparts,
Each anxious passing hour.
My second is a living thing,
A creature useful, strong;
And sometimes wealth and honor brings,
To whom it doth belong.
My whole's a monster that is rarely seen.
My 6 5 7 2, the choicest flower amid the green;
My 1 5 6 8, is painful, tiresome, filthy, mean,
My 3 1 7, an ill-famed brute, indeed, I ween,
My 7 2 8 6, as good a man as e'er has been;
My 4 5 1 8, a garment made without a seam,
My 4 5 2, a tool oft used at morn's first gleam,
My 7 4 5 6 2, a place of wind, of wet and steam,
My 2 3 6, a member useful, truthful, lean.
[An answer requested.

You will be Wanted.

Take courage young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure a poor, neglected orphan—a scoff and a by word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters.—Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire and honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days *you will be wanted*!

The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made, but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be wanted.

Your virtues shall not always be hidden—your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle—obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increasment.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle—
Be a hero in the strife.

Work on for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity. "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Never despair, for the lives of good men abundantly show that often when clouds are blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still and small voice" will be heard saying, "come hither—you are wanted," and all your powers will find employment. Therefore take heart, young man, for ere long, "you will be wanted."

A down east editor advises his readers, if hey wish to get *teeth inserted*, to go and steal fruit where a watch dog is on guard.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY

and

CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share af patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street. Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfacion. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

UTAH

AND

CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c. Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 51 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—1m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yangers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

51 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—1m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. { 1851 { W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea; salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of *Hemp in the* best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the SAME before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayeraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar."** on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, May 16th, 1851.—tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE." Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. K. BULLOCK

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 11.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

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At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

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Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

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St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Letter From John Taylor.

PARIS, March 13th, 1851.

PRESIDENT HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—I presume that before this time you would be expecting a letter from me, but as I desired to have something to say before I wrote, I have deferred until the present.

Br. Pack, Br. Bolton and myself, went to Boulogne-sur-mer, for the purpose of commencing our mission (on 10th June,) as there were a number of English there we thought we perhaps might baptize some who would be useful in assisting to preach in French, and thus introduce the Gospel elsewhere. We took a Hall, and I delivered a course of lectures in English. Br. Bolton did not feel himself competent to preach in French without a little more experience. I published the outlines of our faith, and the object of our coming, in a French and English paper in both languages. Some English Priests challenged me to a discussion which I accepted, I published it in English which you will see; I also sent copies of the paper with my first announcement to you which I hope you received. Soon after I went to Paris, in company with Br. Bolton and Br. William Howell, from Wales; Br. Pack stayed in Boulogne for a time, and has gone to Calais, where he is preaching to an English congregation. He has baptized a few in Calais. In Paris we have raised a small Church. I have baptized a few men, three of whom have been educated in the college in Paris, one of them is now preaching some distance from Paris; he has baptized a number, and hundreds are flocking to hear him from miles around. I sent another Elder of more experience, to keep an eye over things for fear of excitement which would be very injurious here. I have published a pamphlet in French, and now have other things prepared for the Press which will be immediately published. I purpose to publish a paper to be issued monthly. I shall forward them to you and shall be happy to exchange with the "*Frontier Guardian*," if there was a hope of my receiving any, but unfortunately I have never as yet received one paper from your office; there must be strange delinquency in your Post Office, for I find it is the case with Br. Richards; I purpose calling it L'ETOILE DE L'OCCIDENT. (The Star of the West.)

Br. Bolton has translated the Book of Mormon, but it needs a revision. He is not sufficiently acquainted with the French to prepare it for the Press. However we have brethren that are as competent as any in France. The revision is now going on with one of our brethren; we read over together Br. Bolton's translation. Our Translator regulates the Grammar, and I the Doctrinal Points, and and among us all we shall I believe have a good translation, at any rate, we shall do our best for it. I purpose having it Stereotyped, and the copyright secured if possible in the name of the President of the Church.

I purposed returning home this season, but on the receipt of the Epistle of the Presidency, I perceived it was their desire that the brethren on the continent should remain another year; so I have made my arrangements accordingly; since I have done so, I feel persuaded that the spirit has directed them aright in this thing, and feel as I always have done a desire to follow the directions of those whom God has appointed as my leaders.

As the Presidency have expressed a desire for us to visit other nations, I purpose as soon as I can arrange matters in Paris; to go to Germany, and try to establish the Gospel in that nation. I expect also to be able to publish the Book of Mormon in that language. Br. Hyde, I feel as though the Lord was with me, my heart rejoices in God my Savior. All is well! and I think the Br's Snows and myself will kindle a fire on the continents that will never be extinguished. I should have been very happy to have given you an account of the position of the other brethren, the news is very cheering, but as you will receive letters it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that Br. Erastus Snow is doing a good work in Denmark, Br. Lorenzo Snow has also commenced baptizing both in Italy and Switzerland. It is as you stated when we were with you in Kanesville, no easy task to establish the Gospel in a foreign land, amongst a people whose language you do not understand, and whose prejudices, customs, laws and religion are so dissimilar to ours. There is a very material difference between reading a language and speaking it, and some of our professedly learned men cut but a sorry figure when they come to test their education by practise. Br. Bolton has been of great service to me in this, as he speaks the language. Don't laugh when I tell you I have preached a number of times to French congregations in Paris, in their own language or partly so, for I can assure you that mine is very bungling French, but I expect I should pass for a learned man in England or the United States, all I profess there in language is my ignorance. As I stated above, the prejudices of the people are different. Catholicism presents another phase entirely to Protestantism, and I believe that there is as little or less hypocrisy in them than the Protestants. Talk about the ministration of an Angel, and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, they do not express unbelief. They are often astonished,—tell you it is very remarkable, and wish to know particulars. They generally think there ought to be Revelations. The question with them generally would be; is this Revelation true? Have I time to attend to it? They do not, like the Protestants, disbelieve the Bible when opened, nor cavil at it. If they are not Infidel (which a very great many are,) and you read a passage of scripture to them they do not oppose it. The Priests prohibit them the Bible, but when you show it to them they have faith in it.

Protestantism is here at a very low ebb, it is too flimsy and shallow, and never can become popular here. Many of the Catholic Priests are disgusted with their own religion; but cannot receive Protestantism. I believe ere long many of them will join our Church. I have been since my arrival here more anxious to establish a correct foundation, than to increase the numbers. When the work once starts properly, it will run like fire. In my writings I declare that we are neither Catholic nor Protestant, either in authority, calling or doctrine. I leave every party alone and preach the Gospel to all. The most that have yet joined are Catholics.

The Political state of affairs here are very precarious. The ministry have lately been dissolved by the President, whose power and influence is very much on the wane, the Chamber of Deputies are in opposition to him; insomuch that he could not obtain ministry from the Representatives of the people, and had to pick them up as he could. A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails, and I should not be surprised any day to hear of another revolution. The people are governed too much. The nation is called Republican, but there is not one-tenth the Liberty in France that there is in England. Things are much worse now than they were in Louis Phillippi's dynasty. Liberty of Speech and the Press is almost entirely proscribed, and the people are kept down by force of arms. In Paris and its Environs, there are upwards of one hundred thousand soldiers; besides, Gens-d'armes,—other Police and National Guard. It is unlawful to circulates Pamphlets without obtaining license as a "Colporteur." However we work with the laws as well as we can, for if they will do for the people they will do for us. The people are generally disgusted with their laws and government, and Trade and Commerce are consequently materially affected. I conversed a few days ago with a gentleman who had been connected with two large Iron works who had withdrawn for fear of change, commotion, and consequently loss. The position of our government has a very powerful influence here among many. They admire our perseverance, organization and liberty; and I have contrived to get many pieces of importance into some of the leading papers. I had the last Epistle of the Presidency published in the "*Journal des Debats*," the leading paper; and the chief Editor made some very gentlemanly remarks, and signed his name to them. I sent him my compliments, and "remercied" me, and offered to publish anything of interest again. I expect it will be published also in "*Galignani's Messenger*," as I had a letter of introduction from a French Consul to him,—he offered to render me any favor in his way. Through the politeness of Dr. Bernhisel, I have received some very good letters that are of use to me here. But that of Governor Young is just as good as any I have. When in Boulogne, I shewed it to the Mayor, who told me it was all that was required, and treated me with very great courtesy during my stay. I purpose calling on the Minister of the Interior, in Paris, to obtain permission to preach in France. If this permission can be obtained, it will be of great benefit to the Elders, as anything issuing from Paris is considered of great importance by the officers of the various Departments. But at the present time, until things shall be a little more settled, I have deemed it expedient to defer it. Paris indeed is the Metropolis of the Continent, and anything published in the papers is read in nearly all parts of the Continent. The French if not spoken, is understood by a great many of the Continental Nations. Speaking of our organization, if religion was out of the question, and the matter was either social or political; thousands and tens of thousands would go to the Valley: As it is, it will be so shortly; and those passing through the ordeal of the Gospel, will make a better community. The Gospel net will gather a group sufficiently motley without taking them promiscuously. I rejoice to hear of your success, and of the prosperity of the Saints in the Valley, and I say; may the God of Israel pour the rich blessing of Heaven and earth on you and all the Saints. I often think of the brethren with you and in the Valley, and while wandering as a stranger in a strange land, which you from experience know how to appreciate, I often think of the society of my friends and home. The World has its glitter, pomp and parade; its stately edifices, splendid monuments and antiquated ruins, but its enjoyments are all fleeting and evanescent.—Its friendships are all hollow, and like its liberty, exists only in name, and while viewing the stately monuments, gorgeous palaces, and memorials of human greatness, folly and crime, I think of the Zion of God, and of the events that are yet to transpire in the accomplishment of His purposes of the redemption of the World—the wreck of humam greatness and the restitution of all things. When I behold the painted misery, the tinsel glare and the amount of poverty, distress and wretchedness that exists in these countries, my heart involuntarily turns to home; for in my wanderings through the world, I have found no principles so exalted—no friendship so pure—no society so virtuous, nor any people like the people of the Saints of the Most High; I have found no place like home, and when I shall have finished my mission, gladly shall I speed my way to the favored of Israel, and return to the bosom of my friends and home, and nothing but a desire to fulfill my mission to benefit the human family and build up Zion, would ever cause me to forego those enjoyments. But Br. Hyde, we are engaged in a work of Philanthropy and Benevolence, which although it is not now duly appreciated by many; yet it is a cause of joy to our bosoms, redeeming also thousands of our fellow men, and will be our crown of rejoicing in eternal worlds. I will now mention another subject:

The Presidency in their Epistle recommend the establishment of manufactures of various kinds. I have since the receipt of their Epistle organized a company to manufacture Sugar from the Sugar Beet on the same principle as it is done in France, so that we can have our own Sugar manufactured in the Valley, instead of being carried there by the Merchants. I expect in the fall of 1852, that there will be from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of Sugar made in the Valley, provided the Beets are raised; and I have sent on twelve hundred weight of Sugar Beet Seed, from Paris for this purpose. The seeds have gone out in the charge of Br. Loren Babbitt, and Br. William Howell from Wales, has taken means to purchase a team, &c., to carry them to the Valley. Will you be so kind as to see that they are forwarded, as it is a matter of some importance. The Machinery and men will come out next Spring, so as to manufacture Sugar next Fall. I suppose it will require at least thirty tons of Machinery. But the Sugar when made, will he as good as any Sugar. In France they have the best White Loaf Sugar made from the Beet.

I will briefly here show one principle: As near as I am prepared to say at present, it will take sixty men three months, to manufacture three hundred tons of Sugar; also sixty men three months more to raise the Beets. It would take three hundred men to carry the same amount of Sugar to the Valley, supposing even that it was got for nothing, not to mention cattle, wagons, &c. With a little additional Machinery the company will manufacture Oil from the Sun Flower Seed, Linseed or anything that will make Oil. Because there will be several Hydraulic Presses which are used for the Sugar, which will do for the Oil also.

I would here state that there is also another company formed for the purpose of establishing a large Wollen Manufactory. The best Machinery will be brought that can be purchased in England, and men brought out to work it. If me Merino Wool can be obtained, as good cloth can be manufactured as in the West of England. Cloths of various kinds will also be made; as also Merinos, Alpacas and other woman's wear; Blankets and Flannel. A great quantity of Wool will be required, from four to eight hundred weight per week. How are you situated for sheep? I don't know! The company will probably bring with them one thousand or two thousand Merino sheep, if they can be brought there. A great quantity will be required to supply the wants of the people. If encouragement was given to introduce more sheep, I think it would be well, and as many of the Merinos as possible; as fine wool is absolutely necessary for Broad Cloth, and woman's fine wear. Both of these companies are brethren, and I believe wish to do right. I hope Br's G. A. Smith and Benson, will soon succeed in making Iron. Among the persons that compose those companies, that I refer to are Br. Russell, of Merimashi, and Br's Coward & Collinson, of Liverpool.

If you should judge proper, I should be pleased for you to make some remarks in the Guardian, concerning the taking out of more sheep, as they would be as profitable an investment as could be made. Wool would both pay well, and be useful to the Saints.

If you have two or three good German Elders, I should like you to send them out as soon as they possibly can come; as I should like to have persons here competent to carry on the work.

Now Br. Hyde may the God of Israel bless you in all your administrations,—may the blessings of heaven and earth, of time and eternity be yours; and after having done good, and blessed others, may you obtain a crown in the Celestial Kingdom of our God. Amen.

I remain, my Dear Sir,
Your Fellow Laborer,
In the Kingdom of God.
JOHN TAYLOR.

America.

The Liverpool Journal says; "America exist to reproach and reform the world. There is a providence in these things—The rough and ready republicans expand themselves over a universe—the Union has just been enlarged by territories as large as Europe, and already the new State of California Exports half a million of gold a month, and prepares to open a steam communication with China and Japan. The Pacific becomes the highway of nations, and enterprise unheard of, approach maturity, while the mind of the ancient world is absorbed on the miserable subjects of divine right, and sectarian controversy. The majesty of civilization brightens regions rich and vast, while Europe pauses to parley with idiot legitimists and ancient nonentities. The Republic of America bids fair for the mastery of the world, and will have it."

SINGULAR FACT.—The hair of the Caucasian, or white man, is an oval tube, with a large oval perforation, that of the negro, oval but perfectly solid; that of the Indian circular and perfectly solid, by this simple test the characteristics of the individual may be ascertained by an examination of the hair, In this way, a thread of hair is a key to a knowledge of the whole animal; as a tooth is to Owen of London, and a scale of a fish to Cuvier and Agassiz.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

Quatations from President B. Young's Sermon, at the Bowery, Sunday, December 29th, 1850.

The Saints met in the Bowery at 11, A. M., the meeting was called to order by Daniel Spencer—Singing, &c.

"President Young said, I will preach from my old text, 'Truth' my subject is salvation; and my circuit is the world. If I continue to preach the truth it will do for to-day. I wish you to consider the nature of the human mind that is connected with the divine spirit, and while that spirit is in the tabernacle, they act so conjointly in all their operations that the division cannot be made, even by the philosopher, although he can discover the organization—when the spirit enters into the tabernacle they are not to be seperated. We can discover the weaknesses of this organization; for instance, the child, as soon as it can use its hands, wants to handle that which does not belong to it; such as the looking-glass, or razor. This spirit, or mind, or disposition, is manifested in every character on the earth. As soon as the child can stand on its feet, and can travel, it tries to obtain something he should not have. Its disposition is to grasp after that which is not good for it. I can find some in this congregation, who have arrived at manhood, they can analyze it; when they come to riper years they discipline the mind as it is called. The best plan is to discipline the child in the beginning, and when the child is brought into subjection to the rod, it soon learns not to reach beyond itself. The secret of these remarks I can tell you.

In this place, here are the Elders of Israel, many of them have forgotten the depths of misery they have been in, and they want to go again into the bowels of wickedness, and they cannot discover the difference between a peaceable society, and those that love not God. If there are but few, there are enough to raise a stench in the whole community. The Elders are forever wanting that which they should not have; and ever desiring to do that which will mar their peace; and this is applied to all kingdoms that now are, or ever will be organized to enjoy immortality and eternal lives; yet it is destined for all to know the bitter and the sweet, and have the knowledge of good and evil.

The child is crazy for a fork or knife, anything that will hurt it; this seems foolish to you, and some children when they grow up, think they can dictate the Father—the old proverb, 'young folks think old folks fools, but old folks know yonng ones to be so.' I apply to the Elders of Israel; you think I am foolish, and I know you ar; their eyes are after things that do not belong to them; but do they contemplate the walk they should be in for their highest happiness? No. Yet there are some as good people here as any on earth. You can behold this folly in the child, in grown people, and even in societies, eternally grasping after that, that will make them unhappy and miserable. I can give you the key,—if there is no conflict I cannot gain a victory, if I cannot gain a victory, there is no crown of reward. We should do those things that we ought, and not do those things which we ought not; for instance, I will take the luxuries of life, tea, coffee, tobacco and spirits—they are all alluded to in the word of wisdom. Why do you use them? You may reply, it is a habit. I tell you it is because they are narcotic poison, which operate on the nervous system and cause watchfulness, or sleep—they relax and stimulate, and in the end tend to death; if it was not for that, you would not be attached to them, you would not like them, if they did not hurry you to your graves. They operate on the spirits also; if they did not, you would never desire, through their influence to do wrong; when the poisonous article comes in contact, it revolutionizes the system to a certain degree, and that is the reason why men are inclined to do wrong. We ought to overcome this propensity and gain the victory, not only in temporal things but in spiritual things also. If you hate a thing that is good, you are inclined to do evil, and that is a great luxury to the wicked, as the bottle is to the drunkard. Whenever the time comes that you hate an object or a thing try and heap blessings on the object, and it will be well for you; for it will take away those feelings, and it is certain that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"I am looking at a people who have been driven from their homes and firesides, sacrificing their goods to a wicked mob—seeking to find a place where they can be at peace, and when they get common sense enough they will enjoy it. If you ask the people to pay their tithing, some of them answer they are too poor; or if you ask them to pay their taxes to help build bridges and keep them in repair, they are too poor even to do that; and some cannot even go to Utah when they are wanted—but they can go very well to the gold mines, because that is their God. If I cannot put away tobacco or spirits, it proves that I am a slave to lust which tends to death."

"I behold goodness and kindness in a majority of this people, yet there are a few garrs and sharks that have been caught in the net, that are a disgrace to the whole. I do actually see men and families, who have not had raiment to wear, or a house to be in, in a sickly country—and now when they are well clad and are living in good houses, they want to leave them and go to California. I say unto them go your way, you are welcome, I am glad of it, and I do not care how quick they go, for they are corrupt, and want to hear blasphemy from Sunday morning to Saturday evening—to see card tables and drunkenness; many of them are bound to go to hell, where they will see, and hear, and feel the torments of the damned, and the time will come when they will be glad to come out again."

"Look again at the child with the fork, it may put out an eye with it; or when it has the razor, it may cut itself. Many of you, Elders of Israel, are just as foolish; I tell it you in the name of the Lord God Almighty. Am I merciful to the weaknesses of man? I am! I realize it! Were it not for the mercy of my Father in Heaven, I should have been cut down like many others. When I see a man commit folly in his weakness, am I to stretch forth my hand to destroy that man? No! But I will pull him out of the pit if I can; my heart is open, and would as soon you could see it as my face. My Father in Heaven gives me the privilege of life and death, and if this privilege were taken from you, you would be mere machines, and cease to act on your agency."

"This people is addicted to, and it is a fault, to be always searching after doctrine, and never improving upon what they have; they want something new, something that they never heard. I doubt you have not heard all I have said this day. Get up here ye Elders of Israel, and tell what is in you! It is hard work to get a man to come on this stand, to feed the flock; how dormant you are. But many of the Elders say they want to go away and preach to the people in the world. Is there any bigger folks than we are, that would hear you? Yes there is. Ye Elders of Israel, ye men of God, how much do you know about the Kingdom of God? and yet ye are always wanting to know something more, when you ought to improve upon what you have."

"The Prophet Joseph said to me, about sixteen years ago, 'If I was to show the Latter-day Saints all the revelations that the Lord has shown unto me, there is scarce a man that would stay with me; they could not bear it.' What is there so horrid, that you cannot bear it? Every trait in character that has been infused into man, since the fall, is as diametrically opposed as light is to darkness.

Ye Elders of Israel, do you know the ways of God? If the Lord himself was to speak, to tell the Latter-day Saints what to do, he would come in the capacity of an Elder in Israel, and he would preach to you—you would hear precisely the very things that you do now. You may think I do not know, but I know you don't. Let me reveal a little of the will of the Lord. If you do not believe that I tell you the very truth as the secret of the heart of God, you never will be nigher to him than you now are. If he were to come in his power and glory you would dissolve away and go down to hell. He will either appear, and you dissolve away, or he will come in the capacity of a man."

"Many men think ten times more of a foolish, untimely dancing party, than of a prayer meeting. The man that knows the things of God, can say as the old Prophet did, 'I would rather spend one day with the Lord, than ten thousands days elsewhere.' One good Conference, one evening spent in this manner is sweeter to me than all the frolics that can be got up. Dancing is only to exercise the body, to enable it to attend to things of greater importance. When eternal principles are carried out to every portion of human life, from the birth to the grave, they bring peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

"I will now refer to the Seventies as a body,—suppose I should appoint a meeting for to-night, about a dozen would come, without any candles—but if I were to say—level this stand for the band that we may have a dance, they would bring the stoves from their wives' bedsides, and would dance all night, and the house would be filled to overflowing. Oh foolish Elders! you are like the foolish child, you want the fork to put out you eyes. I make the same application to the High Priests and Elders. I feel sometimes that I could cuff every Elders ears—at other times I could cry over their follies. I have good reason for these remarks."

"Elders, ask yourselves this question—'am I not an Elder, am I not to preach to all, Saints and Sinners?' The proof of your choice is in your conduct. Now appoint your meetings, and if you want a partner, the Lord will go with you, and the next meeting you appoint you will have a third person with you. As for myself, I would rather sit down in the poorest house in this place, and converse on the things of God, than to go ninety-nine out of one hundred parties that are got up,—and these are my real feelings. I go, to please my brethren. There is no sin in all the acts of mankind, only to him that makes it a sin. There is no evil in anything, only to him that makes it so; we ought to do all things that tend to building up the Kingdom, and to the glory of God."

Life is a great blessing, but only when used for the purposes of its bestowal. He who values it so highly as to avoid performing its duties lest he should lose it, has already sacrificed all its value, and is living not a life, but a *death*—While, then, we seek to secure sound health of body and mind, let us not foolishly neglect the greater duties of a self-sacrificing humanity and benevolence. This proper and faithful performauce is *life*—without them life is but the bondage of selfishness and fear—a perpetual dying through the fear of death.

Postal Decision.

The Post Office Department has decided that printed circulars (the address being in manuscrpt) when unsealed, are chargeable with circular postage, viz: Three cents each, prepaid, for any distance. When sealed they are subject to letter postage.

EDUCATION IN INDIANA.—There are in the State of Indiana, 175,017 persons, over 21 years of age, who cannot read or write.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, and the Saint Joseph Gazette.

The above gentleman has written a very spicy letter against the Mormons in Pottawatamie, to Hon. Luke Lea, commissioner of Indian affairs; and this letter is published in the St. Joseph Gazette, and its truth endorsed by the Editor in the following language. "The exceptions of Gen. S. to their course (the Mormons) are well taken, and the arguments which he has used against them will not be broken down by any explanations which can be made." The Gazette is anxious to enforce the Gag law at once, and to stop our breathing before we have a chance to extricate ourself. If the famous Gen. Sutherland's arguments cannot be broken down by any explanations that can be made; we will make one suggestion to the Gazette man, which, at some future time, circumstances may compel him to respect. The endorsing of bad paper too freely will bankrupt and break down as strong and able men as the Editor of that Journal.

This said Thomas Jefferson Sutherland figured considerably in the Canadian Rebellion. He is said to be a roving debauchee, having whipped his wife, and abandoned her to the world, and has become partially deranged; and in truth, is a vagabond. We have these statements from a gentleman of high standing, a lawyer of the first respectability who is from the neighborhood in the State of New York, where he whipped and abandoned his wife, and says that he is a notorious rake, and that no decent woman can live with him: and observed that it might be expected that such a man would not hesitate to talk about the libidinous conduct of virtuous, but unfortunate widows. This gentleman is now sitting in our office while we write. But now, for our own knowledge of this Canadian Rebel.

Some eight weeks ago, he visited our town, and called at our office, and introduced himself as a very great and consequential man. Indeed, he talked as though he was clothed with plenary powers from the Government at Washington, particularly from the General Land Office, and was a lawyer of the heaviest calibre; and the famous Gen. Sutherland of Navy Island Memory into the bargain. After hearing all this in an off hand braggadocio style; we thought, surely, we had got a strange dignitary indeed:

He seemed very anxious to convince us that the laws of Iowa, touching claims on the public lands, were unconstitutional, and entirely contrary to the instructions which he had received from the General Land Office: After some little conversation with him, we concluded that he was a renegade impostor; though in some remarks, he manifested talent and learning: but we finally told him, after we saw that gentle words and courteous behavior would not satisfy him, that he should go to Iowa City and regulate the law making department there, and not seek to get into a quarrel with us about the laws of the State. He said that he was pleased with our town, and that it was the only civil place he had been in for a long time. In almost every other place, he said, he had been threatened to be shot, rode on rail, or tarred and feathered. We did not take these statements as a very flattering recommend; but however, he said the Mormons had not violated the law, but the Gentiles in Fremont County about McKissicks Grove, were outragous. They were claiming all the land, &c., and we presume he told them the same about us. He appeared to be all things to all men. We then told him if they were so far out of the way in Fremont, he should go there and regulate them, and not trouble us who were all right according to his statements. But contention and controversy seemed to be his only elements; and we, at length, told him frankly, in presence of a number of people, that we were satisfied with the laws that regulated our claims—that we had lived in peace together, both Jews and Gentiles;—that we had good society and good neighbors, quiet and peaceable; and that if he, or any other man came among us to stir up strife and contention, we possessed both the dispossition and the nerve to make him leave; and that the highest favor any such character could bestow upon us, was to leave us before his protracted stay should compel us to put the vagrant law in force. Upon this he soon sloped, and was fired up with a spirit that produced the wonderful letter to the Commissioner of Indian affairs, and published in the Gazette, and endorsed by its Editor.

There was but one opinion in this upper Country concerning this vanquished patriot, so far as we have been able to learn: and that was, that he was "CRACKED," and that the contents of every organ of the head had leaked out, except the contents of the organs of Combativeness and Self-esteem. He was regarded as being half knave, a quarter crazy, one-eight gass, and the balance mule. This man has roamed over Canada, and throughout the United States; but has never found a kindred, sympathizing spirit who could endorse his sentiments with an assurance that bade defiance to successful contradiction, until he found the Editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, that we have ever read of. This couple appear to be true yoke-fellows, both cordial and reciprocal in their feelings, and as we are in favor of the Union, we here say: may it never be dissolved.

Now to the despoiling of the Indian Country by the Mormons of its game and timber. But the Gazette says no explanations can break down the Gen'l's arguments. We do not expect to break them down in the Editor's estimation, neither in the estimation of a stupid ass. Our explanations are only addressed to men of sense, candor, and reason. The Mormons stopped for a season in the Omaha Country in 1846, by the permission of the Indians, and also by the permission of the Government. This was a matter of necessity, occasioned by the requisition of the Government upon our emigrating camps for five hundred men to go into the public Service. Let us here ask, if we must always, and eternally, be goaded by fools and scoundrels for stopping upon Indian lands when the Government found us passing through them and required five hundred of our men to leave their teams and families in tents, unprotected and unprovided for; a thing unheard of before or since in the annals of the world? If hell does not catch such unfeeling and unprincipled men who goad us for this, we shall strongly petition for that post, in the dominions of the Almighty, to be evacuated, and its officers and troops disbanded, and turned out of service for not doing their duty.

The timber for houses and fuel used by the Mormons on the Omaha lands, was mostly taken from the Pottawatamie purchase across the river on the ice, and but very little timber was cut on the Omaha side. This is a fact so notorious that the Agent on this side objected to it: We have never been in any country where game was more scarce than in that part of the Omaha country where we stopped for a season, and through which all emigrants to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake, pass. One principle reason urged by the Indians themselves, for killing so many of our cattle, was, that their country afforded them no game, and they must kill our cattle or die. Their country has not been injured by the Mormon emigration or any other emigration. They had killed out all the game themselves before any emigrants saw it; and it is but very little timber that emigrants use. A little of that which lies on the ground suffices for fuel. This kind is most easily obtained and the driest and best to burn. Consequently, what the Indians beg and steal from emigrants, is of ten times more value to them than all the injury they receive; and the Indians would not have the emigration cease from passing through their country for hardly any consideration: Yet they pretend that it does them a great deal of injury, because, by these pretentions, they can put on a face to exact tribute, to beg and to steal.

These same Indians have killed more game on our side, about fifty miles north of us in the State of Iowa, in three days, than the Mormons and all other emigrants ever killed in their country, and put it all together. These Indians are permitted to hunt on our side every year without molestation, only when they fall upon our cattle. In the act of killing and skinning an ox, a short time ago, the owner shot an Indian and wounded him; but he recovered.

The Mormons, instead of monopolizing this Pottawatamie Country and parceling it out to their followers, as Gen. Sancho Panza de Gulliver says, they are anxious to sell all their claims to any people who will pay them for their labor and improvments, though it is one of the best countries in the world. The General knew he lied when he said this, if he knew anything about it, and when he talks about honest and industrious citizens of the United States being excluded from participating in the settlement of this country "if they are not members of our associations and clubs," does not the Gazette man himself know that the General lied, and that he endorsed his statements. Have so many people from Weston, St. Joseph, Savannah, and from various other places, settled and done business here who do not belong to our Church, and are just as free as any other people, and the Editor of a public Journal so near, not know it, when some of his own neighbors are here? The Gazette commenced an unprovoked attack upon us, and based his operations upon wicked falsehood, and has not soul or honor enough to confess it, or apologize in any form, and he seems to have a particular relish for that kind of food. We will not quarrel with him about it. He may have it, and have it all. But the good Book says something about making lies their refuge, and under falsehood hiding themselves. It says they shall have their part in the fire:

So far as whipping the Indians is concerned, we have only to say, that we have acted under the immediate instructions of the Government agents, and we shall continue to do so until the Government provides some other means of protection on this Frontier. And some of our Gentile friends here might mistake the General for an Indian, and treat him accordingly, if he should revisit the town. We cannot vouch for this however. We should like to know, what clause of the Intercourse Law authorizes the General to go among the Indians to make them dissatisfied with the whites and with the emigration through their country. If a man will do this, he is bad enough to sell liquor to the Indians, and we do not know of any who has done so from this side of late, unless it is the General himself.

The Gazette, it seems, is disposed to take a good deal of responsibility in publishing against Mormons; and we now feel that we have done our duty towards him and Gen. Thomas Jefferson Sutherland; and as we said once, that we had no further use for that Journal until he gave us the name of his "Kanesville Informant," which he has failed to do; we shall pay just that attention to him, hence forth, that we would to any other outlaw.

James J. Strang.

This notorious impostor and wicked man, as we have long anticipated, is at length in the custody of the law, for his crimes and offences. Would to Heaven, that when he was cut off from our Church for imposition and blasphemy, he had been compelled to leave the Mormon name, and not to wear it to the dishonor of those who wish to adorn it Offences must come, but woe to them by whom they come. The Saints should be patient, and endure hardness as good soldiers, and never dishonor their own profession; then the folly and wickedness of others, we shall endure but for a moment.

Saleratus.

The April number of the Deseret news says: The brethren who are coming west, will do well to bring all the saleratus they can from the Saleratus Lake, situated about one mile north of the Sweetwater, and four miles east of Independence Rock. Many who have used the Sweetwater Saleratus, prefer it to the artificial in common use.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN THE U. S.—In 1836, the consumption of spiritous Liquors, beer and wine in the U. S. was computed at 623,000,000 of gallons, and in 1550, at 583,000,000 of gallons—decrease in 14 years 40,000,000 of gallons. This is encouraging to the friends of temperance.

Treaty.

Having learned, a few days, ago that the Omaha Chiefs were at their village, we sent for them, to come and see us. They came under the protection of Francis J. Wheeling, Esq., whose prompt and efficient services were worthy the admiration of the Indians and also of the whites. Their interpreter came with them.

We held a Council at Kanesville. Some hundreds of people attended. The cannon or howitzer from Fort Leavenworth was also at the Council, and spoke with an eloquence and power that made the chiefs rather quail. His Honor, Judge Brocchus, en route to Salt Lake, was present. The Chiefs denied any hostile intentions—professed themselves ready to do anything that we wanted, and promised to restrain their young men from committing any depredations upon the emigrants so far as they could. And we promised, if they did behave, and not molest the emigrants, to make them some presents after the emigration was over.

We do know, from reliable authority, that they did design evil against the emigrants; but when they saw our determination to chastise them if they did interfere with the trains, they changed their intentions and denied them. Judge Brocchus spoke handsomely to them, and to the point. All things went off amicably under the fire of three guns. We told the Indians, if they interrupted the emigrants, all the powder and lead we gave them, would be in that big gun, and in smaller arms.

To Our Agents at Home and Abroad.

As many of the brethren, no doubt, have left without calling at our office to change their papers from here to Salt Lake; our agents in this County and elsewhere, would be doing us a favor, and the parties concerned a benefit, by giving us, as soon as practicable, the names of those who still have their papers sent to their old residence, but have left themselves for the Valley. Our agents will perceive the necessity of this matter being attended to as soon as possible, so as to keep up an amicable feeling between us and the subscribers, although it is an evident neglect of the latter detrimental to their own interest.

Bacon Stolen.

We learn, that on Sunday evening last, a friend of ours left some bacon in a barrel, on Hyde Street, opposite Mr. Jackson's Blacksmith Shop, thinking that all was safe; but to his surprise and loss, he found the barrel empty on Monday morning. Now we say to the thief, you are known, and unless you return that bacon forthwith to the spot from whence you took it, or to the owner, Mr. J. C. Little, who may be found at Messrs. Gooch's warehouse, on Hyde Street, you shall have a just recompense, as a reward for evil doing; besides, you shall be made to appear conspicuous in a place that may at present be entirely foreign to your views.

Garden Grove.

The citizens of Garden Grove, feel that Elder Cordon has done them great injustice in publishing that they have drank about $800 worth of liquor in two years. They deny it: and say that Elder C. obtained his information from their enemies who are accusers of the brethren: They say that he never called upon them to reprove them for the supposed wrong. They admit that some there have drank too much; but to brand the whole as drunkards, for the weaknesses of a few, they consider uncalled for and unjust, and think that Elder C. owes them an apology.

Pure Lemon Syrup.

Mr. Henry A. Terry, of Little Pigeon, presented us a bottle of the above article. In justice to our friend and the Syrup we pronounce it the best that we have ever tasted. It is neither too sweet nor too sour, but just what it should be; a good, cool, and wholesome summer drink, when diluted with good clear cold water, and well worthy the consideration of all such as love a pleasant and harmless drink.

Suggestion.

In consequence of the incessant rains for the last sixty days, the wheat and corn crops must be light: therefore, every farmer should lay up a good supply of hay. Grass is abundant, and of a good quality; and much of it will be needed for stock next winter, and also for the Spring's emigration. Cut and put up hay, and you will doubtless get pay for your labor.

Corn.

A few hundred bushels of corn wanted on old debts and for the Guardian.

Now is your time; come on with your corn and you will accommodate us very much.

The International Monthly Magazine.

The June number of this excellent work is before us, and as usual replete with choice matter, both instructive and amusing. This magazine is devoted to literature, art, and science, and should be in the hands of every maiden, and accomplished gentleman; we do not know a periodical of its character more worthy of a liberal support and patronage. It is published by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, at the rate of 25 cents, each number.

The Washington Union says: We understand that the Mexican government has, through its minister in this city, made formal reclamtion for the depredations which have been committed by Indians living in the limits of the United States."

The price of printing in San Francisco is $1 25 per thousand ems; the usual charge in the Atlantic States is about 27 to 30 cents.

A telegraph line will soon be completed to St Paul in Minnesota.

Daniel Webster was nominated for the Presidency, at a Whig meeting held in Yorktown, Virginia, recently.

The ancient Pyramids, temples, obelisks and tombs of Egypt, are being converted into stone quarries, to supply building materials for this practical generation of progress, to the great annoyance of travelers and antiquaries.

Such are the railway facilities in the neighborhood of Boston, that *one hundred and seventeen* members of the Massachusetts Legislature are enabled to board at home. This estimate does not include the 50 Boston Members.

For the Guardian.

Sayings of Wise Men.

Let him that stole, steal no more:

Better is a handful with quietness; than both hands full with travail, and vexation of spirit.

Better is the sight of the eyes, than the wandering of the desire.

Remove not the old Land mark, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless. ORIENT.

ADDENDA TO THE

Fifth General Epistle of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from Great Salt Lake Valley, State of Deseret, to the Saints scattered throughout the Earth, Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN:—Some items having escaped notice in our communication of the 7th inst., we again resume the pen, in reference particularly to the necessary supplies of sugar, molasses and honey, for the citizens of Deseret. Some experiments have been made with beets, in the manufacture of molasses and vinegar, mostly in private families, the specific result of which, in minute detail, we are not informed; but we have learned for a certainty, that with little labor, any family who have a supply of beets can make themselves comfortable for molasses, though the art of removing the gas and foreign matter, is not sufficiently understood to secure so perfect an article as is desirable. Vinegar has been produced from the same source, of a good quality. Let the brethren bring all the white sugar-beet seed they possibly can for years to come.

Messrs. Beach & Eddy, of St. Louis, and Blair of Texas, have opened a general manufacturing establishment this Spring, mostly too late for sugar, but progressing in making molasses and vinegar. It is expected that this establishment will continue its operations, and be prepared for more extended labors on the approach of another harvest, but it will not be possible for one factory to supply all the sweet that will be needed; and if a practical chemist and manufacturer of sugar from the beet, one who understands the business in all its bearing, or a company of individuals who are severally versed in the various branches, could come to this place and open their sugar factories, our farmers and families would gladly surrender their domestic operations, and procure their supplies in a more perfect form, from the factories; and it would now require several extensive establishments to supply the people. It is our wish that the Presidency in England, France, and other places, should search out such practical operators in the manufacture of sugar, as fully understand their business, and forward them to this place, with all such apparatus as may be needed, and cannot be procured here.

Several swarms of bees, that have been brought from the States, are doing well in the Valley, and it is very desirable for the brethren to bring all the bees they can; for it is believed they will flourish here; and so far as honey can be produced, it will supercede the necessity of making sugar; and if there were ever so much sugar, honey is needed as a medicine, as well as a luxury.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

G. S. L. City, April 16th, 1851.

N. B. Editors who have copied the Epistle, please copy the above addenda.

Salt Lake Mail.

The following from the Occidental Messenger of the 24th ult., communicates the cheering intelligence of the safety of Mr. Arnall; also his suffering through snow and frost on his way to the Valley with the December Mail:

The mail under the charge of Mr. W. H. ARNALL, reached here on the 20th inst., having left Salt Lake City on the 1st of April. Mr. A. left this place on the 1st of December in charge of the mail and until his return was generally supposed to have perished in the mountains during winter. But he succeeded in getting through, performing one of the most perilous trips ever accomplished by a human being and reached Salt Lake City on the 7th of March. At one time he lay near the Pacific Spring for seven weeks where it snowed upon him for seventeen successive days and nights—Four of his mules froze to death, but by close attention he succeeded in keeping alive the remaining three he had with him. For long distances, he and the two men with him were compelled to open roads through the snow five feet deep for the mules to travel in.

The January mail out, reached Salt Lake about the first of April.

On their way in they met a considerable number of emigrants for Oregon; comparatively few for California. Met the train of our fellow citizens, Phelps & Chiles, a considerable distance ahead of all other traders and getting on finely.

Groceries at Salt Lake were very scarce and commanding high prices. Sugar and coffee were selling at $1 per pound; whisky at $8 per pint. The prospect for those traders who should get in first, was very flattering.

BOSTON, May 30.

Thompson, the English abolitionist, made a speech at Boylston hall, to-day, in which they denounced the Colonization Society as the spawn of two abominations—the church and the devil. Garrison and the Rev. Mr. May were also down on the colonization movement.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of James McNally, who stabed Mr. Charles S. Smith, of this city, on the 16th instant, causing his death on Monday last. McNally is an Irishman, about forty-five years old, and is supposed to have fled to New York.

The trial of Scott, for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, was resumed this morning, Richard Dana, Esq., opening for the defence.

A handbill was posted about the streets last night, denouncing Thompson, the English abolitionist, and calling upon the people to drive him from the city. No notice is taken of it.

Oysters.

The Printers say that oysters bought with money, gratuitously paid, for publishing marriages, have a most agreeable flavor: Wonderful discovery! We hope that marriages and oysters may always be in the land; particularly if cake and wine are scarce.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

The steamer Isabel arrived from Havana, with Panama dates to 22d.

The rumors of the intended invasion of Cuba by Gen. Lopez, created no great sensation; great vigilence, however, continued to be observed around the coast.

Later from California—Arrival of the Oregon.

NEW YORK, June 3d.

The Oregon has arrived from Chagres—business is much improved and prospects are recovering.

The steamer Union brought 200 passengers and $150,000 in gold dust. The Oregon brought 75 passengers and $800,000 in gold, and the Republic 200 passengers and $1,000,000 in gold—the whole amount received has been $2,500,000, besides what was in the hands of passengers, probably $1,000,000 more.

At Gorgona, Miller's Hotel was struck with lightning and one man killed.

The wet season had set in two weeks earlier than usual. Some 300 passengers were waiting at Chagres for the Falcon to New Orleans.

The passengers of the Gold Hunter were not allowed to land at Tehauntepec.

A severe earthquake occurred at Valparaiso.

The miners in California were reaping a rich harvest. Considerable progress has been made by the Commissioners in forming a treaty with the Indians, though the latter were still continuing their depredations in the vicinity of Los Angelos.

There has been much snow in the mountains and several are reported to have lost their lives.

The prospects for good crops were favorable; business has revived considerably, and the confidence of the citizens in the future progress of the State is unabated.

The Sacramento Transcript has detailed accounts from the mines. The Georgetown diggings were paying well; some three hundred persons were at work, averaging $3 to $16. There are some 700 or 800 miners in Sodel Valley, who were doing well.

The Stockton Times gives some interesting accounts of the discovery of rich quartz veins in the Southern mines. The editors state that it has been established satisfactorily, that the quartz vein will eventually form an inexhaustible mine of wealth to the country.

The Marysville Herald says, that none of the miners are making less than an ounce a day.

Quite a number of cases of lynching have occurred. Two brothers, named William and John McMurtry, were hung by the populace at the Mochel mines on the 9th of April. Among the deaths in California were Andrew McIlvaine of Pittsburg, and Michael Conn of Indiana.

The Empire City is now coming up the harbor.

Later from California.

The Empire City, from Chagres, has arrived; she brings 350 passengers and $2,000,000 in gold dust.

We have dates from the Sandwich Islands to March 29th. The difficulty with the French had been amicably arranged.

News by the Canada.

The mails by the steamer Canada, at Boston from Liverpool, have been received.

The City article of the Times says:

"In addition to the temporary stoppage of a firm at Liverpool yesterday, another failure to a large amount has been announced there, the house being that of Mr. Victor Pontz, a cotton importer, whose liabilities are said to be for £200,000."

The failure of Messrs. W. & D. Olden burg, a German house at Leeds, has been announced. The total liabilities are supposed to be between £50,000 and £60,000, of which some firms in London are loosers. It was not a long established house, but was considered respectable.

The commercial and diplomatic circles at Berlin have been startled by the bankruptcy and flight of the banker who conducted the financial business of the Russian embassy, M. Philliyi. The liabilities are said to amount to 100,000 thalers; whether there are any assets is not known. The chief creditors are the house of Franckel, in Warsaw, and the immediate family connexions of the insolvent. Several other private persons suffer severely by the event. One official is named who has lost by it the whole of his property.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lack's bill providing that all religious houses, consisting of associations of females, bound together by monasterial vows should be registered, and that magistrates should be appointed at quarter sessions, empowered to visit them without notice, and to liberate those, if any, who may be detained against their will, was defeated on the 14th inst., by 23 majority.

In the same body, on the 15th, in reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J. Russell said that the repeal of the window duty would depend in a great measure upon the course the House might take in regard to other duties.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, a question by Lord Stanley led to some discussion relative to the propriety of affording Parliamentary aid for the construction of railways in British America. Earl Grey said a question of that importance required mature consideration, and the Government was not prepared, under present circumstances, to take upon itself the responsibility of encouraging a work of such magnitude.

The Great Exhibition is more popular than ever—On the 15th, the receipts from visitors rose higher than ever. The 5s. contributions amounted to £2,130, and the sale of season tickets, which still goes on prosperously, swelled the total sum taken to £3,300. Even the executive committee are astonished with their own success, and it now seems difficult to say at what point their financial fortunes may stop.

Vessels are continually sailing from various ports in South Wales with emigrants, and ere long a large body of Latter-Day Saints will find their way, it is said, to Bristol, Liverpool, and other out ports, for the purpose of emigrating to the great Mormon city or settlement on the bank of the Great Salt Water Lake. Many of these Mormonites are employed in the iron districts of Glamorganshire, and comprise some of the best and most experienced workmen.

Thirty-two passenger vessels, with 3,546 emigrants for Canada and the United States, sailed from Limerick between 1st January and 1st May, being a period of four months.

Fast.

In consequence of the continued rains and floods, and the gloomy prospects for crops, it has been ordained in Council, that Friday (to-day) be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and that we sanctify our fasting and our prayers, by a sin offering to God, in the shape and form of something good for the poor to eat and enjoy, and place the same in the hands of the Bishop to be distributed to the needy.

In the above, all people, of every profession and creed,—besides those of no creed, are interested: and those who never prayed before, should pray now, and should also remember the poor, and the poor of any creed or profession should share in the offerings, if their conduct renders them worthy. We are all God's creatures and can feel want when it pinches us.

Pray that the rains and floods may be stayed—that the earth may produce food for man and beast. Repent of all thy wrongs—settle all thy difficulties with thy neighbor. If thou hast wronged or injured any brother, sister, friend or neighbor, go and make it right as far as lieth in you, then come and offer thy gift, and thy sins may be blotted out. Those branches that do not get this word in season to observe this day, may appoint a day to suit their convenience, provided it be directly after hearing of said fast and offerings. Forget this not: It is important, and if you would have health and plenty, observe it with all your hearts. Peace be with the faithful; Amen! Congregations will assemble at their usual places of worship at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Remember, also, the emigrants on the plains.

DROWNED.—A Young man of the name of Anderson, was drowned in a slough, while bathing, on Sunday the 15th, inst.

Beet Seed.

Elder Loren Babbitt, lately from England, has taken through with him this season to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, twelve hundred pounds of Sugar Beet Seed.

This seed was raised in France,—purchased by Elder John Taylor, and sent to England carefully put up in large boxes cased with tin, and from thence to this country, in care of Elders Howell & Babbitt. The reason of this importation is for the purpose of raising the Beet; from which, after going through a manufacturing process the people in the Valley expect to be supplied with Sugar. Elder John Taylor's letter, which is placed on the first page of the paper, outside; gives the necessary information relative to the manner in which this project is to be prosecuted.

This scheme with others in connection equally important, cannot fail to produce on the public mind, a correct impression of the enterprizing policy that the Saints in the Valley are pursuing; and also, shut the mouths of those specimens of human depravity, who have eagerly desired and endeavored heretofore to prejudice the minds of the people against us as a community. Truth is mighty and will prevail. Error may for a season cloud the vision, and mislead the judgement, like a cloud in the horison obstructing the genial rays of the sun; but like the King of Day, the influence of this mighty Champion is felt more sensibly after the cloud has passed away.

WASHINGTON, May 29—P. M.

The proposition to establish an annual American Fair here, meets with much favor: liberal subscriptions are already made, and the organization is soon to be effected.

The Secretary of the treasury leaves shortly on a visit to Senator Pearce, on the eastern shore of Maryland.

Assistant Secretary Hodge returned yesterday from Boston.

Monies Received Since June 13, 1851.

George Hales,	$0	90	Henry Manhard,	4	00
Cyprian Marsh,	1	00	Zadock Bethers,		65
John Zimmerman,	1	00	Joseph F Tracy,		25
Robert Keys,		50	George Hall,	1	00
Charles Byard,	1	00	S F M Fretwell,	1	25
Wm. Thompson,	3	00	Mrs. F. Woods,	1	00
Thomas Wilson,		50	Thos. McTaggart,	1	00
Hugh McKee,		50	A Blanchard,	1	00
James Herrington,	1	00	Lewis Mecham,	1	00
J W Phippen,		75	Joseph Jackson,		70
J F do.	1	00	Thomas Farmer,	3	50
G W Johnson,	2	50	John Bowen,	2	00
Daniel Baxter,	1	00	George Badley,	2	00
Thomas McKenzie,	1	35	John Mayer,	1	00
Wm. Critchlow,		75	Samuel Keele,	1	00
Thomas Hall,	1	00	Hon. P. E. Brocchus,	1	00

MARRIED,

At Pleasant Grove, on the 15th inst., by Elder J. F. Lane, Mr. EZEKIEL DOWNS to Miss FRANCES A. GRAHAM, both of this county.

On the 18th ult., by Elder J. W. Cummings, Mr. HENRY EMERY, to Miss ELIZABETH BREWERTON, both of Kanesville.

New Advertisements.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16rh, 1851.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the county of Pottawatamie, and State of Iowa, and against James Podie, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, in the State of Iowa, being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public Out-cry on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McRAE,

Sheriff of Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills,
10,000 Havanna, (Lanorma) Cigars,
25 gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,
200 pounds side bacon.
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

Miniature View of the Disastrous Effects of the Late Rains.

A Correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writes from Alexandria, Clark Co., Missouri, under date of May 31st, and says:

Our whole city is completely inundated, and both the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers are still rising. The water is in every dwelling house, with but three exceptions, and a large number of our people have crossed the river and gone to Warsaw.

The water extends back to the Bluff, a distance of seven miles, and the crops are destroyed and the fences swept away. In some parts of the town the water is five or six feet deep, and in the dwellings two or three feet.

Last evening the citizens of Warsaw held a meeting and appointed a committee of thirteen, of which Dr. William English is Chairman, to invite us to that town and partake of their hospitality until the water subsides, and to-day a large number will go over.

We are deeply indebted to Dr. English, the proprietor of the Steam Ferry, for his liberality in transporting our citizens and their stock across the river, *free of charge*, and for inviting us to his house and offering to pasture our cattle.

In haste, Yours L.

The Dubuque Tribune of the same date say:

Mail communication and business intercourse between town and country are almost entirely suspended. Nobody can get in, and nobody can get out, unless it is by way of the river, or else swimming streams, and splashing through mud, to a greater extent than is agreeable, or, at all times entirely safe.

Another heavy fall of rain occurred last night and this morning. This will keep the earth saturated, and the streams up. The Mississippi is still rising, though not so rapidly as reported yesterday.

The Burlington Telegraph says:

The Illinois is reported far above its banks, and a wide spread desolation marks its course.

What is to be the effect of this great flood upon the lower country Heaven only knows, but present appearances would indicate that a dreadful fate awaits it. The southern streams are all reported at an unusual high stage, and when to these shall be added the mighty torrents now rolling onward from the northern streams, we shall probably hear of a deluge such as has never been known upon this continent.

The following from the Burlington Hawk-Eye of the 24 inst., report:

The water in this part of the Mississippi is about as high as it was in 1844, and in what we learn from above—we mean all the way from Minnesota, with no allusion to the floods which are still emptying their reservoirs—it threatens to be up to the mark of '44, which was six feet higher than in '41 or the highest on record. Already, many of the towns, situated as are Marion City and Louisiana, on the Missouri side, are completely submerged. In passing down to Fort Madison on Thursday last, we saw several cabins, on both sides of the river, that were surrounded by water, which had already entered the first story windows.

The Oquawka Spectator of the 21st inst., contains the following:

The waters are upon us! We write amid scene of confusion and excitement seldom witnessed. All the business portion of our town, except one or two houses, is covered with water deep enough to afford passage to steamboats. The condition of affairs is beyond description, and can only be realized by being seen. The flood of '41 was trifling in comparison with the present; and as nearly as it can now be ascertained, the memorable rise of 1828 failed of reaching the present mark.

The accounts from below are gloomy enough. Through the politeness of Capt. Wade of the fine steamer Dubuque, who stopped a while to give us the news, we are enabled to give our readers a few particulars. Capt. B. tells us that he never witnessed such devastations as the flood is now making from Alton up; almost every place is partly under water. At Hannibal, and for seven miles above and for fifty miles below, the river was six miles wide. Marion City is entirely inundated and all communication cut off with the back country. Several large rafts have been sucked out upon the prairies below by the force of the current. At the Rapids Hotel, in Keokuk, water stood eighteen inches deep on the first floor on Sunday night. Capt. B. says that nearly all the wood has been washed away, and yet the bulk of the rise had not yet reached the lower towns. The Missouri is high, and the Illinois is still rising.

Great damage has been done along the river above. Several large mills have been swept away, and a number of warehouses inundated. The steamer Kate Kearney went up on Monday to the relief of Port Louisa, which place was entirely submerged. Capt. Drew, six miles below, is surrounded by water, and has removed with his effects to Oquawka. An event which has long been expected, threatens to take place very shortly—we refer to the passage the river is now wearing away through the ridge that separates the river and the "Big Lake," in the lower end of Drew's farm. If this should be accomplished, there is a probability that the main channel will be on this side of a large Island between it and Burlington, and join the old current again at a point above Shokokon.

The Bridge across the Big Slough, on the road to Burlington, has been swept away. The Telegraph says that in Burlington, houses situated on the bottom were from six to eight feet under, Tuesday morning.

KEITHSBURG, ILL., June 3d, 1851.

Our town is flooded. Goods and household furniture on platforms and second floors. We share the fate of our neighbors.

From the Missouri Republican of the 6th inst., we glean the following:

The Mississippi opposite this City contin-ues to rise with considerable rapidity. Already the cellars on Front street have water in them to various depths, and the merchants have, for some days past, been actively engaged in removing their goods from them. Sugar, molasses, and articles requiring a cool atmosphere, being kept in the cellar, much injury has been sustained in the removal of them.

Since arranging the foregoing, two gentlemen have arrived from St. Louis, who have informed us that on the day they left, there were two feet of water on the first floors of several warehouses on the Levee, and the river still rising. The proprietors were busily engaged in removing their goods to other places for safety.

Kanesville and the surrounding country received its share of the flood, though no particular loss has been sustained, except that of Bridges, and the roads being considerably broken up. No houses have been carried away that we have heard of; neither loss of life, with the exception of a young man named Webster, who resided in String town, situated in this vicinity, who unfortunately was struck with lightning, which caused instant death. The circumstances connected with this case are as follows: The father and son were in the act of driving a cow into their yard to shield her from the storm, and while the father turned round to open the gate, he was struck by the electric fluid on the back of the neck, laying him prostrate on the ground; upon recovering from the shock he arose and looked in search of his son, whom he found lifeless a few paces from the place where he fell himself.

The thunder and lightning during that night exceeded anything we ever witnessed before, the wide expanse at times appeared to resemble a caldron of molten brass, incessantly pouring its burnished contents in streams, promiscuously toward the earth; threatening in aspect demolition and utter destruction of life and property; but through the kind providence of a beneficent Creator and wise Ruler, the storm subsided between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, without any further material damage.

Storms and tornadoes like these, are only the fore runners of greater events, which the Saints of Latter-days have been publishing to the world for the last twenty-one years, although comparative FEW believe them.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Written on the Departure of the Company of Latter-Day Saints, from the Eastern States for the Great Salt Lake.

BY GEORGE SHIPLEY.

The time has come when we must sever,
From our friends so true and kind;
May Heaven's blessing dwell forever,
On the few we leave behind.
The standard's rear'd on yonder mountain,
Israel's blessings are at hand;
And the gospel's sacred fountain's
Streaming forth to ev'ry land.

The key of knowledge has been given,
And its power confer'd on men;
And the gracious truths of heaven,
Plainly now are taught again,
A voice is sounding through each nation,
"Come out of her, my people all,"
For distress, war and vexation,
On the wicked soon must fall.

The time is hastening when destruction,
With a mighty, sweeping hand,
Will do its work of devastation,
Spreading terror through the land;
Thrones and kingdoms now must tremble,
The decree has sounded forth,
And to dust they all must crumble;
Peace is taken from the earth.

We go to do our solemn duty,
Not for wealth, or ease, or gain,
Wherewith all its power and beauty,
Gospel light again doth reign.
This is the day of visitation;
The gospel banner is unfurled—
As an ensign to each nation—
Lo! it waves for all the world.

Lowell, Mass., April 7th, 1851.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.—Mr. Wm. L. Yancey, the leading secessionist of Alabama, stated at the meeting of the Southern Rights Club of Montgomery, last week, that he had private advices from South Carolina, assuring him that the State would secede next spring, and a hundred pieces of old artillery, twenty thousand small arms, and military stores of all descriptions, to which accessions were constantly made.—[Missouri Republican.

The House line of telegraph, between Boston and New York, which was sold in Boston, recently, for $27,100, which was bid off by a Gentleman from Philadelphia, and was to go into the new hands on the 1st of June. The line belonged to a company, and cost between $60,000 and $70,000.

The small game and the snakes of all kinds have been driven from their hiding places by the high water, and wherever there is a dry spot to be found near their old haunts, large numbers of the latter varmints may be found. —[Burlington Hawk-Eye.

VINCENNES, June 6.

There is no possibility of getting mails to St Louis in regular time. The Wabash river is four miles wide. It takes all day to get the mails over in skiffs.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, June 27, 1851.

Flour ₩ hundred,		$3 75
Beef "		$1 50@$5 00
Sugar, ₩ lb.,		8@10c
Coffee, "		16½c.
Rice, "		8c
Salt ₩ bush,		$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,)	₩ lb	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.		75
" N. O., "		60
Golden Syrup,		75@$1 00
Pork, (fresh,)		none.
Bacon, ₩ lb.,		8@11c.
Lard, ₩ lb.		8@10c.
Candles,		15
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.		$1 50
Dried Peaches, ₩ bush.		$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR		25
Currants, (Zante)		20
Green hides, ₩ lb.,		2½c.
Dry do. "		6c
Iron, (tire,) "		5c
" (assorted,)		5@8c
Potatoes, ₩ bushel,		none.
Corn, "		20@25c
Wheat, "		$1 50
Oats, "		50c
Flaxseed, "		70c
Onions, ₩ bush.,		none.
Tallow, ₩ lb.		10c
Butter, "		10c
Cheese, "		8@10c
Beeswax, "		17c
Honey, ₩ gallon,		1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen,		10c
Soap, ₩ lb		6c
Leather, sole,		30c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—1t*

WM. HOWELL,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England with an assortment of goods, which he intends disposing of at wholesale or retail: at his residence, at the corner of

GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

DRAPERY

Consists of Cloths, Waistcoatings, Prints, Cobough Cloths, Plaids for dresses, ready made clothes, &c

HABERDASHERY,

Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gimps, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk & sundkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY,

Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine tellis capes, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY.

Writting paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, china, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding planes, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating Library of about two hundred Volumns; wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscription, and one dollar deposite as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Besides useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

W. HOWELL.

P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.

Kanesville, May 30th, 1851—tf.

NEW STORE,
AND
NEW GOODS,
In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds At the Sign of Watches at the Window, LIT AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

CLOCKS—8 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, for sale at extremely low prices by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 22th, 1850.—tf

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

apr1 8w CLARK STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 29th, 1851

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the SAME before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, *or lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gress at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, May 16th, 1851,—tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *"the men,"* to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated war, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerreotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard,
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBRELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 16th 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

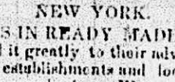
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SODIER'S CAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1799.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkeed, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D Logan, Esq; M. R. Day, do

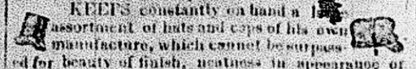
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri



KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description, fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo,

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as: cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candles, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills*

St. Joseph, Mo.

BRYANT & BUSBILL.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See.

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

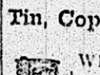
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.



WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

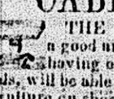
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.



THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FULL supply of these popular Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agent.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

A Sacred Melody.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

If you bright stars which gem the night
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits co-unite
Whom death has torn asunder here,
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar—
Mixed soul with soul, to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant zone,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties should twine
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful, as they shine forever!

It cannot be! each hope and fear
That lights the eye or clouds the brow
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds us now!
There is a voice which sorrow hears
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain;
'Tis heaven that whispers, "Dry thy tears;
The pure in heart shall live again!

MISCELLANY.

The Valley of the Geysers.

Prof. Forest Shepard, in a letter to the *Evening Picayune* of San Francisco gives the following graphic description of a remarkable valley discovered by him in the Coast Range, north of the Napa Valley. Another account says that Prof. S. intends to claim part of the valley, and plant tropical trees in the hot soil:

MESSRS. EDITORS: In answer to your inquiry respecting the Geyser Fountains on Pluton River, permit me to say that my attention was first arrested at the remarkably peaceful and quiet thermal springs in Napa Valley, by the wonderful metamorphism of the rocks. It occurred to me that the springs or the chemical action causing them might have been instrumental in producing this change. On diligent inquirey I learned that the Indians knew of a place where the heat was much greater formerly than now. I was led to believe this from the fact that the springs of Messrs. Ritchie & Tucker varied their temperature four or five degrees in the space of three weeks. I next visited the place indicated by the Indians, and found it perfectly tranquil externally, and nothing on the surface to attract special attention. But on digging down about two feet I found the heat increase rapidly, so I could not bear my hand in the earth. I inserted the bulb of my thermometer, and the mercury instantly rose to one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit.

From observations already made in company with prof. James Nooney, I was led to believe there existed a line of thermal action under the neighboring mountain chains, and accordingly in company with Mr. P. Cyrus, J. Cyrus, and B. F. Briggs, (most excellent companions and expert hunters,) I traveled north westerly in the line of thermal action, and after wandering through almost innumerable dense thickets, on the fourth day after leaving the head of Napa Valley we arrived at the immense chasm full 1,000 feet in depth, where had evidently been rent assunder by great violence. Here in the bottom of the valley we found a clear and beautiful River and its terraced banks covered with most luxurient vegetation and spring flowers on the 8th of February. This extraordinary appearance was soon explained, for on proceeding up the river, the earth grew warm under our feet, and as we emerged from a thicket of evergreen bordering a deep fissure in the mountain side, the secret workings of the inner world suddenly burst upon our astonished senses. You may judge my surprise, when I found myself not on the brink of a volcanic crater or salfatara, nor amid the salses of Humboldt, and yet the earth so hot as to burn my feet through the soles of my boots.

At no place was there any appearance of lava, but a powerful *catalytic* action going on affecting the dissolution of every kind of rock, the evolution of steam through innumerable orfices, and sometimes in columns rising like that from an ocean steamer, one or two hundred feet in height,—also the decomposition of sulphurated hydrogen gas, the sudden formation of boiling hot water—the deposision of beautiful crystals of sulphur and the formation of more or less sulphuric acid, and an astonishing amount of metalic oxides, mineral salts, and the cementation of brecciated and conglomerate rock. The scene leads the mind almost to bewilderment, and you tremble as you approach the Geysers, lest, like the lamented Pliny, you become a victim to your curiosity, especially when you find yourself sinking, as did the writer, into the abyss below, by breaking through the thin crust under your feet. The spouting Geysers, boiling maelstroms, springs of hot water, steam pipes, &c., probably exceed two hundred on a half mile square. The writer has commenced a series of experiments and improvements at the place, and has made arrangements to cut a road and erect a house on the premises, and in due time hopes to communicate to the public the results of his observations.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Republic of this morning published the seventh census of the United States complete, exhibiting also the apportionment of of Representatives in Congress. The total population is 23,257,498; representative population 21,832,625. The whole number of representatives is 231. The following States each have a member added to the apportionment: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennesylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas.

PUNISHMENT COMMUTED—The President of the United States has commuted the punishment of the Indian, Se-so-sa-ma, who was sometime since convicted at Jefferson city of the murder of Norris Colburne, to imprisonment in the penitentiary during his natural life.

The Journeyman Printer.

Reader, did you ever reflect to what extent the world is indebted to this class of artists? Did you ever consider for a moment, how much you yourself are under obligations to the practitioners of the "art preservative of all arts," for those pleasures that refine the mind and purify the heart—and in how great a degree the profits of your business are enhanced by the labor of these intellectual "hewers of wood and drwaers of water!" But few, we presume, have ever thought of the matter.

In this country, the Newspaper has become a necessity—a coin in universal circulation. In the morning the first enquiry is for the Paper. Its contents are eagerly devoured, without a solitary reflection upon how many hours have been stolen from sleep by the Publishers, Editors, Reporters, Compositors, and Pressmen, in order that you may enjoy this luxury prior to business hours. How meagre too, is the compensation of all concerned—and Printers' bills are almost universally grudgingly paid!

In the Old World, things are managed differently, for the Publishers at least; and the Newspaper is indeed a luxury. The *London Times*, a daily paper, costs $45 a year. The same rate is charged respectfully, for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Herald*, *Post*, and other London dailies; the London semi-weeklies are published at $16 50 per annum; and the weeklies rate at from $9 to $12. In France, the *Journal des Debats*, is $45 and *Galignini's Messenger*, $40 per annum. The *National* and *La Presse*, both published on smaller sheets than our two-penny papers, cost $25 and $20 per annum. The Irish and Scotch tri-weeklies are sold at $16 50 per annum; and the German dailies rate at from $20 to $25 a year Yet, even on these Papers, the Compositor receives but a moity—when the receipts of the offices would certainly oppear to justify a *quid pro quo* proportionate to his labor.

The mental labor of the Publisher and Editor of a Daily Morning Paper, is incalculably great—independent of the anxiety consequent upon the expense—which is immeasurably beyond the estimate of any one who has never tried the experiment. But the mental and physical labor of the Foreman and Compositors in Daily Morning Newspaper Offices, is beyond that of any class or profession who follow the injuncton of Holy Writ in the procurement of sustenance. The gally-slave, with his salaried overseer—the California Gold digger, with the constant fear that his arduous efforts will be without reward—the diver after pearls, with his unfeeling task-master—all enjoy their nigts of repose, and their Sabbaths of rest. But the Journeyman Printer enjoys neither. His hours in the office, are generally from sixteen to eighteen out of every twenty-four; and his Sunday's occupation is but a repitition of that of the previous week. Such confinement is destructive of any bouyant participation in the pleasures that others enjoy, and is of course ruinous to the constitution. For a few short years he delves for the benefit of mankind, and his sun of existence sets ere half the allotted span of life be run—

"A mental lamp hung out by life's wayside,
Unnoticed; yet his unpretending ray
Shines clearly on man's intellectual way,
And proves to pilgrims an unfailing guide.
He hath within a worthy sort of pride,
And knows his worth, though some allow it not:
A heart and thinking mind above his lot
'Mong men are his. His coffers ill supplied;
Yet want and virtue seldom ask in vain:
Nor is his life exempt from various pain:
Few days are his—the rose that feebly bloom'd
On boyhood's cheek, assumes the hue of death;
The oil of life within him soon consumed,
Ere two score years and ten he yields his vital breath."

A few evenings since we heard the misdeeds of the Printer most industriously commented upon by a fair and fashionable lady, who had just discovered a typographical error in a Novellette in process of publication in some paper. She was echoed by a number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the "mistake of the Printer" found but one apologist. The incident has led to this article, by way of a local item—which, if it has no other effect, we trust will superinduce the punctual payment of Printer's Bills.—[Union.

NEW ENGINE.—The New Orleans *Courier* has the following account of a new invention. "A steamboat to travel on land or water" would indeed be a novelty:

"A gentleman exhibited this morning in the Lyceum Hall, while the assembled multitude waited to be organized into convention, a model of a locomotive, which can be used for a steamboat, to travel on land or water—for ploughing, or for any sort of riding or traveling; it can also be used as a fire engine or a street sprinkler. He said it would throw water three hundred or three thousand feet high, according to the size of the machine constructed: and, if one had been in existence here at the time, the St. Charles fire could have been extinguished in five seconds after the invention got upon the ground. The inventor is one of the keenest, at the same time most gentlemanly looking chaps in town; and we believe he persuaded everybody that his invention was the greatest yet. The first engineers of the city have examined it, and pronounced that he has overcome every difficulty in the way of travelling on land by steam. He made the model move ahead, retograde, turn round and round every way, with grace and ease. It is, indeed, wonderful to behold.

A new revolver shirt has been produced in Europe, that, by turning round a little to the right or left, is made to display, in succession, the following round of fronts, viz.; 1—A colored front, *pour la matinee*. 2—A plain front, *pour la promenade*. 3—A dress front, *pour l'opera* or *la bal*. 4—A deshabile front, *pour la nuit*; thus admirably combining four shirts in one. Singularly adapted to the use of foreigners.

Winter wheat in Illinois and Iowa is generally poor. A traveller from Chicago to Iowa city, says that he did not see any good wheat until he got below Dixon, on Rock River. There is but little in Iowa and that not very good.

"I shall die like a hero," said the coal when it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the ashes of the great!"

Sound Doctrine.

The following from the Liverpool Mail, discloses an important fact, and no person can deny that the new test of willingness of debtors to pay, is based upon common sense:

We were not aware that the books of newspaper publishers are consulted to quite a large extent by people in business, to ascertain the peculiar standing of persons. Debts for newspapers become due once a year; those who pay are considered as prompt men, and worthy of confidence. We had a person come into our office the other day, and ask—"Do you send the paper now to Mr.———?" We replied that we did—"Well," said the man, "he owes me £5, and I can't get it; I don't think he's good." We looked secretly at his account, and found him paid up. We then replied to the enquirer, "That man is good—your debt is safe. He may have forgotten it or something else may have prevented his paying, but he is good." The man's eyes brightened—Said he, "I have written to several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come here," said he again, after a pause. This is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what papers they take, contrive some way to peep into their accounts. Men who are good are sure to pay for their newspapers, and if they do not pay for these, we don't think them good. We were forcibly struck by the idea—"Well," said he, "I will send my bill by the post." In a few hays, the person came again. Said he, "I sent up my bill." "Well did he pay you?" "Yes, sir," and opening his hand he showed us the draft. "There," said he, "give me a printer's book after all, to tell whether a man's good, they're a complete thermometer; we always new a man to be bad if he don't pay the printer."

From the Oregon Spectator.

The Gold Mania.

The recent reports from the gold mountain and the Klamath mines have produced great excitement throughout the Willamette Valley. In the country bordering on the Willamette, companies are preparing to start as soon as the roads and condition of the streams render traveling easy and practicable. But quite a number, eager to get to the mines before the crowd shall have arrived, have taken time by the forelock and have started; some indeed, as long ago as four weeks. We have had no account of them since they left, but we presume their progress has been greatly retarded by the great rise in the streams, and the softness of the roads.

The people of this immediate neighborhood have been roused to an unusual excitement by the very flattering accounts given by Mr. Ingalls, who arrived here some two weeks since. The very large amount he is said to have procured whilst at the Klamath mines, has caused the Fever to rise to an unprecedented pitch. The intensity of the excitement may be judged of, when we state that the fever is likely to carry off professors even of the healing art, expounders of the law, clerks, mechanics of all kinds, and many of our industrious farmers. This class we are less able to spare than any of those we have mentioned. We have expostulated with our farmers time and again, as to the propriety of staying at home, and there prepare for an emergency that in all probability will arise about the time of gathering in the fall crop. We have advised this, not only because it would be of greater benefit to the Country, but because we were of opinion that it would be more certain, and the exposure and risk less; and would ultimately prove of more advantage in a pecuniary point of view.

To preserve cut flowers, add one pinch of nitrate of soda or potash to a tumbler of water every time you change the water.

Wanted for the Kanesville Museum.

A link from the chain of an argument,
A lock of hair from the head of a stream,
Butter from the cream of a Joke.
A toe from the foot of a Mountain,
A knife used by the wind in cutting,
A tooth from the mouth of a River,
Cheese from the milk of human kindness.
An Eagle coined from a golden dream,
Quills from the wing of the wind.
The gun of a shooting star,
A stroke from the wheels of time.
For which the highest market price will be paid, if delivered soon. AMICUS.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Answer to Rebus in our Last.

BY G. D. W.

Your first, the boundless Ocean wide;
Your second a horse, the Indian's pride;
Your whole a SEA-HORSE seldom seen,
Which solves your rebus, right I ween.
Your 4, 5, 1, 8, a scotchman's hose,
Your 6, 5, 7, 2, an English rose,
Your 7, 2, 8, 6, will name a seer,
And your 2, 3, 6 the human ear;
Your 4, 5, 2, a gardener's hoe,
Use it well, your gardens sure to grow,
Your 7, 4, 5, 6, 2, the sea-shore,
Your 1, 5, 6, 8, a painful sore;
Your 3, 1, 7, a slave to his glass,
A poor, silly, simple, drunken ass.

ANSWER BY CHARLIE.

Your first at once I conceive to be,
No other than the boundless *sea*;
Your second, that *living thing*,
A creature useful, strong,
That *sometimes wealth and honor brings*,
I'll call a *horse*, am I right or wrong?
Combine these two SEA HORSE, I mean,
And you have the *monster rarely seen*.

Answers have also been received from "Young Lion" and "w. w. m."

Rebus by W. W. M.

I now will rejoin with another rebus,
A thing in its season which makes a great fuss.
Its first three letters a name you will find,
An animal useful to most of mankind.
Reverse these three letters a name you will spell,
Of whom, his acquaintance always speak well.
Four letters affixed will name this great thing,
And these four letters to earth light will bring,
Reverse these four letters a name you will spell,
An animal hoard, of which no one speaks well.
This thing of seven letters has one other name.
Its first three are prefixed to males of great fame,
Its fourth is a useful great letter you'll find,
In the English language to each of mankind,
Two letters more will complete this rebus,
And these two letter's can't be found without us.
Now Amicus tell us this first name, or last,
If you cannot I'll answer when two weeks are past.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchrsed in market Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SAXTON, W. T. DUVALL

DONNELL, SAXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis. Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851 4m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "*Cigar*" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandize needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandize.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

mh7 3m

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

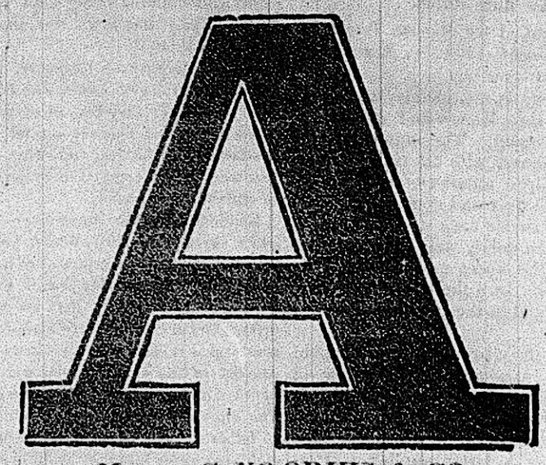
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH



Our Motto is, Small Profits;—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people: our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Harr Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaues and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Washr Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zanté Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satiifaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Cause, by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinetts, Flanneis, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall have the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade viz:

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, osnaburgs, &c Alpaccas, lustres, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boot, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES,

such as teas, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, FURS of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

P. E. TOOTLE, M. TOOTLE. } WM. G. FARLEIGH J. W. TOOTLE.

SIGN OF THE

ELEPHANT.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities, now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—tf

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

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☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 12.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BENNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BOREN,
JAMES WAREHAM,	JACOB ZUNDEL,
JOHN RIGGS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROBINSON.	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK McKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte County, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Wilcel's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—MAJ. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Browning—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM, "
McOlmey's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb 7, 1851—1y

Church of ninety members, established by Elder Dykes in Jutland.

An account of Elder George P. Dykes' Travels, Discussions, Persecutions, and Success, in preaching the gospel in Aalborg, the Metropolis of Jutland, a province of Denmark.

HOLSTEIN HAUS, SCHLESWIG, May 4, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER FRANKLIN,—While the fleeting moments are swiftly passing, permit me to give you a short history of the times with me since we parted last June in London. The first of which you are acquainted with, as we proceeded directly to Copenhagen, and there I spent my time in laboring, together with the two other brethren, till the 8th of October, 1850, in which time we had begun a good work, and baptized about forty, when under the counsel and direction of President Snow, I took steamer for Aalborg, about 140 English miles to the northward, where I landed on the 10th, and being short of means, I had to seek lodgings in a very retired place, which, indeed, was poor and exceeding filthy, yet the Lord gave me grace and patience to bear all these things without the least spirit of murmuring, and comforted me with dreams and manifestations of the Holy Spirit, which enabled me to see forward to a better day, for all of which I thank and praise His holy name; but under these gloomy circumstances, I began in faith to lift my warning voice to a very superstitious people, and soon I had enough to do, for the spirit that had for ages lulled the priests and people to sleep under their ancient customs and dead ceremonies was now awakened, and arose like an old lion from his slumbers, and came forth in the powers of darkness, which caused a trembling in the land, such as has not been known for generations past; the people were astonished, their sleep was disturbed by night, and their labors by day; there was something new in the land; it was a voice from on high—a message from that God whom they or their fathers had not known. He that speaks from the heavens, and gives revelations to man on the earth. He it was that had sent his angel to his servant Joseph, the prophet, with the fulness of the everlasting gospel, to be preached to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people; and now it had come to them, and something must be done. The Baptists who were there, together with the Swedenborgians, soon learned it was better for them to stand afar off, but this would not do for the Established Church, so I was met by one of their most learned priests, who had travelled much, and had been a missionary in Smyrna, but after the second day they found that fighting against the *truth* with their weapons, was like small arms against the towers of Gibraltar, so they must have recourse to other means, which they did, and the mob spirit arose, and they surrounded the house where I was, and broke in the windows, and a part of the roof, and raged like devouring wolves that had smelled the blood of a lamb, but the Holy One of Zion delivered me from their hands, and I came off unhurt; and having failed in their unhallowed designs, I was sent for to appear before his excellency the Mayor; but after many questions, all of which I was enabled to answer according to law, (for I had made myself somewhat acquainted with law), so that they could find no cause of action against me, but notwithstanding all this, he, (the Mayor) contrary to law, forbid me holding any more meetings, except alone for those who had acknowledged a belief in my religion, until he could send to the king's minister in Copenhagen, concerning these things, which I was quite willing he should do, as I had in person visited the minister before leaving there, and conversed with him on those points. But now the house that I had rented for meetings must lay comparatively idle for some time (which after proved to be over three months), I was now brought under the necessity of visiting in private from house to house and from village to village, to teach the people the way of life and salvation, and thus many times being out till late, has the midnight hour found me wandering over the snowy hill of Jylland (Yulland), but in the midst of all this opposition, the work moved on, and spread on the right hand and on the left, and calls by letters and messengers for visits were increased, so that I could not fill them all. In the meantime the Baptists had written to Copenhagen for the presiding Elder there, to come and help them, as their church was in danger of being broken up; he having before written to them to follow me from house to house, and show the people the erroneousness of my doctrine; so he came, and we met in private, and after a few hours conversation he became so uneasy that he could not stay longer, but appointed a day to meet me with Foltved the Baptist, presiding elder of Aalborg, and accordingly we met at one of his old friends, but a comfortable sofa was soon an unpleasant seat for him, so he left in a rage, and now the main point with him was to see that we met not again, and it was interesting to the Saints to see how careful he was not to follow the advice he had given to others; but after this I was one day sitting with one of his old friends whom I had now baptized, and he passing by called in, as the weather was very unfavorable, and seated himself by the stove in the front room, so I came with the bible, and took a seat by the side of him, when he got up immediately and went out, not a little to the surprise and amusement of the family to see their former pastor retreat in a storm, and this was the last I saw of Mr. Rotter, the Baptist Forstander, although he was about there for near three months after.

But when they could do nothing against the truth, with the bible argument, history, or even the wisdom of this world, (their vain philosophy), the priests began to contend with each other, and to publish articles in the papers, accusing each other of bad management towards me, and to write against the unlawful course of the mayor for stopping my public meeting, as I had now in private filled the land with my doctrine, and they (as they now said) had not the opportunity of exposing it before the public, while the people were asking, the priests through the papers, if those things which I had said in my tracts were so; one great question with them was,—has the Church of Christ continued from the Apostles days, or was it again organized in 1830? for I had proven from scripture that it was again organized in that year; but it was not answered when I left, nor are there priests enough in Denmark to prove the negative from the bible.

The Baptists now sent to Hamburgh for Mr. Kobner, one of their head men, to come with all possible speed, as it would be the only means of saving their church, for they had done all they could, and even passed a law that any member of their church who should be known to go twice to our meeting, or twice converse with any of the Saints, should be cut off from their Church, but still they would occasionally hear and then believe the truth, till their church in Aalborg was principally broken up.

In the meantime Kobner came with those old American lies, of Kidder, Bennett; Bows, of England, &c., and thus armed with the weapons of his master, he met me first in private, and for the first two hours I could not bring him to the Scriptures, till at last I read 2nd Timothy iv, verses 1 to 4, and showed him wherein he was now fulfilling Paul's prophecy, which brought him a little to a pause, and soon we adjourned, as he had given out word to a few that he would meet me that night in my room, so we met with some of the Saints and some of the Baptists, including their leading members there. We spoke 15 minutes each alternately till about eleven, when they were confused and the meeting broke up, the result of which was next day (Saturday,) two came forward and were baptized; Sunday he spent the most of the day in reading, translating, and explaining Bennett's history of the Saints, &c., which in itself is so unreasonable that many of his members that had come in from the country to hear him, were so disgusted, that in the afternoon they were seen about the the streets conversing with each other on the question of, "whether it was a sin or not for them to go up there and hear the Holy Sabbath profaned with such things as had been read there in the forenoon." Kobner finding that the old lies newly translated did not take so well with the people as he expected, (in particular when read in the church on the Sabbath,) the old leading men met and decided that Kobner should meet me on Tuesday night, in their meeting-house, and accordingly they addressed me a line in the afternoon of the same day of the meeting, without stating the question or the nature of the meeting; but I had learned it from another source, so that when the appointed hour came, I was prepared for them, and they had also given out that a few of the Saints and a few of the Baptists might attend; there were, however, some strangers come in, and they thought they were Saints, and we we thought they were Baptists, till the meeting's close, and thus, much to our satisfaction and their disapointment, were there strangers who had come to hear the truth.

All things being now ready, Kobner arose, and demanded in a tone of authority for me to prove "that there was in the apostolic church a priesthood, or individual members chosen to officiate in the priest's office, as Joe Smith had organized in the Mormon sect," which, as you well understand, was a light thing for me to do; not only that it was so in those days, but after the falling away it should be restored again to the earth before our Savior's second coming. The meeting continued till about eleven, when Kobner arose and asked me how long I wished to hold the meeting; to which I replied as long as you will; I stand here a living witness of the Eternal truths of Heaven, as revealed in these last days, and am at your service to continue here from day to day as long as you please; to which he replied, that he looked upon me as an unconverted man, it was not worth their while to spend their time with me: so the meeting broke up; and the next day at night there were three who came forward for baptism. One thing occurred worthy of notice in the discussion. I had about two months before published 1000 copies of scriptural references, to prove the the great work of the Lord in the last days, and they were now thickly circulating among the people, to which the Baptists and Swenenborgians jointly had replied, and ordered one thousand copies to be printed, two hundred of which were struck off and put in circulation among the people; one had fallen into my hands, and during the discussion I used it to great advantage. Kobner at first denied its being a Baptist production, or their having any hand in it, but I showed him Foltved's name in the first page; standing in bold relief, and asked him whose name that was, and if he could receive the teachings of their own presiding elder, as Baptist doctrine, which caused confusion among them, for he turned upon Foltved and gave him a severe rebuke for his unwise course. The next day Foltved was round to call in all he could that were in circulation, and made a request to his brethern and friends to help him, and burn all they could find, and he went to the printer's and secured the remainder, which were all burnt, as I was informed by good authority; and now when the Baptists say to the Saints there is to be no more priesthood, the Saints say to them that they, the Baptists, have not only a priesthood, but offer whole *burnt* offerings. The next thing of note that occurred was an article in the papers, stating that "Kobner would expose the wicked design of Mormonism for three successive evenings, in Drammatikken, by reading and explaining their early history in North America," &c. &c The first evening it was attended by the principal men in the city, and the other two evenings there was quite a falling off; in the meantime, the minister from Copenhagen had written to the mayor to give me liberty to hold my meetings according to the late laws of Frederick the 7th, which he did, and wrote me a letter to that effect, and while Kobner was lecturing in Drammatikken, I put an article in the papers, stating that now I had liberty to hold public meetings again; after which, we had good attendance as long as I remained there. But many of the Baptists began now to say, that because I did not meet Kobner in Drammatikken, I dare not, and I was afraid to have my doctrine exposed; to which I replied publicly by putting an article in the papers, stating that if Kobner would meet me in a respectable place for such meeting, I would prove to him and every other that would attend, that our doctrine was in strict accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and that the Baptist church was not the church of Christ; and while the whole country was now waiting for a reply from Kobner, the next we saw of him was his name as a passenger for Hamburgh. This is a short history of my labors in Jylland where I remained for six months and three days, during which time the Lord enabled me to establish a church there, consisting of one elder, three teachers, one deacon, ninety-one baptized, and two cut off. I also had published 1000 tracts, including our faith, which I circulated gratis, 1000 scriptural references, and 300 chronicle tables, showing the age of the world in which we live, and proving that our Savior's second coming is near. I also circulated 200 tracts, that brother Snow sent me from Copenhagen, thus have I spent a busy winter, while the goodness of the Lord has been round about me, and his Spirit has not forsaken me, for it is HE that has done the work, for no no mortal man alone could do it, and I feel to humble myself in the dust, and offer thanksgiving, and praise, and adoration to his holy name for ever and ever, for his great goodness in sparing my life, and giving his Spirit to the humble, and confirming the testimony of his unworthy servant with signs following the believers. Having bid farewell to the beloved Saints in Aalborg, I travelled 170 (English) miles, and am now in Schleswig city, among the Dutch, but times are precarious here, no one is allowed to pass the streets after nine, p. m., without a written pass from the commanding general; but if brother Snow does not give further directions or appoint me another field of labor, I feel a great desire still, as I have for years past, to search among this people for the lost sheep of the house of Israel, for here are thousands of Judah, and tens of thousands of Ephraim. The brethren in Copenhagen are doing a good work, under the wise and deliberate counsels of brother Snow, but his time is principally occupied in publishing the book of Mormon, which prevents him from laboring much among the people; he is a man of God, a man of faith, and the work in Denmark prospers under his presidency: but now I close by praying for the blessing of the Lord God of the Holy Prophet Joseph to rest upon you, and all the Zion of the sons of Ahman, together with the Israel of God in all the world, in the name of Jesus Christ our Savior. Amen.

Your fellow-laborer in the new covenant,
G. PARKER DYKES.

Halt Not on Your Way.

BY JOE BARNES.

Ho! ye who start a noble scheme,
For general good designed,
Ye workers in a cause that tends
To benefit your kind!
Make out the path you fain would tread,
The game ye mean to play;
And if it be an honest one,
Keep steadfast on your way!

Although ye may not gain at once
The points ye most desire,
Be patient—time can wonders work,
Plod on, and do not tire;
Obstructions, too, may crowd your path,
In threatening, stern array.
Yet flinch not! fear not! they may prove
Mere shadows in your way.

Then while there's work for you to do,
Stand not despairing by,
Let "forward" be the move ye make,
Let "onward" be the cry;
And when success has crowned your plans
'T will all your pains repay,
To see the good your labor's done—
Then droop not on your way.

Value of Reputation.

To obtain success, usually requires no inconsiderable effort of wisdom, nor can such efforts well proceed from other dictates than those of the purest integrity of purpose; for, despite the censures and cavils of the jealous and unworthy, the world presents to us at the present day a pleasing aspect in this particular. In its commerce the value of reputation is above all price or estimate. The world's good report is as precious a capital as can be invested in its business; and he alone is wise who merits this repute, since the experience of recent times almost universally demonutrates that it cannot otherwise be secured. The instances of the success of bad men are few, and wealth in these instances, but demonstrates to us the truth that when it is unworthily obtained it fails to afford the gratifications for which it is sought.

The necessary connection, then, between good motives and means, and successful results, in the persuit of wealth, must be impressed upon the mind of every man who hopes to attain to success, to prove useful or honorable to his family or friends, or to the community of which he is a member.

Blacking is manufactured in England, to the extent of 11,500 tons, annually.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, June 25, 1851.

FRIEND GUARDIAN:—At a Complimentary Party in honor of the Hon. Judge Brocchus, one of the Associate Justices of Utah; and also as a mark of esteem towards our worthy Townsman and Citizen Orson Hyde, who is about to accompany him to the far famed and pleasant vale of Utah: also to show our esteem and friendship towards Professor Carrington, belonging to the Topographical Corps, sent by Government to Utah. Amicus was as usual present, and being very much pleased and highly delighted, with the goodly array of beauty, intelligence, and good humor of the company; and also with the rich, varied, and sumptuous display of choice and costly viands. I cannot refrain from expressing the same in a more than wordy manner.

After exercising in the giddy maze and whirl of the dance, and *tipping of the light fantastic toe*, the company adjourned to the upper room of the Hall, where a rich and sumptuous repast was spread, with a good relish each seemed to play their part to perfection; and when the sparkling and exhilarating wine came round, some spirited and appropriate toasts were offered, which were responded to with much applause.

The first by AMICUS.

Justice, Peace and Truth.—May they walk hand in hand with the people, the *Judge** and his associate, whilst they sojourn in Utah's fair Vales.

The response from the Judge was a charming combination of that soul-stirring eloquence that charms and enchains the senses; wit that enlivens, and humor that moves the passions, and is the pith of enjoyment to a company like the one present. After entertaining the company in a very agreeable manner for near an hour, he closed by drinking the following toast.

The Good People of Kanesville.—Their harmony as Brethren is equalled only by their hospitality to strangers.

Hon. Judge Brocchus.—
Oh may his generous intellectual mind,
Soar to the highest stations of mankind;
And may the howling tempests only moan,
To haste him forward to the Saint's dear home.
M. L. B.

Many other spirited, witty, appropriate and agreeable toasts and responses were listened to by the company with much attention and pleasure. After a very pleasant and agreeable sitting of two or more hours, the company again adjourned to the dizzy waltz, which continued to a late hour, when it seperated all well pleased with the entertainment and with the best of feelings each towards each.

A greater display of beauty, gracefulness, intellect, humor, and of choice viands and goodly fare, is seldom seen in Kanesville. Much credit is due the managers, and especially Messrs. Benson, McIntosh and Bassett, for the order and neatness of arrangements, and for their attentiveness to the comfort of the Guests.

The refreshments and confectionaries from the Emporium Saloon, accompanied by the cooling and soothing influence of Ice Water prepared for the occasion, is hard to beat, neither was it bad to take.

In haste, Yours, &c.
AMICUS.

* Honorable Judge Brocchus.

From the Deseret News.

Murder, Hanging, &c.

November 23d, 1849, Professor John W. Webster murdered Dr. George Parkman, at Boston, Massachusetts, in a room of, or connected with, the Medical College, as has since appeared on trial, and by Webster's confession. The parties were both of high standing, and the murder and trial have created great excitement through the eastern country. In the Boston Journal of Sept. 11th, 1850, we find an account of the execution of Professor Webster, on or about the 6th of the same month. AN EASY DEATH IS REPORTED BY A BROKEN NECK, after the Rev. "Dr. Putman, standing in the door of the cell, had addressed the throne of grace, in a brief and impressive manner, invoking God's Holy Spirit to accept the repentance of the fellow being who was about to be sent into His presence, and beseeching that it might be sincere. He also prayed that the hope of forgiveness which the prisoner had been permitted to entertain, might be realized, and concluded his prayer by committing the prisoner to Almighty God, and beseeching that he might be numbered with the redeemed of the Lord."

While reading the above, we recollect it is written in the Saint's Bible, that the Savior taught his followers to pray to his "FATHER in the NAME of JESUS;" and not to GOD'S HOLY SPIRIT: also that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." Query: how can a man be "numbered with the redeemed of the Lord," who has not eternal life abiding in him?"

To conclude this subject, we give the following quotation from the recent address of the Secretary of State, before the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, on constitutional law.

So long as money alone shall remain the great, grand, governing principle, and main spring to action in popular education: "So long the education of man will be made a lucrative trade as much as the priest and the hatter, the lawyer and the tailor, the doctor, butcher, and king's jester; and the mass of people must remain in ignorance, and learn only to be rode just as the few learned have a mind to ride them; and quietly be imprisoned and hanged when the judges and priests have a mind to hang them.

But what have priests to do with hanging? Perhaps nothing directly; only to hear the culprit say his prayers, or try to pray out of existence an unpardonable sin. The profession of hangman is not very congenial to their feelings, but indirectly they may justly be held responsible. They have set themselves up as teachers of the laws of God, and the Gospel; and if they have not taught the doctrine of the halter, when they have seen the nation hanging their culprits, strangling them with their blood in them, they have not stepped forward as the dignity and nature of their office required, and taught their rules better; and when men professing to be teachers of righteousness, see their neighbors doing wrong ignorantly, and they neglect to warn them, the wrong rests upon the head of those who thus neglect; and the priests of the United States, and Christendom generally, having neglected their duty in this thing, the blood of all men who have been hanged in those nations, by legal authority, may justly be required at the hands of their priests.

What saith the great law Book on this subject? When Cain killed his brother, we have no account that any law had been given against murder; but his sentence was to be a fugitive and vagabond in the midst of the earth, as a warning to others, and a mark was set upon him, by the lawgiver himself, lest any one should slay him. In process of time the law came:—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And the reason is given; because that in the blood is the life of the flesh. The mere act of designedly killing an innocent man, is the same to him, whether it be done by poison, strangling, or the sword; it is murder, and is punishable with death; and that punishment should be the letting out of the murderer's blood upon the earth, that the smoke thereof may ascend towards heaven, as the only offering the great Lawgiver would accept in any degree, towards opening up the way for remission of the crime; and eternity must unfold how far even that may tend to its intended effect.

Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins. In the whole Jewish economy there was nothing strangled permitted to be used, either as food, or for sacrifice; it was an abomination. If Jesus had been strangled, hanged, or poisoned, so that his blood had remained in him, his death would have brought forth no attonement for the sins of the world,—he himself might have been saved, because he was holy, and needed no atonement; but if his blood had not been shed, he would not have become a Savior to others; and it is just as necessary, that the blood of the murderer should be shed, to bring about his salvation, as it was that the Savior's blood should be shed to bring about the salvation of the world; and the priests who have not taught this doctrine, when they have seen the people strangling their fellow beings, are responsible; (at this instant Gov. Young exclaimed, "perhaps they are ignorant, and know no better;" when the speaker resumed:) and should they plead the excuse of ignorance themselves, a double curse will rest upon them for pretending to the most exalted profession, when they were ignorant of its duties, not having been called of God as was Aaron. Let such priests beware, when they are called to account for blood, and they begin to cry aloud for help, lest their Gods be found in the dark dilemma with the strangled victims of their ignorance; or, like the Gods of Baal's prophets, so sound asleep they cannot wake them. The Infidel Guillotine of France, is far more Christian-like, than the Christians halter."

Mental Culture.

Of all the works of creation, the human mind may be considered the noblest. Like all else created it is capable of cultivation, and perhaps to a greater degree than any other of the works of nature. Just in the degree that the mind is cultivated and rendered pure, is man fitted for great action, and high enjoyment. Man's great concern on earth, is to educate and strengthen the mind and through it the heart. A great truth which the mass have yet to learn. It is wonderful that mortals endowed with such noble qualities and capable of the highest intellectual attainments, should slumber on through a world like ours, which contains everything beautiful, lovely and sublime, to awaken and call forth their energies; a world which opens a scene of the richest variety to the eye, the mind, the heart, so diversified that we may never grow weary in contemplating it. If you wish to live in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind, enlarge its capacities and give vent to pure and noble feelings. Let the purest sentiments of virtue arise and endow us with the noblest worth. Each of our minds is but a portion as it were of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform, capable of the highest, noblest action, capable of being expanded and elevated in a degree almost illimitable. Every cultivated mind turned out into the world exerts a powerful influence either for good or evil.

Here we see the need of right education; such as will render the mind capable of exerting a happy influence on the community and raise it to a just perception of its duties both moral and rational. Its influence will be felt in future generations. What then is our duty in reference to that influence. It is very evident it is to use all the means in our power without stint, grudge, or prejudice, to acquire that mental culture which will make us instruments of the greatest good; that which will enable us to unlock the door of science, and leave an example worthy of imitation. May the time speedily come when all classes of persons shall be educated to a greater extent than now; when there shall be more equality, and crimes in all their forms may be checked: when religion, justice and humanity, shall govern the people, and ignorance be forever blotted from the face of the earth. An overruling

desire for wealth narrows the mental vision, deprives the mind of its capacity for expansion; deadens the finer sensibilities, and chains the whole immortal to a few petty atoms of the dust. In a country like ours, where merit gives the preference,—where talent rises superior to riches. the cultivated minds elevate themselves over the ignorant cotemporaries, and perhaps unconsciously sway the minds and control the actions of all around them. This should furnish a new incentive to renewed exertions. It should stir up the inmost soul, awaken feelings of self-respect and throw a ray of light over them that should continue to glow brighter and brighter till the summons for our departure comes.

The cause of mental culture becomes the cause of humanity. Mind sways the destinies of nations. Its cultivation enlarges the powers of reason and judgement, and raises men to honor and distinction. Though its onward progress be silent and imperceptible, it is nevertheless rapid and powerful, and when guided by moral principle and skill, demolishes the stronghold of ignorance and superstition. Consult the pages of history:—draw out its truth, and you cannot find a name cherished for its noble worth, that belonged not to a cultivated mind. A person having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow man; no feeling on which self is not the beginning and the end, may truly be said not to live. May right mental culture never cease till it shall fill the earth with its wonderful fruits, and show to man his capacity for mental improvment, and finally raise the people of this common country, to the true condition they ought to occupy. If you have any regard for the well being of posterity, apply yourselves with redoubled energy, and an unyielding determination never to cease your exertions, till this end be secured. Let us act as those who know there rights, and who their duties know, and knowing dare perform.

The Next Presidency.

The Whig Press of the West, with extraordinary unanimity, is speaking outein favor of Milliard Fillmore as its standard bearer in the next contest. In this State, we think there will scarcely be any difference of opinion amongst Whigs. The Oceola Independent, the Palmyra Whig, the Louisiana Record, and, we believe, other Whig journals, have already declared their preference for Mr. Fillmore. Thus far, no Whig paper in Missouri has intimated a preference for any one else over Mr. Fillmore. Our firm conviction is, that the Whig party of this State, is not only entirely content with Mr. Fillmore's administration, but it cherishes an enthusiastic respect for him as a Statesman and a man. He has the unbounded confidence of his party in this latitude, and if he should be selected as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, he will receive not only the unanimous vote, but the zealous and cordial support of the Whigs of Missouri. They desire no better Whig, no more inflexible patriot, no firmer friend of the Union, no more discreet, intelligent, conservative Statesman, than Millard Fillmore. Nevertheless they will submit not only willingly, but most cheerfully, to the action of a national Convention. There are many other distinguished and patriotic Whigs, entitled to the respect, the confidence and the cordial support of the party. If one of these,—if Clay, Scott, Webster, Crittenden, or any other sound Union Whig should be selected, he will receive the willing and hearty support of the Whigs of Missouri.

These, at least, are our views of the state of Whig feeling in this latitude, and we give them only as our speculation on the subject. But we think we have not misinterpreted the signs of the times, which point to Mr. Fillmore as the choice of the Whigs of Missouri.—[Intelligencer

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, 26th May, 1851.

In all applications for the reissue of land bounty warrants granted under the act of September 28th, 1850, in lieu of the originals which may have been lost or destroyed, the following regulations, approved by the Department of the Interior, will be observed:

When a warrant has failed to reach the hands of the party entitled to receive it, and to whom it was sent, or has been lost after being received, the party should at once enter a caveat in the General Land Office, to prevent the issuing of a patent to a fraudulent claimant, and should give public notice of the facts in the case at least once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation at, or nearest the place to which the warrant was directed, or where the loss occurred. In such publication the intention shall also be expressed to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, for a duplicate of such warrant, which, of course, should be minutely described, in order to guard against the improper use of the one first issued.

The identity of the applicant must be satisfactorily established and the facts upon which the application for the re-issue is based must be fully and clearly set forth under oath, the warrantee stating in his affidavit (if such be the fact) that he has never himself located, nor empowered any person to locate for him, the warrant in question.

In cases where the claim for a duplicate is founded upon the non-reception of the original, the agent, if there be one, is required to unite with the warrantee in the application for renewal.

It is requisite that the credibility of each and every affiant be duly certified by the magistrate administering the oath, and that his official character and signature be verified by the proper officer under his seal of office.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Mails.

Mails to this place have been very irregular for the last two months; therefore our paper may not arrive in due season to suit subscribers. In our own defence we would here say, that our issue has not varied an hour either way from the commencement of the paper, up to the present.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

Two hundred bushels of Corn, is wanted at this Office on subscription for the Guardian. Persons indebted to us for the paper, or otherwise, may pay in corn if they have not got any of the clear stuff on hand.

Summary of News, &c.

President Orson Hyde, Editor of this paper, left Kanesville on Saturday, 28th ult., at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in good health and spirits, and is expected to return in the month of October next. In connection with two of his most intimate friends we accompanied him to Ferryville; at which place we left him about seven o'clock in the afternoon ready to cross the river that evening; and since our return, we learn that he crossed that night, and encamped with Mr. Ormus Bates six miles out from the River on the Indian lands.

Hon. P. E. Brocchus, of Alabama, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Utah, left this place on Sunday morning 29th ult.; also Albert Carrington Esq., late from Washington City, accompanied by a goodly number of the citizens of this town with a splendid Spring Carriage, four horses in hand, driven by H. W. Miller, the Old Pioneer of the West.

The Judge and Mr. Carrington were detained longer than they anticipated, in consequence of some little repairs that had to be made, previous to their departure, but they expected to overtake Elder Hyde and share of his company over the plains, and the mountains. The company of citizens who went out with the Judge as an escort, prosecuted their journey as far as the six mile camp, on the other side of the Missouri river; and being unable to overtake the Elder and his company, they returned; while the Judge, Mr. Carrington, and others in their company proceeded on, to overtake Mr. Hyde, who was at the least calculation thirteen miles ahead of them.

Our latest accounts from the plains are favorable; grass is good, and plenty of it, and a superabundance of water. The health of the Saints is good, and as far as we have learned, peace prevails among them all, and we trust that no discordant feeling may prevail to any extent among those who are left in Pottawatamie. The Union and Virtue of the Saints, through the wisdom of our all-wise God, has ever been their bulwark of protection against their invaders; and our President who is now on his way to the Valley to visit his friends and brethren there, very clearly exemplified at the last general Conference held in the Grove, the character of those who might expect, *Health, Prosperity* and *Salvation*, this season in this county. While we are taking a miniature view of matters and things, we would also advance his statements on that occasion for the benefit of both saints and sinners, so that all may have a chance to have their eye on the mark, and pursue their course with a steady aim. "After a lengthy discourse on tithing, he referred to the Revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants on the subject; and promised peace, health, and prosperity to those who remained, inasmuch as they did their duty, and what the law of the Lord required, and abstain from *murmuring* and *ingratitude*."

The half-breed Indians who keep the Ferry on the Loupe Fork say: that they have no intention of participating in any depredations, or hostile movements, entered into, or carried on, by the Omaha, or other Indians this season; and they feel as though they should not be branded on every occasion, that an unwise step is taken by the red skins to destroy cattle, &c.

Well, Messrs. Halfbreeds, confirm the truth of your statements, by corresponding actions in future, and we will readily move forward to aid you in removing any prejudices that should exist, to have a tendency to crush your influence when you are innocent; still we are strongly of the opinion, if the white man, and his evil insinuations was kept at a greater distance from the Indians; matters could be got along with, on both sides a little easier and better. But as long, as reckless scamps, who have not as much honor left as a dog, are suffered to traverse the Indian country; and traffic with them without license, or any regard for the public good, things, in our estimation cannot materially change, unless the Government station troops somewhere on the Frontier to keep the Indians at bay, and clear the Indian country of such scape graces as before mentioned.

We cannot pass unnoticed, the willingness of the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, to comply with the requisition of the citizens of this place, by giving orders for a force to move on to the Frontier, and help to protect the emigrants on their journey from Indian depredations; and although such force is not now needed,—the Indians having abandoned their hostile intentions, we cannot forget the timely, and prompt assent of that gentlemanly Officer to assist.

During the Editor's absence, we crave the indulgence of our readers, for any lack of matter or talent on our part; and though we have not had the qualifications, and experience, so manifestly displayed by him who is gone, and so clearly illustrated in his character, and public course; still we cherish a hope to be able to a certain extent to give our patrons the paper in as good a style as the nature of circumstances will allow us, and we only ask in return, that response which our labors merit.

The Guardian, while under our management and direction, shall, as heretofore, pursue an independent and untrammeled course; its columns shall be open to embrace every good, virtuous, God-like or interesting principle, that may come within our reach, which we think may be of interest and benefit to our subscribers; at the same time, when duty call us to defend *right*, and depricate *wrong*, we shall endeavor to launch forward unrestrained by fear, and unbiased by favor, leaving the issue to him whose business it is, to provide for all his Saints, and make all things work together for their good.

St. Louis Wagons.

The class of wagons that came from St. Louis this Spring, we pronounce unfit to cross the plains with, without a great deal of inconvenience, expense and damage to those who brought them. When we advance these statements we say they are true, and hundreds of our brethren, who are now between this place and Allred's camp on the other side of the Missouri River, will bear witness to the same thing. Not less than twenty, did we see ourselves of this kind of trash broke down, within six or seven miles of this town, and through them, the owners almost discouraged to proceed any farther on their journey. The question might be asked what is the reason? The most effectual reason we can assign, is, that St. Louis wagons are made to sell, and the maker cares not, if he has got his money, how far they go before they break. We want wagons to cross the plains with, that will carry us safe through, without all this extra trouble, which is but seldom or ever calculated on by our emigrants; therefore we advise our friends and brethren to purchase their wagons at Kanesville hereafter; by so doing they may calculate on having a wagon that they can depend upon, and which will give them but very little trouble in the shape of repairs on their journey. We have wagon makers here, that will do the work as it should be done; also the right kind of timber, and we are told that arrangements are about to be entered into this Summer, on a large scale in this kind of business, so as to meet the requirements of next Spring's emigration. Our friends, and brethren abroad will please note this, and send on their orders this Fall, with a description of the kind of wagons wanted, &c., so as to give sufficient time for our Mechanics to take right hold and go ahead with them, and have them ready whenever they may be wanted. Our remarks on the foregoing subject emanate not, from selfish motives for aggrandisement, but solely from a conviction of the fact, that if this arrangement is carried out, a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense may be avoided. Our policy is to live, and let live; but when we find that other people's work does not suit us, we turn in and give it a trial ourselves. The Mechanics in St. Louis may execute their work in first rate order for that City, and the surrounding country; but when it comes to making wagons to go through mud-holes, sloughs, &c., it requires a workman that is acquainted with all these circumstances, and knows how to put the extras on for safety and despatch.

Tri-Weekly Hawk-Eye.

This excellent little sheet came to us by last Mail, to eulogize upon the merits of it, we deem superfluous; because the Editor is too well known, to require anything in the shape of a puff.

All thy works praise thee Mr. Hawk,—onward and prosper, you have our best wishes.

Information Wanted.

Mrs. Eliza Spinnings, a Widow Lady, living in Keokuk, Iowa, wishes to be informed of Mr. Joel R. Hough's,—whereabouts. Whoever knows this gentleman, and where he is at present, would confer a favor on the Old Lady, by addressing a note to that effect, to Mr. Joseph T. Pendleton, Postmaster, St. Francis, or Council Bluffs, Iowa, at the earliest opportunity.

The Good Man.

The Good man contributes to the welfare of others, as well as that of his own; not alone by positive act and instruction, but his life resembles a fruit-bearing shade tree, by which each passer by find shelter and refreshment, which disinterestedly and even involuntarily scatters happy *germs* upon the surrounding *soil*, whereby it produces what is LIKE and similar to itself.

Why cannot *each* of our friends and brethren, in this and surrounding counties; also the Saints who are in a scattered condition throughout the United States and Canada, take hold of the Guardian and become individually interested, and like the good man scatter its pages to their relations, friends and neighbors?

We are confident a similar effect would ensue, as that produced in the figure of the good man; and a responsibility rests upon every *Saint* to help in rolling on the principles of truth and to diffuse them among the people, wherever their lot may be cast; like the husbandman who cheerfully sows in the Spring, expecting to reap bountifully the product in harvest. If we never sow, we need not expect ever to reap; but if we sow good seed, in good soil, we have every reason to expect similar, but more abundant in the reaping season.

The Guardian is generally fraught with doctrine, as well as general news,—misrepresentations heaped upon us as a people, are corrected through its columns, and the public mind informed with regard to our movements and policy. If every individual that belongs to the Church in the States, and are able, would subscribe for a copy, we would not have to answer nine-tenths of the letters we receive for counsel, because the paper is the channel through which general counsel is distributed abroad; consequently if our brethren in the various parts of the States, would make their friends and neighbors acquainted with the fact, of a paper being published at Kanesville, under the direction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; even out of curiosity, many would be led to subscribe, and thereby have access to our views and doctrine; hence the necessity of taking hold and doing all the good you can in your day and generation.

We cannot be saved without others, neither can others be saved without us; we are dependent creatures in a measure, deriving support and nourishment from each other, like the different parts of a natural body. When all the members of a body move in harmony, and union with the head, every part supplies its portion, and there is no discordant feeling or jar in the whole system, and if spots and blemishes should appear, they only evince a lack of the circulating medium, or some other obstruction, which too often tend to corruption and death. Evils in society have their baneful effects, as much, if not more so, than ulcers have on the human system.

The Press being admitted by all, to be under Providence, the greatest *Lever* or *Agent* to control the destinies of men, for good or evil; therefore the reward of those who contribute to its support, must be measurably commensurate with the good or evil done by it: Here then is a wide field for operation; if you support a good paper you are supporting the most potent agent on earth to effect good, which will leave a good impression, not on your own mind alone, but also on the minds of all those who receive that paper.

The Guardian is published at one dollar per annum in advance; its pages are devoted in a great measure to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and every Saint ought in return, to devote a little of his interest to support the paper.

The extensive circulation of the Millennial Star, in England, to a certain extent, is carried on by individual interest and enterprize; and may not we on this side of the Atlantic, put our shoulder to the wheel of intelligence and roll it on upon the same principle? We may, if we are willing.

We offer the foregoing, not by way of a dun, but merely to stir up pure minds by way of remembrance of duty; so that if any feel disposed, they may have a good paper at cheap rate.

Elder Alfred Cordon, and the Branch at Garden Grove.

An article appeared in the third number of this Volume of the Guardian, from under the pen and over the signature of Alfred Cordon, which seems to fit rather tight on the Garden Grove Branch of the Church, and which they say is, in the main incorrect; they are willing to admit that a few of them have been partaking rather too freely of the products of the *Still*; but as a Branch with the exception of that few, they plead innocent.

Well, we would just as soon have it so as not, and much rather, because drinking too freely of whisky, or any other intoxicating drinks, not only clouds the vision and darkens the understanding of the person who is addicted to it; but also throws an unfavorable influence to a certain extent over the society to which that person belongs. Therefore Saints should guard against all such practices, so that the Gospel be not hindered from producing its salutary effects upon the minds of those who have not yet obeyed it. Jesus said to his disciples in former times: "Ye are the light of the world." These disciples were called Saints, and any real Saint in the last days, is Christ's disciple, and should by all means not only inculcate the principles of sacred writ left on record; but also display the virtue and power of those principles over his character by corresponding actions; then, and not till then, is his faith made perfect; and let us here say, that faith without works is dead, as the body without the spirit. And while surfeiting, drunkenness, and the cares of life, are said to be among the evil signs prior to the coming of the Son of Man in the clouds of Heaven, with power and great glory. We think that Saints ought to take warning, and not be found classed with the rest of the world in darkness, and that day come upon them unawares.

Our reason for advancing these few remarks, is simply, to meet the wishes of both parties, having received a letter from Alfred Cordon to that effect, and let this be the end of the matter. Once more and we are done: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may *see* your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven;" by so doing, you need not fear little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom.

New Postage Law.

From and after the first inst., news papers will go free of postage to any Post Office in the County where they are printed. Postage on letters will be three cents if prepaid, and five cents if not, to any place in the United States, except we believe to Califonia, Oregon, &c.

The gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer Saranac, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Salt Lake Mail.

The Mail for Salt Lake passed Fort Kearney on the evening of the 10th ult., ten days out from Independence.

The emigrants on the St. Joseph and Independence roads have been troubled to some extent by Arrapahoes and Cheyenne Indians.

The following is the number of wagons, &c., that passed Fort Kearney up to the 6th June.

Wagons 837; oxen, cows, horses and mules 5,975; men 1,156; women 928; children 799.

The road from Table Creek, or Old Fort Kearney has been passable all the season, when other routes on the South side have been obstructed by high water.

The foregoing we received from a reliable source and may be depended upon. We shall give a more full and lengthy detail of matters and things at a future period when all the emigration shall have passed for this season.

Ice Cream.

Cooling viands may be purchased,
At the "*Emporium of the West.*"
Out of all their rich production,
Their *Ice Cream* we like the best.

We take the liberty of saying that the lines of poetry to be found in another column of our paper, "Remember the Poor," are from the pen of Hon. P. E. Brocchus, one of the Judges of Utah, whose brief stay amongst us has endeared the people of this community to him.

The Flood.

The Missouri Republican of the 26th ult., says: The water continues to recede slowly. In the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M., yesterday, it fell 2¼ inches—and was at that time, 1 foot 10½ inches above the City Directrix, and 5 feet 8½ inches below the high water of 1844, and 11 inches below the highest water this season.

It also says: that the officers of the steamer Dubuque, from Galena, report that on the 24th, the river was at stand at Galena. and that they found it so as far down as muscatine, thence to this city it was falling.

Post Office Law.

For the benefit of the Postmasters in this County, and all to whom it may concern; we clip the following section of the law respecting the publishing of uncalled-for letters:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post Office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only, in the newspaper which, being issued weekly, or oftener, shall have the largest circulation, within the range of delivery of said Office, to be decided by the Postmaster at such Office.—[New Post Office Law, passed March 3d, 1851.

Steam Ferry Boat Utah.

This neat and light draught craft, from St. Joseph, Mo., arrived at Kanesville, Landing, on Friday the 5th inst., nearly 5 days out. It is said, she would have accomplished the trip in three days, were it not for some repairs that had to be made; which hindered her over a day. We understand that Mr. Corby, the owner, intends to have her fitted up for passengers, and run her as a regular packet between St. Joseph and this place. We recommend Mr. C's project; and hope that he may receive, a liberal patronage, to justify the continuance of his adventurous undertaking. We are inclined to believe, that such an arrangement would be of essential benefit to the citizens of both places; not only in a commercial point of view, but in a social also.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Remember the Poor.

BY P. E. BROCCHUS.

Remember the poor, whom misfortune detains,
From the place of their holy desires;
Whose hearts follow those who are crossing the plains,
And who surround the distant camp-fires.

Oh! many have traveled from homes far away,
From Fond ties, and from scenes that are dear;
Though the voices of friendship and love bade them stay,
Through great toil they have come, and are here.

Yes, far o'er the main where Atlantic's rude waves,
Along the shore sweep their threatening crest,
They have sighed a farewell to dear friends and dear graves,
For a home in the beautiful west.

Like pilgrims, who long for a dear promised land,
Over mountain and plain they have come,
But here, by the fiat of Heaven, they stand.
Still away from their bright future home.

Remember them then, should pale sickness appear,
And trials upon them descend;
Drive grief from their hearts, from their eye wipe the tear,
To their sorrows and wants give an end.

When Winter shall come, and fircce storms are around,
And make dreary the dwellings of men;
When the forests are sere, and snows bleach the ground,
Oh! comfort them, comfort them, then.

And when spring shall return, haste, haste them away,
To the valley of peace and of rest;
To the mountains that rise, and the streamlets that play,
Through their beautiful home in the West.

Maj. J. E. Barrow,

Maj. Barrow we are happy to see has returned again to his post. And we wish to state that his absence was granted by the Department, and not a disposition on his part to leave his post in time of need.

From the Plains.

It is rumored that 16 or 17 wagons of Oregon Emigrants have returned from Beaver Creek, having lost 55 head of cattle, leaving them barely enough to get back to the river. We could not learn whether the Pawnees ran them off or they stampeded, but understand three or four hundred of these Indians were at their camp begging the day before. There has so many conflicting statements came, in regard to the matter, we shall await the arrival of the company, before we can give any authentic information.

We have heard nothing from the emigration that left this place since they have crossed the river.

Dried Apples and Olive Oil.

We have still on hand, a large supply of the above articles, which we offer for sale low for cash.

North American Miscellany.

Two of the May numbers of this excellent magazine is before us. The work recommends itself.

BETHLEHEM, July 2, 1851.

MR. EDITOR: A body was found at this place, which had probably drifted down from above in the high water. A description may be of interest and benefit to some one. He was a man about 6 feet high; had on a pair of dark colored jean pants with white bone buttons, blue Kentucky jean vest, with black buttons; white shirt, stogy boots, patches across the toe of each. The body was disfigured by the ravens and exposure, so that he could not be recognized by complexion or hair.

CITIZENS OF BETHLEHEM.

Elder J. C. Little, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, has our thanks for a host of additional subscribers for the Guardian.

Monies Received Since June 27, 1851.

Phillip Ballard,	$0 25	Mrs. Reilly,	1 00
Joseph Pierce,	50	Mathew Hicks,	18 75
Mrs. S. Baker,	1 00	Dr. Merryweather,	6 00
Mrs. B Brown,	1 00	Nelson Paine,	1 00
Edmund Wheeler,	1 00	S J Hamilton,	1 00
Phope Raynor,	1 00	Lord Fellon,	50
Robert Lemon,	1 00	Obed W Wicks,	1 00
Joseph Parry,	1 00	William Austin,	60
John Carrie,	1 00	Henry Wild,	1 00
Robert Keys,	50	Wm. Jenkins,	1 00
Levi North,	25	E J Harper,	6 00
Alexander Robbins,	1 00	S Lockwood,	3 00
Richard Hewitt,	1 00	T Wildbahns,	2 00
Nicholas Foos,	2 00	Wm. Hawkins Jr.,	6 00
Reuben Johnson,	1 00	Elias Smith,	1 00
Henry S Robert,	1 00	John Cook,	1 00
Caleb Rockey,	1 00	Enoch Floyd,	1 00
B W Townsend,	1 00	John Cameron,	1 00
Joseph Pulling,	1 00	Mrs. Gregory,	1 00
Edmund Walker,	1 00	A H Argyle Esq.,	5 00
Elisha Collins,	1 00	Wm. Bickerton,	1 00
Mary West,	1 00	William Thews,	1 00
Mary M Cooks,	1 00	George Rain,	1 00
Henry Bellan,	1 00	Charles Cowan,	1 00
Mr. Darr.	1 00	Thomas Sharp,	1 00
Joseph Hamer Jr.,	1 00	Andrew Rattery,	2 60
James Wells,	1 00	William Morris,	1 00
Robert G Croft,	1 00	Peter Stubbs,	1 52
Ann Connard,	1 00	Solomon Mack,	1 00
Martin S Snyder,	1 00	Abigail Gloyd,	1 00
Wm. Durr.	1 00	Josiah Terry,	1 00
James Wells,	1 00	Lucy Gates,	1 00
H Cutler & Sons,	3 25	Thomas Procter,	1 00
J Hemmingway,	3 00	Col. W. French,	1 00
S P Hoyt,	1 25	Polly Fellows,	1 00
Albert W Noble,	1 00	Elizabeth Steward,	1 00
Samuel Harrison,	31 00	William Vose,	1 00
Jane R Baker,	1 00	Elias W Williams,	1 00
Luke Provost,	1 00	Libius Leach,	1 00
Reuben Johson,	1 00		

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from California, under date of the 20th April, says:—Hundreds are making preparations to start soon for the States, across the plains. A company was to have started a week ago. but have been detained by the snow on the mountains, which at present would be very disagreeable indeed. They will go as soon as the season will permit. You may look for a good many arrivals in July from California by the way of Salt Lake.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, July 9th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—I think that you cannot be a man of taste, for I have not seen a word from your pen in regard to the new fashion, which has recently appeared in the East called the "*Bloomer*," or "*a la Turk*." I with many others would like to see a discription of this *unique* fashion in your paper; believing we should see a neat "*Bloomer*" instead of the "*awkward draggle-tails*" that now are worn. The ladies of this village do not wish to be out of fashion, so please give them a description of this new style.

Yours, &c. L.

Fashion.

Our correspondent L., gives us a severe castigation for our inattention to notice fashion. We are in favor of every improvement, and if "A LA TURK" is one, WE, like our cotemporaries are ready to chronicle, and give our decision whenever the *few one* appears in the new habit; in the meantime we would not forsake an old friend for the sake of a NEW ONE, until we have evidence sufficient to establish the fact.

The Secessionists of Georgia have nominated Charles J. McDonald for Governor.

MARRIED,

At the Lake Branch in this county on the 3d inst., Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON to Miss ELIZA THOMAS, both of said place, by Thomas Clark.

With the above we received the "accompanying documents," which have been appropriately *distributed*, to the use of all L. S. May their Union be long, prosperous and happy.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, June 4th, by Elder Thomas Wrigley, Mr. WILLIAM BURNSIDE to Miss MARGERY DIXON, both of that city.

The Printers received a "mark" of good will;
Hereby they acknowledge the favor,
A union supported by them, cannot fail,
To be held in remembrance forever.

At Gravois, Mo., May 21st, by Elder John Sutton, PHILIP MERRITT to Mrs. MARY DUHAMEL, late from the Channel Islands.

Also same place and date by Elder John Sutton, JOHN DAY to ANN NICHOL, she lately from Scotland.

DIED,

Of palsy, at Pleasant Grove Branch, May 23d, JEREMIAH HATCH, Sen., aged 84 years and 5 months. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

On Tuesday, July 2nd, GEORGE SPAIN, from Kent, England, of Congestive Fever, aged 25 years.

In recording the decease of this young saint, we would notice shortly, that in October 1850 he came among us a stranger, and soon manifested a desire to know something of the principles of the Latter-day Saints; to use his own words, he knew not what had brought him thus far west, he knew nothing of the Mormons till he approached near their settlements but so many things were said against them, that as he came nearer to this place, he slept with his knife under his head, but finding that they had been basely and maliciously misrepresented, he mingled freely among them; and during the winter, when others were engaged in the joyous dance, he would sit till past midnight with some who had suffered much among the people; in short, he heard the truth and obeyed the gospel, he was a consistent, faithful, and obedient member, charitable to the poor, oft hauling wood to warm the widow and orphan, over industrious in his out-door labor, beloved by many and respected by all, and without even one enemy as far as we know: we can truly testify of him. Blessed is he—he rests from his labors, he died in Christ, and awaits an early resurrection,—when once the vials of God's wrath are poured out upon the wicked and disobedient. His latter end was peace.

New Advertisements.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

WANTED—500 bushels of corn wanted immediately for which I will pay cash.
jy11 JOHN GOOCH.

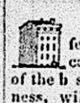
FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

BACON—An extra lot of sugar cured bacon, for sale low to close, by JOHN GOOCH.

LARD—A large lot for sale low, by
jy11 JOHN GOOCH.

LIQUORS—Coniac Brandy, Minx do. Bourbon Whisky and Mongahala do, for sale at St Louis cost, by the bbl or gallon only, to close consigument, by JOHN GOOCH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.



A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and is one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber a red HEIFER, 2 years old this spring, with a red bull calf by her side, she was last seen about one mile this side of Indian Mill. Both cow and calf are entirely red, no particular marks recollected Any person returning said cow or give me information where she can be had shall be satisfactorily rewarded. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Respecting a boy of the name of Charles McLaughlin, aged 14 years. He was in the employ of Albert Ninde, Tailor, in this place; he left last Sunday morning under pretence of going to gather berries, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Ninde is very anxious to ascertain as to the boy's whereabouts, and any information relative thereto will be thankfully received by him.

ALBERT NINDE.
Kanesville, July 11th, 1851—2t*

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by Tootles & Jackson, agents for Laflin & Smith
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851.

From the New York Tribune, 20th.

The annexed letter, of which we gave the substance yesterday afternoon, was received by Messrs. Beebee & Co., of Wall street, from one of the leading houses in San Francisco. Its representations are probably much more correct than the newspaper accounts:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wed., May 14, 1851.

Since the date of our last circular there has been a destructive fire in this City. Nearly all the which were on shore, and the buildings in which they were stored, were consumed. Neither iron nor brick resisted the conflagration, and a few isolated stores at both extremities of the City are all that remain of the business part of San Francisco. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of merchandise which has been lost. We consider that in bulk it might have amounted to eight ships' cargoes, but even if it were ten, the actual value would not in our opinion have exceeded $900,000 or $1,000,000. We found our calculation on the fact that almost all the buildings which were burned were shops, the contents of which are generally unpacked, and consequently occupied much space. In value these stocks might have ranged from $2,000 to $3,000 each. Some large stores and three storeships have been destroyed; but on the whole we consider that the merchandise might be replaced for a million dollars.

The fleet has been saved. Of staple goods there is abundance in the harbor, and there is no actual scarcity of anything. There has been no business done since the calamity, except to supply the daily wants of the population of the City. The steamers have carried very little up the river, and it is not easy to say how the market may open.

The town of Stockton has also been burned since the departure of the last packet. The amount of goods destroyed has been trifling, and the large sums represented as having been lost by individuals, arises from the high value which parties placed on wooden and canvass houses, and which can be replaced on very moderate terms.

Lumber is rising in price, but it is still a loosing article to the importer. We have heard the stock estimated at sixteen millions of feet. Some of this lumber has been long on hand, and we fear that the quality of portions of it may be deteriorated. Of necessity, this destruction of merchandise must enhance the value of what remains, and what may be on the way hither; but it has crippled the dealers in the meantime.

The mining population use three fourths of the goods imported here. It does not suit them to hold stocks of anything, and on this account we think that it will be mostly a retail trade which will be done here this year: although the amount of business will be greater than in any former season. We may naturally expect that the prices of bulky articles in general use will advance. Good rates are going for furniture, cookery, willow ware and tin ware, and we expect to see these attain to as high rates as have ruled since August, 1849.

We think there is not much clothing or dry goods in the harbor, and good prices may be expected for the next ten months. The first arrivals of suitable supplies which may be shipped by fast sailing vessels after receipt of the news of the burning of San Francisco, will pay very handsomely.

Picture of the Fire.

The Editor of the Alta California gives the following vivid picture of the conflagration:

Iron and zinc curled up like scorched leaves, and sent forth their brilliant flames of green, blue and yellow tints; mingling with and modifying the great red tongues of fire which flashed upward from a thousand burning houses. The hill sides were lighted as if the sun were above the eastern mountains, and their trees, shrubs, herbage and houses were as distinguishable in the night light as if it were noon. Darkness hung over a large portion of the shipping, where the broad and heavy ocean of smoke lay down in impenetrable gloom over the Bay. People became paralyzed. Many removed their stocks of goods, or portions of them, four or five times, and had them overtaken and destroyed by the flames at last. The streets were crammed with masses of human beings and rushing teams, only giving way before the advance of the elements, as the smoke and heat and crashing walls pushed them back. Men became mad: some rushed headlong into the flames. Weeping women and prattling infancy were wandering amid ashes and destruction. Every few moments the earth and air trembled, as great buildings were torn into fragments by explosions of gunpowder, and the atmosphere was filled with shattered timbers, brick and mortar. The multitude hung upon the borders of this vast "sea of flame;" few comparatively knew, or could know what were the dangers and exertions of those who were within the range of the stifling smoke and scorching flame. In less than nine hours from the beginning, more than twenty squares existed only in memory and in the ascending columns of smoke and flame which covered the city's site.

But the saddest sight was the destruction of brave, but bewildered men, who finding themselves suddenly surrounded with fire, rushed, staggered and uncertain, from flame to flame, in hopeless efforts to escape, until strangled and scorched they writhed and fell in full view of hundreds, who were completely powerless to save them. Others after basking inside of what they had considered fire-proofs, finding their efforts to save the buildings vain, endeavored to escape, but too late. The doors and window blinds were red hot, and could not be opened in some instances, and their last chance of safety failed them. We cannot express our sensations of yesterday while looking upon the blackened remains of poor humanity, as they still lay, burned to coals, amid the fire which filled the cellar of a building on Montgomery st., still beyond the reach of all who gazed upon them. May we never again see so horrible a spectacle.

Liquor Law.

Our neighbors and friends in this town and County, perhaps are not aware of the fact that this law takes effect from and after the first day of July. We have therefore thought it advisable to lay the law before them, as taken from the revised Code.

We would strongly urge upon our friends to comply with the requirements of the law upon this subject; by so doing, they will save themselves both trouble and expense; as the Sheriff says that he is determined to let loose the law on every offender. That's right Mr. Sheriff, do your duty faithfully, and the people of this County will sustain you to the last, in carrying out the measures of our State Legislature; but if you act otherwise, it will plainly show that you are of the milk and water order.

CHAPTER 55.

The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

The people of this state will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandise is not prohibited.

The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited, and the sale of liquors in any quantity with a view of their being drank on or about the premises is a selling by the dram within the meaning of this section.

The places commonly known as "dram shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building, coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter, and the establishment or the keeping a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort, providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

Every person engaged in any of the above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic, whether as principal or clerk, bar keeper, or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

Courts and juries are required to constrüe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges and so as to cover the act of giving as well as of selling in the places above prohibited.

Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisians of this chapter, on conviction, therof shall be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefore either by indictment, or by information before a justice of the peace; but if by information before a justice of the peace the punishment shall be by fine only.

An information or indictment under this chapter may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of and punished for each act as under seperate indictments or informations, but a seperate judgement must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilty is found. And the proceedings may be the same when they are against the building or other property itself as herein provided.

The information and indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on, under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden; and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquors and the furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit they shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

The building in which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up, whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands, if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such establishment was to be set up or such traffic carried on therein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed; and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to subject the homestead to execution or lien in any case whatever.

In the cases mentioned in the proceeding two sections the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a penal sum not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice and the condition of which must recite that the principal therein assumes to be the owner or keeper of the said establishment and takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay a fine and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property the court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance and the proper officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and selling the vessels, furniture, and other goods found therewith for the payment of the fine and costs.

The authority to grant licenses to retail the liquors herein prohibited contained in the charter of any incorporated town or city is hereby repealed; but existing licenses whether granted by towns or counties are not affected by these provisions, and these provisions are not to extend to boats or vessels, other than ferry boats, usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the waters of this state unless the laws of the other states having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain substantially similar provisions.

Fire.

Steamer Sultana and Angelbeck's Missouri Sugar Refinery destroyed.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning, the report reached us of the breaking out of another fire on board the steamer Sultana, which lay near the foot of Mullanphy street, and was taking aboard some corn from the steamer Red River, lying alongside.

The Sultana was freighted in part by a large quantity of hemp. The smoke was first discovered issuing through the door of the ladies' cabin, the fire having caught immediately underneath, and a moment after several deck hands ran forward from the engine room and gave the alarm.

The upper works of the Sultana, with all her freight were destroyed in the course of half an hour. The hull was still burning when we left. She had on board about 963 bales of hemp, 2000 pigs of lead, 40 casks of bacon, 150 coils of rope, 70 tierces lard, 487 sacks bran, 68 bales hay. The freight, we believe, is entirely covered by insurance on polices in New Orleans offices. The safe was rescued, but the books and papers destroyed. The Sultana was owned three-fourths by her commander Capt. George W. Cable, and the remaining fourth by the clerk Mr. John Skiles. She was insured for $30,000, equally in the Madison, Lexington, Columbia, Floating Dock, and Union Companies. Several boats were lying with the Sultana when she caught fire.

The bow of the Columbus was lying just against her stern. She, with the other boats however, succeeded in freeing herself, and they all drooped further below or anchored at the opposite shore. Yesterday afternoon, when the flames had abated, it was scuttled and sunk. The Sultana, whether as a freight or passage boat, was one of the finest Steamers that came to our landing. She was built in Cincinnati in the year 1848, and measured 926 tons, custom-house tonnage.

The total loss, including boat and freight, is about $75,000—on the loss of the boat, $40,000; on her cargo, $35,000.

At the direction of the Mayor, Capt. Cozens started at an early stage of the conflagration, to secure the ferry-boat for assistance, in the event that the burning hull should break loose and float amongst the other boats that line the Levee.

The sparks from the Sultana set fire to the Missouri Sugar Refinery of Mr. Angelbeck, situated at the foot of Mullanphy street on the levee. Mr. A. will lose stock and fixtures to the amount of $25,000, of which $20,000 is insured equally in the Knox, Merchants' and Planters', City Company of Cincinnati, and Nashville Insurance Company.—[St. Louis Rep. 15th.

The Eight Wonder of the World--Ham and Pork for Sale at a Printing Office!!

We notice an advertisement in the Frontier Guardian, (a paper edited by Elder Orson Hyde,) of Hams and Shoulders for sale at that Office. The Printers must be rich out on the Frontier to have their provisions at their Office for sale. It is different in Michigan for the Printer has hard work to get such articles even on subscription, for when he asks for bread he gets a stone, and if he asks for a Ham or Shoulder he gets a *cold shoulder* turned to him.

Perhaps the good folks in Michigan are becoming like the Jews in former times, who knowing the law transgressed it. But the scriptures speaks of the Gentiles as follows: "For when the Gentiles which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, knowing not the law, are a law unto themselves; which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another."

We are here on the borders of a savage country, measurably without law, and we must say in justice to our friends, that we find it no trouble to get along; for when we want bread we have nothing to do but to ask it, and some kind person comes running in from the country next day with good wheat flour, and should we want a *Ham* our friends respond immediately; and when we want shoulders we can have them either *Warm* or *Cold* as best suit us. We are conscience men on the Frontier and should some of our brethren of the Press get starved out in Michigan among white folks, we would advise them to pick up their effects and come here, and share in the hospitality of the Mormons, and their friends.

The Eight Wonder of the World in Michigan, is but a daily occurrence in Kanesville.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—The *Evening Post* in alluding to a pamphlet lately published, says:

According to this pamphlet there are but two millioners in the city, William B. Astor, who owns $3,600,300, and whose taxes amount to $29,579,26; and Peter Lorrilard, whose property is set down at $1,169,900. Boston, we believe, boasts of eight or ten millionaires, some of whom are worth six millions and more.

Slave and Free Negroes.

The whole increase of the United States population for the last ten years is 6,198,045, of which 5,472,931 are whites, 692,234 slaves, and 32,880 free colored.

As compared with the whole present population, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, this is 28,78 per cent increase among the whites, 21,77 among the slaves, and only 7,84 among the free colored. A discrepancy so striking in regard to the last mentioned as to challenge investigation as to the cause of so singular a variation from the general law governing population in this country

It is said that the census, nearly completed shows a dimmution in the population of Ireland, since 1844 of 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Sampson was a strong man, yet HE could not pay money before he had it.

By the O'Reilly Line.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, June 24.

The Europa has arrived with dates to the 14th inst.

The Franklin reached Southampton on the 12th.

England.

Parliament had voted the Army and Navy estimates, including the Caffre war expenses.

The Ecclessiastical Tithe Bill is probably abandoned by the Government.

The Exhibition is progressing favorably.

French affairs are quiet, The war in Algiers was over, and the rebellion suppresed. Commerce and trade were improving. The Bourse closed brisk. Stocks had advanced.

The Continental news is unimportant.

Freights are dull, ships are plenty and there are few passengers. Trade is improving and the prices in the manufacturing districts are better. The weather is warm and genial and the crops promise well.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Answer to Rebus in our Last.

BY ——.

An answer to W. W. M's. rebus,
I'll here attempt without any fuss,
The animal useful to most of mankind,
Is d-o-g,—*dog*, I think you'll find,
And these reversed, that name will spell,
To honor which, all will do well,
Ev'n *God* our Maker and our friend,
If we prove faithful to the end.
The next four letters, will spell "*Star*."
Which light to earth brings from afar,
And these reversed, the "*rats*" will name,
Animals of no good fame.
Then these seven, spell *Dog-Star*,
Which from our planet shines afar.
It's other name I will define,
"*Sir*," a title of rank is a sign,
"*I*" a great letter, is useful to all;
Male and female, great and small;
The other two, of this rebus,
Is the personal pronoun u-s, *us*,
Dog-Star, and Sirius, are, I guess;
Both names required, say "no or yes."

ANSWER BY AMICUS TO W. W. M'S. REBUS.

Impromptu.

Friend M—— the fierce dog-star makes a stir in its season,
So does anything wonderful! 't is logical reason,
But for value of dogs, I never could find,
Any use to myself, "*or the rest of mankind*,"
But in changing these letters I find the reverse
The great and good ruler of this sunny earth,
The other four letters a bright shining star,
That sheds its rich radiance upon earth from afar,
By reversing, t'will give you of rats a fierce *horde*,
My friend sure your Webster was not on the board.
The dog-star is sometimes called Sirius true,
And *Sir* is applied, oft to great and small too;
Big *I* to be sure is no dwarf lad or pigmy,
U. S. you'll admit has now solved your enigma,
Since you were so kind as to answer before;
Now good friends solve the puzzle I give you once more,
Forgive my dull wit, lack of humor and rhyme.
And I'll be less facetious at a more leisure time.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Enigmatical Charade.

BY AMICUS.

My first is a mixture of grain of bad smelling,
And sometimes I'm spoken to keep one from telling;
My Second's a name quite familiar and common,
That's been answered by queen's and applied oft to woman;
My third is an instrument of importance and power,
That often assists in a princely rich dower;
My fourth is a name used in far by-gone days;
And to men is applied *so the Spelling Book says*:
My fifth is much used in the art most divine,
Without there's discord in each musical line:
My whole are five words, each a sensible name;
That backwards and forwards each way spells the same;
Now place each word single, in order all right,
One under the other, the initials at sight,
Will spell you a title, respectful; not vain;
That backwards and forward; each way spell the same,
And also the finals spell up or spell down,
Is a title to please any lady in town,
My first word and second will spell you quite clear;
When combined and transposed the name of the year,
My third and my fourth word; combined and in order,
Is a name, geographic near Asia's wild border,
My fourth and my fifth; if you serve them the same,
Gives a large ancient city, and a vast watery main,
Now ye Ladies of Kanesville, gents of humor and wit,
Please solve this enigma and give answer to fit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house:

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills,
10,000 Havanna; (Lanoma) Cigars;
25 gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,
200 pounds side bacon.
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

MERCHANTS! POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company; to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the county of Pottawatamie, and State of Iowa, and against James Podie, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, in the State of Iowa, being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public Out-cry on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McRAE,

Sheriff of Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

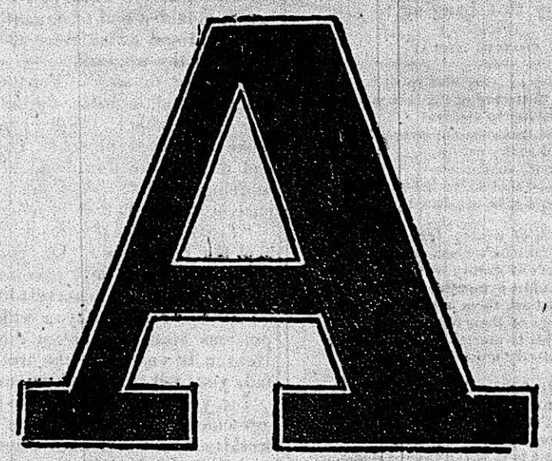
THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods; Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars; mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines; paints; oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks; perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines; brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

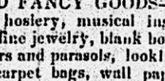
Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers; in the cities of New York and Boston; which makes their stock very complete; and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French; English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Why this Longing.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Why this longing, clay clad spirit!
Why this flattering of thy wings?
Why this striving to discover
Hidden and transcendent things?
Be contented in thy prison,
Thy captivity shall cease—
Taste the good that smiles before thee;
Reckless spirit, be at peace!

With the roar of wintry forests,
With the thunder's crash and roll,
With the rush of stormy water,
Thou wouldst sympathise, O soul.
Thou wouldst ask them mighty questions
In language of their own,
Untranslatable to mortals,
Yet not utterly unknown.

Thou wouldst fathom Life and Being,
Thou wouldst see through Birth and Death,
Thou would'st solve the eternal Riddle—
Thou a speck, a ray, a breath.
Thou wouldst look at stars and systems,
As if thou couldst understand
All the harmonies of Nature,
Struck by an Almighty hand.

With thy feeble logic, tracing
Upward from effect to cause,
Thou art foiled by Nature's barriers,
And the limits of her laws.
Be at Peace, then struggling spirit!
Great Eternity denies
The unfolding of its secrets
In the circle of thine eyes.

Be contented with thy freedom—
Dawning is not perfect day;
There are truths thou canst not fathom,
Swaddled in thy robes of clay.
Rest in hope that if thy circle
Grows not wider here in time:
God's eternity shall give thee
Power of vision more sublime.

Clogged and bedded in the darkness,
Little germ, abide thine hour;
Thou'lt expand in proper season,
Into blossom, into flower.
Humble faith alone becomes thee
In the gloom where thou art lain;
Bright is the appointed future;
Wait—thou shalt not wait in vain.

Cease thy struggling, feeble spirits!
Fret not at thy prison bars;
Never shall thy mortal pinions
Make the circuit of the stars.
Here on the earth are duties for thee,
Suited to thine earthly scope,
Seek them, thou immortal spirit,
God is with thee—work in hope.

MISCELLANY.

Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plough.

We believe the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, and a clear conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers who will not improve—in farms that grow poorer every year—farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—in farmers ashamed of their vocation.

The Good Farmer wears russet clothes, but makes golden payments, having tin in his buttons, and silver in his pockets. In his house he is bountiful both to strangers and poor people. He seldom goes far abroad, and his credit stretches farther than his travels. He improveth his land to a double value by his good husbandry. In time of famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving.

Terebration.

AN ACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED DRAMA.

Dramatis Personæ—An Editor and two bores.

Scene—Editor's Sanctum.

[Enter two bores.]

First Bore—Good morning, Mr. Editor—fine day!

Editor—[looking hard at his work, and scribbling furiously]—Yes sir, fine weather, for people who have the leisure to enjoy it—but it's nothing to me, sir.

Second Bore—Why, yours is the prettiest business in the world—I should like to be an Editor myself.

Editor—It has its vexations, however.

First Bore—Ah! indeed! what are they?

Editor—Why, perhaps the worst is *bores*, people who worry an Editor because they can't think of anything else to do.

Second Bore—Is it possible?

Editor—Worse than that—it's a fact.

First Bore—Well—that is comical!

Editor—Yes—to *you*, perhaps—I mean, to the bores—but its confounded tragical to every body else.

Second Bore—[Trying to change the subject, and returning to the weather again]—Vegetation has taken a rapid start.

Editor—Yes, sir,—there's a lesson for some people in that.

First Bore—And the trees are beginning to leave.

Editor—So they are—the trees are very reasonable in that respect—they *do* leave sometime or other. Allow me, gentlemen, to recommend their example to you, as worthy of imitation. [Exeunt bores in amazement. Editor bolts the door, and falls into reverie, from which he is presently aroused by the devil's call for "copy."—[Boston Post.

PHŒBUS, WHAT A NAME!—In the census returns of part of District No. 2, Johnson county Illinois, is the name of M. M. E. S. P. H. D. S. J. Tubb!

A Word to Parents.

What the princess of Egypt said to mother of the babe that wept in its ark of rushes on the reedy Nile, the voice of Almighty addresses to every parent on whose bosom is laid a bud of immortality: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

"*Nurse it for me!*" For the "King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God." Are you able? Will you engage to make it his loyal subject? Then labor night and day, at the dawn and in the dews of morning, with sleepless prayer and a patience next only to that of redeeming love.

"*I will give thee thy wages.*" Do you accept the conditions? Do you believe the promise? Years may pass and you see no recompense, reap no harvest but tears. Still go forth, weeping if you will, yet bearing precious seed, for unless the treasury of Heaven be empty, or the truth of God can fail, your toil shall find payment.

But you must be faithful to the articles of agreement. "Nurse it *for me*"—not for the world. The world hath wages too. Yea, and she will doubtless pay those who train up their child after her fashions, in the broad road where thousands go. She hath a variety of wages, suited to the degree of service that may have been rendered, apples of Sodom, wood, hay, stubble, the whirlwind, "the worm that never dies, and the fire that is never quenched."—American Messenger.

Geological Formation of Iowa--Coal Beds.

The following is extracted from a report of the principal Geologist, Dr. Owen, to a Scientific Convention lately held in Cincinnati:

Along the western confines of the Dubuque District in Iowa, the upper magnesian limestone is succeeded by a calcareous formation of a more recent geological epoch, which corresponds to the Devonian system of Europe. It extends west to the Iowa River and is seen about twelve miles above Iowa City. Thence it extends in a southeast direction towards the Mississippi, in a zone about 30 miles in width.

Between Johnson and Iowa counties an uplift of carboniferous sandstone is encountered, which is probably near the eastern limits of the Des Moine coal field. The Iowa river meanders near the eastern margin of this coal field, but the seams presented on the river are of inferior quality. It is upwards of two hundred miles in the direction of the Valley of the Des Moines across this great coal field. Westwardly it extends from the Des Moines river nearly across the State of Iowa, and includes a considerable portion of Missouri.

The entire area of this coal field, in Iowa alone, cannot be less than 20,000 square miles, in all, embracing a country nearly equal in extent to the State of Indiana. Although of so great an area, this western coal field is comparitively shallow in Iowa, probably hardly exceeding fifty fathoms in thickness. It consists of three well-marked divisions—a lower calcareous about one hundred feet thick; middle argillaceous from fifty to one hundred feet thick; and an upper siliceous from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five feet thick. The beds of coal at present discovered are confined to the middle division, and are hence, probably, not over one hundred feet in thickness.

THE NEW THREE CENT PIECE is now in free circulation. It has been said it would be a general favorite and facilitate trade among traders to a great extent, on account of its convenience. It is about the size of a five cent piece, though thinner. On one side it is circled, by the words "United States of America, 1821," with a single star filling the centre, and on which is the usual representation of the shield. On the reverse side is the circle of the thirteen stars, with a large C enclosing III. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, as we learn from the Ledger, the rush for these pieces at the Mint was great, but every facility was extended by the officers to the public for their accomodation.

ROPE ENOUGH.—At a late disunion festival in South Carolina, one of the toasts drank was this: "A rope to every northern abolitionist." A Kentucky editor proposes to amend by attaching a southern disunionist to the other end of the rope; and he thinks Kentucky will furnish gratis all the hemp necessary for the whole operation.

How much more might people accomplish if they would but make it a point to carry out whatever they undertake.

The Rotation of the Earth made Visible.

Mr. W. C. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, addresses the following to the Boston Traveler:

"I have succeeded satisfactorily in repeating Foucault's experiment respecting the rotation of the earth. The new tower of the Western wing of the observatory. I found to be perfectly adapted to the purpose. My arrangements are in this way: Across the top of the central pier, which is a hollow cone, thirty feet high, there is firmly fixed a wooden beam, having the centre perforated to admit the the passage of a wire, and the fixing of a Torsion Circle, such as is used with the Gauss Magnetometers. To the centre of this circle is attached one end of a silver wire, thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as "fine No. 6," and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metallic cylinder, weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point, on a platform, directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension, is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite sub-divisions and radii. After giving the pendulum an unbiassed arc of vibration, a few minutes' observation will suffice to show with certainty, the motion of the earth on its axis, as the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration, to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one."

Another correspondent says, that this beautiful experiment is so simple that it may be readily repeated in most of our dwellings.

Wealth is Not Happiness.

No, a man may possess all the world can give him and yet be miserable, if he has a groveling, fettered, undevout mind. Let him have his garden, his fields, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification, while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind that can see and adore the Creator and his works—can consider them as demontrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and in all his poverty, he is far happier than the other in his riches. The one is but little higher than a beast, the other but little lower than an angel.

Avoid Deception.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

Persons who practice deceit and artifice always deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. Would you read things rightly within and without?—do not lead others amiss; see to it that your motives are right, and then let them be apparent. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.—[Advocate and Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.—1t*

WM. HOWELL,

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Kanesville and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England with an assortment of goods, which he intends disposing of at wholesale or retail: at his residence, at the corner of
GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

DRAPERY
Consists of Cloths, Waistcoatings, Prints, Cobough Cloths, Plaids for dresses, ready made clothes, &c

HABERDASHERY,
Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gimps, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY,
Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine telis capes, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY.
Writting paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, china, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding planes, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating Library of about two hundred Volumns; wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscrition, and one dollar deposite as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Besides useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

W. HOWELL.

P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.
Kanesville, May 30th, 1851—tf.

☞ **GEORGE W. HARRIS.** ☜
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
mh7 3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, May 16th, 1851,—tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,
No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,
St. Louis, Missouri,
would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.
Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.
St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yaugers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,
54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. **1851** W. R. MARTIN, New York.
MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.
St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.
St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON,
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.
S. LOCKWOOD,
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance and durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price, and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—4m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers
ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, teas, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whiskey, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, constantly on hand at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.
To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

BRYANT & DUNBILL
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*
St. Joseph, Mo.,
where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,
Come and See.
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of
SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,
Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of
Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,
well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.
Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of the Good Things!!
JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more benoficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh *Earth!!*
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
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One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
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Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

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The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.

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Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

From the Family Herald.

Mesmerism, Mormonism, and Monachism.

This week we make a digression from our series of articles on "The world." for the sake of variety.

Nothing, apparently, can be more unlike than the three agents which we have placed at the head of this article; and yet they are all three at present engaged in one common effort to realize a royal road to the alleviation of the bodily ailments of humanity. We have watched them all for some time, and occasionally have spoken of each; but we never were so well prepared as now to bring them together into one field of vision, and describe their peculiar qualifications.

Moreover we seem in a manner providentially called upon to do so at this particular time; for in one week were sent to us, from very opposite quarters, between which there is no communion whatever, two publications, one containing a list of remarkable cures performed by mesmeric manipulation, and the other containing a list of still more wonderful cures performed suddenly by laying on of hands and anointing with olive oil, commanding the disease to depart in the name of the Lord; whilst, at the present moment, the Catholic world is effervescing with increased activity in the performance of wonders of a similar nature, but with means very different.

These three parties all profess to have truth to teach, and they appeal to these facts as an evidence of this truth. But, as their respective truths are in direct opposition to each other, we consider it our duty to set them all three in their tri-une simplicity before the eyes of our readers, with our own reflections on the phenomena which they present.

Mr. Thomas Capern is, we believe, almost universally acknowledged to be the most successful mesmerist in this country. We met him once, and once only. He is a short, stout, healthy, jolly, benevolent looking John Bull, the very picture of good-nature, honesty and sincerity. It is impossible to look at him, and suspect him of any evil intention to a human being; and the fact of his having for many years gratuitously devoted his time to the alleviation of the sufferings of his fellow creatures, is of itself sufficient to silence the tongue of scandal against him. And, indeed, he did silence it in Tiverton and the neighbourhood, where he resided before his removal to the Mesmeric Infirmary of London; and clergy and laity, rich and poor, found at last their prejudices removed by his persoverance and success.

Mr. Capern has now published a list of some of his most remarkable cures, and they consist of many of the most inveterate and intractable diseases to which flesh is heir—blindness itself not excluded; and these diseases have fled before the touch of Mr. Capern, as they did before that of Valentine Greatrakes. However, they do not fly immediately; sometimes weeks or months are required to effect the final cure; but frequently a sensible improvement, and sometimes a cure, is experienced at the first touch of his hand. On one occasion he met an invalid going to the doctor, supported by two sticks; he stopped him, and took him into a neighbouring house, where he commenced his manipulations unknown to the patient. In a few minutes the pain entirely left him, and he walked home as briskly as ever, to the astonishment of his wife. Such rapidity of cure, however, is rare with mesmerism, which, in general, is a slow and tedious process; and we observe that Mr. Caperns cases of blindness are never total in both eyes. There is total blindness of one eye, and almost total blindness with cataract in both; but no case of cure of total blindness is recorded; nor is there a single case of lost hearing restored; but there is one case of dumbness cured in five minutes. What has been done is sufficiently wonderful; and it can be no detraction from the great merit of Mr. Capern's services to suffering humanity that much is left undone. We do not expect perfection in any of the arts; nor do we believe that it would be for the good of mankind, in their present circumstances, if the ailments of the body could be always easily cured. They are all, more or less, providential agents for teaching man wisdom—checks upon human indiscretion and folly, which, without moral danger, can never be removed, till man collectively becomes wiser and better. As hope, however, is the life of the soul, and the possibility of restoration is the food of hope, it is cheering to think that there are remedial agencies in nature reserved for even the most obdurate and inveterate ailments.

Let us now take a short peep at a very different species of Therapeutists, who produce effects of a similar and even more wonderful nature; for the diseases are more desperate, and the cures more rapid—sometimes instantaneous. We merely take our authority, however, be it remembered, from printed books; we have no personal knowledge of the Mormonites; but we consider ourselves in duty bound, as a public teacher, to investigate every subject of universal interest, or every movement with any such pretensions. We have long been familiar with the character and professions of the Mormonite body. These Mormons are growing amazingly. They now constitute a little nation. They form one of the United States—the State of Utah, or Deseret; and their prophet, Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith, is the legitimate governor acknowledged by Congress. They expect soon to be two States. They are rapidly increasing by conversion and emigration, and have a city and villages of their own, and are now founding a university, and appointing professors, one of whom is at present on his way from England. A few years ago they were despised over all the States; now, when an apostle visits the capital, he is courted and flattered on all sides by the American legislators. And one of them lately, on his way to Italy to found a church, in passing through Washington, had his pocket filled with proffered letters of introduction to Italians from the legislators of the Great Republic. In England they amount to upwards of thirty thousand. In London, where they have been for only three years, they have already baptized three thousand converts; and they are making preparation for laying siege to the faith or credulity of all nations at the approaching festival of the Great Exhibition.

They are bold fellows these Mormons. Now let us hear what they do. The Mesmerists will not like it, we know, and perhaps they will sneer, but still "it is printed, and we read it in a book;" and the question is, are we to believe the mesmerist and disbelieve the Mormonite book? Charity forbids.

The Mormonite cures exceed anything as yet recorded of Mesmerism; and the publication from which we quote informs us, that the printed list is but a small proportion of the countless number. We quote the *verba ipsissima* (words themselves) of the writer, Orson Pratt, the President of the Twelve Apostles, now on his way to the Salt Lake city, as appointed Principal of the Mormonite University:—"There are now about six hundred branches of the Church of Christ in the British island, consisting of upwards of thirty thousand believers, and between three and four thousand Elders and Priests. Now, there is scarcely a branch of the Saints (Latter-Day Saints) among this nation but have been blessed, more or less, with the miraculous signs and gifts of the Holy Spirit, by which they have been confirmed, and know of a surety that this is the Church of Christ. They know that *the blind see, the lame walk, the deaf hear, the dumb speak, that lepers are cleansed, that bones are set, that the cholera is rebuked, and the most virulent diseases give way*, through faith in the name of Jesus Christ, and the power of his Gospel. These are not some isolated cases that occasionally take place or that are rather doubtful in their nature, or that have transpired a long time ago, or in some distant country; but are taking place at this present period, every week furnishes scores of instances in all parts of this land. Many of the sick *out of the Church* have, through the laying on of the hands of the servants of God, been healed. It is not something done in a corner, but openly, and tens of thousands are witnesses".

Total blindness is cured—and that suddenly; deafness and dumbness of many years' duration are cured instantaneously; the bones of a broken back rush together into their place with a noise like the crushing of a basket, whilst the ceremony of anointing and invocation is being performed; a dislocated thighbone, which had long defied all surgical skill, jumps suddenly into its socket, when commanded to do so by an Elder of the Church as he anoints the patient with oil in the name of the Lord; rupture is suddenly healed up, and the truss is thrown away, and never more resumed; fever is rebuked, and flies at the word that commands it to depart. All this is done not by Mesmerism, and yet it is done by laying on of hands. But there is something additional; there is a solemn religious ceremonial and unction. The Mesmerist looks to the properties of matter, and some secret power of Nature, for a cure; the Mormonite looks directly to God. There is something more sublime, devotional, and elevating, but less philosophical, in the Mormonite system. The Mesmerist is a philosopher; he mentions not the name of God; and the name of Jesus, perhaps, he would be ashamed to utter. He is a scientific man, and he studies the laws of nature; he digs deep in the earth for the gold. The Mormonite looks for it on the surface—*sub Jove sereno* (under the blue heaven).

But are these cures actually performed? We cannot tell; they are printed in a book.

But, if such cures are real, then Mormonism must be the true religion! Stop a little, reasoner! Your conclusion is illegitimate. Even the Mormonite book will tell you that "miracles, when taken alone, are no evidence whatever of the divine mission of any one, but only when taken in connexion with a pure, holy, and *infallible* doctrine,"—which doctrine does not want an evidence. The Scriptures say that devils work miracles, and that *three different kinds* of devils are to be sent out in the *latter-days* to perform them. You may see the passage in Rev. xvi., 14. So be not too hasty to become a *Saint*, but reason a little longer. Besides, the doctrine is neither holy nor infallible, and therefore the miracles cannot be conclusive evidences of its truth. Thus, for instance, Mr. Orson Pratt says, "the nature of the Message in the Book of Mormon is such, that *if true*, no one can possibly be saved and *reject it*; and, *if false*, no one can possibly be saved and *receive it*." From which we might conclude, that a Mormon stands as small a chance of salvation as anybody in the world.

But there is another reason why you should not become a Mormonite, and that is, that the monks are doing the very same sort of works. They also are working miracles. This will puzzle, perhaps bewilder you; at all events, it will make you pause. Monks and Nuns have always been thaumaturgists, or dealers in miracles, and the whole system of Popery may be said to have been reared by them. They are the saints and saintesses, the gods and goddesses of Rome, and they rule the Church both on earth and in heaven; for, after they are dead, their bones, and their images, and their spirits work all sorts of wonders to bewilder the senses. It is chiefly with these dead monks that the live monks work; and not with the laying on of living hands, but with the touch of death—dry bones gathered from the churchyard—wrinkled skin stolen from the worms—wooden images—*papier mache* figures, with bones inside of them—medals of the Virgin suspended on the neck. These and other relics of death and symbols of materialism are the means which monks, in all ages, have employed to work the wonders of which legends are full; and these are still the means which in our own day, are abundantly used for curing dsseases of every description.

It is impossible, in a short article, to give a minute account of any of these cures, or of the evidence upon which their truth is sustained; or to specify, in particular, the saints and saintesses whose bones and images are most successful in the performance of miracles. Suffice it to say that, notwithstanding all the honors that are heaped upon the Virgin Mary, she is at present eclipsed by the Great Saint Philomena, surnamed "the Great" by Pope Leo XII., on account of the numberless miracles performed by her bones. These bones are kept in a *papier mache* image, the picture of life, painted and dressed, and lying on a couch, supported in a half-sitting posture by soft cushions, the whole enclosed in a glazed ebony shrine or case, presented to the Saint by the Bishop of Potenza. This Saint lived, so says herself, about the year 300, A. D. But she was never known or heard of till the beginning of this century, when a tomb in the Catacombs of Rome was discovered, with "Lumena pax tecum Fi" upon it; and they made Filumena of it, and immediately monks and nuns had visions and revelations about it. The bones were first taken to Naples by a Monk named Francisco, and being lodged in the house of Donna Angela Rosa Terres, she was instantly cured of an inveterate complaint of twelve years' standing. Then Don Michel Ulpicella, a sexagenarian, was instantly cured of a sciatica of six months' standing. Other cures rapidly followed. Soon after, the relics were permanently enshrined at Mugnano, about twenty miles from Naples, in a Chapel endowed on purpose, and there to this day they remain as a source of healing power for all devout Catholics to resort to in cases of extremity. Nor would it be easy to mention a complaint, not even death itself, which these wonderful bones, like the bones of St. Stephen, now out of vogue, have not entirely removed. Don Gaetano Lupidi Lauro fell down suddenly, whilst walking with some of his friends, and died on the spot. The pulse had ceased—the Physician had pronounced him dead—he was laid out and dressed as a corpse, when the image of the Saint was brought and put in contact with the body. Life suddenly returned, with convulsions; he fell into a gentle sleep, and was well next day. Francisco Paulo Fiori, who was totally blind, was totally and suddenly cured. These are merely specimens of innumerable cases. But we cannot vouch for their truth. All that we can vouch for, is "raeding them in a book," written by the Bishop of Macerata, who stakes his character on their truth.

But then we can say no more of the other cases—the Mesmeric and the Mormonite. We can vouch for noue of them personally, though they have both bishops and apostles to vouch for them. We have them all upon testimony. But even suppose we had personal knowledge of their truth, we could not communicate our own experience to our readers. They could only receive the report upon our testimony; and therefore, in so far as the evidence is concerned, it is to the reader quite as conclusive as if we ourselves had witnessed all these miracles performed. The King and Queen of Naples are devout worshippers of Saint Philomena. One of the King's ministers holds, as her minister also, the keys of the shrine. The first people in Naples, as well as the last, believe in the truth of the cures performed. Some doubt, and some are offended, as rival monks often are, when their favorite saints are eclipsed by some new upstart, and the worshippers of the Virgin sometimes complain that she is outdone by a saint who has been idling away her time in heaven for 1500 years. But still the pilgrimages continue to Mugnano; and if people did not, derive any sensible benefit from them, the saint must speedily lose her reputation. But she has kept it up for forty years.

Well, what sort of conclusion are we to draw from these three species of miracles? If the reader remembers our article on the "Universal Apostacy," (No. 397), perhaps he remembers our allusion to the three great propagandas of modern times—Philosophy, Popery, and Protestantism. A certain wonderful book speaks of three propagandas working miracles in the latter days. Well, Mesmerism belongs to Philosophy; Monachism is Popery; Mormonism belongs to Protestantism. Here they all are. Mesmerism points to Nature; it is science without a soul. Mormonism looks to God without Nature; it is faith without knowledge—spirit without a suitable clothing. Popery looks to the deified children of God, as partakers of the Divine Nature, without due reverence, either to God or Nature—a division that bespeaks corruption, symbolized by old bones. There is truth in each, and defect in each, and each is capable of satisfying the human heart. But Mormonism has certainly the precedence in point of dignity and reverence. Each, however is deceptive and not to be depended on. They promise more than they perform; and bewilder as much, or more, than they gratify; for neither is yet clothed with the spirit of Charity that believeth all things. It believes its own works, and sneers at its rival's. It is therefore impure; but not more impure, nor less legitimate, less moral, or less religious, than any other species of sectarianism. Nothing is pure but universal brotherhood, for that is charity; and he alone has found the truth who believeth all things—that is, definitely or indefinitely—without committing himself by vouching for particular details.

For the Frontier Guardian:

Praise to the Savior.

TUNE—Star in the East.

BY ALEX H. BAKER.

Come gather, ye Saints, to the place that's appointed,
To ZION, the city, on the "sides of the North!"
That ye may be washed, and with oil be anointed,
And be ready for things, that are fast rolling forth.

CHORUS: Praise to the Savior, ascended to Heaven,
Thereby "giving gifts;" to the children of men;
The bonds of death and the grave hath he riven,
Ascended: From whence he's returning again.

Although we must pass through temptation and trouble,
Yet he will repay, all our toil, care and pain;
The "earth will be burned," and the "wicked as stubble!"
When the Savior shall stand, on Mount Olivet again.

CHORUS—Praise to the Savior, &c., &c.

In order to obtain, a far *better* resurrection,
The Prophets of Israel all passed through the same;
Our "CAPTAIN" *through suffering*, arrived at perfection;
Glory and honor be, ascribed to his name!

CHORUS—Praise to the Savior, &c., &c.

Come on then thou "trials," we'll hail thee with gladness,
Although thou shouldst seem, as the mountains in height;
For, our Savior will banish, all sorrow and sadness,
And *sin*, will be driven, into "Eternal night!"

CHORUS—Praise to the Savior, &c., &c.

St. Louis, 1851.

From the Lady's Book.

Independence.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE HOVEY.

True independence of character does not consist in uttering unpalatable truths indifferently, or in carrying uncouth-looking bundles through public promenades; for true politeness never unnecessarily wounds the sensitiveness of any one, and a refined self-respect will prevent our elaborately displaying a necessity to labor.

I do not deny that there is virtue in performing either of these duties when they are duties. But to seek them in order to establish a reputation for independence, is a weakness; and that such a charater is often thus established, at least to the owner's satisfaction, is a proof on what slight grounds self-love can assume to itself a virtue. There is no more sublime virtue than moral independence. It is more comprehensive than may at first be supposed. It enables one to adhere to the path of duty, though he walk alone; to follow truth, lead where it may; to resist the most alluring temptations to integrity and veracity. It pre-supposes the highest self-respect and esteem, and this can only be founded on real worth. For, however much the individual may deceive others, he may not deceive himself. He does not really respect himself for any good that is not in him.

We have glanced at the manifestations of this virtue; let us consider the mode of cultivating it. Each individual character is a unite—a perfect whole—no link in a chain—a complete work of the Creator. Mankind, taken "*en masse*," may be called a step in creation—the connecting link between the lower animals and higher intelligences. But individuals must not be so considered. Each charaeter has impulses, powers, desires, which must be guided, cultivated, repressed, but not violently wrested from their natural course, nor wholly disregarded. Parents should regard, and, as much as they innocently can, conform to any marked characteristic of a child. This may be manifested in trivial ways, about its dress or amusements; but it should not be violently thwarted or carelessly neglected. I once heard a parent lamenting the defection of one of his two sons. "I have always managed them exactly alike," said he; "they always pursued the same studies, enjoyed the same pleasures, and even in my careful impartiality, dressed alike. And, oh! they are as different as light and darkness." I would not add to the parent's grief by showing his error; but it would be very easy for a disinterested person to trace the effect to his "careful impartiality."

We often observe in neglected children a decision of character, and general vigor of mind, wanted in more favored classes. This is because they are allowed to act out what is in them. Their freedom is favorable to developement, an instance of the glorious principle of compensation. And can we not obtain this great desideratum without the accompanying evils of neglect? With adults there are restrictions quite as numerous and powerful as with children. Fashion, rules of society, public opinion, are often fetters and chains to the mind. It is melancholy to see humanity, as it were, always run into the same mould, repeating itself; to see multitudes of people seeking to dress, and look, and talk like some model. God protests powerfully against such conformity in the diversity of features and inclinations he has given us, and thus saves us from a perfect monotony. Outward restraints produce but outward virtue. All restrictions should come from within—from strict principle, refined imagination, and a heart warmed by love to God and man. Thanks to the irrepressible vigor of the nature we have received, it cannot be wholly enslaved by any "powers that be." And the conservative is often shocked by the erratic course of certain minds.

Every one who steps out of a beaten path to promulgate what he believes true has the germ of a great principle within him. He is doing just what he ought to do—following out his own peculiar ideas; and this is the way the whole race of minds is benefited. In this way has the mass of human thought been gathered. Sir Isaac Newton was absorbed in philosophy and mathematics, and the results have blessed the world. Some minds have employed all their energy in the contemplation of the history of nations, of the principles of governments, and hence have arisen systems of politics. Others have been wrapped in music, and the first outpourings of human feeling have been resolved into a science. Each has some vocation—let him follow it out to perfection. "He who seeks to imitate another despoils himself of his own beauty to come short of another man's. We should strive to render ourselves as much as possible independent of others, and of circumstances—to multiply resources of happiness within ourselves. It is pitiable to see one cast down by a rainy day, or a slight disappointment, or even sickness or deprivation. A love of reading will rob solitude of its wearisomeness, and disarm mightier evils of their power. A mind stored with knowledge will never want interesting topics of thought to beguile arduous or monotonous duties. A love of poetry and beauty is a powerful assistant in attracting the mind to what is pleasant and profitable in one's lot. There are ample means of happiness in the cultivation of our higher faculties: these are never failing, constantly increasing, and common to all. And if, by being true to this trust, we have within our own minds the source of our happiness and improvement, we are sufficiently independent.

The Cynic.

The Cynic is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl, vigilant in darkness, and blind to light, mousing for vermin and never seeing noble game. The Cynic put all human actions into two classes—*openly* bad, and *secretly* bad. All virtue and generosity and disinterestedness are merely the *appearance* of good, but selfish at the bottom. He holds that no man does a good thing except for profit. The effect of his conversation upon your feelings is to chill and sear them; to send you away sour and morose. His criticism and inuendoes fall indiscriminately upon every loving thing like frost upon flowers. If a man is said to be pure and chaste, he will answer: *Yes, in the day time.* If a woman is pronounced virtuous, he will reply: *Yes, on Sundays.* Mr. B—— has joined the Church: *Certainly, the election are coming on.* The minister of the Gospel is called an example of diligence: *It is his trade.* Such a man is generous: *Of other men's money.* This man is obliging: *To lull suspicion, and cheat you.* That man is upright: *Because he is green.* Thus his eye strains out every good quality, and takes in only the bad. To him religion is hypocrisy; honesty, a preparation for fraud; virtue, only want of opportunity; and undeniable purity, and asceticism. The live-long day he will coolly sit with sneering lip, uttering sharp speeches in the quietest manner; and in polished phrase, transfixing every character which is presented: *His words are softer than oil, yet they are drawn swords.*—[H. W. Beecher.

How to be Useful---Eloquent Extract.

A spirit of fault-finding, an unsatiated temper—a constant irritability—little inequalities in the look, the temper of the manner, a brow cloudy and dissatisfied will more neutralize all the good you can do, and render life anything but a blessing. It is in such gentle and quiet virtues as forbearance and meekness, that the happiness and usefulness of life consists, for more than brilliant eloquence, in splendid talent, or illustrious deeds, that shall send the name to future time.

It is the bubling stream which flows gently; the little rivulet which glides through the meadow, and runs along day and night by the farm house, that it is useful rather than the swollen flood or the waring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he pours it from the hollow of his hand. But one Niagara is enough for a continent or a world; while the same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets that water every farm, and meadow, and garden, and shall flow on every day and every night with gentle and quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds only, like that of Howard—not by great suffering only, like those of martyrs—that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgivness in the husband, the wife, the mother, the brother, the sister, the neighbor, that good is to be done; and thus we may be useful.—[Rev. E. Barnes.

A rare literary curiosity is noticed by the Philadelphia North American as being in the possession of Mr. E. Waterman, of that city—It is a vellum volume done in the year 1200, long before the art of printing was discovered, and the type-like clearness, regularity and compactness of the lettering, as well as the exquisite delicacy and beauty of the ornamental writing in colors, which illuminates, every page of the book, constitute it one of the most remarkable relics that have descended to us from the times anterior to types and printers.

A promise is a just debt, which you must take care to pay, for honor and honesty are the security.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--JULY 25, 1851. NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1851

Mesmerism, Mormonism, and Monachism.

An article appeared in the Family Herald, a leading Journal published in London, under date of March 15th, 1851, headed as above. Our readers will find the same on our first page this issue. Mesmerism and Monachism, we have nothing to do with; they have their own advocates and defenders; but being identified with the class of people called Mormons, and our interests blended with their's in common; it becomes our duty to correct, several misrepresentations set forth in the remarks made by the Editor relative to them in that article. The Editor of the Herald, Mr. Briggs, would have the public believe, that he is a liberal and charitable man—perhaps he is, he gives a great degree of credit to the three *isms*; more especially to Mormonism, for the common effort made to realize a royal road to the alleviation of the bodily ailments of humanity. He proceeds to lay before his readers, different cures effected through the laying on of hands, and the anointing with Oil in the name of the Lord,—gives credence to the fact and sums up the evidence in favor of Mormonism, at the expense of the other two. Mr. Briggs may be an honest man, and a gentleman; but we are sorry for one thing, and that is, that he should in some things, so greatly err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God. And as an instance of the fact, we quote his own words which are as follows:

"Mormonism looks to God, without nature,—it is faith without knowledge—spirit without a suitable clothing." Whether the Editor of the Herald, has reference to *drugs* as being nature, a classical education in a college being knowledge,—the two combined together being suitable clothing: or, that he means something else, as not for us to say; but since he has left his language shrouded in a figure, every person is at liberty to put their own construction upon it, and we shall ours. Respecting the Mormons looking to God without nature, is incorrect. The Saints of Latter-days, look to God in the same manner that the ancient Saints did, viz: by believing that he is, and that he is the rewarder of them that deligently seek him; they look to God as their Creator—the earth and its fulness, which the Editor calls *Nature*, we call creation, or the works of the Creator. For us to look to the Supreme ruler of the universe without nature, would be at once admitting the fact of our non-existence, because our earthly Tabernacle is a part and portion of the work of his hands, and the scripture says: "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, &c." We owe our being here to God, and through the channel that he hath ordained, we look to him as our Creator, because we are his creatures. The following we quote from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants of our Church, which is a revelation of the will of the Lord to his people in these last days, which reads thus:

"And inasmuch as ye do these things with thanksgiving, with cheerful hearts and countenances, &c. Verily I say, that inasmuch as ye do this, the fulness of the earth is yours, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and that which climbeth upon the trees, and walketh upon the earth, whether for food, or for raiment, or for houses, or for barns, or for orchards, or for gardens, or for vineyards, yea, all things which cometh of the earth, in the season thereof: is made for the use and benefit of man, both to please the eye, and to gladden the heart; yea, for food and for raiment, for taste and for smell, to strengthen the body, and enliven the soul."

The two foregoing paragraphs, the first from the Acts of the Apostles of former days,—the latter from the Revelations of God in Latter-days; clearly show the manner in which the Saints of the last days view Jehovah and his works, or nature if you please to call it. We view the great Ruler of this earthly planet, just as he should be viewed and worshipped; his works and word we appreciate, and his commandments we endeavor to observe, Mr. Brigg's views to the contrary notwithstanding. From the second clause of his article, quoted in the preceding part of our remarks, we glean, that this modern *Critic* would have the readers of his periodical believe, that Mormonism is "Faith without Knowledge." Perhaps Mr. Briggs did not know any better; therefore we extend charity toward the man, for his good intentions; but for the benefit of our readers we will here say, "that faith without works is dead, as the body without the spirit."

The Mormons believe that faith is the first principle of revealed religion. Faith arises in the mind by evidence, if the evidence, or testimony is received, the mind operates upon the physical energies of the body, which produces a manifestation of the faith of the individual by works, and thus is faith made manifest by works; hence through works the party concerned receives a knowledge of the truth, or falsity of the evidence the mind imbibed. For example, an apple is introduced, we are told the apple is sweet; we believe the testimony advanced, because we know nothing to the contrary; yet, we are ignorant of its property, until we bring it in contact with the organ of taste; this action of mind and body, places us in the possession of a fact whereby we may know whether our informer told us the truth or not. Well, even so with the doctrine of Christ. Jesus says: if *any man will do* the will of the Father, he shall *know* of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. We believed the testimony of the manifestations of heaven; this faith wrought in us obedience to the ordinances of the Gospel of peace, under the hands of a legal administrator, whereby we came in possession of the truth of their statements, and know that the doctrine we embraced was in very deed, that represented to us.

Now, Mr. Editor, here is our testimony, we do know that Mormonism is not what you represent it to be, when you say that it is faith without knowledge. Faith leads to the fountain of knowledge, and hundreds, and thousands of candid, upright, and honest people, according to the Editor's own testimony, have drank freely out of her pure and unadulterated springs, whereby they are enabled to bear testimony to the same thing we have testified to. Jesus said on one occasion, "he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, &c."

What are the Saints doing in England? The Editor of the Herald informs you, that the sick is healed, the blind see, the deaf hear, the cholera checked, &c. &c., and yet he does not know; and because he is ignorant of the cause of these marvellous works, he would have others to be so also. The Editor and his company, are blind leaders of the blind, and both will fall into the ditch. Knowledge is power; these works could not be accomplished without it; hence the Editor's declaration falls to the ground as futile and unfounded.

"Mormonism belongs to Protestantism," the Editor of the Herald says; but his ignorance no doubt led him into this vortex of error, as well as into many others. Mormonism is the truths of heaven, or the Gospel of the Son of God communicated to earth through the ministration of an holy Angel; and it claims no affinity, to either Mesmerism, Monachism, Protestantism or any other ism extant; it stands independent of them all, firmly based upon the revelations of the Most High, and the testimony of Jesus his Son.

The clothing that Mormonism wears, we are satisfied does not suit the multitude, but like her master, the Church decorates herself with the garb of humility—her covering is the mantle of charity. Those who wish to come under these two, may find shelter within their graceful folds; while those who are otherwise inclined, may remain as they are, and we shall find no fault.

Something New, Editors turned Prophets.

In the St. Louis Daily Union, of the 21st ult., we notice a long, and elaborate Leader, headed, "*Visions and Revelations—Joe Smith eclipsed!*" The editor seems to be highly gratified; and pleasingly complimentary, on the Theological tactics of Elder Orson Hyde, editor of this paper. Hear what he says:

We admire the theological *tactics* of Elder Orson Hyde. He is evidently a skilful athlete, and has studied in the most approved schools of the day. He would have the saints judge for themselves in all conflicting and rival claims to their confidence, like the one now instanced, but woe to them if they form any other judgment than one favorable to him. He is a sensible man, and is undoubtedly the true prophet, whatever the partizans of Gladden and Strang may allege in favor of their spiritual guides. We are decidedly in favor of the apostolicity and mission of Brother Hyde. Hath he not seen a vision, and besides is he not an editor? This latter preponderating advantage over his rivals, settles the point with us. Never before the light of the nineteenth century dawned upon the world, had an editor a place among the prophets. We are anxious for the apotheosis of at least one of our fraternity, for we are aware that the great majority of us stand but a very poor chance. We therefore declare decidedly and emphatically for Brother Hyde; and are ready to maintain his cause with all the logic and eloquence at our command.

Wonder if some of our Elders in that city won't have a candidate for baptism soon? The next article but one, in the Union, reads as follows: "We have all along *predicted* a heavier overflow of the river, and one of longer duration than seemed to be generally apprehended." Can any one forbid *water* after such a stride into the prophetic arena; and the thing *predicted* having come to pass? We think none should. If the Editor evinces a humble and sincere disposition,—willing to reform in every instance that he has erred; Please deal with him *Philip*-like forthwith; then we shall have a yoke of the fraternity, to draw the balance into their proper places. Truly, this is an age of wonders!

We Guess,

We *Know* the *Liar*, who gave information to the St. Joseph Gazette man, and it ill becomes his STANDING. There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be known.

To Whom it May Concern.

We are in receipt of two communications from G. S. L. City Post Office, which states, that certain individuals who reside in that section of country, subscribed for our paper, but do not receive it. If those parties will write to this Office stating, when, and where they subscribed; also, the amount paid, and to whom; their papers shall be forwarded to them upon receipt of their letter; but we are sorry to say, that we have reason to believe that many leave this Frontier without ever giving notice of their removal; and while they may be accusing us in the Valley, the whole of the trouble probably arises from their own neglect.

Therefore, let it be understood, that while we hold ourselves responsible for any delinquency, or neglect on our part; our subscribers should remember that they hold one end of the chain themselves.

Cholera in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst., says: that their latest reports exhibit a decidedly improved condition in the health of the City; and that in a day or two, there is every probability that the Cholera will take its final leave. Without the prevalence of this disease, the interments show a very moderate mortality for this season of the year.

To Our Patrons and Friends.

This number closes the first six months of the third Volume of the Guardian, and we cannot but express our gratitude for the liberal patronage extended to us by our friends and brethren in this County, and throughout the States. In looking over our subscription list, we notice the names of several we have to erase, in consequence of the term paid for, having expired; but we trust that upon receipt of this number, they will either forward to us, or pay to our agents, the requisite amount to warrant a continuance of the paper which will afford us much pleasure.

More Indian Outrage -- Forty-five Head of Cattle Lost by a Party of Oregon Emigrants -- the Pawnees Considered Accessory to the Stampede.

Since our last Issue, a company of Oregon Emigrants from Peoria County, Illinois, and some from Wisconsin; returned to this place. They crossed the Missouri River at Ferryville, on the 10th of June, numbering seventeen wagons.

This company proceeded on their journey prosperously, until they crossed the *Horne*; at which place, they were surrounded by a large body of Pawnees, some of whom were on horseback, others on mules, and on foot. Before the Indians reached the camp, they raised their *Yell*, or War-hoop, showing their hostile feeling; and their determination to molest the pacific travelers.

Upon coming up to the camp, they demanded two cows from the company; but by parleying with them, they concluded to take one cow, and one sack of flour; and abandon their hostile intentions. The company complied with their request, and gave them the choice of selection; which the Indians insisted on having. The company then took up their line of march, and got along well as far as Big Beaver Creek, one hundred and four miles from Winter Quarters, at which place they arrived about noon; (the date we have been unable to learn) this stream not being fordable, they commenced operations for bridging it, and had to remain there all night. About ten o'clock that night the cattle took a stampede; several of the company whom we have seen, say; that they are satisfied the Indians were the cause of it, as they had seen them several times on the way, prowling round among the brush, and following them up. Next day, the Red skins made their appearance at camp, and proferred their services to recover the cattle, on condition that the company would pay them handsomely for it; the latter agreed to these conditions, and three days after, the Indians brought back ten head, for which the emigrants paid them fifteen dollars worth in provisions, and five in money.

The total number of cattle lost, were one hundred and twenty, out of which sixty-four were recovered; part by the Indians, and the remainder by persons belonging to the company.

One of the emigrants is now in our Office, as we are writing this article, who says; that out of the remaining fifty six head, they have been able to recover eleven more, making in all forty-five head that they cannot find. Ten wagons of the company, came back to this county; being unable to proceed any further this season on account of their loss; the other seven joined our last company from this place for Salt Lake.

The repeated aggressions, of the Omaha, Ottoe, and Pawnee Indians, on this Frontier, and on the plains, should enlist the special attention of the General Government, in Washington City; and we think, prompt, and energetic measures ought to be entered into by the Legislative Department there, to suppress these high-handed acts of the sons of the forest, on the property of American citizens; so that the honest, upright, and persevering Emigrant, may not have his enterprizing spirit broken, and his hard earned effects destroyed by these desperadoes, without the least shadow of reclamation, or remuneration whatever for his loss.

The Agent, Major J. E. Barrow, says: that it is beyond his control to govern or bring these Indians to any thing like conciliatory measures without the aid of an armed force. Here they are, at loose ends, ready to assail every company that may happen to come under their observation; and furthermore, the Major states, though he has repeatedly, made application to several of the Forts for assistance; his efforts have failed to secure any.

We sincerely hope, that something will be done soon, and that effectually too; so as to insure the safety, and success of the Westward-bound Emigrant.

News from the Elders.

By the two last mails we received several communications from the traveling elders, who left this place for the States and Canada, early last Spring. Elders Ross and Murray, writes from West Elizabeth, Pa., where they have been hospitably received—their words believed, and quite a number are about being baptised in that section. They complain however of some Saints in their travels being addicted to frequent theatres, and other public places too often; and which in its tendency they say, throws an unfavorable influence around the cause of righteousness, and truth.

Elders Bullock and Cutler, wrote from Pittsburgh, giving a detail of their labors among the Rigdonites. They have also baptised quite a number. Elders Caudland and Brown, are in the State of New York, but have not been quite so successful as the aforementioned gentlemen.

We shall continue from time to time, to notice through the Guardian, the progress made by the elders on their travels through the States, and any matter of interest received from them, of a public character shall not escape unnoticed.

A Gale.

One of the severest gales ever known in this section of country, passed over our town on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., between the hours of seven and eight o'clock. In aspect it threatened the demolition of houses and the entire destruction of crops. The wind blew terrific—the thunder and lightning was tremendous, while the rain fell in torrents for about half an hour. Although no material injury has been sustained by the citizens of this town, except the unroofing of several houses; the damage done to timber and grain, must be considerable in the aggregate.

We understand that one or two houses, through the roof being blown off, caught fire, and the entire effects of the parties were consumed; leaving them in a state of destitution.

The people of Ferryville, and Council Point, shared in common with the rest; miles of fences were thrown down through the violence of the wind, leaving the crops exposed to the mercy of the numerous herds of cattle, ranging around them at this season of the year. Our farmers are busily engaged in repairing their fences, so as to secure their crops from any further damage.

Clear the Track for Turkish Fashion.

As the Ladies of Kanesville, may not thoroughly understand the new style of dress, introduced in the East by the *Belles*, called *A la Turk* or Bloomers. Permit us briefly to describe it. The Panteletts from the waist down to the ankles are cut quite full, terminating in a band three inches wide, from which a ruffle of proportionate depth falls over the feet. The body of the frock must fit tight, and the skirts extend to the knee. The head dress is a neatly arranged turban, of fine material, encirled with a string of pearls. Red slippers complete the costume.

A Word in Season.

While pondering over our latest exchanges, we notice in almost every paper, something said about Cholera.

Some Journals chronicle the number of deaths in their vicinity; while others by advancing strong reasons, are endeavoring to enforce upon the public mind, the necessity of external cleanliness as a preventative. Cleanliness is recommendable in all things, and in truth is a part of Godliness. Paul, classes uncleanness among the lusts of the flesh; and besides, experience should prove to every man and woman, that purity when fully carried out, is conducive to health, and longevity in a great degree.

We would suggest to the Saints, the propriety of remembering, that it is their imperative duty, not only to be clean outwardly; but also to be particular in cultivating purity of heart. Zion's God reigns, and he, who by a careless indifference, neglects the performance of his duty toward his God,—his Family and brethren, may not expect to realize much benefit, from all the external appearances he may try to make. Virtue's chaste and lovely root, must be planted in the heart, before her pure and holy fruit, can shed its hallowed influence over our lives. The Savior said on one occasion to his disciples: "Except your righteousness, exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Cleanse First that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also.

He alone is safe, who, because of love and attachment to truth, and righteousness; regulates his course by the revelations that God has given, for the salvation of his Saints in these last days; and should we be found a transgressor it only proves our weakness, folly, and slavishness to sin and lust. He whom truth makes free, is free indeed. The laws of heaven are immutable—they are revealed for man's benefit—for his salvation and exaltation in time, and eternity; and wise is he, who knows the will of his maker, and does it; on him the second death has no power; but he is eligible to glory and honor, in the mansions prepared for the righteous.

This desolating scourge, that is vexing the nations, and tearing asunder the most endearing ties; is only a manifestation of the displeasure of him, who cannot look upon sin but with detestation and abhorence. We offer here, a prescription as a preventative: observe the "*Word of Wisdom*"—deal justly with your neighbor—your neighbor is us that bears the image, and likeness of his maker; love mercy, and exercise it—walk in obedience to all other requirements of the Gospel of Peace, and you shall be saved.

The wages of *Sin* is *Death*; but the reward of righteousness, is eternal life, and exaltation in the presence of God.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Horrible to Relate--Much More so to Experience.

On Wednesday the 16th inst., myself and Wilkinson Hewitt, crossed the Missouri River for the purpose of shooting a deer; the clouds began to look squally, and in aspect indicated that a storm was approaching. We consulted together, and thought our best move would be, to return to the river, and get across before the gale could get up to us. We accordingly made for the River, and started from the banks entertaining no danger, until we got off from the shore,—the storm came sooner than we anticipated, and overhauled us in the middle of the River,—the wind lashed—the waves rolled—the thunder pealed, and the lightning streaked; the thunder sounded like so many peals from a ten Pounder.

The skiff filled with water, and there we were; Hewitt turned the skiff over—I swam round to the bow as quick as I could, and stopped his rolling the skiff, then he crawled on the bottom of it, when a wave struck him and knocked him off. He and his dog passed off on my left, some six feet, and the waves covered both of them. Hewitt screamed once or twice and sunk to rise no more. I wended my way down stream through the storm about fourteen miles, in the dead hour of night, until I providentially was enabled to make for the shore about two o'clock in the morning. I tied my skiff, and dug a hole in the sand, and camped there till morning; after the sun got up, so as to warm and strengthen me a little, I turned my boat over, bailed her out, and started for Council Point; which place I arrived at, about nine o'clock in the morning.

Yours in haste,
MOSES MORSE.

Notice.

The proceedings of the two meetings, held by the citizens of this town lately will appear in our next number. In the meantime, let the heads of every family, and all others concerned, remember, that the subject matter is; Cleanliness. Sweep the streets before your doors and lots to the centre, and burn up in the morning all the trash collected, that will burn, and all obnoxious matter that might raise an unpleasant smell or effluvia, in, or around your dwellings is expected to be removed forthwith.

Left for the Valley of the G. S. Lake.

Mr. Kinkead's Nephew, of Kinkead & Livingston, Merchants, Salt Lake, left Austin on the 5th inst., for the Valley, in company with Major Holeman, Son and Nephew.

Major Holeman, is United States Agent for the Utahs; we think the inhabitants of the Valley, will be pleased with him, as he bears by report the character of a gentleman.

We wish him much success in his new appointment.

Thomas S. Williams and company, left here on the 23d inst.

Kanesville in Bloom.

We saw her! Who? A Bloomer!! What did she look like? She looked like *A —— Turk*, only a hundred per cent more natural, and graceful. What next?

Health.

The citizens of this place, never experienced a season more healthy than this. We have not had a single case of Cholera up to the present, and but very few cases of sickness of any kind.

RECOVERED.—The body of Wilkinson Hewitt, who was capsized into the river, by the recent gale, was found near Trading Point.

A communication from G. A. Smith, Iron County, Utah Territory, will appear in our next.

Distressing Calamity.

Through the politeness of Mr. Jackson of this place, we are privileged to peruse a letter from a brother of his, who lives in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. The contents of which are as follows:

"It is with pain, that I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most terrible calamities that I ever witnessed. About nine o'clock on Thursday evening, a storm came up suddenly, which proved disastrous in its issue to several of our citizens. A cloud came over our little village; it began to rain slowly, and a few minutes after, the lightning struck the Hotel in the corner of the Bar-room. There were eight men in the room, who were so badly burnt that five out of the number died, some of them in two hours, while others survived till next morning. The names of the whole number are as follows:

F. A. Pollock, James D. Fortune, James M. Thorp, William Job, a stranger; Daniel Sipes Jr., John Sikes, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. House, a stranger; Thomas Edwards, a stranger.

Edwards, Sikes, and Thorp, are alive yet; but the Physicians say they have no hopes of their recovery.

There were four barrels of Brandy standing behind the door, one on top of the other, and from all accounts, the electric fluid must have run down among them, as all the barrels bursted, and the stairs fell against the door, so that it could not be opened. The Brandy was knee deep all over the floor, and in a solid sheet of flame; the men had to make their escape by breaking out at the window, and when they had got out they were all on fire; and as soon as possible, assistance, was rendered them, their clothes were tora off, and some of them it is said that they lost their skin with their clothes, having peeled off like the bark of a tree.

The Brandy burnt so rapidly, that there was no chance of putting the fire out; but we all helped to save things that were in the bed-rooms. The sufferers were all in the bar-room eating oysters, and playing cards, when the dreadful catastrophe happened.

RAILWAY.—The first ground was broken for Great Salt Lake City and mountain Railway on Wednesday last; contracts are made for the sleepers and rails; and labor is now wanted to bring the road into immediate use. The whole track is to be constructed of wood, and as soon as it can be completed, preparations may commence for the immediate progress of the Temple. If every Saint would do his duty, three months need not transpire before the rock are coming for the walls; what will you do?—[Deseret News.

Salt Lake Mail.

The Salt Lake Mail, arrived at Independence, on the 27th ult., bringing dates from Salt Lake to the 31st of May; the trip was made in twenty-three traveling days, the shortest trip ever performed.

Our friend Hon. D. F. Miller, will please accept our thanks for favors received, in the shape of Public Documents.

High Council.

To whom it may concern, this certifies that the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, assembled in council at the Court Hall, in Kanesville, this the 19th day of July, A. D., 1851, have cut Ezekiel Downs off from said Church, for banishing his wife from him, and for bearing false testimony to obtain a marriage license between himself and another woman.

Done by order of the Council this 19th day of July, A. D., 1851, at Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa.

EVAN M. GREEN,
Clerk of said Council.

To the branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints at Benton's Port, in Van Buren Co., Iowa, and to the branches of said Church scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and also in the World—Know ye that it is the prerogative and power of all branches to try for misconduct, any member of said church, living within the limits of said branch, whether he, or she, has given the name to said branch or not; also, to try any transient member for misconduct, done within the limits of the branch, and disfellowship such unruly member, and report the same to the branch where such member belongs. Done by order of the High Council of said Church, located at Kanesville, in Pottawatamie County, Iowa, July 19th 1851.

GEO. W. HARRIS,
President of H. C.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk of H. C.

Monies Received Since July 11, 1851.

Hiram Winters,	$1 00	Christian Clapper,	1 00
Jacob Finley,	1 00	Joseph Astle,	1 00
J McCausland,	1 00	Willis Boren,	2 00
A G Ingram,	1 00	John Tidwell,	50
Wm. Parker,	50	Joseph Godfrey,	50
D Bartholomew,	50	W Whitehead,	1 00
Oliver Thornton,	1 00	Charles Perrin,	1 00
Mrs. Price,	1 50	Jane P Sexton,	1 00
Oscar Winters,	25	William Higgs,	50
John Davis,	1 00	Richard Carlisle,	50
John Welch,	50	Christopher Layton,	50
Samuel Lever,	50	R A McCutchin,	50
William T Smith,	1 00	Alex. Allison,	1 00
Mr. Daly,	1 15	Eli Whipple,	1 00
Robert Kay,	1 00	A Brothwell,	1 00
John Gregg,	1 00	R R Robinson,	1 00
Wright Lancaster,	1 00	Asael Turril,	1 00
Ephraim Turner,	1 00	Enoch Boynton,	1 00
Joseph Miller,	1 00	Alfred Poor,	1 00
A Ivins,	1 00	Benjamin Hinkson,	1 00
R Phillips,	1 00	William Ricker,	1 00
Jarael Ivins,	1 00	Mancil Hardy,	1 00
Simeon Atwood,	1 00	John Feuney,	1 00
Jesse Egleston,	1 00	Betsy Sawyer;	1 00
Louisa Sanger,	1 00	Elizabeth Hardy,	1 00
Daniel McGrady,	1 00	Mary Ricker,	1 00
Thomas Darke,	1 00	George W Lee,	1 00
Jacob Etter,	1 00	Caleb Le Bosquet,	1 00
Prille Satherlin,	1 00	Solons Wells,	1 00
Thomas Woodcock,	1 00	John Murray,	40

MARRIED,

In St Joseph, Mo., on the 24 July, 1851, by Esquire Tracy, Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS of St. Joseph, to Miss JANE WALKER, late from England.

This newly married couple will please accept the thanks of the printer for kind remembrances.

DIED,

At Pleasant valley Branch, June 8th, 1851, JOB W. son of Amos B. and Mehettable Eldridge, of inflamation of the lungs, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 2 days.

In Kanesville, at the residence of Calvin R. Clark, MEHETTABLE ANN, wife of Amos B. Eldridge, of dropsical consumption, aged 20 years, 3 months, and 15 days.

Death must pass on every mortal,
The decree of God to prove;
But we'll safely pass its portals,
On the wings of truth and love,

At Salt Lake, January 15th, 1851, ELIZABETH CLARK, aged 61 years.

At Salt Lake, January 25th, 1851, SAMUEL G. CLARK, aged 55 years.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by Tootles & Jackson, agents for Laflin & Smith
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851 –tf.

New Advertisements.

CAUCUS.

THE citizens of Pottawatamie county, are requested to meet at the County Hall, in Kanesville, in said county, on Monday 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make nominations for one County Judge, one Recorder, one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Surveyor, 4 Supervisor of High Ways.

MANY CITIZENS.

Kanesville, July 25, 1851

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE good people of Kanesville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market. Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts	Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577 do	Plates,	do;
30 do	Soups,	do;
243 do	Bowls,	do;
175 do	tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55 Cov	do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25 doz	pitchers,	do;
3 doz	Wash Basins,	do;
15 doz	common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7 doz	Glass Lamps,	do;
16 doz	Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6 doz	Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21 doz	glass dishes and China vases	do;
136 pieces	Lustre China,	do;
10 Sett,	Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. WARE offers his professional services, to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity. Having received an education in the Botanic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; and also fifteen years experience in treating the diseases of the West with Botanic Medicines—which are perfectly free from the deleterious effects produced by the use of mineral medicines; he flatters himself, by strict attention to his business he cannot fail to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

To those who may wish his advice, or entrust cases to his care; he would simply say, that what he may the honor of knowing, he has in no case violated.

References.

MORTON, Pike County, Ill., May 6, 1842.

We the undersigned have employed Dr. J. Ware in our families, believe him to be a Physician well worthy of public patronage.

J. Fletcher, Samuel Tucker, Michael Crist, James Holloway, James Tucker, Israel Knapp, Joseph Watt, James Bacon, John E. Windsor, George C. Garrison, Isaac Rhodes, S. W. Garrison, Russel Lusk, David Shular, Solomon Farmington, John Morton, Math. Morton, Wm. Kinney, Hyram Kingham, Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Covey, Robert Johnson, Wm. Crafton, Jesse Crafton, Charles R. Daniels, Moses Lee, John Daniels, Z. A. Garrison, Cyrus Knapp, Jacob Moore, Isaac Holford, Henry Miller.

Brown County, Ill.—S. L. McDowell, A. C. McDowell, Jos. Linley, Isaac Fowler, John Serrels, C. D. Johnson, Andrew J. Johnson, George Roberts, Geo. Roberts, C. Shrayhand, Wm. Bates, Jacob P. Young, James G. Johnson, Eli Smith, Wm. Johnson, J. B. Night, O. Night, John Roberts, Elijah Chandler, David Miller, James Morton, John L. Sollergood, Gordon Adkins, Samuel Watts, J. D. Discress, M. Woods, George W. Rogers, Barry Morris, Wm. Lester, Wm. Mahanna, Wm. H. Lyman, N. Daniels, R. H. Winthrow, N. W. Saxton, David Sayrs.

Green Co., Ill.—Charles Wiggins, Samuel D. Blake, John J. Larkins, Stephen P. Mayo, John Simmons.

We the undersigned do certify that we have seen tested the Specific, or Cholera Mixture, prepared by Dr. J. Wares, in several cases of Diarrhœa, and Cholera in the collapsed state when other physicians had given up the patient to die. In one case two physicians and the Catholic Priest said the patient could not live. After such circumstances Dr. J. Wares, was called on and by his Specific or Cholera Mixeare, the patient was restored to good health.

William Bryan, Charles D. Lapp, J. Homan, W. H. Wallace, W. C. Merrit, J. D. Warner, D. March, J. D. Downo, J. Cullom, R. Ready, J. Williams, Wm. O'Brien, F. H. Halliday, T. H. Roger, L. Cook, W. Williams, J. Weber. Dr. J. WARES.

BOTANIC MEDICINES, Cholera Specific, Composition, Stimulating Liniment, and No. 6, constantly for sale by Dr. WARES, Kanesville, Iowa.

Office and residence at W. Miligate's Deseret Hotel, Main Street.

Kanesville, July 28, 1851.—tf

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has received at date, letters of administration from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate for the county of Pottawatamie, State of Iowa, empowering him to act on the estate of GEORGE SPAIN, from England, lately deceased.

All persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated acording as the law directs.

WM. W. LANE,
Kanesville, July 23, 1851.—3t

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

LARD—A large lot for sale low, by
jy11 JOHN GOOCH

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandy, Minx do, Bourbon Whisky and Mongahala do, for sale at St. Louis cost, by the bbl or gallon only, to close consignment, by JOHN GOOCH.

WANTED—500 bushels of corn wanted immediately for which I will pay cash.
jy11 JOHN GOOCH.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

INFORMATION WANTED.

RESPECTING a boy of the name of Charles McLaughlin, aged 14 years. He was in the employ of Albert Ninde, Tailor, in this place; he left last Sunday morning under pretence of going to gather berries, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Ninde is very anxious to ascertain as to the boy's whereabouts, and any information relative thereto will be thankfully received by him.

ALBERT NINDE

Kanesville, July 11th, 1851—2t

The Frontier Guardian.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

Samuel Brannan, Agent.

Effects of the Flood on the Upper Mississippi.

We take the following from our Iowa exchanges, received this morning:

The Burlington Telegraph, of June 7th, says:

We have sad accounts from the interior of the devastations wrought by the late flood. All the towns on the Des Moines river, excepting a portion of Farmington, as far up as Fort Des Moines, are under water to a depth of from four to ten feet. The town of Lowaville is almost entirely destroyed, eighteen houses have been carried off at last accounts, and the remainder seriously injured. The wide overflow of the bottoms has destroyed hundreds of farms, leaving many families utterly destitute, bereft of everything they possessed, and without means to enter upon their accustomed avocations. Worst of all, the depreciation of their lands, now known to be subject to overflows, will add greatly to their calamities.

The rain along the Skunk and Iowa rivers both of which are swollen to many feet beyond any previous rise, is equal in proportion to that of the Des Moines. Mills and dams without number have been washed away, farms inundated, and hundreds and thousands of cattle and other stock drowned.

The same mournful accounts reach us from the northern portion of the State. The Mill and dam at Cascade, have been carried away entirely, and the large Mill, one of the best in the State, on Catfish Creek, near Dubuque, has been damaged to the extent of $5000. Other mills in the same vicinity have been washed down, and thousands of bushels of flour swept away.

Added to these have been the terrors of the tornado at Fairfield and Mount Pleasant. Truly, it would seem that all the elements had been combined, in order that no portion of the State should escape visitation.

The direct losses to sufferers in various regions of the State, by reason of high waters, may be set down perhaps at not less than $1,000,000. The various interests of all classes will experience serious detriment, from these misfortunes, for several months to come.

The Hawk-Eye, of 5th, has the following:

Disasters at the North.

The Dubuque Tri-weekly Herald of last Thursday, contains a melancholy account of loss of life. In another column we have recorded the sweeping away of mills, bridges, &c., in that country by the late flood. In addition that paper contains the particulars of the drowning of a Lady by the name of Alloway. She and her husband were an elderly couple, living on the banks of the Maquoketa. On the Sunday night previous, they were aroused at about 2 o'clock by the rush of waters into their house. By that time there were four feet of water on the lower floor. They fled immediately from the house, but were overwhelmed by the flood before they could reach a place of safety. The husband seized hold of a bush with one hand and with the other supporting his already drowning wife. The wife soon became exhausted and unable to make further exertions, sank in death and her lifeless body was torn from the weakened grasp of her companion. He was enabled to keep his hold until morning, when he was rescued from his perilous situation by the neighbors. His dwelling al its contents, was swept away, together with a flouring Mill of which he was the owner.

Every bridge and dam, between Eads' Grove and Dubuque, were reported gone. A saw mill on the south fork of the Maquoketa above Eads' gone. The dam of Schemmel's Factory on the north fork, materially injured. Simms' mill on Little Maquoketa is reported gone, and the dam at Hawley's Carding mill is swept away. On account of the destruction of bridges and the bad roads, the extent of the disasters could not be ascertained.

Interesting from Mexico.

Commotion in Congress—Winds of the Treasury—The Tehuantepec Treaty, &c.

We have received from the City of Mexico news to 24th May. The papers which arrived a week ago from that City contained information which has not been continued. On this subject the Trait d'Union says:—"We were completely mistaken in considering as an accomplished fact the question of extraordinary powers. The solution did not take place. After the facts related in our bulletin, the House of Deputies and the Senate did not agree. The House of Deputies rejected the proposition of the Senate, and the latter, by a vote of 27 to 13, did not adopt the project of the lower house. This conflict lasted till midnight, when the extraordinary session was closed. The extraordinary powers have, then, been rejected, but Congress has authorized the government to find, by all possible means, though on certain conditions, $250,000 every month, for its expenses, till the convention of another extraordinary session."

The Monitor Republicano speaks as follows of the closing of the session:—

The Capital of the Republic, on the night of the 23d, was witness to one of the most unheard of acts in the history of our Congresses. Congress, in closing its sessions, has exposed the nation to the fate of perishing for the total want of resources to carry on the government. In vain we endeavor to justify this conduct, for the honor of the nation; good faith and patriotism alike resist the effort, and compel us to present to the country a view of the events of that memorable day, when bad faith and party spirit made use of all their artifices and all their sophisms.

The following is a translation of the remarks made by the President on the occasion:—

To explain that which is now going on, gentlemen, would only be to repeat what all the world knows. The Government has assumed no powers of any kind; the Chamber of Deputies itself—the popular Chamber—suggested that project, repeating it whenever it had an opportunity. I regret, gentlemen, the blindness of those who did not see the impropriety of placing obstacles in the way of an administration born of the law, and which aspires to preserve intact the fundamental character. I have never believed that I should find, in this proposition a bed of down. I am resolved to meet everything that fate may prepare for me: but I am firm in my determination that all those should meet a just punishment who endeavor to violate the Constitution, and thus bring redicule on republican institutions. The laws will be maintained; and when, gentlemen, you return to this august station, you will be saluted by a government sustained by the compact which unites all Mexicans—a government preserving peace and complying with the duties which the nation has imposed on it. I should not conclude without returning thanks to the Senators and Deputies who have honored the executive with their confidence. The Almighty, who watches over the fate of nations, will preserve ours. I hope it in all sincerity. I have spoken.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, the government presented to the Chamber of Deputies official despatches from Commandant General of Sonora, announcing that an expedition for the invasion of California was in process of organization at San Diego. The Trait d'Union places no credit in this statement; but it says it is ready to prove that if Mexico persists in her present course, Sonora, Lower California, and perhaps Tehauntepec, will be invaded, and that the torrents once let loose, all efforts to restrain it will be useless.

GOLD IN MAINE—GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Gold as rich as that from the mines of California is said to have been recently found in Maine, and in a portion of the state on the borders of the line which seperates it from Canada, heretofore considered as a wilderness. So great is the excitement created by the discovery, that raftsmen are said to have abandoned their logs, and the farmers their shovels and hoes, to engage in searching for the precious metal.

The Wheat Crop.

Amid the desolations of the late flood, and the rather gloomy prospect of getting a corn crop to *stand*, it is cheering to the farmer to look out upon his wheat field at this time. We learn from several intelligent men that the prospect of a good crop of wheat was never fairer in northern Iowa than at present. The rainy season has brought it forward finely, and it will probably be safe before its great enemy, hot weather, overtakes it.—Dubuque Herald.

The Crops.

We have formed the opinion, from reports by travelers recently arrived from the country, that the damage done to the Valley in the destruction of crops, though severe, is not as general and irreparable as has been apprehended. The wheat crop, even in the bottom lands, is said to promise well; and continual planting has even kept in a good portion of the corn crop. On the "divide," and high rolling lands, the prospect is good for a full harvest. The loss to individuals, and, in some instances, to wide neighborhoods, is, however, severe: and the aggregate disasters of the season will be felt sensibly in every department of business.—[Keokuk Dispatch.

Destruction of the Crops.

From the information we can get, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the crops of wheat, corn, oats, &c., in this and the adjoining counties will be very poor this season, in consequence of the general flood. Accounts from all over the State represent the crops in about the same condition as in this immediate vicinity.—[Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.

Early last week, Presidents Young, Kimball, Woodruff, and Benson, General Wells, Marshall Heywood, Ex-Marshall Eldredge, Mayor Grant, Drs. Meeks, Sprague, and Dalyon, G. D. Grant, President John Young, Alderman Felt, Bishop Lorenzo Young, and several others, whose names are not recollected, accompanied Bishop Call on his return to Iron county, visiting the various settlements, and transacting business pertaining to the church, &c. Several families accompanied the mission, for the purpose of strengthening Cedar city. Our best wishes accompany the mission.—[Deseret News, May 3d.

CARSON VALLEY.—We understand that the last of the spring emigration from this place (among whom was Col. Reese,) bound for Carson valley, with bread, flour, and merchandize, passed the ferry on Bear river on the 22d inst. Many of these emigrants have informed us they design trading with travellers at Carson Valley, and returning to our city to winter.

There are some human beings who spend a long life in accumulating riches, by modes of living, ways and means and habits of acting, that men of feeling would not endure a single hour for all they are worth.

W. W. M's. Acknowledgement, and Answer to Chirade in Last Number.

Friend Amicus, I own I was beat,
At spelling horde, some days ago;
To me it is a dread defeat,
For trav'ling WALKER I'm not slow.
This now shall be your full receipt,
For debt to me which you did owe,
I spelled *Gain* for you complete,
In number 12 of volume two.
"*Mum*" is mixt of ale and wheat,
Your second "*Anna*" I now show.
Your third as I have guessed is "*Dead*,"
Your fourth is "*Asa*," not so slow.
Your fifth is "*Amina*," so complete,
In singing music as you know.
Your title when female we greet,
Is "*Madam*, thus along we go.
My poetry is not so sweet,
I'll better far be mum I know,
My corn is backward, also wheat,
So I must now take up my hoe.

M Mum,	M	Annum.
A Anna,	A	
D Dead,	D	Dead Sea.
A Asa,	A	Gulf of Siam,
M Minim,	M	City of Nain—Main.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent of the New York Sun writing at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th says:

About half-past 3 o'clock this morning, our city was startled by the shock of an earthquake! Men issued frota the shaking houses into the street in consternation.

Hundreds were without meat and money; almost without clothes. The boarders at Jones' Hotel and the Oriental were at breakfast, and so violent was the shock, that they rushed from the table into the street, overturning everything in their way.

The wharves trembled like aspen leaves, and the frame buildings adjoining vibrated some eight or ten inches. The brick buildings were so violently shaken as to induce the belief that they would fall to the ground.

The shock lasted but one instant, but that was long enough to cause the most exciting alarm. The effect seemed to be from southeast to northwest, and was sensibly felt for a distance of two or three miles.

FORT HALL.—A small party, in search of provisions and Indian Goods, arrived from Ft. Hall on the 17th ult., and reported deep snow on the route; also that the Mary's river Indians have been very troublesome about the fort the past winter, killing many of Capt. Grant's cattle, and stealing horses. No news from Oregon, or any other point, at Ft. Hall, since fall.—[Deseret News.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills,
10,000 Havanna, (Lanorma) Cigars,
25 gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the county of Pottawatamie, and State of Iowa, and against James Peddie, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, in the State of Iowa; being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public Out-cry on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McRAE,

Sheriff of Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH
A

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE EIGHT PEW.

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

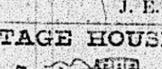
Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accomodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and Getman silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every escription, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

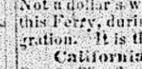
☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

Another chance for the Gold Hunte

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the SAME before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1869.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, May 16th, 1851.—tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have *the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Truth and Honor.

If wealth thou art wooing, or title or fame,
There is that in the doing brings honor or shame.
There is more in the running than winning the race,
This marks thee as worthy, that brands thee as base,
O, then be a man, whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!

If a king, be thy kingship right royally shown,
And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne;
Rely not on the weapons or armies of might,
But on that which endureth laws, loving and right.
Though a king, be a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide.

If a prince, or a noble, depend not on the blood—
The heart truly noble is that which is good;
If the stain of dishonor encrimson the brow,
Thou art slave to the peasant that sweats at the plow.
Be noble as men; and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

If a lover be constant, confiding and kind,
For doubting is death to the sensitive mind:
Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy,
Who soweth in faith expects harvests of joy.
In loving, be men, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

If a parent, be firm, yet forgiving and true,
If a child, honor him to whom honor is due,
If rich or if poor, or whatever thou mays't be,
Remember the truthful alone are the free.
Be ever a man, and whatever betide,
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.

Then, though sickness may come and misfortune may fall,
The truth in thy bosom surviveth them all;
Truth—Honor—Love—Friendship, no tempest can pale;
They are flowers breathing balm in adversity's gale.
O, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide,
While truth's thy companion, and honor thy guide.

MISCELLANY.

Joan of Arc.

"My courage try by combat if thou dar'st,
And thou shalt find that I exceed my sex;
Resolve on this: thou shalt be fortunate,
If thou receive me for thy warlike mate."

SHAKESPEARE. HENRY VI.

Among the extraordinary events that are recorded in history, few can equal those that respect Joan of Arc, who was the immediate cause of that astonishing revolution in the affairs of France, which terminated in the establishment of Charles VII, on the throne of his ancestors, and the final expulsion of the English from that kingdom. At the time this heroine first made her appearance, so low was the power of the Dauphin, that not a single place belonged to him but the town of Orleans alone, which was then closely besieged by the English; nor did there appear the slightest probability that ever he could procure an army strong enough to raise the siege of that city, on which alone his all depended.

Joan of Arc was born at Dauremy, a village near Vancouleurs in Lorraine, about the year 1412. Her father was a peasant, and gave her an education suited to his rank in life. She left her parents at an early age, and became servant at an Inn, where she acquired a complete knowledge of horsemanship. It was here, too, that she first thought of her mission; and it arose from all the news she had heard of the affair in France at the Inn. Her imagination took fire; and she looked upon herself as a girl destined by heaven to rescue France out of the hands of the English.

After much difficulty and application to various individuals, she at length got access to the king, before whom she appeared dressed as a warrior. The king heard her with patience, and then sent her to his Parliament at Poictiers, where she was closely examined by many doctors in theology. At length they determined to advise his majesty to put confidence in her, and attempt to execute what she proposed. She now completed her equipments, appointed Jean Dolon, as famous for his courage as prudence, her squire; and Louis de Comptes her page. She then asked for a sword which had been more than a century in the tomb of a knight, behind the altar of St. Catherine, at Feirbois. She pretended to have a knowledge of it by revelation, and that it was only with this fatal sword she could extirpate the English. She ordered a banner to be made for her, on which was repesented God coming out of a cloud, holding a globe in his hand; it was ornamented with fleurs de lis. Her helmet was surmounted with a plume of white feathers: her horse was also white, and she surpassed all by her beauty, and the skill and address with which she managed him.

On the 29th of April, 1429, Joan of Arc appeared before Orleans with twelve thousand men. She wrote a letter to the Duke of Bedford, then Regent of France, warning him to give up France to its rightful heir; but he English were so enraged at seeing a girl cent to fight them, that they put the heralds in rison. The Count de Durois, who commanded in Orleans, made a sally with all his garrison, in order to facilitate the entry of provisions; and the French, persuaded that this heroine was sent from heaven to their assistance resumed fresh courage, and fought with so much vigor, that she and her convoy entered the town.

The English sent back one of the heralds, of whom she demanded, "What says Talbot," (Sir John Talbot.) And when he informed her that he, as well as all his countrymen, spared no abuse in speaking of her, and declared if they caught her they would burn her; "Go back again," said she "and doubt not but thou wilt bring back with thee thy companion; and tell Talbot, that if he will arm himself, I will do the same, and let him come before the walls of the town, and if he can take me, he may burn me; and if I discomfit him, let him raise the seige, and return unto his own native country."

Soon after her arrival at Orleans, she made an attack on Fort St. Loup, which she carried sword in hand, as well as the bulwarks of St. John, and of the Augustins. In one of the assaults on the English, she received a dangerous wound in the neck, and as a large quantity of blood issued from it, her followers began to fear for her life; but she, to reanimate them said, "It was not blood, but glory, that flowed from her wound."

The siege of Orleans was raised the 8th day of May. Joan of Arc carried the news to the king, and entreated him to come and be crowned at Rheims, then in possession of the English. The siege of Gergeau was next undertaken; when, after laying eight days before the town which was most vigorously defended, Joan of Arc went into the ditch with her standard in her hand, at that part where the English made the most vigorous defence. She was perceived and a heavy stone thrown upon her, which bent her to the ground; notwithstanding which she soon got up, and cried aloud to her companions, "Frenchmen, mount boldly and enter the town, you will find no longer any resistance." Thus was the town won.

She next took possession of Auxerre, Troyes, and Chalons, thus opening for the king the road to Rheims, which city flung open its gates as soon as he appeared before it; and the next day, the 17th of July, he was crowned. The Maid of Orleans assisted at the ceremony in her armour, with her standard in her hand. The judges interrogated her how she dared to come to the coronation with her banner in her hand; to which she answered, That it was but justice that the banner which had its share of the labor, should also share in the honor.

Joan of Arc, having accomplished the object of her mission, raising the siege of Orleans, and crowning the king of Rheims, wished to return to her parents; but he presence inspired too much confidence and had been attended with too great success, for this to be permitted. She therefore accompanied the King to Crepi, to Senlis, and afterwards to Paris. Here she displayed her wonted courage, but received a severe wound. In the siege of Compeigne in 1430, she made a sally at the head of a hundred men over the bridge, and twice repulsed the besiegers; but seeing a very strong reinforcement coming against her, she began to retreat; and although it was late, and she and her troops surrounded, yet having performed prodigies of courage, she disengaged her company, who fortunately re-entered the town. The heroine remained at the rear to facilitate their retreat, and when she wished to enter, the gates were shut; she immediately turned round to he enemies, and charged them with a courage worthy a better fate. She seemed not to expect any assistance, and suspected some treachery, for when she made the sally, she exclaimed, "I am betrayed!" During the time she was defending herself, her horse stumbled, and she fell. This obliged her to surrender herself to Lionel Vasture of Vendome, who gave her up to John of Luxemburgh. This nobleman, forgetting the respect a brave man should show to courage, and regardless of the sex of his captive, basely sold her to the English for ten thousand livres. From the moment she was a prisoner, this heroine was forgotten. The king made no attempts to redeem her; and although at the time he had many English prisoners of the highest rank, he did not exchange one of them for her. This neglect of Joan of Arc will be an eternal blot on the memory of the ingrate Charles VII.

On Joan being made a prisoner, the English indulged in as great rejoicings as if they had conquered the whole kingdom. The Duke of Bedford thought proper to disgrace her, in order to re-animate the courage of his countrymen; and this heroine was condemned at Rouen, by Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, and five other French Bishops, to be burnt alive for magic and heresy. During her confinement in prison, she leaped from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, in hopes of escape; but she was retaken, and her cruel sentence put in execution on the 24th of May, 1431. She was quite undaunted at the sight of the stake and scaffold, which she mounted as boldly as she had formerly done the breach at an assault.

Thus perished this extraordinary girl, in the nineteenth year of her age. Her execution was as disgraceful to the English, as the cold neglect with which she was treated in her misfortunes was to France.

Style.

"To write well is at once to think well, to feel rightly, and to render properly: it is to have, at the same time, mind, soul, taste: style supposes the reunion and the exercise of all the intellectual faculties. *The style is the man.*" Such are the last words of Buffon's Maxims. Southey speaks of the same subject in the following passage, from one of his familiar letters:—"A man with a clear head, a good heart, and an honest understanding, will always write well: it is owing either to a muddy head, an evil heart, or a sophisticated intellect that men write badly, and sin either against reason, or goodness, or sincerity. There may be secrets in painting, but there none in style. When I have been asked the foolish question, what a young man should do who wishes to acquire a good style? my answer has been, that he should never think about it, but say what he has to say as perspicuously as he can, and as briefly as he can, and then the style will take care of itself."

Bed Bugs.

There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established beyond question, that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, chairboards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed-bugs. We deem unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficiency of this cheap and agreeably preventative of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.

WASHINGTON, June 17, P. M.

The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement for the exchange of mails between the United States and the British Provinces, to go into effect on 6th July. The new rates of postage to be 10 and 15c., pre-payment optional.

Nut for Grammarians

The Boston Transcript publishes "a conversation between a young Lady who writes for the magazines and an old gentleman who can speak English:"

Old Gentleman.—"Are there any houses building in your village?"

Young Lady.—"No, sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Old Gentleman.—"True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built; and how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Young Lady.—(Looks puzzled for a moment, and then answers rather abruptly.) "Nearly a year."

Old Gentleman.—"How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Young Lady.—(Explosively.) "I don't know."

Old Gentleman.—"I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot"—

The young lady leaves the room very suddenly.

Origin of Society and Government.

Man in this state (of nature,) alone and abandoned to himself, could do nothing for his preservation. It was necessary, therefore, that he should unite himself and associate with his like, in order to bring together their strength and intelligence in common stock.

What a man alone would not have been able to effect, men have executed in concert, and all together they preserve their work. Such is the origin, such the avantage, and the end of all society. Government owes its birth to the necessity of preventing and repulsing the injuries which the associated individuals had to fear from one another. It is the sentinel who watches in order that the common labors be not disturbed. Thus society originates in the wants of men; government in their vices. Society tends always to good, government ought always to tend to the repressing of evil. Society is the first, it is in its origin independent and free; government was instituted for it, and is but its instrument. It is for one to command, it is for the other to obey.—[Raynal.

Never repeat a story unless you know it to be correct—and even not then, unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself, or for the good of persons concerned. Tattling is a mean practice, and he who engages in it, becomes more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to another until the tale becomes erroneous. A story never losses anything, is wisely remarked, but on the contrary gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for the truth. Truly, the tongue is an unruly member, full of evil.

Discovery of a New Planet.

Mr. J. B. Lind, the Astronomer at Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, London, has discovered another new Planet. The discovery was made May 19th, in the constellation Scorpio, about eight north of the celiptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars (*xi*) Scorpii and (*psi*) Libræ. It is of a pale bluish color, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

The famous city of Petra, in Arabia, has been the theme of admiration and astonishment to all the tourists of recent times; but another town, apparently far more ancient, and of greater extent still, exists in the north of Affganistan, and is known throughout the East by tha name of Bameean. The city consists of a great number of apartments cut out of solid rock. It is said that in many of them the walls are adorned with paintings, which look still fresh, after centuries of desertion and solitude; some of them are adorned with riches and carved works. There are supposed to be more than twelve thousand of such habitations in Bameean; the country of the Affghans abounds with them; but the natives, who are mostly mahometans, entertain a superstitious prejudice against inhabiting such homes. They have old traditions which declare them to have been the first habitations of mankind; and that strange city is usually mentioned by some of the classic authors; yet, by whom its rocky abodes were excavated, who were its inhabitants, and what their history, all has passed from the recollection of the world, and exists only in fabulous or uncertain tales.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It was six years on Monday last, since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present are but slight indeed. Still his hopeful wife, hoping against hope, enlists the sympathies of brave hearts; and many are found ready and willing to engage in the task, difficult though it be, of resolving the mystery of her husband's fate. Even now another vessel has set out on the mission of mercy, and may success attend the efforts of those who are braving so many dangers in the cause of humanity.

In a letter written by Sir John to Col. Sabine Drake, dated Fish Islands, 9th July, 1845, after noticing that the Erebus and Terror, two of his expedition, had received from the Transports which accompanied them to that point, provisions, clothing, fuel and stores for three years, namely, to July, 1848, thus proceeds:

"I hope my dear wife and daughter will not be over anxious if we should not return by the the time they have fixed upon; and and I must beg of you to give them the benefit of your advice and experience when that arrives, for you know well, that even after the second winter, without success in our object, we should wish to try some other channel, if the state of our provisions and the health of the crew justify it."—[N. Y. Mirror.

The Great Exhibition.

Like the closing rush at "The Derby," all the world appears to have made one great final effort to enjoy the last exclusive day at the Crystal Palace, before the enormous influx of visitors which the present week is expected to bring shuts them out from all chance of viewing the contents of the building with convenience and comfort. The doors are not opened on Saturdays till twelve o.clock, to enable the week's cleaning and re-decoration to be fully completed, but an hour before that time there was a dense mass of visitors collected around the east, west, and southern entrances, and at twelve o'clock the number must have been little short of 10,000; the line of carriages extending from the centre of the building down to Albert-gate. From twelve till four o'clock the influx of people never ceased for a moment, and some idea of the vast numbers assembled may be formed from the fact that 5078*l.*, was taken at the doors. There were thus during the day 20,312 persons who paid the 5*s.* entrance fee, and the number of season-ticket holders could not have been less than 10,000 to 15,000, making altogether from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors. The amount received up to the the present time will, we have no boubt, discharge fully all the liabilities of the royal commissioners, leaving the Crystal Palace the property of the public. What is to be done with the couple of hundred thousand pounds which there is every probability will be realized, under the present arrangement, before the final closing of the Exhibition we do not pretend to conjecture. *The Morning Herald* suggests that after a certain period—say the 1st of August, the building should be gratuitously opened to the public four days in each week.

Lord Leigh has invited all his numerous tenants to visit London at his expense, that they may see the Crystal Palace and its contents.

Pine and Cedar in California.

Of all the wonders I have ever seen in the vegetable kingdom, remarks an observant traveller, nothing will bear comparison with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and pines which embellish the hills and mountains that lead to, and make up the great Sierra Nevada Range. The magnificence and grandeur of scenes in which these trees abound, cannot be imagined by any man who has not seen them, and felt the awe and sublimity to which they gave rise. I have counted in a circle of fifty feet in diameter, thirteen pine trees, not one of which was less than three feet in diameter, or less than two hundred and fifty feet in height, nor was any of them marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They are the inimitable and lofty monuments of nature, uninfluenced by sweeping storms and winds, unbent and undecayed by a centurion age. Not a limb or a knot can be found upon their bodies until you reach an altitude of from one hundred to two hundred feet, beyond which height they continue to grow until their towering majesty overawes all surrounding objects, and afford a fit refuge for the noble bird which adorns the banner of our country. No man can travel through these scenes without feeling that the grandeur of Omnipotence itself is teaching him his finite and insignificant powers. Such was the moral influence of those leviathan growths of cedars and pines upon my mind, I would not have dared to have given entertainment to a fugitive thought against the supremacy, wisdom, and power of Jehovah. Such are the pine and cedar forests of California, which cover an area of hundreds, if not thousands of square miles.

"We consider the locomotive," says the Scientific American, "the prince of prime motors, and we have no hopes of ever seeing it superceeded by an electrio-magnetic engine. We may be mistaken, but when 400 tons can be drawn 53 miles at the expense of only one-and-a-half cts. per ton for coal, as has been done by a locomotive, we may begin to talk of the importance of Electro Magnetism as a prime mover."

A TWO-HEADED LIVING MORTAL.—The Panama Herald says that "about a hundred miles from this, within the province, there exists a native child, which was born with *two distinct heads*. The child is a male, and is now about ten years old. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation is authentic. A well known medical gentleman and physologist will visit the child for the purpose of making a scientific examination."

Bad Business.

Trying to kiss a girl with a cigar in your mouth.—[Cin. Nonpareil.

Worse.

A modern dandy with "har" all over his face trying to smile. A monkey was thrown into fits the other day on Fourth street, in witnessing the above operation.

Admirable Example.

George Washington, when young, was about to go to sea as midshipman: everything was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant, and said, 'Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart.' His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, 'George' God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe He will bless you."

Milk is capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation, and consequently, of affording a spirituous liquor. Marco Polo who wrote in the thirteenth century, asserted that liquor prepared from Mare's milk, as prepared by the Tartars, might be taken for white wine.

Laziness is the precursor of poverty.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD,

Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S, HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—1m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY

and

CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cake pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville. June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and ezamine and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Brittania and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerrotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street,

St. Louis, Missouri,

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;
Silver do do do do;
New and Fashionable jewelry;
Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;
Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;
Silver do tea-setts, urns and waiters;
Brittania tea-setts, castors and urns;
Japanned tea trays;
Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;
Revolving and rifle pistols;
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;
Perfumery; the best German cologne;
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;
Percussion caps, German and English water proof;
Razors and razor strops;
Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have make arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and yangers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting galery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gun-smithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

54 Main st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. { **1851** { W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA — BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

"Deseret News Office"

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 14.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BUNNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BOREN,
JAMES WARNHAM,	JACOB ZUNDEL,
JOHN RIGGS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROBINSON.	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HADDISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCKAW, Grimes county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW CLEGG, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUBY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. PILCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
M. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Hopey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Fertyville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville: Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Communications.

KANESVILLE, August 6th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

DEAR BROTHER:—Thinking perhaps that many of the Saints, as well as those who do not profess to be Saints, have forgotten the sayings of the MOST HIGH GOD, to his Church, to wit; that there is no kingdom without a law, and no law without conditions of glories, or penalties—this is the case and has been in all ages past.

The first law was given to man, by him who is immutable, on the morn of his creation, or at the time he was placed in the beautiful Garden of Eden, where all was vernal bloom, or autumnal fruit, to please the eye, to gladden the heart, to satiate the taste, or to invigorate the soul of man. God gave to man a law, saying, "And of every tree of the Garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, of it thou shalt not eat, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Mark it: The law—thou shalt not eat of that certain tree. The penalty—thou shalt die. Now without a penalty there would be no glory, and without a law there would be no power; nothing to lead the mind, nothing to govern or control the actions:—But that there might be a balance, a controling power, *God* gave the law. Simple, easy, still a power therein! A controling destiny envolved within that sphere. Man disobeyed, the law was put in force: He died. That being—formed in the express image of his Creator; and that might have bloomed in *Primeal Beauty* to all *Eternity*, was now cast out of that immortal abode, amid the fruit and flowers of Eden; a Garden planted and dressed by God's own hand, and nourished by the genial rays of his benign countenance, upon a cold and barren waste, a land void of fruit, and where none of those beautiful flowers of Paradise were want to grow, and doomed to labor, to procure his bread, through toil and sweat, amid the thorns and thistles of this earth; where toil is wont to overcome the vigor and strength, and sickness and disease engender death—where all is anxiety and trouble, and where the most fond hopes, and lively anticipations of future greatness in this life ends in death. Here let me ask, my beloved reader, have you once thought of these things, have you reflected that all sins and misery, our perplexing anxieties, all originate in disobedience and end in death? If not, then follow me a little farther.

We find Noah a preacher of righteousness, a self-possessing man having the courage and power to believe and obey God. This same God that spoke to Adam at the first, had now spoken to Noah: A second law had been given; and men having multiplied became numerous upon the face of the earth, and had corrupted their ways, even worse than did their Father Adam, and the penalty of that law was again death. By one general swope of destruction mankind were doomed to death.

Again we find that same Omnicient God speaking with Moses, declaring to the house of Israel his law—(judgement and statutes, saith the Prophet, "which if a man do he shall live in them.") But inasmuch as the House of Israel, did not adhere to that law, nor do the things that were contained therein; the law was executed, and the penalty; that they should "be broken from being a nation, and their seed scattered among all nations, and that they should become a hiss and a by-word among all people," has been fulfilled. Is the penalty manifest? It is. "But in the last days," saith an ancient writer, "another mighty angel shall fly through the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell upon the earth." (Now the Gospel is this, the law that God gives, that requires implicit obedience from all men—God's spell, or God's power to men, whereby, if you yield obedience thereto, we shall be regenerated, or generated by, or of the spirit and law of God, which produces immortality in the presence of God.) This Gospel to be proclaimed by the mighty angel, shall be, "fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgement is come; and worship him that made the heavens and the earth, and the seas and the fountains of water." Now this law, or this spell of God's testimony shall be, "to every nation, kindred, tongue and people, fear God and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgement is come, and worship him, for he made the heavens, and the earth, the seas, and the fountains of water."

And now hear ye! hear ye! All men that dwell upon the face of the earth—behold the angel has proclaimed this Gospel, and committed the power thereof unto the servants of the Most High. And now the cry is, unto all; Repent ye! Repent ye! and fear God—acknowledge his supremacy—give glory to him—know that light and truth is of him—(glory is light, truth, knowledge, and power,) for the hour of his judgement is come. The great period has arrived when he will be known among the nations. The elders are sent forth, not to be taught by the powers of priestcraft or sectarianism, but to teach the power of God, and the principle of union,—not to listen to the dogmatism of man, but to testify of the power, and the light, and the glory of God; and to declare his judgements that shall come.

Saith the Prophet, "the secrets of the Lord are with the righteous, and his judgements with those that fear him."

And saith the Almighty, he who is eternal, "after your testimony cometh the testimony of thunderings, and of lightnings, of earthquakes, and of tempests. The sea and the waves roaring, and heaving themselves beyond their bounds—Of scourges, of sickness and disease among the inhabitants of the earth—Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking for those things that shall come on the ungodly. Is it so? Since the establishment of the Church of Christ in A. D., 1830, and the testimony of the elders, of the Church of Christ, sent among the nations; have not those signs, and judgments, been making manifest, that this is the day of God's power, and of his testimony; Verily they have.

The hour of his judgment has come—every nation trembles—every princely crown totters—all nations fear, and what do they fear—they know not—their moral and social atmosphere is beclouded, and the glory of their horizon, having risen to its zenith, is shrouded in blackness; and having denied inspiration, the magnet, it has ceased to work, and their chart though correct is of no avail; and e'er long this mighty ship that carries so many voyagers over these tempestuous seas of human greatness, will flounder amid the reef of political and ecclesiastical dishonesty. Therefore repent ye! repent ye! all ye ends of the earth, and fear God, and give glory to him who created the heavens and the earth; and be ye baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, for a remission of your sins, that ye may receive the Holy Ghost, which shall lead you into all truth. More Anon,

EVERMONT.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Advice to Mothers.

BY AN OLD SCHOOL MASTER.

To teach the young ideas how to shoot, is an arduous task. Solomon says, "train up a child in the way he should go." 'Tis certain that early impressions are lasting; of what great moment therefore, is early instruction to infants. With language the first communications are made. Correctly pronounced words should always be used; instead of what I call baby talk, (which I so frequently have with aversion, heard parents use to their infants,) always speak or talk, to your infants or children, as you would on the same subject, talk or speak to adults. Teach them true principles, and the love of truth, both by precept and example. Never insist on them doing what they cannot do, nor let them neglect that which they can and should perform. Do not threaten, but correct them with proper correction, and be yourself in a proper temperature while doing it. Teach them to obey you, as a duty, and not for reward. As soon as they can speak plain, (which will generally be very early, if you will speak plain and correct to them,) teach them the Alphabet. A child may learn the Alphabet, under three years of age, and be a good, (or tolerable good) reader at four, a good writer and Geographer at six, a good Grammarian and Arithmetician at ten, a mathematician at twelve years of age. Under this consideration, which has comparatively few exceptions; we plainly discover how much time is lost by mothers holding the opinion, and using the expresion, "He is too young yet." The road to science, is one of the best ways for the human family to travel, and in early infancy, is the time to commence the journey.

I wish my remarks, particularly applied to mothers in the Church of L. D. Saints; remember whom your offspring are expected to represent in future; their fathers, their mothers, and their progenitors. Ignorance can never perform the representation. Ignorance can never be exalted, consequently can never exalt. Saviors will stand upon Mount Zion, what will be their qualifications? I answer,—knowledge—and not ignorance,—nobility—not ignobility. On whom does the duty devolve? I answer, on mothers. On whom did the fall of man devolve? on the woman. On whom will the rise of man devolve? on woman, yes on mothers. Why? because the first ideas in the human mind are communicated by the mother. I will here relate an applicable anecdote by way of caution.

An old intoxicated school teacher, passing through the village of his school, cried out, "I am master of this village." How so? said an offended bystander, because said he, "I am master of the children; the children are masters of the mothers, the mothers are masters of the fathers; consequently said he, I am master of the whole village." Now I advise you, let not your children thus predominate, but I repeat, train up your children in the way they should go, and the result will be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's Holy Mountain; for the child will know how to lead ferocious animals, and play on the hole of the Cocatrice den, and mothers will have the honor of being faithful mothers in Israel, their offspring will honor them, as their first and greatest preceptors; their husbands will bestow double honor and exaltation upon them, and the possession and inheritance of the Kingdom of God, will be the result.

W. W. M.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.—The *Charleston Courier* of the 19th inst., contains the proclamation of Gov. Means, of South Carolina, (who signs himself "Governor and Commander-in-Chief") to the managers of elections throughout the State, to hold an election on the 2d Monday in October next, and the day following, for two Deputies from each Congressional District of the State, who are to represent the State in a Southern Congress. This is done according to the act of the last legislature The Southern Congress, however, from present prospects, will be a meagre affair. The disposition to join South Corolina in such a convocation, is neither general nor cordial as far as may be judged by public indications.—[Balt. Sun.

The Mormons in Utah.

A remarkable fact is this of Mormonism, from whatever point of view it is considered. A sect whose doctrines are pronounced absurd and immoral by those who have explored them with care, and it may be presumed with impartial intelligence; whose community is refused an abode among the Christian citizens of Illinois, and compelled to flee to the wilderness, not only founds there a flourishing State, but makes converts in all parts of Christendom. And these converts are by no means from the offscourings of society, but are substantial, sober, industrious people, not highly educated, but generally, as far as we can judge from those we have known, well endowed with common sense and practical judgment of affairs. Indeed the success of the Salt Lake Colony would seem to prove that the great body of the Mormons are persons of energy and capacity. What is it that brings such men to the Mormon Church? Is it that spirit of religious fanaticism which is said to prompt adherence to the greatest absurdities, provided they arrogate to themselves a supernatural character? Or is it some depraved and perverted instinct of the heart seeking justification for immorality under the sanctions of religion? Or is it something more and different from these? We confess that it is not clear to our comprehension. There is a mystery in the matter we do not pretend to solve.

Meanwhile the Colony in Utah is constantly receiving accessions of men who, apart from their peculiar religious and moral notions, would be a gain to any community. A great number of English artisans have already reached this country, or are now leaving their native home, on their way to join the Colony. On the continent of Europe the ardent labors of the Mormon missionaries—and we know of no missionaries more enthusiastic and devoted to their work—seem to be hardly less successful. They have made proselytes wherever they have gone, and they appear to have gone everywhere. In Denmark and Sweden we hear of them, and of an increase in the number of "Saints" consequent upon their labors. Yesterday their came into our hands the first number of the *Etoile du Deseret*, an occasional publication issued at Paris in defence of their doctrines Its Editor says it "will have the advantage of giving instruction and some consolations to the brethren of Italy, of Switzerland, and the Channel Islands, who understand the French language, as well as to the brethren of France."

All these proselytes to Mormonism turn their faces toward the Great Valley as to the chosen abode of their faith. There reside its chiefs, and its sacred writings are preserved, and there they can practice its observances without let or hindrance. For the present the spread of Mormonism in Europe tends only to build up that Colony, and such it would appear must continue to be the case. Nowhere in the Old World would such a sect be allowed to establish itself; even in the New it had to seek in the Desert a place for its habitations.

The people of the United States can, in a commercial and political sense, only be benefitted by the growth of this remarkable people. They occupy a region which, but for them, would long have remained unoccupied and unimproved. Lying half way, as it were, between the Atlantic and Pacific, its settlement at this early period is of the highest consequence in shaping the destinies of the Continent, and holding the East and West firmly united. Through their means the opening of rapid communication between the States on each side will be greatly accelerated. And while they are forced by the exigencies of their position, and their own honorable instinct of independence, to provide for their own wants by establishing among themselves the various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, their commerce will be of greater and greater value to the seaboard States. One might almost exclaim that here is a great Providenual end of their existence. And whatever may have been the difficulties attending their residence at Nauvoo, they have since then proved themselves patriotic citizens of the Republic and we see not how in their present position, they are in danger of ever being assailed by hostile or intolerant neighbors. It is certainly a striking illustration of the genius of our Government, and of the liberal spirit of the age, that a Mormon Delegate will take his seat in the next Congress, and that in due time we shall see Mormon members in both Houses. Two or three centuries ago such heretics would have been burned or hanged for the culpability of their belief. It is certainly a more profitable as well as humane way to leave religious errors wherever they exist, to time and the progress of intelligence, and to open to the citizen every avenue of honor and usefulness without regard to the nature of his convictions on supernatural subjects.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—You can't ruin yourselves by advertising—The Lockport Daily Courier says: "There is a legend that a merchant once determingd to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way."

Horace Greely gives a description in his paper of a newly invented brick he has seen in London. It is so moulded as to be hollow in the centre, whereby the transmission of moisture through a wall composed of this brick is prevented, and the dampness often complained of in brick houses precluded. The brick is larger than those usually made, and one side is wedge-shaped.

Development of the Lungs.

"Much has been said and written upon diet, eating, and drinking, but I do not recollect noticing a remark in any writer upon the manner of breathing. Multitudes, especially ladies in easy circumstances, contract a vicious and destructive mode of breathing. They suppress their breathing, and contract the habit of short, quick breathing, not carrying the breath half way down the chest, and scarcely expanding the lower portions of the chest at all. Lacing the bottom of the chest also greatly increases this evil, and confirms a bad habit of breathing. Children that move about a great deal in the open air, and in no way laced, breath deep and full to the bottom of the chest, and every part of it. So also with most out-door laborers, and persons who take a great deal of exercise in the open air, because the lungs give us the power of action, and the more exercise we take, especially out of doors, the larger the lungs become, and the less liable to disease. In all occupations that require standing, keep the person straight. If at a table, let it be high, raised up nearly to the arm-pits, so as not to require you to stoop; you will find the employment much easier—not one half so fatiguing; whilst the form of the chest and symmetry of the figure will remain perfect. You have noticed that a vast many tall ladies stoop, while a great many short ones are straight. This arises, I think, from the table at which they sit, or work, or occupy themselves, or study, being of a medium height; far too low for a tall person, and about right for a short one. This should be carefully corrected and regarded, so that each lady may occupy herself at a table to suit her, and thus prevent the possibility or necessity of stooping."—[Dr. Fitch.

Moral Beauty.

All beauty is a reflection of the Deity, whether it be physical, intellectual, or moral. The beautifully blended colors of the rainbow, the countless hues which variagte and beautify the floral creation, and the feathered tribe; the "blue etherial sky," with its housands of ministers of light and glory; and the "human face divine," with all its endearing smiles and fascinating glances—are the works of His hands who is the source of all beauty. The poet says:—

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:

and we admire the sentiment. It is peculiarly refreshing to look upon the varied aspects of beauty as they appear in the wondrous works of nature. They are commentaries upon the wisdom, power and goodness of their Creator. The multiform features of mental beauty to possess an especial charm for those who can appreciate them. Wit, humor, genius, imagination, memory, and understanding may be called the lights and shades of the picture of the human mind. It is very pleasant to think of some of natures noblemen, who have left splendid monuments behind them upon which they inscribed this beauty. Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Locke, and Newton rank amongst its greatest representatives; and their fame is world-wide, and undying.

But there is a kind of beauty which is even more attractive than this; and it is the glory of humanity. The moral nature of man, when it is refined by education, and sanctified by religion, is the richest and most beautiful treasure in the world. And yet how few there are who understand and value its importance. Whatever may be the amount of pleasure we derive from viewing the beauties of nature and art, and enriching our minds with the precious truths of literature and science. It is nothing when compared with this. Here we find the germs of human happiness—the source of peace, virtue, and love. It is this that inspires the patriot, and philanthropist and, the Christian Men may be endowed with personal beauty and mental greatness, but they are mean and despicable if they are destitute of moral principle. The former receive their polish and lustre from the latter: but without it they are often the instruments of vice and wickedness to their possessor. It would be infinitely better for our country, if the educator of the people paid more attention to the heart and less to the person and the head. We do not wish either to be neglected: but we affirm that special care should be taken in training, developing, and directing the moral feelings. They form the chief element in the persons character, and exercise the most potent influence on society. When a man's feelings, affections, motives, and sympathies are pure, and are centered on proper and legitimate objects, he possesses a heaven within himself. His very countenance is illuminated with love and benignity, and it becomes to all who know him an index and title-page to the contents of his heart. There is something truly lovely in a good man, who is actuated by good principles, and is always endeavoring to elevate his fellow men in tha scale of being. He is an embodiment of moral beauty. Society, with all its boasted means and advantages, stands in need of more of his moral excellence, It will perfect and establish all that is good and valuable, and destroy and extirpate every thing that is unholy and unjust. It is calculated to create a reciprocity of feeling and attachment between prince and peasant, the master and servant, and all classes of society. In it we have an antidote for all the glaring and crying evils of our land. That beauty, which we desire to see adorning the masses of the people, is a daughter of the skies, and was designed by God to be the basis of human society.

GEORGE WILSON.

A CHINESE AXIOM.—The Chinese have an axiom, that when one person is idle a single day, without just cause or necessity, some one must suffer by it.

Pacific Railroad.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 19th ult., which shows the deep interest felt, and the energetic measures entered into, by the citizens of that place; to carry out their part, of this laudable and enterprizing undertaking:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD,
June 18th, 1851.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad, at their meeting held this day, proceeded to locate the first division of the road. The various surveyed routes and estimated costs of the same having been presented and explained by Mr. James P. Kirkwood, Chief Engineer. Mr. Lucas offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the route through Chouteau Pond Valley and the Valley of the Des Peres, to the Merrimac Valley, and up that Valley for a distance of about thirty-nine miles from St. Louis, commencing in St. Louis at Fourteenth Street, be adopted as the first division of the Pacific Railroad.

The yeas and nays were demanded on this resolution, and the result was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bridge, Haren, Harrison, Kennett, Labeaume, Lucas, Walsh and Yeatman—9—Nays—none. The entire Board present and voting

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the resolution adopting the route of the first division of the Pacific Railroad, and the vote thereon, were directed to be published in the daily papers of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Kennett, the following resolution in relation to calls on stock in the Pacific Railroad, was adopted.

Resolved, That not exceeding thirty per cent upon the capital stock of the Company shall be called in any one year during the construction of the road.

The foregoing are correct extracts from the minutes of the Board Directors of the Pacific Railroad, and are furnished by their authority for publication.

A. S. MITCHELL,
Secretary Pacific Railroad.

Pacific Rail Road Located.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Directors published this morning, that at their meeting yesterday, they located thirty-nine miles of the road, running westwardly from this City. The road is to begin at Fourteenth Street, in the Valley of Chouteau's Pond, and will run thence westwardly through the Valley, until it reaches the vicinity of the Rock Spring, about three miles from the Court House. It will then wind to the South, around the high ground on the left until it strikes the old Manchester road, about 300 yards beyond where the new Manchester road diverges from the old one. It will cross the old road at this point; and will run for some distance south of the new road; it will then cross the new road and run for some distance on the north of it. A short distance east of Sutton's, (which is about 6 miles from the City), it will again cross the new road to the south, and will run thence in a south west direction to Dougherty's Ferry on the Merrimac, about 20 miles from the City, and two or three miles south of Manchester.

It will run thence up the Valley of the Merrimac, on the north side of the river for a considerable distance. Beyond that, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the localities to give the precise route.

We learn that ground will be broken on the 4th of July, in the commencement of the work—a fit day to commemorate an event, so important to Missouri.

MORE TERRITORY.—Some of the Californians seem quite restless. While one party are anxious to make a decent on Lower California and turn Mazatlan into the capital of a new State, others propose to wrest the rich state of Sonora, lying on the gulf of California between 27d. and 33d. north latitude, so as to Americanise them both. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo will put a bar, it is thought, to all hope of being annexed to this Union.

Female Influence.

Under God, I owe my education; nay, all that I have, been, or am, to the council and tutelage of a pious mother. It was peace to her sainted spirit, her monitory voice that first taught my young heart to feel there was danger in the intoxicating cup, and that safety lay in abstinance.

As no one is indebted more than myself to the kind influence in question, so no one more fully realizes how decisively it bears upon the destinies of others. Full well I know, that by woman came the apostacy of Adam, and by woman the recovery through Jesus. It was woman that embued the mind and formed the character of Moses, Israel's deliverer. It was woman that led the choir, and gave back the response of that triumphal prosession which went forth to celebrate the timbrels on the banks of the Red Sea, the overthrow of Pharaoh. It was woman who put Cisero to flight, and composed the song of Deborah and Barak, the son of Apinoan, and judge in righteousness, for years the tribes of Israel. It was woman that defeated the wicked counsels of Haman, delivered righteous Mordicai, and saved a whole people from their utter dissolution.

And not to speak of Semiramis at Babylon, of Catherine of Russia, or of those Queens of England whose joyous reigns constitute the brightest period of British history, or of her, the young and loyal, the patron of learning and morals who now adorns the throne the sea-girt-isles; not now to speak of those, there are others of more sacred character, of whom it were admissible even now to speak.

The scepter of empire is not the scepter that best befits the hand of a woman; nor is the field of carnage her field of glory.

Home, sweet home, is her theatre of action, pedestal of beauty; and throne of power. Or, if seen abroad, she is seen to the best advantage when on errands of love, and wearing her robes of mercy.

It was not woman who slept during the agonies of Gethsemany; it was not woman who denied her lord at the palace of Caiaphas; it was not woman who deserted his cross on the hill of Calvary—But it was woman that dared to testify to his corpse, that procured spices for embalming it, and that was found last at night and first in the morning at his sepulchre. Thus has neither impaired her kindness, nor changed her character.

Now, as formerly, she is first to enter, and most reluctant to leave, the abode of misery. Now, as formerly, it is her office, and well it has been sustained, to stay the fainting head, wipe from the dim eye the tear of anguish, and from the cold forehead the dew of death.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

The Mormons in Utah.

We clip from the New York Tribune of a late date, an article headed as above, which our readers will find on our first page. The article is ably written, and partakes of a liberal and generous spirit; such a spirit, though it shaves rather close in some points, and if anything, rather discountenances Mormonism; in the main, breathes kind and impartial sentiments.

We admire, to a certain extent the candor manifested in the article; and though the Editor cannot comprehend, nor solve the mystery connected with well endowed people embracing the faith of the Saints; we give his remarks the credit due their merit. "These converts are by no means from the off-scourings of society, but are substantial, sober, industrious people, &c." These are the remarks of the Editor of the Tribune, which are verily true; and in addition to these he asks the following candid questions, which we purpose to answer in a similar manner before finishing this article.

"What is it that brings such men into the Mormon Church? Is it that spirit of religious fanaticism, which is said to prompt adherence to the greatest absurdities, provided they arrogate to themselves a supernatural character? Or is it some depraved and perverted instinct of the heart seeking justification for immorality under the sanction of religion? Or is it something more and different from these? We confess that it is not clear to our comprehension. There is a mystery in the matter we do not pretend to solve."

We are not at all surprized, that the Editor should not be able to comprehend, or solve the mystery connected with Mormonism, seeing, that he has not embraced the Gospel of Christ.

"Except a man be born again, he cannot SEE the Kingdom of God."

"The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God; for they are *foolishness* unto him; neither can he *know* them, because they are spiritually discerned."

From the foregoing paragraphs the reader may learn the reason, why the Editor of the Tribune cannot solve the mystery; and why Mormonism is not clear to his comprehension. It is evident, if the words of the Lord are true, that he could not see—in other words comprehend the things of the Kingdom, without first being born of water, and of the spirit. Being a liberal minded man, according to the common acceptation of the term in this day, he no doubt discards anything like religion; because he believes it to be Sectarianism.

The difference then, between the Editor and the Mormons, arises solely from the fact, that he is a natural man; and being so, he receives not the things of the spirit of God, because they are *foolishness* to him; and does not comprehend them; because they can only be discerned by the spirit of their author. "For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so, the things of God *knoweth no man*, but by the spirit of God."

In ancient days, because the Jews could not solve the mystery connected with the Messiah's Government, and mission on earth; they ascribed to his character, all that human ingenuity could invent in the shape of mis-representations to excite popular indignation, and fury against him; until at last through a court of lying witnesses, they condemned him to be crucified on the accursed tree, with the inscription over his head; *King of the Jews*. While he lived, because they could not comprehend, nor fathom his motives, and their object; he was branded with being a disturber of the public peace—an insurrectionist—a traitor to the Government—one possessed of a Devil, &c., &c. His hallowed, and heaven-born motives were looked upon by that generation with distrust; and as emanating from a desire to overthrow their Government, and destroy the sacred institutions of their fathers. What does the scripture say concerning that people? Paul says; had they *known it*, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory.

Ignorance, was the baneful barrier existing between them, and their promised redeemer. As with the Nazerene and his disciple; so with us. The Latter-day Saints' course has been, and perhaps now is, looked upon with a jealous eye, and distrustful heart; and it has been said by some that traitorism to the Government of our fathers, is that which prompts our every move. But to the contrary, have we not clearly and satisfactorily evinced, our loyalty and patriotism to the Government, at a time, and under circumstances the most appalling to the human heart? We answer, Yes! when feeble nature would have said; recline from the task.

Now, for the Editor's interrogations. What is it that brings such men into the Mormon Church? Various motives prompt men to embrace our faith, some from pure—others from impure motives. The former comes into our Church, because they love *truth* and righteousness; the latter to gratify other desires, seperate and apart from those already mentioned; and from this class arises all the filth and stench, that sometimes float on the public current, &c.

If, there is any depravity, or perverted instinct in embracing truth and righteousness; we possess it. If there is any immorality in keeping the commandments of God, and sustaining the laws of our country! We profess to be the class of people who do it! If the Editorof the Tribune chooses to esteem the effects produced by the spirit of Christ, religious fanaticism, and a prompt adherence to truth, the greatest absurdity of the age! We are the people who follow their dictates; other people's views to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In conclusion, if there are any class of people on earth who desire peace, and the perpetuity of the union of these States more than we do; we should like to know them.

News from the Plains, Salt Lake, and Sacramento City.

Two gentlemen from Sacramento City, arrived in this town on the 26th ult. Mr. D. T. Nichols, is a resident of Illinois, and passed through this place last season, on his way to the mines; he has all the appearance of a gentleman, and a good citizen, and says that he did very well, during his brief stay in the great El Dorado of the West. His companion Mr. Robb, is a citizen of Davis County, in this States. A few of their company left Sacramento on the 4th of May, the balance left on the 14th, by way of Salt Lake; and all met at the latter place about the 6th of June, and left on the 10th. They represent matters and things in the Valley to be in a very prosperous condition; the crops looked remarkably well, and as a general thing the citizens of that place enjoyed very good health; but money was rather scarce.

We glean from the Sacramento Transcript of May 1st, handed to us by these gentlemen; that Dry Goods, and Groceries are at a very low ebb in that section of country. Pilot Bread is sold at eight cents per pound; Coffee from fifteen to seventeen; Mould Candles ten cents; Raisins three dollars per box; Sheeting from eight to eleven cents per yard; and other articles in proportion.

This paper as usual, chronicles the full sweep that Judge Lynch has in that Country; lynching is the order of the day there, and rioting, theft, &c., the order of the night.

Mr. Livingston, of the firm of Kinkade & Livingston, merchants, Salt Lake, arrived at Great Salt Lake City, between the 6th and 10th of June, well. Mr. Nichols states, that they met a company of Michigan emigrants near the base of the first mountain, this side of Salt Lake, getting along very well,—no sickness among them. A second company they met sixty miles this side of the Valley; they also represented themselves from Michigan. Holliday's mule train was met by them at Greene River; the animals looked very well, and seemed to be improving. Kinkade & Livingston's, they met about the second crossing of the Sweet Water, their cattle were very much jaded down, and fatigued; this train had to get fourteen yoke of cattle from Fort Laramie; and besides, they expected an additional recruit from Weber River; after all, they only traveled from six to ten miles a day.

Hon. A. W. Babbitt's company were met twenty miles above Fort Laramie, on the North side of the Platte; Babbitt himself, and the officers of Utah crossed at the Fort, to the South side; Mr. B. had one of his wagons broke down, and he was under the necessity of leaving four horses at the Fort.

Captain Smith, with a company of Saints comprising of one hundred and fifty wagons, they met fifty miles above Fort Kearney; this company crossed the Loupe Fork on Saturday the 12th June,—made but very little headway till then, in consequence of the bad roads, and their endeavoring to head some of the larger streams, which proved ineffectual. Mr. Smith's company were then, six weeks out from Kanesville.

President Orson Hyde, and his express company, were seen at a distance, on the same day that our informants met Capt. Smith and company, fifty miles above Fort Kearney, progressing on their journey with alacrity and speed. Monroe's train of Merchandise for the Valley, was only fifty miles this side of Fort Kearney, and breaking down every day. They broke twenty axletrees, on the way from Bethlehem, on the Missouri River; a distance only of one hundred and fifty miles. Mr. Monroe had gone ahead of his train, to procure if possible other wagons at the Fort. Here is another specimen of the wagons made, or rather *Man-u-factured* in St. Louis. Whoever had the contract of making these wagons, ought to have his name, and place of residence published to the world; so that a mark might be put on the CAIN, to distinguish him from the rest of mankind.

What can be more provoking, than to be imposed upon? and the imposition made manifest, at a time and place; when and where, no redress can be had? We leave the injured parties to answer. It is rascality in the extreme, the manner in which the emigrants have suffered this season, through the vile transactions of men, who claim to have a little honor left; but whose works too clearly evince, hollow-heartedness, dishonesty, and fraud in their most obdurate form.

Emigrants, hereafter should beware, where they purchase their wagons; our mechanics here, say, that they can furnish any number of wagons, if timely notice is given, and half the amount advanced, so that they can procure stock, and other articles necessary for the undertaking. They are known to be responsible men; and their capabilities stand undoubted.

Messrs. Nichols & Robb, say: that the roads, and grass are remarkably good this season on the plains, and that the streams, especially the Platte are unusually low.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The July number of this praise-worthy periodical, is on our table; and as usual is replete with choice engravings,—interesting and novel reading matter; also some beautiful specimens of poetry. It richly deserves a liberal patronage.

A Summary View of Matters and Things.

The noise and bustle, common to this place for a few springs back, in consequence of the heavy tide of emigration that passes through it, is over for this season.

Kanesville once more presents a pleasant scene. Health, peace, union, and harmony prevail among the citizens as far as we know, while, most of the cities and towns below us, on the Missouri River, have suffered severely from the fearful ravages of Cholera. Several cases of this disease appeared in St. Joseph, that proved fatal; the citizens of Weston, Independence, and other towns along the River, have had to lament the loss of many dear friends. Every thing with us, in this town, and county, hitherto have passed off very smoothly; combining advantages and disadvantages together, we have every reason to say, all is right, *all is well*. Our Merchants, Mechanics, and Farmers, have been busy, and now are, to a considerable degree. The merchants say, that they are doing a better business this season than they did last; notwithstanding the calm that seems to prevail, in our young and enterprizing village.

We love to see union and harmony existing among brethren. The sweet singer of Israel, on a certain occasion, gave vent to his feelings in acclamations of praise; while he, contemplated the beneficial effects, that would inevitably flow from the cultivation of these heaven-born principles. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" These words are the aspirations of a heart, said in sacred writ to be, after God's own. "As the dew of heaven that descended upon the mountains of Zion, so is Union among the Saints of the Most High, the Lord commandeth the blessing, even life for evermore."

If we take a retrospective view of the past history of nations, and kingdoms, that ranked among the strongest governments that ever existed among the sons of men, we all may learn a lesson, and profit thereby. What was the primary cause of their dissolution and final distruction? Their lack of union and interest, in one common cause. The cause of humanity, was there no other, should call forth our united effort, to overcome evil, and cleave to that which is good; but when higher and holier obligations devolve upon us as Saints of the Most High; it ill becomes us to be found dabbling in anything that is calculated to depreciate our real worth, or that would bring disrepute on the society of which we are members.

It does not hurt anybody to do good; neither would it diminish our real value, to be found trying to ameliorate the condition of others, as well as our own, by works of charity, forbearance, and virtue. The spirit of the Gospel of Peace, when properly diffused through society brings peace, joy, and comfort to every soul that receives it. Peace on earth, and good will to man, were the joyful tidings brought by angels, and communicated to man so that he might extend to his fellow, that which he had received himself.

Oh man! consider well your own condition, and real interest, if you do, you will take into consideration your neighbor's also. Society, we may say, is ordained of the Great Eloheim, to be a formidable bulwark against an assailing foe. It was not good for man in the beginning to be alone; neither is it now; society and government, have been, and are, established for the mutual protection, benefit, and happiness, of the governed, and those who govern; hence the necessity of viewing these matters, as they should be, with a single eye. Selfishness, bigotry, and Pride, have done more in their day to ruin man; than a Cæsar, an Alexander, or a Napoleon ever did. It is true, their life was a scene of carnage, and blood: but when contrasted before the eye of honor; the selfish, and bigoted, must recline into the shade.

The Saints' Festival in London.

We are in receipt of the London Sun, of June the 3d, by the last Mail. It contains the report of a feast, held by the Saints in that City, at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen Street.

Elder Eli B. Kelsey, Presided.

In addition to the principal leaders of the Saints in London, and the provinces, and in Scotland and Ireland; there were also present several brethren from America, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden, who happened to come to the Metropolis, to visit the Exhibition.

Among the number we notice the names of Elder John Taylor, President of the French mission, —Lorenzo Snow, President of the Italian mission, —Erastus Snow, President of the Danish mission, and F. D. Richards, President of the British Isles.

Elder Thomas Squires, acted as Chaplain—Elder Cook, addressed the audience in behalf of the Fathers in Israel, in a very appropriate, eloquent, and pathetic manner. Mr. John Hyde Jr., delivered an address in behalf of the Young Men, illustrative of the rise and progress of the Church in America, and the British Isles.

The report being lengthy we are unable to give it a place in full, in our columns; but for the satisfaction of our readers, we clip the following extract:

The speaker then adverted to the progress of the Church in England, observing that in 1837, one year before the Saints reached Nauvoo, Elders H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde, together with several others, landed at Liverpool, friendless and destitute. They seperated and went forth, preaching into the towns on either side. Preston first heard and obeyed the principles of truth. In eight months, seven hundred members met in conference in that town, rejoicing in the power and privilege of the Gospel. In a very short time, several counties, among which were Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Stafford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, had heard and received the servants of God. Thus the Church increased, so that in 1840, after three years labor, the general conference reported 3,626 members, and 383 in the priesthood, making in all 4,019 Saints.

But such triumphant success was not confined to England; Scotland enjoyed a portion, and Ireland was also made to rejoice, and Wales testified by her thousands, how the Church had progressed in that province. In Scotland the blood-cemented pyramid of bigotry and superstition had been triumphantly attacked, although sustained by the proverbial wariness of the Scotch. The conference established in Edinburg, notwithstanding that hundreds had removed and hundreds more emigrated, still represented more than 1,500 members. Glasgow was also proclaimed, and over 2,063 members were now revelling in the enjoyment of the spirit of truth. In 1851 more than 3,530 had obeyed the mandates of Heaven, and thousands had, besides, emigrated to the gathering place of the Saints. As to Ireland, it was not until 1850 that Dublin had heard the principles of truth; he was, however, glad to say that a small branch had been established in that City.

In Wales, their success was still more great and glorious. In 1851, the number of Saints in the principality was 4,848, including officers. The statistics of January last showed there were, altogether, in the United Kingdom, 42 conferences, 602 branches, 22 seventies, 12 high priests, 1,761 elders, 1,590 priests, 1,226 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 Saints. During the last fourteen years more than 50,000 had been baptised in England, of which nearly 17,000 had emigrated from her shores to Zion. He next gave a brief sketch of the progress of the work in London. In February, 1841, the London Conference was organized, consisting of three branches—London, Woolwich, and Bedford, and composed of about 80 members. The number of members, in 1842, had increased 400 or 500, and the number of branches had more than trebled. During the last five years, 2,981 persons had yielded obedience to the Gospel. In the present year, the Conference fell to the Presidential charge of the present Chairman, Elder Eli B. Kelsey, whose knowledge had been tested, and whose actions spoke well for his wisdom and discretion. After an earnest appeal that he might be enabled to guide them aright in the blessed path before them, he concluded by expressing a hope that this might be a new era in the Conference, and that the epoch to come might be one of success, happiness, knowledge, and light.

Hymns, and Songs, and addresses from Lorenzo Snow, President of the Italian Mission, and Erastus Snow, of the Danish Mission, followed; and the meeting did not separate until rather a late hour. The utmost cordiality and good feeling prevailed among the large assembly until it was dismissed by the chaplain.

Sublime.

The following from the *Alexandria Gazette*, clearly demonstrates the feeling of a great number of the citizens of the South, toward the worthy President of this nation, and his Cabinet.

We have viewed his course, and believe the representation given in this article, to be a true one, which must appear apparent to every American citizen: We would rejoice to see this honorable, wise, and judicious statesman re-elected at the campaign of 1852, to fill the executive chair which he has hitherto so highly honored. His firm and undeviating course, in the performance of those duties imposed upon him by the constitution, at a period when peril and danger seemed almost inevitable, must for ever shed a halo of glory and honor around the character and person of the illustrious Millard Fillmore.

The Administration.

Order, regularity, harmony, strict performance of law, prompt execution of duty, and a faithful adherence to constitutional obligations, have marked the present Administration, and given to it a dignity and a character which even its opponents are forced to respect, and frequently to applaud. This praise, though high, cannot be disputed by unprejudicial men, in addition to this it may be said that the talents of the members comprising the Administration, their experience and their business qualifications, render them reliable and safe men—men in whom the people can have confidence, and upon whose judgement and sagacity they can depend.

If we look at the manner in which the public affairs entrusted to the management of the Administration have been attended to, since the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the office he holds, we must admit that every thing has been conducted successfully. Both our foreign relations and our domestic concerns are and have been superintended with great discretion and prudence. We suppose in minor details every body has not been suited, but generally satisfaction has been given, and party itself cannot rally an opposition upon the acts and measures of the Executive Department of the Government.

The moderation of the Executive, too, is to be considered and regarded. It is especially important, in the present condition of affairs, that we should not have an *ultra* administration. Neither the times nor the circumstances of the times are such as to authorize an Administration to take extreme ground. The temper of the people requires a conciliatory and compromising disposition. Firmness is absolutely necessary, but not passion or *ultraism*.

Upon the whole, we are confident that it is fortunate and happy for the country that we have at the head of affairs the statesman who now constitutes the administration. We entirely approve of their policy. We particularly approve of it as citizens of the South, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the South. We have so far found security, and we want to continue that state of security.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, July 20th, 1851.

BR. D. MACKINTOSH:—

Thinking perhaps a little information from the first Company of emigrants, would be a treat to the friends abroad. I give you the following extract from a letter that I received last evening, from Sister R. R. Patten. Sister Patten left here about the first of May, in the first company of Mormon Emigrants, John G. Smith Captain, Roswell Stevens, Captain of the first fifty; Abraham Day, Captain of the second fifty; and L. A. Shirtliff, Captain of the third fifty. Sister Patten says they traveled up the divide between the Missouri River and the Horn, a distance of two hundred miles, it being a northerly direction, they then turned westward, traveled ten days, came to the Horn bridged and crossed, soon came to the Loup Fork, which they forded, from thence they crossed sand hills by hundreds, creeks and sloughs, by bridging with grass and brush, after considerable travel in this way they concluded to divide the company; Captain R. Stevens first fifty, continued westward; Capt's. Day and Shirtliff, second and third divisions, turned Southwest; and the California emigrants, seventeen wagons in company turned South, and after nine days travel, the second and third divisions came in with the California wagons, and on the 12th of July, reached the Platte Bottoms.

The health of the company was improved from what it was when they left here. There had been no sickness, no deaths, or accidents in the camps,—had lost only four head of cattle—had left no wagons, and lost no goods. She does not speak of having seen an Indian on the route.

Respectfully Yours,
E. M. GREENE.

The International Magazine.

The July number of this truly interesting, and instructive Journal came to hand by the last Mail. It is large in size, and should be added to every family library.

Monies Received Since July 25, 1851.

John Ballard,		50	Jona. L. Holman,	1	00
Wm Booth,		1 00	John Holman,	1	00
Nathan S. Weeks,		50	Leonard Holman,	1	00
Jesse Hiatt,		1 00	Elyzur Tyler,	1	00
Sarah Ferrin,		1 00	John McPherson,	1	00
James Jones,		1 00	William Box.	1	00
J. B. Reynolds,		1 00	William Smith,		55
Samuel K. Clark,		2 00	William Moore	1	00
D. T. Nichols,		50	Geo. W. Taggart,	1	20
James Mathews,		40	Wm. Summerville,	1	00
George F. James,		1 00	Wm. R. Terry,	1	60
Charles Dixon,		1 00	John Ormond,	5	00
C. B. Wightman,		1 00	John Carling,		50
Daniel Bliss,		1 00	Wm. A. Follett,	1	00
Charles Palmer,		1 00	David Murrie,	1	00
Ira Bond,		1 00	John Andres,		40
Samuel Lufkin,		1 00	Wm. B. Lindsay,	1	00
Christopher Dixon,		1 00	Silas M. Fonler,	1	00
Benjamin Davis,		1 00	Joseph Smith,	1	00
Mary Ann McBride,		1 00	Wiliam Sands,	1	00
Dr. Saml. Griffith,		1 00	George Vansel,	1	00
John Lindinberger,		1 00	John Vansel,	1	00
Adonijah Message,		1 00	William C. Kelly,	1	00
Isaac Bullock,		4 00	Edmon F. Hyde,	1	00
S Wilson Berry,		2 00	Mitchel Smith;	1	00
Elias Bassett,		50	Hiram Boren Esq.,	1	00
A. H. Argyle Esq.		6 00	A. D. Boren,	1	00
Robert Byres,		1 00	Jas. L. Thompson,	2	50
Robert Boyd,		1 00			

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE next regular meeting of the Elder's quorum will be held in the Court Hall, in Kanesville, on the 10th day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested, members living in distant branches where all cannot attend, are requested to send one of their number as a delegate to represent them. Persons desirous of becoming members of the quorum, are required to bring a recommendation from the branch to which they may belong.

By order of the Quorum,
A. NOE, Clerk.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Seventies in this County, will be held at Benson's Tabernacle, on Sunday, the 17th inst., commencing at ten o'clock forenoon. A general attendance is requested, by

MANY SEVENTIES.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at aug 8 VOORHIS'.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A. aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WASHINGTON STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods, in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville, with fabrics, new, neat, and fashionable; consisting of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses,—gentlemens ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call,—I am ready to wait upon you always.

C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

LIME! LIME!!

THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above article, which he offers for sale at the WASHINGTON STORE, Hyde street, 3 doors South-East of the Printing Office. C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1851.—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawatamie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maher, deceased, dated the 23d of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—3t.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

MIDWIFERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to tender her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and countersigned by the American Charge d'Affairs there.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors Southeast of the Printing Office.

MARY MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

SPEAK QUICK.

A GOOD practical Daguerrean Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

ATTENTION.

EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, who have to remain at Council Bluffs, next spring, will do well to call upon THOS. McKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanesville. Some 100 farms in Pottawatamie county, for sale—with or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Mansion Hall, Kanesville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell. THOS. McKENZIE.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddlery, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, hardware, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to be of valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Westmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolfe Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William Lenman Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson & Co. Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. }

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington. } In Chancery
vs. } Petition for divorce.
Elam Ludington. }

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.—1t*

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do. quarter do. and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

LIQUORS—Cognac Brandy, Minx do, Bourbon Whisky and Mongahala do, for sale at St. Louis cost, by the bbl or gallon only, to close consignment, by JOHN GOOCH.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls. for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. **Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.**

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

Election.

The Election on Monday last resulted in the election of Thomas Burdick, County Judge; A. Mallory, Sheriff; Lake Johnson, Recorder, Egbert Ellsworth, Coroner; D. R. Williams, Sup. of Highways; J. W. Bell, Constable. The above without opposition. It is probable M. L. Benson is elected Surveyor, with a small majority.

Letter From George A. Smith.

PAROAN, IRON COUNTY,
May 17th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

DEAR SIR:—I have for some time purposed giving you a description of this Valley, where the past winter a settlement was formed, County organized, &c. If you think it worthy a place in the columns of your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

The Colony forming this settlement, arrived at this point, two hundred and fifty miles South from Great Salt Lake City, the 14th of January last, and were composed of upwards of one hundred men, with many families, used to the mountains and the climate; after a cold and toilsome journey, across the different ranges of mountains in the winter season, we found ourselves in a beautiful Valley, spread out in length almost as far as the eye could reach, and of varied extent in width, surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with pine and cedar evergreens; watered by many streams flowing from the mountains, giving to us a scenery, bold in its outline, and beautiful in its landscape. After passing a number of streams we located ourselves at this place, and began our operations, opening roads in the kanyons, building bridges, exploring the country, making preparations for building a Fort, and preparing for the approaching Spring. The season in part favored us, and every man laid to with his might with the facilities around him to lay the foundation for a prosperous settlement; and at this time it looks as though the work of years had been accomplished.

In our explorations into the kanyons, we found abundance of the finest quality of Pine timber, of so large size, that scarcely enough small could be found without difficulty to build the houses composing the Fort, which now looks rather like a large town than a fort. We found the soil of the best quality varying in color, probably made by washings from the mountains which are principally composed of Lime Rock, Clay, Sandstone, (red and white,) and Iron Rock. This soil is pronounced by our farmers to be of the best quality; called in the States Lime land; but this is of a better quality. From the opening of the kanyons, the land has a gradual slope about six miles to a Lake, which is about sixteen miles long by two or more in width, called by the Indians "Parrowan" laying near the base of the opposite mountains, the Lake is strongly impregnated with Salt, Saleratus, Magnesia, &c., and has no visible outlet. Wood is here found in abundance near at hand, with Lime Rock, Stone Coal, Magnesia, Iron Ore, Plaster of Paris, Alum, Salt Stone for building, &c., which indicate strongly that this will be among the largest settlements in the mountains. There has already been many additions to our numbers, and our Fort is nearly completed, and will afford us all the protection necessary. There has been already one thousand acres of grain sown, the most of which is up and looks fine; our vegetables also has a fine appearance, and all indicate a bounteous harvest. The streams North and South of this point are large enough to afford many valuable mill sites, and also water many thousand acres of land. The stream called Coal Creek, fifteen miles south, is the largest in the Valley, the land about it is very fertile, the kanyons will afford plenty of wood and timber, here is found Stone Coal of a fine quality, and from appearance, will be in abundance. In this vicinity is large quantities of Magnetic Iron Ore, yielding not less than seventy-five per cent. The mountains seem composed of this Ore; here is also found Salt Ponds of considerable extent affording a beautiful specimen of Salt. The country generally is well watered, and every facility seems to offer inducements for the enterprising and industrious, and bids fair in a few years to become not only populous, but where will be found the wealth of long established nations, with that peace and happiness only enjoyed by those in pursuit to carry out the principles of liberty guaranteed by their Fathers. We have a Saw Mill in operation, and preparations are making for a Grist Mill, which will also soon be in operation; others will be built the coming season, affording the settler every convenience for his comfort. The base of the mountains and the valleys, afford one vast range for cattle, and herds, the grass being of a very nutritious quality. Other settlements will probably be formed this and the coming season, and the country will soon be covered with a dense population.

The large amount of emigration coming in will produce a home market for our surplus grain, and all the manufactured articles of iron or wood will be easily sold, in these vallies, thus reducing the price of all manufactured articles brought from the States. Governor Young and suit, are now on a visit to this Valley, and appear highly pleased with its location, and the many facilities it possesses. The climate is good, and none complain of ill health, all are in fine spirits, with every prospect of success.

This City is called *Paroan*

Respectfully I remain,
Yours, &c.
GEORGE A. SMITH.

Indians.

What is the reason so many Indians are tolerated about this town and seem to have so many sympathizers? The Curse of the Almighty shall rest upon the house or individual that encourages them to stay on this side of the river. It is well known that these red skins are the worst thieves in the world, and he who tolerates them about his house or place of business, in our estimation, does it to save of their spoils. A man will not keep a hawk except to catch birds with it.

ST. JOSEPH, July 26th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

SIR:— In the *Guardian*, some week or two since I noticed an article in relation to the great self-styled General Sutherland, in which you described the man, and spoke of his character so correctly, that I wish to express to you my admiration of your course, and not mine alone, but of this whole community. The same man of whom you spoke in that article, has been amongst us. He introduced himself here in a similar manner to that which he introduced himself in Kanesville. He would have had one believe that it was he who upheld our Government; and that to his wisdom we were indebted for all the blessings we enjoy. In his deportment here he was ungentlemanly and insulting, insulting even to females, upon whom he would intrude his company without invitation or ceremony. This conduct could not fail to render him detestable to every one.

He may and perhaps will, talk about you and your people wherever he goes, (he did not fail to do it here,) but I think it will be of but little consequence to your people, especially if you follow him with a few articles like the one above alluded to. To give you some idea of the respect they had for him in this community, it will just be necessary to say that he was *egged* while delivering a public lecture here.

You are the only one who has come out and told the truth about the egotistacated old scamp; and I can assure you that the *Guardian* containing the Sutherland article, has been read by almost every citizen of our town and county. You not only done your duty in so speaking of him, but you have enlightened the minds of many, who were not acquainted with the character, who had so basely slandered you.

VIRGINIUS.

For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, August 8th, 1850.

Liquor Law.

MR. EDITOR:—As frequent complaints come to me, of the violation of this law, and as I understand, I am censured for not putting the law in force, against such as violate it; I thought it would be nothing but right to correct the minds of those who may be mislead on this subject, and do myself the justice to which I consider I am entitled.

It is well known by all who are acquainted with me, that I do not frequent those places commonly known as "Dram Shops," consequently, I would not be a very good witness in case of a prosecution, and no prosecution can be sustained without witnesses.

Those who come to me with complaints, have universally refused to make affidavit to their reports; yet they say it ought to be attended to, and wish me to do it. What consistency!

Who does not know that I can do nothing without proof. Are those who know of these things, and who consider them wrong; afraid to testify to what they know, that the law may be executed. If they are, I hope they will not trouble me any more on the subject. If any man comes to me with a report of a breach of the laws in future, in any case where he knows the facts, and refuses to make an affidavit to it, I shall conclude he is not telling me the truth, or is accessary; and certainly every person can see that he is at least willing to impose a burthen upon me, which he is unwilling to touch with one of his fingers. How unreasonable it is, to expect me to prosecute without evidence, what they are unwilling to do with all the evidence necessary to establish any fact, if their own words are to be relied upon.

I am sorry to learn that there are some among us who are violating this law with apparent indifference, from whom it would be supposed, better things might be expected, and who ought to be way-marks to others.

And now to conclude, I call on all good citizens, who know of any breach of the laws, to come forward and give their testimony, and thereby aid the execution of the law, and bring offenders to Justice.

Yours very Respectfully,
A. McRAE,
Sheriff, Pott. Co., Iowa.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kanesville, held in the County Buildings, on Friday the 15th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion Joseph E. Johnson, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Evan M. Greene Clerk.

Remarks were made by George W. Harris and Daniel Mackintosh, relative to the propriety of entering into certain measures for cleaning the streets, yards, houses, &c., in this town forthwith.

The Chairman proposed that a committee be appointed to investigate the general incorporation law, and report.

The Clerk read the law upon the subject, from the revised code; consequently no further action was taken upon said proposition.

The Chairman then proposed that a committee for cleanliness, or Board of Health, be appointed by this meeting, to see that houses, yards, and streets were kept clean, that manure, or any other obnoxious matter collected about dwellings or in the streets, were removed immediately; and that every citizen who would not comply with said rules, be reported to the Chairman of said Board, so that their names might appear before the public.

On motion it was voted that seven men be appointed to constitute a Board of Health, and that these seven, have the charge of seeing that the health of the citizens is not in jeopardy, in consequence of filth, or any other substance causing an unpleasant effluvia to arise in, or about the dwellings of any of the inhabitants.

On motion, C. C. Pendleton and E. M. Greene, were appointed to superintend Greene Street; Daniel R. Williams, Luke Johnson, and Joseph E. Johnson, Main Street; Daniel Machintosh, and Charles H. Bassett, Hyde Street.

The views of many of the citizens were expressed, relative to hogs being free commoners, &c; whereupon a motion was made and carried, that swine would not be permitted to ramble about town, and in the streets at large.

Daniel Mackintosh suggested the propriety of burning in the morning any and every species of matter collected in the streets; such as chips, straw, hay, and such like.—accepted.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Friday, the 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.
Chairman.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

From the Deseret News, of May 31st.

About three hours after the arrival of the mail on the 24th, Pres'ts. Young and Kimball, and the accompanying party, were received in our midst in excellent health and spirits, with demonstrations of joy, from their visit to Utah, San Pete, and Iron counties. Those who went out sick returned home well. Heath, happiness, and prosperity pervade all the settlements of the Saints that have been visited. We hear many parts of the country very highly spoken of. The crops look well, and bid fair at all the settlements, and the labors of the brethren have been unremitting. The planning of the fort, and public grounds and houses; and the general execution of business manifested by Elder George A. Smith, and the brethren with him at Iron County; for safety, convenience, and profit, are represented as unequaled, and do great credit to their projector and executors. We hope to give more particulars hereafter.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16th, 1851.

Government has signified to France that the independence of the Sandwich Islands must be preserved—that hostile interference will not be permitted.

Further Foreign Intelligence, by the steamer Europa.

We have Wilmer & Smith's *Times*, of the 14th, which came out in the Europa. The telegraph has anticipated most of the news of interest:

THE LOST NAVIGATORS—A GLEAM OF HOPE.—The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, had been discovered in Jone's Sound in 1848, by the Prince of Wales whaler, says the Liverpool *Times*, of the 14th, has received within those few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us.

William Miller, a seaman on board the Prince of Wales, states, on oath, that he was on board that boat (whaler) in 1848, when, early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the larboard side, over the masthead. The captain being at first doubtful if it was the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Miller formed one. He states that on landing the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high water mark; close by was a small cooking place blackened by fire, and a little further on, a well built cairn, about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones, but being recalled by a signal from the ship, which was being driven in shore by the current, were compelled to return on board immediately.

It was believed by the master of the Prince of Wales, the veteran Lee, of Hull, that he had advanced in a westerly course up this sound, a distance of nearly 150 miles, under the impression that he was in the Lancaster Sound; but this belief was removed on making his way outward, and the doubt confirmed by passing (to the south-ward) the wide opening and well-known head-lands of Lancaster Sound.

It became evident that he had been in the hitherto unexplored and more northern sound; named after Alderman Jones, a passage which, it has been believed, leads directly into the sea north of Parry Island. William Miller further declared that, at this point, the passage widened, and that an open sea with islands lay before them.

It is impossible to entertain any doubt that this cairn indicated the fact that some of Sir John Franklin's party have visited the spot in question; and we can have no hesitation in asserting that beneath the pile so carefully raised is deposited the distinct information of his past progress and future intention.

For the Guardian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

SIR:—Thinking it might be a favor to the citizens of Kanesville, to know the law regulating "Lost Goods and ESTRAYS," I quote the following. "Any person taking up any estray beast, or finding any money or personal property, shall proceed therewith as follows."

"If the property does not exceed ten dollars in value, the finder shall put up two written advertisements containing a notice of the finding, and description of the property in two public places in the Township where it was found, and file one such notice in the County office, and if no owner appears within six months of advertisement, and prove his property and the reasonable charges, the property shall vest in the finder." If the property exceed ten and does not exceed thirty dollars in value, the finder shall within five days after finding, appear before a Justice of the Peace of the County, the County Judge or Clerk, and make a writen statement setting forth the time and place of the finding, and general description of the property, and the officer shall issue his warrant appointing two disinterested persons to examine and to report under their hands an appraisement, with an accurate description of the property setting forth all marks which may assist to indentify it. The report shall be sworn to by the appraisers, and by the finder also, as to state that the property named in it, is all which he has found, and that neither the property, nor any mark on the same has been altered or defaced by him, or by any other person with his knowledge; the Justice shall return the statement of the finder, his warrant, and the report of the appraisers with the affidavit, to the County office and the Clerk shall enter them at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall post a notice of the finders statement, and the appraisers report on the door of the Court House, and the finder shall give such notice as before directed. If the property is appraised at more than ten and not more than thirty dollars, and no owner appears and proves his property, and pays the charges within nine months from the filing the papers with the Clerk, the property shall vest with the finder on his paying the costs of the above proceedings and not before.

Any Stallion or Jack, Bull, Boar, or Ram running at large, shall be accounted an estray."

Fashion.

Clear the Track for Pant——s and Tassels.

We confess that we were somewhat taken unawares, by our correspondent **L.**, on the latest Ladies' fashion; but like all other rational beings we learn by the things that we suffer; and feel the impression more sensibly, than any other way; therefore, we have been on the outlook for the Department of Fashion ever since.

A La Capapie.

Gents Attention! A new style for Gentlemen's dress, made its appearance lately, in Monmouth, Illinois. It is a Sack Coat reaching to the hips, with Pants closely fitting the body and limbs, and fastened at the knee, after the manner of the Old Style, with long stockings to match. Tassels are attached to each knee, which completo the suit. Who is the warrior that will turn out Capapie, as a match for our Bloomers? Would'nt they look pretty? We wait to see.

Timon in speaking of gossips, says they havegot a happy faculty of marrying everybody out themselves.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining on hand in the Post Office at Kanesville, June 30, 1851.

A.
Algar, Thomas
Alired, Wm
Ayres, Kalip
Anderson, John
Avery, Joseph H.
Abel, Clinton

B.
Bruce, Anna M
Burkhart; Calvin P.
Blakey, Wm 2
Bullock, Samuel S
Brown, C. B.
Bess, John F. or Judy
King.
Bills, Albert
Brower, Joseph
Barnam, Mary Ann
Birch, Richard
Black, Presley 2
Brooking, Samuel T.
Braucher, James
Benn, Wm
Bacon, Warren
Beach, Orson G.
Bolivar, John
Bird, Thos.
Baker, W. H.
Burrell, John B
Brott, Robt
Birchfield, James
Bromley, Joseph C
Bagley, Daniel
Bird, Jas

C.
Chester, Charles
Chapins, Wm
Chapman, Thos
Champline Wm
Chase, Mrs. Elizabeth
Cotton, Avey
Clark, Matthew M.
Comith, Sylvanus
Calhoon, Miss Margret
Crawford, James
Cutter, Jesse M.
Clark, C. W. or A.
Cossett, Miss Betsey
Carrell, Wm. T.

D.
Dukan, Angeline
Davis, Hylan
Dray, Andrew
Donoty, Wm
Davidson, C. T. 2
Demay, Peter
Darl, George R
Dolph, Aaron
Davisson, Elizabeth

E.
Easterly, Jacob
Elliott, Wm.
Estill, Robt. H.
Eagle, John
Evans, Mrs. Caudad
Elder, John C.
Ewell, Mrs Polly
Evens, Horace
Empy, Levi

F.
Frassett, Wm.
Frasee, Abram

G.
Galloway, Jas. C.
Gorton, Thos. H.
Gleason, Decater
Gilford, Henry D and Alvin Clements
Giles, Thos.

H.
Hendrickson, Simeon
Holt, James
Hicks, Geo
Hawkins, Leo
Hickox, Eaton 2
Herrington, G W or Lewen Stamous, 2
Heath, Michael A 2
Hardy, Joseph H.
Howard, Alonzo
Hampton, Thos
Hood, James
Haws, Elijah
Harding, Dwight
Hays, Philander 2
Henderson, Sarah
Hill, Alexander
Hallett, Matannah
Hyde, John
Henderson, Nancy M
Hall, Joseph H
Hall, Wm S.

J.
Johnson, Fred
Johnson, John 2
Jones, Wm
Jackson, Wm
Jackson, Moses R 2
Jenkins, Evan
Jolly, Wm. L
Jolly, Wm P

K.
Kelley, Alex
Kershaw, Wm L
Kearnes, Hamilton
Kinkead, Jas

L.
Locke, Wm M
Leeman, Wm
Ladd, Truman
Littlewood, Martin
Lusk, John W
Lewis, John
Livermore, Jonas
Lee, Wm
Linch, Wm
Lyman, Geo.
Lewman, Maria L.

M.
Mecham, Jeremiah
Moore, Eli B
Merrell Chas 2
Muzzy, Dwight
Matthews, Wm
Morry, Abraham
Margetts, Thos
Moore, Bithard
Martin, Sam'l G
Miller, Elijah or John
Mekell, Robt
Martin, Wm
Martin, Eleaner S
McBroom, Phebee
Mastin, Mary
Mudge, D.
Marsh, Cyprian
Marell, Donald

N.
Newham, Joseph
Nye, Adam P
Norton, Dan'l
Nights, Martha

O.
Odle, Mrs. Wm

P.
Post, Ezra
Pulsipher, Polly, 2
Phelps, Morris
Page, Hezekiah
Potter, Martin
Perry, Isaac
Pew, Isaac

R.
Ransford, Marvin A
Rods, Alonzo
Roberts, Mrs. Gwen
Randell, Richard
Richardson, John
Reynolds, Hiram
Richey, Wm
Rogers, Sally R
Rostron, Mary
Rust, Jacob T

S.
Skinner, Richard
Stump, Joseph
Smith, J. G.
Stow, J. P.
Savage, D. S 2
Shannon, Lucretia
Simpson, Noah S.
Smith, John Pearson
Shannon, Rolen
Soper, Samuel
Stewart, Charles
Shadwick, Mary
Story, Cornelius D.

T
Tyler, Oscar
Tailor, Garret
Turner, Geo.
Terpin, Wm.
Tozier, Waldo M.
Tidwell, Mary
Taylor, Lucinda H.

U.
Umstid, Moses 2

V.
Victory, Frank 2

W.
Wilson, Samuel 2
Wills, John
Williams, Joseph 2
Williams, Robert
Williams, Andrew J.
Williams, John D. 2
Wilkins, John 3
West, Saml.
Walker, Wm.
Ward, Wm.
Woodward, Heram
Williams, John
Warren, D. E. W.
Waltman, Josiah
Williams, Alexander
White, A. W. 2
Walker, Thos
Wilder, Sally M.
Whiting, Cordilia E.
Wistter, Asa
Watkins, Wm.
Wadsworth, Allick

DIED,

At Council Point, July 24th, 1851, GEORGE W. infant son of James and Mary Matthews, aged 3 months and 18 days.

In this town, on monday, the 4th inst, of consumption, LEONARD WILFORD, son of William and J. G. Goodrich, of Haverhill, Mass., aged 6 years.

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.

Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY and CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,* **St. Joseph, Mo.,** where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE, Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of **Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,** well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meats, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common to this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA — BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. **1851** W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCES—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C; Iowa; Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE good people of Kanesville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market.

Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. WARE, offers his professional services, to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity. Having received an education in the Botanic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; and also fifteen years experience in treating the diseases of the West with Botanic Medicines—which are perfectly free from the deleterious effects produced by the use of mineral medicines; he flatters himself, by strict attention to his business he cannot fail to secure liberal share of public patronage.

To those who may wish his advice, or entrust cases to his care; he would simply say, that what he had the honor of knowing, he has in no case violated.

DR. J. WARES CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

At this season of the year no person should be without some mild and efficacious remedy such as here is offered, for Dysentry, Bowel Complaint, Cholera morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, pain or cramping in the stomach or bowels, &c.

References.

MILTON, Pike County, Ill., May 6, 1842.

We the undersigned have employed Dr. J. Ware in our families, believe him to be a Physician well worthy of public patronage.

J. Fletcher, Samuel Tucker, Michael Crist, James Holloway, James Tucker, Israel Knapp, Joseph Watt, James Bacon, John E. Windsor, George C. Garrison, Isaac Rhodes, S. W Garrison, Russel Lusk, David Shular, Solomon Farmington, John Morton, Math. Morton, Wm. Kinney, Hyram Kingham, Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Covey, Robert Johnson, Wm. Crafton, Jerry Crafton, Charles R. Daniels, Moses Lee, John Daniels, Z. A. Garrison, Cyrus Knapp, Jacob Moore, Isaac Holford, Henry Miller.

Brown County, Ill.—S. L. McDowell, A. C. McDowell, Jos. Linley, Isaac Fowler, John Serrels, C. D. Johnson, Andrew J. Johnson, George Roberts, Geo. Roberts, E. Shrayband, Wm Bates, Jacob P. Yocum, James G. Johnson, Eli Smith, Wm. Johnson, J. B. Night, O. Night, John Roberts, Elijah Chandler, David Miller, James Morton, John L. Swicegood, Gordon Adkins, Samuel Watts, J. D. Disarens, M. Woods, George W. Rogers, Harry Morris, Wm. Lester, Wm. Mahanna, Wm. H. Lyman, N. Daniels, R. H. Winthrow, N. W. Saxton, David Sayre.

Green Co., Ill.—Charles Wiggins, Samuel D. Blake, John J. Larkins, Stephen P. Mays, John Simmons.

We the undersigned do certify that we have seen tested the Specific, or Cholera Mixture, prepared by Dr. J. Wares, in several cases of Diarrhœa, and Cholera in the collapsed state when other physicians had given up the patient to die. In one case two physicians and the Catholic Priest said the patient could not live. After such circumstances Dr. J. Wares, was called on and by his Specific or Cholera Mixture, the patient was restored to good health.

William Bryan, Charles D. Lapp, J. Homan, W. H. Wallace, W. C. Merrit, J. D. Warner, D. Murch, J. D. Dawpin, J. Cullom, R. Rosely, J. Williams, Wm. O'Brien, F. H. Halliday, T. H. Roger, L. Cook, W. Williams, J. Weber. Dr. J. WARES.

BOTANIC MEDICINES, Cholera Specific, Composition, Stimulating Liniment, and No. 6, constantly for sale by Dr. WARES, Kanesville, Iowa.

Office and residence at W. Milgate's Deseret Hotel, Main Street.

Kanesville, July 28, 1851.—tf.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has received at date, letters of administration from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate for the county of Pottawatamie, State of Iowa, empowering him to act on the estate of GEORGE SPAIN, from England lately deceased.

All persons, therefore, inucbted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated acording as the law directs.

WM. W. LANE,
Kanesville, July 23, 1851.—3t

SOLDIER'S CAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads Trunks &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

LARD—A large lot for sale by
jy11 HIS GOOCH

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

To S. A. W.

'T was meat for thee, when all look'd dark,
And ev'ry friend my childhood knew,
Shrunk from the slight and vent'rous bark
As reckless through the waves it flew—
Unshaken still, to keep thy faith,
And through each gloomy storm that came,
To shield me, in thy pray'rs from scaith,
To keep me, in thy words from blame.

When narrow fears beset the base,
And selfish hopes o'ercame the mean,
'T was love alone, whose gentle face,
Look'd still unchanged through all the scene,
And with the darkness of the hour,
Thy truth but more conspicuous shone,
As some sweet star, when clouds have power,
Looks proudly out from Heaven alone!

Shall I not love thee, evermore,
Thou more than planet guide to me,
Whose gentle light, on sea and shore,
Still spoke thy true heart's constancy!
Oh, be time's changes what they will,
They cannot change that sleepless thought,
That tells—that teaches of thee still,
By thee, forevermore, still taught. L.

Pleasant Grove, Fremont County.

Life and its Struggles.

When crushed by fortune's stern control,
Or envy's blighting breath,
When keen despair is in thy soul,
And thou dost long for death;
Rouse up; life hath its sunny-side
All is not dark and drear;
Rouse up; and, arm'd with honest pride,
Resolve to persevere.

Let fortune frown, its tide may turn;
Life is not always sad;
And dark despair, Oh nobly spurn,
And thou shalt yet be glad.
Go forth, 'neath Heaven's arch of blue;
Regard not envy now;
But be to thine own manhood true,
With an unflinching brow.

Stand up, and know thyself a man,
And boldly round the look,
And see in Heaven's o'erarching span,
A wide mysterious book;
Yet read within its spangled page,
This truth, to cheer thy heart,
Press on, and live but for thine age,
And nobly bear thy part.

So for each hour of keen despair,
The future brings the joy.
Let not thine own heart be thy snare
Let not thy manhood cloy;
But ever foremost, ever bold,
Press on—press on, and know,
Life hath its pleasures to unfold,
E'en with its weight of woe.

MISCELLANY.

Fourth of July in South Carolina.

The birthday of this united nation seems to have furnished the chivalry with an occasion of controversy as to how it should be observed, or whether it should be observed at all. Mr. Rhett, we perceive by the *Mercury*, was to deliver an oration on that day in Charleston. Several of the provincial papers counsel that the festival should be studiously ignored, as having no significance to the chivalry under their existing relations to the rest of the Union; and one journal goes so far as to suggest that the feast shall be celebrated by the commission of an act of solemn and frightful perjury—by each son of South Carolina, in imitation of the old Roman, laying his hand upon the alter, and swearing, by the throne of God, to maintain an eternal hostility to the constitution and union of these States!

We do not wonder at the uneasy sensations manifested in South Carolina, at the approach of the anniversary of our independence. The consciousness of treason to that Union which resulted from the cruel sacrifices, the imminent personal hazards, and uncalculating patriotism, of our illustrious forefathers, must have rendered the image of Independence Day a Banquo's ghost to Mr. Barnwell Rhett and all his company—What could a South Carolina orator say on such an occasion? What but a miserable caricature of patriotism could he display, whose State allegiance leads him to deny constitutional obligations and federal ties! What a contradiction of the spirit of the day would be a labored attempt to justify political mutiny, by the allegation of imaginary wrongs and anticipated invasions of prerogative! Most uncomfortable to any sensitive secessionist must be the reminiscences of that day! What discord would such a spirit find in Yankee Doodle! What want of artistical beauty in the Star-Spangled Banner! And what logical incoherance in the reasoning of the Declaration of Independence! [—Tribune.

A Circular of the Postmaster General concerning Postage stamps says: To facilitate the pre-payment of postage upon letters and packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, viz:

No. 1, printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of 12 cents.

No. 2, printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of 3 cents.

No. 3, printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of 1 cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principal postmasters in each county who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities *upon being paid for the amounts furnished.*

The present five and ten cent stamps are useless after the 30th day of June, and such Postmasters as are authorized to sell stamps are directed to redeem such as are presented.

Bloomerism.

A man was seen near Broadway Saturday morning in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume! he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."

Why should a Man Swear.

I can conceive of no reason why he should, but of ten reasons why he should not.

1. It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as to swear.

2. It is vulgar; altogether too mean for a decent man.

3. It is cowardly; implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.

4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man. Well-bred—refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the streets to throw mud with a clod-hopper.

5. It is indecent; offensive to delicacy and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is foolish. "Want of decency is want of sense."—Pope.

7. It is abusive. To the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person at whom it is aimed.

8. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears one of them sticks out of his head.

9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

10. It is wicked; violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.

"How beauliful falls
From human lips that blessed word Forgive;
Forgiveness—'tis the attribute of God—
The sound which openeth heaven: renews again
On earth lost eden's faded bloom, and flings
Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life.
Thrice happy he whose heart has been so schooled
In the meek lessons of humanity
That he can give it utterance; it imparts
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,
And maketh man an angel."

A locomotive constructed by a journeyman engineer, for traveling on ordinary roads, arrived recently at La Villette, France. It travels, it is said, at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty leagues an hour; is of simple construction, an consumes little fuel. The locomotive came from Picardy, and all along the route the inventor was received with enthusiasm. On passing through Beauvais, he received the congratulation of the Prefect and other authorities, and the people carried him in triumph.

Virtues of Milk.

It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it—it contains curd which is necesary for the developement and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat; sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body; the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potasium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone, together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralised by adulteration. "It is," Prout properly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of providence would be a curse rather than a blessing.—[Bugg's Observation on Milk.

For the Guardian.

Modern Definitions.

Extracts from Sacred Records—Leaves torn from the Bible by the Children.

Church Bells—The young ladies who by their display at church attracts the most attentive of the other sex.

Friends—A very agreeable person who will stick to you like a horseleach as long as you have anything to *draw.*

Beauty—An artful ingenious mantrap.

Wisdom—An article possessed by all who are entirely destitute of good sense.

Gentlemen—A very pleasant production of art, made by tailors, hatters, and boot makers.

Nobody—A person who does all the mischief in the world.

Lady—A curious combination of whalebone, silk, paint, and jewelry.

Honor—A principal that makes a man equal with his dog, and often makes him shoot his friend.

Weighty and Valuable matter for the Press—A A large bag of gold dust.

Judgement Day—When ones property is seized by the officer.

Sub-Editor—Shears and paste instead of pen and ink.

Intellect and Genius—A thing that keeps its possessor in poverty and want.

True Politeness—Asking the loan of a newspaper before the owner has read it—or for his umbrella in a shower.

Music—A half score of dogs half starved by their poor owner.

Agreeable Visitor—A call upon an editor when the "Devil" is calling for "*more copy*" or upon the printer just as he has his *form* ready for press, with a long advertisement. AMICUS.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Charade.

BY AMICUS.

My first is the prettiest thing you will meet,
In traversing country or cities broad streets,
It is found with the miser, in each miserable cot,
And the first in all mischief, though far from a sot,
I am true to my mistress, though often mistrust her,
And when we are parted, but a bright lock is left her.
I am seen in the mists that enshroud the blue sea,
Though *with* loves tender missive, from loves darts I'm free.
I am flattered and petted by myself placed alone.
But abhorred and detested, when with others am thrown.
My second is found with the rich, noble and great,
And without me they hold not a princely estate,
With the poor, very seldom I chance to meet,
But when it so happens, I give a rich treat,
When my first has my second, 'tis an envious prize,
And might prove a rich treasure to one that is wise,
But my whole is the worst that befalls to mankind,
And the sorest calamity that on earth you'll find,
My whole is compound of 10 letters, of which please to spell.
4 geographical names—4 numbers—1 parts of a human body—
4 terms used in music—2 planetary names—9 animals and parts do—
11 names applied to human beings—14 vegetables and vegetable productions—
5 forms of water—5 mineral names—1 a band—
1 implying evil—1 a weight—1 a public place—1 a time of the year—
1 a useful article manufactured—1 a Compulsory Tax—
1 a subtle element—1 a place of great labor—
1 a branch of governmental economy—1 a troublesome thing—1 a specified period—

Matrimonial Secrets.—Sir Philip Sidney says: "What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love, but the secret of my friend is not mine."

Hear that, ye loving wifes and husbands, who communicate to each other, in certain confidence, in everything you know, and a thousand things you don't know and have no right to know—your own secrets, the secrets of your friends, and—the secrets of your imaginations! Hear that and reform your custom; and their word for it, there will be less envy, jealousy, bitterness, misunderstanding malice, and all other uncharitableness that there now is—to say nothing of scandal; slander, misrepresentation, gossip, and "lies of first-rate malignity."

Buffalo Fashion of Bloomers.

Rich short colored silk dresses, tight at the waist, reaching to the knee, skirts not very full, trowsers of some thin fabric, tight at the ankle with legletts around about midway to the knee, bronzed gaiter boots, matching the dress in color, and blue gipsey hats with long streamers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills,
10,000 Havanna, (Lanorma) Cigars,
25 gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the county of Pottawatamie, and State of Iowa, and against James Podie, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kanesville, Pottawatamie county, in the State of Iowa, being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public Out-cry on SATURDAY THE 9TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McRAE,

Sheriff of Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicito in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE,

adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

MERCHANTS!

POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

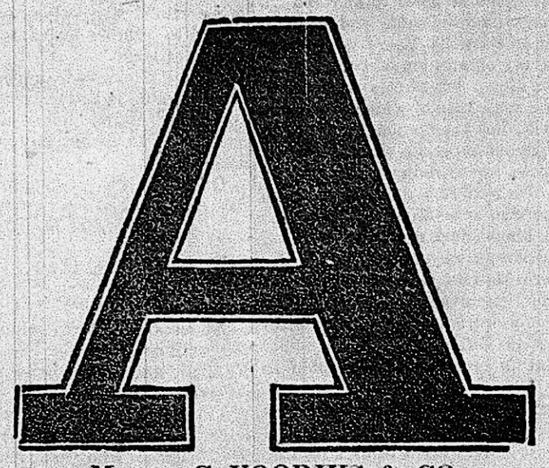
Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Snn,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

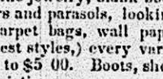
Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Josesh,,Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

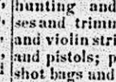
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

Another chance for the Gold Hunte

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spanish iron; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of *Hemp* in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

FINE CARRIAGE.

A Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale, by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, May 16th, 1851,—tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of **Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c.,** ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 15.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BUNNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. CAMPER,
S. M. FARNSWORTH,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
MARK HALL,	A. D. BOREN,
JAMES WAKEHAM,	JACOB ZUNDEL,
JOHN RIGGS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROBINSON.	DAVID JAMES ROSE,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimes county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW LOCKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Cartersville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Belleyne—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stuteman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph T. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851. —1y

Letter from George A. Smith, to his Son in the Great Salt Lake Valley.

CEDAR CITY, IRON CO., DESERET, February 13th, 1851.

MY DEAR SON:—As the falling snow drives me into my wagon, I take my pen to give a few words of advice to you my dear Child, form whose society I am by duty called. Leaving you at a time, when you much need a Father's watchful care, to the charge of your Mother, in your ninth year you are no doubt beset by many temptations, and as you are now forming your character for life, you must remember the value of time, and give every possible attention to the acquirement of knowledge; remember, my son, thy Creator in childhood; and every Sabbath day be sure to attend to the Church, and hear the instructions there given; be careful to conduct yourself well, and remember as much of the preaching as you can. Never indulge in swearing or profane language; keep out of the company of such boys as use vile language of any kind. Study always to know what is right before you act, and then go ahead, and in this way you will seldom do wrong. In thy heart pray to the Lord in all sincerity at all times, to direct thy ways in wisdom; and never do anything that will be displeasing to the Lord or your parents in the secret place or openly. When school is done, go directly home, and do not play by the way or loiter your time away. Make the best improvement of your time at school, for you will soon be a man, then you will have use for all you can learn; and if you squander away your time at school you will always be sorry for the loss of what you cannot regain: take all the pains in your power to make your mother comfortable, and never go and leave her without her knowledge and consent, and when you come back tell her where you have been and what you have been doing in your absence. In this way you will make her always feel safe about you, and you will be kept from many difficulties. Make a practice of going to bed early and get up early in the morning, and your mind will be clear and you can learn faster than by sitting up late. The habit of doing business in the night councils which I have attended has been injurious to health, and am gradually going out of the practice.

My son, for the improvement of your language, when reading; every word you do not understand the meaning of, refer to the Dictionary, and learn the definition, and pronounciation, and the way of spelling at once. In this way you will, in reading a few books get a command of language much easier than any other way. Take all the care you can of your sister: as she is large enough to go school with you, watch over her that no accident may happen to her, and help her to learn all you can, as this will encourage her and make you more perfect in the same studies.

Make yourself as intimate with your little brothers as you can, and cultivate the most affectionate feelings with them, for by so doing you can do them much good in time to come; impressions formed in the cradle are often lasting and very valuable, and they will be apt to follow your example. And I pray God to preserve you in the path of virtue and honor all the days of your life, and make you an ornament to society.

Zepha often speaks of you, and says you are the best boy she knows of. Try and do well, for a good name is better than gold. Always speak the truth, even if it is against yourself, for God has said thou shalt not lie, and he will not hold him guiltless that bears false witness. He that tells a lie cannot be believed when he speaks the truth. Maintain an honest heart always and then you can hold up you head any where. If any boys of your acquaintance entice you to do little tricks, steal, or take care of what they have got dishonestly, shun their company; for a boy is known by the company he keeps. Poor Tray was cruelly treated for being found in bad company. Never rob a melon patch or fruit garden, a meaner act cannot be done than to steal melons.

I want to see you very much. I am doing all I can to make a good place here; my house is commenced, and I have got out half my Mill timber. The storm is so severe to-day that I am writing, and all the hands are idle about the camp. Give my love to all the family, and take all the pains to make your grandfather and mother comfortable.

My son, learn to read writing, and you will learn to write better than I do, I hope, before long.

I am, as ever, your affectionate Father,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

CHARLESTON IN DANGER!—At one of the celebration on the Fourth in South Carolina, the Southern Standard says:

Edmund Bellinger, Esq., asserted "that if the commercial interest of Charleston were a clog to the State, then he agreed with Capt. Allen, that we had better *make a second Moscow of the city.*"

Capt. Allen is worthy of holding a commission under the Czar for this bright thought. But if Charleston is to be destroyed, how is the Yankee revenue cutter to receive that broadside from the British steamer! Will British steamships trouble Charleston with its trade after the city is laid in ashes!

The emigration from South Carolina is said to be very great. Her citizens are leaving her with a view of getting rid of the everlasting turmoil kept up by her politicians about the aggressions of the "central despotism" at Washington.

The wife is, the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying into space.

For the Guardian.

ST. LOUIS, July 31, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that it might be interesting to your readers, to hear from their friends in St. Louis, I write this communication, and forward it for publication, if you deem it wisdom.

Their is a large and respectable congregation of Saints in this City, who attend public worship every Sunday, in the Concert Hall, Market street. This large and spacious room is generally crowded to excess, with Saints from almost every nation under heaven; the feeling prevailing among us is good, and the Saints greatly rejoice in being liberated from bondage and enjoying the spirit of the Lutter-day work.

We have had the cholera this seasc to a considerable extent, and the Saints in this City, have not escaped without suffering its direful effects; quite a large number have fallen its victims,—among the number were Elder John Halliday, late President of South Conference, England, and Elder William McKeellie, from Glasgow, Scotland. In consequence of so much sickness, and death, a goodly number of poor brethren and sisters have been left on our hands; but so far, we have been able to relieve all those who were really destitute. In consideration of the increase of sickness, I suggested to the Council of the Branch, and they agreed, that Sunday the 21st of June, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and to call upon God unitedly to stop the ravages of this disease in the midst of his people; also to contribute of their substance to feed the poor. Our meeting on that day were well attended, the Hall was full. We had a good time; the spirit of God was in our midst, and all things were done decently and in order. We fasted from Saturday eve till Sunday afternoon's service was over; where we broke our fast by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The evening was set apart to receive the free-will offering for the poor. There were meetings held in each ward—the Saints brought their offerings and presented them to the Presidents; in this, as on usual occasions the Saints sustained their credit for liberality. One hundred and sixteen dollars was collected, and distributed to the worthy, and real destitute cases.

On Sunday, the 29th of June, we agreed in Council, to have three discourses delivered in the Hall, and invite our friends the citizens to come and hear, at each meeting, to take up a collection for the benefit of the widows and orphans. Accordingly we advertised the meetings, subjects, speakers, and object. The Republican; Organ, and Reveille, noticed the same in appropriate editorial articles; which kindness from them we highly appreciate.

The meetings were well attended—the collection amounted to forty-two dollars and thirty cents.

You will perceieve, that we are up and doing, and feel to continue to do all the good we can.

You will please excuse this intrusion upon your columns.

I remain your Brother,
In the Everlasting Covenant.
THOMAS WRIGLEY.

From the Millennial Star.

Etoile Du Deseret.

ETOILE DU DESERET, is the name of a new Star which has recently appeared in the moral firmament. It was first discovered by Elder John Taylor, in Paris. It is determined to be of the first magnitude, and was first noticed by the naked eye, some time in the month of May. Already observations have been taken from it in Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, the United States of North America, and in different parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, to say nothing of the interest awakened by its appearance generally in different portions of France, and in the Channel Islands, where we are informed it commands particular attention.

It is with no small degree of pleasure we welcome the first number of this "*Star of Deseret*," published in the French language, by reason of which it will no doubt obtain an extensive circulation on the continent, as that language is extensively spoken among all the western nations of Europe. The Saints have already begun to derive edification, instruction, and comfort from its perusal in different States of continental Europe, and we doubt not the "Etoile du Deseret" will soon obtain a circulation which will amply encourage and repay the exercise of that master-talent with which it has been commenced. The sheet before us is a royal octavo, and printed in beautiful clear type — seems to be just the medium for communicating the principles and doctrines of the Editor, and of the Latter-day Saints, to its French readers, indeed, we consider it *par excellence*.—[Millennial Star.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—*Baltimore, July 3*—The Postmaster General has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, answering their inquiry wether bona fide subscribers in the city who have papers sent them to different summer retreats for less than three months are considered as transient subscribers and postoge exacted accordingly.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, July 7, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 1st inst., you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months, whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise, will come under the head of transient newspapers, upon which the postage must be pre-paid at the office where mailed.

Your obedient servant,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

The Art of Flying.

A French journal has a letter from Madrid giving an account of a successful experiment with a new aparatus for flying. The flyer was a Miss Juanita Perez, who though rather fat and corpulent, moved through the air by the help of wings, with great ease and rapidity. She was advertised to fly a distance of above 1,200 feet, rising in the air above 600, but exceeded the programme both in height and distance. No description of the structure of the wings is given. They have a spread of some fifteen feet, are fastened by ligaments of great flexibility, and arranged so as to move with great rapidity; they make a noise like a wind-mill. The astonishment of Madrid at so novel a phenomenon is described as immense.

A Mr. Thomas Darville, at Paris, also announces that he has invented a complete apparatus for flying, and that he proposes to exhibit it at the Camp de Mars in the course of the present month, when he will fly from the Military School to Challiot. He will be accompanied by his two sons, one of twenty-two and the other of seventeen years. The preparation of three sets of wings has delayed the exhibition until now. The inventor has tried his apparatus privately, with complete success, having flown across the Seine with it at 1 o'clock in the morning. His wings have a spread of fifteen feet, and by their help the flyer can move up and down in the air with all the facility of a swallow, skimming along near the ground or mounting upright to the sky at his pleasure.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12, 1851.

A disease is now raging in the county of Anne Arundel, between South and West rivers, which has proved to be as fatal as the cholera. The early stage of it is marked by an eruption of the skin, a swelling of the muscles of the throat, partaking of the character of scarlet fever in children, and attended apparently with very slight fever. There is nothing alarming in this stage of it, which continues for three or four days, when all upon a sudden it fixes itself upon the vitals with a violence and fatality which are arrested by nothing that has, as yet, been tried. Dr. John H. Sellman, a physician of a very highly valued professional reputation, in extensive practice, and a citizen of the county, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, most unexpectedly, on yesterday, fell a victim to its ravages. He leaves a widow and seven small children to mourn their irrepairable loss. Several of his brother's servants who he had attended, had died with this disease, and from whom it was thought he had taken it. I learn that another of his family of servants also died with it on yesterday.

A Newspaper! What is it?

It is a Bill of Fare, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes of those who sit down to be entertained.

Politics is derived from Latin word *Politicus*; which means, exercising sagacity in devising, and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare. This dish is set foremost on the tab'e, and being the most substantial, we call it beef steaks, because it generally suits the taste of almost every one.

Congress and legislative news, are stuffed meats, rich and spicy.

Electioneering is venison, best dried.

Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine; we call plum cakes.

Poetry, is custard.

Marriages are sweet-meats, pleasant to the use; but destructive to the abuse.

Ballads and Love Ditties, are plum puddings.

Anecdotes, Conundrums, Enigmas, and Charades, are spice mustard.

Advertisements, are the raisins, oranges, &c. usually distributed as a desert.

Editorials, are wine to exhilerate the guests.

A Dun, is Sour Crout, and Cranberry Tart.

DIRECTORY FROM DUBUQUE TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.

To Lytton's	12 miles,
Whitewater	6
Price's	5
Cascade, (Hall's California Store,)	1 1-2
South Fork Bridge	10
Spencer's	7
Anamosa	5
Fairview	4
Col. Butler's (Hickory Grove)	6
Marion	5 1-2
Cedar Rapids	5
Scotch Grove	12
Heuches' (on the Iowa River, eight miles above Marengo,)	13
Talbot's	14
Latimer's Grove	18
Hammer's Mill	12
Newton (Co., Seat of Jasper Co,)	5
Parker's Ferry	7
Tom Mitchell's	12
Fort Des Moines	13
To Camp Luce	12
Brown's Ford on North River	6
Sturman's	3
Happy Grove	3
Claim Jumper Grove	6
Wah-ta-wah	15
Marvin	14
Campbell's Grove	15
Indian Town	13
Omans	15
Hawes' Mill	5
Silver Creek	10
Keg Creek	6
Bullock's Farm	2
Kanesville	7
Council Bluffs via Mt. Briggs and Martin's	7
Total distance to Council Bluffs,	312

This Directory, prepared by a gentleman who has traveled the route several times, will be found very nearly correct. Emigrants and travelers can find accommodations for man and beast at all points named in this Directory.

Nine millions of gallons of wine were imported into Great Britain last year.

From the Millennial Star.

Denmark.

By the politeness of Elder Erastus Snow—of the Twelve—and president of the Danish Mission, we are favored with a copy of the Book of Mormon in the Danish language. This divinely inspired record can now be read by a large portion of the inhabitants of Scandinavian Europe, many thousands of whom are familiar with the language who do not reside in the provinces of Denmark. It has already gone into the northern parts of Germany, and also somewhat freely into Sweeden, where both books and elders are loudly called for. Upon the appearance of the first sheets of this work in print, the Saints in Copenhagen seemed endowed with new power from on high. The Holy Ghost descended mightily, and bore witness of its truth to the new born babes in Christ by divers manifestations; to some in open vision, confirming them in the faith, and causing the church to rejoice greatly in this record that has sprung out of the ground, and in the righteousness of God which has again looked down from heaven. The labors of the last twelve months in Denmark have resulted in the translation and publication of the Book of Mormon, several small tracts, illustrative of the faith of the Saints, and the establishment of the church there, by the baptism of 261 souls; about 150 of whom constitute the branch of the church in Copenhagen, the capital of the nation; and and about 70 constitute a branch of the same in Aalborg, the principal town of the province Jylland (Jutland).

Elder Snow, with whose company we are at present favored, intends soon to return to Denmark, and with the additional aid and influence of the "stick of Joseph" in his hands, and that of his fellow-laborers, will be able to present the doctrines of our holy faith to the people in a much more ample and competent manner, besides being able to employ his own active policy more generally among the people, which give promise, under the divine blessing, of a numerous and powerful ingathering of souls into the Gospel net. Truth is mighty, and does already prevail, in the sphere and extent in which it has its application to the people. "Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel; according to this time it shall be said of Jacob, and of Israel. What hath God wrought?

DETROIT, Thursday, July 10.

The trial James J. Strang and others of the Beaver Island prisoners, on an indictment for obstructing the U. S. Mail, which has been some days pending in the U. S. Court, was yesterday concluded by the acquital of every defendant.

The case was submitted to the jury on Thursday evening with instructions to render a sealed verdict. The verdict was agreed to without hesitancy by the jury, who were out but a few minutes consulting.

Advice to Young Men.

Live temperately, go to Church, attend to your affairs, love all the pretty girls, marry one of them, live like a man, and die like a Christian.

New Route to the Pacific.

We have advices from New Grenada that an exclusive grant has been made to a party of American capitalists, of the privilege of forming a Canal or Railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Attrato and San Juan Rivers, the former running into the Atlantic and the latter into the Pacific. This new route presents some highly favorable features for a Canal. —[N. Y. Tribune.

GREATER THAN GOLD LAKE.—Rumors have been rife of late that the veritable "Laguna d'oro', had been found, and all the tales told of its *untold* riches, have proved more than true.

Whatever be the case, this is a fact that near Rich Bar, on the north fork of Feather river, another bar has been struck were seven hundred claims were taken up in one day.

Those who had gone to work were getting from forty to fifty ounces per day. The intelligence, from such good authority, can hardly be doubted.

The neighbourhood is known to be one of the richest, forty three men out of one hundred having gone home this year with fortunes, after a single season at Rich Bar.

The *Sonora Herald* gives very encouraging accounts from the different placers in the vicinity of the city of Sonora.

The whole cost of the New York and Erie Railroad is put down at $23,900,000 and the value of the real estate along the line is supposed to be increased that much.

Andrew Jackson Davis, the celebrated clairvoyant, has come out in an atheistical declaration of Independence, in which he asserts his disbelief in the bible, the church, and society as it now exists, and devotes himself to the removal of these evils from the earth. He thinks he has outgrown them all.

One hundred able bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to brake prairie land, split rails and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy.—[Minn. Pioneer.

Important to Farmers.

The Hartford *Times* mentions a farmer who took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, and found some of the posts nearly sound, and others rotted of at the bottom. Looking for the cause he discovered that the posts which had been inverted from the way they grew were solid, and those which had been set as they grew were rotted off. This is certainly an incident worthy of being noted by farmers.

Crops.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Union, of the 5th inst.:

The Crops and the Harvest.

CROPS—OHIO.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, says, that the yield in Ohio promises to be greater than that of last year. The country papers, it says, are full of the most cheering accounts.

Pennsylvania.

It is universally conceded there never was a better promise of an abundant harvest than is now presented.—[Washington Examiner,

Maryland.

The accounts from all sections of Maryland concur in the opinion that the present wheat crop of Maryland will be among the largest and best ever gathered within its limits. The season has been extremely favorable for wheat and grass and the process of securing both is now going on industriously throughout the States.—[Balt. American.

Indiana.

The wheat harvest is finished in central Indiana, and a large crop has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. There is a fine prospect of a great yield of corn in that section.—[Intelligencer.

Arkansas.

The Fort Smith Herald, of the 13th says: We learn from a gentleman who lives in Benton County, that the crops in that county, and the adjoining county, of the Cherokees, are very fine, and promise a rich harvest. The wheat crop he says, is the best he has ever seen in his life.

Crops.

It is gratifying to be able to chronicle the fact that scarcely if ever, had the crops looked as promising in this and some of the adjoining counties, as they do at the present time. The wheat crops just harvested, we learn, was never better.—[Springfield (Mo.) Flag.

Harvest.

The farmers in this County commenced harvesting their wheat the first of this week. The crops are said to be better than was expected.—[Devenport Banner, 18th.

Michigan.

From all parts of the State we have the most flattering reports as to the coming crops. The present season bids fair to be one of the most prosperous to our farmers ever known in the history of our State.

The coming wheat crops here promise to surpass that of any other State.—[Detroit Free Press.

Kentucky.

The wheat crop in this county is said to be better than an average one. The grain is not quite so heavy, but it has been harvested in a good condition; no rust, or any of the various ills that this crop is heir to, affected the new crop.—[Hopkinsville, Ky. Whig.

COUNCIL POINT, July 29th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—There is one important point in the making of wagons, if understood, that is greatly neglected to be put in practice. The joint in the tongue and hounds forward of the fore axletree in order to have a load ride easy, should be equalized on the fore wheels, as well as on the hind; and the fore-end of the box ought never to go more than two or three inches forward of the joint in the tongue already mentioned.

When the fore wheels drop down in a ravine, or any other mud hole; the fore end of the box will strike on the tongue; therefore the hounds that crosses the fore axletree ought to be made longer than they generally are.

I have traveled much on roads with Mormon companies, and saw the evil of the thing I have just named D. S.

Americans in London—The American Anniversary of Independence.

This anniversary was celebrated on the 4th, by a grand concert, ball and supper, given to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, by Mr. Peabody. The large Hall of Willis' room was the scene of the entertainment, and appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The American eagle and colors on a large scale adorned the wall at one end, and were suspended over a portrait of Washington, while on the lower end was a portrait of our Queen, with the appropriate arms of England. Though, in characteristic compliance with American taste, the lion and unicorn figured in miniature opposite the gigantic representation of the eagle, stars and stripes, this fact was only noticed by the hypocritical, and affected not the spirit and gaiety of the assembled crowd. The company comprised many of the high personages of England, in addition to all the most favored of the natives of the United States at present in London. The Duke of Wellington walked in at half-past eleven, and was received with several rounds of cheers, the band playing the usual heroic song that greets the veteran of Waterloo. Sir George Grey, was also present, as well as other distinguished persons. The concert, which comprised most of the vocal talent now in London—such voices, for instance, as those of Catharine Hayes, Sofie Cruvelli, Gardoni, and Lablache—was followed by dancing, which was kept up with the greatest animation. The lateness of the hour alone prevents us from noticing the proceedings at the supper, which proved, no doubt, conducive to the pleasure of all present. Need we say that the whole scene was emblematic of the good understanding which now so happily reigns between England and the United States.—[Daily News.

Lake Superior Iron ranks higher than the Swedish, being more malleable, tougher, and not subject to flaws.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

Highly Important News from Salt Lake and the Plains—More Indian Depredations.

By the last mail from Salt Lake we received the Deseret News up to June 28th. It contains several interesting items for the Saints; more especially a document from several brethren there, to the scattered Saints in the Eastern States, Kanesville, &c. Mr. Thomas Bateman with ten others have just arrived from the Plains, bringing intelligence from the different emigrating companies for the valley this season,—also a very interesting letter from President Orson Hyde and company; whom they met 105 miles this side of Laramie.

Mr. B. says: that he met several California companies, two day's travel from the Valley getting along remarkably well, with little or no sickness—Met A. W. Babbitt, and a number of the Government officers for Utah, 200 miles on the other side of Fort Laramie progressing slowly; he represents their animals being very much jaded, through their long and tedious journey—in every other respect were well and in good spirits. They met Captain Stevens' company about 350 miles out, proceeding on their journey without molestation. There was a company of about 300 hundred wagons in the sand hills, where the Indians had assailed Elder Hyde, and company; fears were entertained of their safety, as there were 300 Pawnee Indians who had taken their position with the sole intention of robbing and plundering any emigrants coming that way—this gang of thieves expected an additional force from the Omahas; but they were disappointed; the latter chose rather, to abide the counsel given their chiefs sometime since, by Elder Hyde, Judge Brocchus and several others at a council held in this town previous to the Elder's departure for the Valley. Mr. Bateman states, that he and his little company left the Valley on the 12th of June with ox-teams,—they arrived here August 12th, making the entire distance in two months—the quickest trip yet, by oxen.

John Brown's Company were met at the junction of the new road, two hundred and forty miles from Winter Quarters, on the 25th of July, getting along well.

After reading President Hyde's letter,—extracts of which we give below; we think that the government should open their eyes, and feel somewhat interested in the welfare of American Citizens moving to Salt Lake, Oregon, and California for the purpose of enhancing the value of Government lands by cultivation. If the emigrant is not to be protected—and immediate measures entered into by the Department to check the further hazardous movements of these Indians, hundreds of Oregon Emigrants have said in our office that emigration will cease for that quarter after this year. Already, letters have been sent back to their friends, to warn them not to proceed, until a sufficient force is placed by government on the Frontier to protect them.

Just as we are writing this article, another letter is received from John Crombie, a young man in the employ of Dustin Amy. Mr. A. killed his cream colored horse while endeavoring to effect his escape from the Indians, and ran one of his mules so badly, that it is with great difficulty it can keep up with the train.

The writer says, that Hon. Judge Brocchus, of Ala., Mr. Wm. H. Gooch, and Mr. Walker, of this place, shared the same fate that Elder Hyde received. Rumor reports that they lost all their clothing with the exception of pantaloons and shirts.

Letter from Elder Orson Hyde.

ON THE PLATTE RIVER, 108 MILES EAST OF LARAMIE, July 22d 1851.

DEAR BR. MACKINTOSH:—

I have just met Mr. Bateman, from the Valley, and I write you by him a hasty scroll.

On the 11th inst., near one branch of the Loupe Fork, we were assailed by a party of about three hundred Pawnee Indians, and robbed of between seven and ten hundred dollars. There were only seven of us, and about three hundred of them. I lost about eighty dollars worth of blankets, gun, clothing, camp furniture, and provisions, besides my Jim Horse; but he fought himself clear from them and I redeemed him by paying forty dollars.

We are now all well and in good spirits. The forward emigrants are now nearly at Laramie. Capt. Smith's three fifties were not robbed by the Indians, as they had passed before the Indians had taken their position on the route. I fear the remaining companies will suffer much by their depredations. I am now satisfied that there was a concerted plan between the Omahas and Pawnees, to rob and plunder the trains; but the Omahas stand back by reason of our talk with the chiefs, and leave the Pawnees to act alone. The Pawnees told us that they expected the Omahas up there and asked us if we had seen them?

The route is a very bad one in consequence of the trains turning down to the Platte after crossing the Horn, instead of heading that stream and keeping up between the running water, and Loupe Fork. There will be a great scarcity of water, for the accommodation of the emigrants in passing over the numerous sand hills and ridges, on this route. Br. Orson Pratt lost his horses after crossing the Missouri River, at Winter Quarters. He supposed the Omahas had stolen them. The Government will probably chastise these Indians for their robberies,—they richly deserve it.

We have had but one rain storm since we started; but that was severe and heavy.

Mr. Bateman can tell you some of the news from the Valley. This route that we have come is about one hundred and fifty miles longer than the usual one, while the route contemplated would have been rather nearer than the old one. But I have no complaints to make, or reflections to cast upon any one.

Remember me kindly to my wife and family, and tell them not to be over anxious about me. We have been mercifully relieved of much of our loading to our own serious inconvenience, but to the great relief of our teams.

Truly, your Friend and Brother,
ORSON HYDE.

POST SCRIPT

STILL LATER

From Salt Lake and the Plains.

Tuesday morning, 19th inst., seven hearty, and hardy, good-looking men dropped in upon up us, about six o'clock. They left Salt Lake on the 15th ultimo, making the entire distance in thirty-four days.

Their names are as follows: Andrew J. Langley, from Salt Lake; Peter Shelton, formerly of Warren Co., Illinois, late from Oregon; Harvey S. Allen, of Jackson Co., Iowa; G. A. Thomson, of Kane Co., Illinois, George Griffith, of Kane Co., Illinois; Alexander J. Ford, of Mishwauki Co., Michigan and Hyrum F. Dunham, of Milwauki, Wisconsin, late from California.

The gentlemen from California say; that they were nine days in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Snow; during which time they fed their horses on one pint of flour per day, to each horse.

Mr. Langley says; that the inhabitants of the Valley, lost by Indian depredations, cattle, horses, and mules, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. There Indians infest Little Salt Lake; also Brown's Settlement—at both places, it is stated that they stole considerable, to the serious inconvenience and loss of some of the residents of those places.

They report the crops in the Valley, more especially wheat, to be super-abundant and very heavy this season; the health of the citizens there is very good; while peace, union, and harmony, are the prominent features in their social circles.

Mr. L. says; that they met Phineas Young, and General Brown of this place, five miles this side of the Valley; A. W. Babbitt and Company, fifty miles this side; President Hyde and his company, thirty-three miles on the other side of Fort Laramie, getting along remarkably well, enjoying good health, and buoyant spirits.

Met a company of Oregon, and California emigrants, twenty-six miles on the other side of said Fort, enjoying the same blessings as the former, and progressing on their journey without any trouble.

Captain Smith and his company, were met on the 1st inst., four miles on the other side of Laramie; Stevens' company, five miles east of the Fort; Captain Day's in sight, and Captain Cumming's company of one hundred wagons, ten miles on the other side of Ash Hollow. Shirtliff's company of fifty wagons, were met five miles in the rear of Cumming's train; and Captain John Brown with the emigrating poor, twenty-two miles this side of Ash Hollow. Wilkin's merchandize train consisting of ten wagons, with a Scotch company in the rear, were met at, or near, the same place they met Mr. Brown's company; also Gordon's. Next day, they met Father Allred's company, the other side of Cold Springs, and Elder Orson Pratt's company at the Springs, proceeding on their journey finely.

Mr. Shelton, one of the company from Oregon, met six hundred and seven wagons between Williamette Valley and this place, for Oregon; also 72 wagons, from the junction of the roads; the latter were bound for California.

The spirit manifested by this last company from the Valley, is of an entire different character, from the one exhibited by Mr. Bateman, and his company.

Mr. Langley, and his associates bring news of a cheering character; while Mr. B. brought nothing but *darkness, gloom, and dissatisfaction.* We can easily account for the difference; Mr. Bateman came here, cut off from the Church for disturbing the peace, and quietude of the Saints in the Valley, and for assuming the character, and position, of Elijah the Prophet; all the representation he could give, was like himself, of the darkest kind; everything there, was out of order in his estimation, and the Saints would not allow him to set matters right. No wonder! If we ever saw a fool and a liar, embodied in one person; we are satisfied that we are not mistaken when we say, that both appear very conspicuous in the personage of this would-be Modern Elijah, *alias* the great Thomas Bateman, who, not many years ago, ran through the streets of Kanesville, as crazy as a loon, with a red flag in his hand. The Saints should beware, of this modern dignitary, he has been hurled from his standing in the Church of God, and now, like Lucifer, the Son of the Morning, he goes about accusing the brethren in the Valley; and seeking whom he may devour.

Some say; that he intends to visit Washington, and lay his grievances before the President; but we venture to say that he, like BILL SMITH, is only laying a snare for others; into which, he, himself, will ultimately fall.

Election Returns of Pottawatamie County.

	Precincts. Kanesville,	C. Bluffs.	Majority.
For County Judge,			
Thomas Burdick,	178	17	195
For Sherriff,			
A. McRae,	169	17	180
Scattering,	6		
For Recorder,			
Lake Johnson,	167	17	177
Scattering,	7		
For Coroner,			
Egbert Ellsworth,	176	17	192
Scattering,	1		
For Surveyor,			
M. L. Benson,	97		1
O. N. Tyson,	74	22	

John W. Bell, was elected Constable.

To Parents and Children.

We wish the Saints to read Elder George A. Smith's letter to his Son; and also read it to their children. The reader will find it on the first page of this paper.

C. C. Rockwell Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, of this State, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Journal of the House of Representatives.

News from the Traveling Elders.

We are in receipt of a letter, from Elders Candland and Brown, dated Livingston Co., New York, June 6th, which contains the cheering news of several being added to the Church in that section; and because the truth has taken hold of the hearts of the honest, the Priests, as usual, are up in arms against it. We are glad to hear from Br. David, because we thought the field of his labor was rather a hard one, and for a while it proved to be so; but now, he says, that he has succeeded in awakening the Saints there, to a sense of their duty, and the honest in heart to investigation.

Elders Murray and Ross, writes from West Elizabeth, Pa., under date of July 18th, where they have added to the Church by Baptism, twenty-three members; besides, stirring up the Saints to diligence, in the performance of their respective duties, and callings.

Isaac Bullock, writes from Williamstown, Oswego Co., New York; at which place, he is to raise his voice to the Saints, and to all others who may feel inclined to hear. Br. B. accomplished a good work in Kirtland; he struck in there, under Gladden Bishop's nose, and re-baptised quite a number of those who once were members; but who, because of offences, trangression, and trouble, thought all was over, and that it would be of no use for them to follow the Church any longer.

We have received several other letters, which say: that in many places, the Saints are literally dead to the work of the last days,—they serve the creature, and their dimes, more than they do the Creator. The Elders say; that they have sometimes to use the Rod to wake them up.

As a general thing the people at large; apart from the Saints, are fast asleep in the arms of traditional sectarianism, and a corrupt Priesthood; without God, or any substantial hope in the world, and seem to care but little what comes, provided, they are making money.

As an instance of the fact, we copy an extract, from a leader in the Boston Daily Mail, of the 12th ult., headed; "MORE ABOUT THE MORMONS." The Editor labors hard, to prove to the very letter, a prophecy of the Apostle Peter's; referring to the scoffers in the last days, which reads as follows: "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts, and saying; where is the promise of his coming? For since the Fathers (Apostles) fell asleep, all things continue as *they were* from the beginning of Creation."

Now reader, compare the foregoing paragraph with the following extract from the Mail:

"Now as a matter of fact, the world has seldom seen or known a time of more profound peace. As to the dissentions in the Church, these have existed ever since there was a Church, and we are not aware that any new element of discord is at work now. On the contrary, there is confessedly much more harmony among different sects of professing Christians than there was at almost any other stage of ecclesiastical history. Earthquakes and tornadoes have occurred in all ages; and although steamboat explosions are comparatively a modern invention, yet their blessings will undoubtedly be felt for years to come."

Who is the man that knows anything; that does not know that this extract, exactly corroborates with Peter's testimony? We leave the reader to judge.

Suggestions.

Since the issue of our Extra of the 13th inst., containing an Epistle from several brethren in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; several persons have called upon us, inquiring what they should do? Our answer invariably have been; *do the best you can lawfully*, to procure an outfit, so as to be ready to start next Spring for that place.

If you are a farmer, place your farm, and other improvements in such a condition, as to render them saleable, that, if a purchaser should come, all your effects may be in good repair, and be worth something to you, should a sale be effected. If you are a mechanic; use your utmost endeavors to make all that you possess available in the Spring to buy you an outfit; and leave no stone unturned, so that when that period arrives, you may be right side up with care, and ready to start at the word Go.

If you are *anything* at all, be doing something that is right, lawful and just in view of your removal; and God will bless the labors of your hands, as he did in former times the Widow's cruse of Oil, and measure of Meal, withal, remembering the Lord in all your various vocations in life.

Some have said to us, I am too poor! I have nothing to go with! Well brethren, the Lord does not gather, where he has not strewed; therefore, if you enjoy health, be of good cheer, your case is not hopeless; from this time henceforth, be diligent in business,—add to that which you have already acquired, by industry, economy, and moderation in all things; which if you do, we venture to say; that the *Judge* of all the earth will do right—remember you, and perhaps relieve you from many inconveniences; his ear is not heavy that it cannot hear; neither is his arm shortened that it cannot save, provided you are in a position worthy of being saved; and should misfortune's blighting hand, turn the current of events against you, and hinder you from proceeding on your journey next Spring,—keep your eye on the mark—work on, you will reap, if you faint not.

If the Saints would only consider, and understand the import of the parable of the Mustard Seed, they might profit thereby. Jesus said: If you have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you. Mustard seed is said to be among the least of all seeds, yet, it has germinating properties, and acquiring powers, by which it collects matter of a similar character from the soil the surrounds it, to augment its facilities, for the spreading of its roots, and extending its branches, until, the growth of the latter becomes so great, that the birds of the air find shelter and repose among them. Even so, with the mind of man, it has properties and powers which are susceptible of enlargement; when these are cultivated in the path of duty, and lighted up by the spirit of the highest, things which might appear at one time to be impossible, is rendered obvious, plain, and easy to be accomplished.

The late news from the Valley, should not be the means of relaxing our energies in the discharge of our respective duties; but to the contrary, ought to serve as a fresh impetus, to renewed diligence and perseverance, in the performance of those things that the servants of the Most High, have treated upon in that document. As to the rich Saints of Pottawatamie, they are like angel's visits, few and far between; still we have no doubt but that some even here, and perhaps more in the Eastern States, have more means than they actually require; it is the duty of all such, to help their poor brethren who are desirous of removing to the Valley of the mountains next season; and we are of the opinion that they will not loose anything by the operation.

A Word of Warning to the Saints.

The spirit from the West, seems to whisper through various channels, that the period has arrived for the Saints to lay aside their speculative movements; and to turn their attention to things of greater value and importance.

The latest number of the Deseret News, contains a lengthy and appropriate article, over the signatures of several good men, whom we know well, and whose word should be esteemed by all who profess to be Saints. The tone and character of this document, should recommend the propriety of it, to every man and woman's conscience. The day has come, for the fulfilment of ancient prophecy, for the gathering together of the Saints, in order to be saved from the desolating scourges that await the wicked and ungodly.

The daystar glimmers, from yonder distant vallies of Ephraim to illume the path of the righteous, in the line of their duty; and like the polar Star, it is fixed, so that the mariner through time's tempestuous billows, may easily acquire a knowledge of his latitude and longitude; if he possesses the requisite qualifications, in connection with his chart, quadrant, and compass.

The time has come, that all those who have an outfit, or means to procure one, should leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake next Spring; others who have means, and property more than is actually necessary should help the poor out; not to Kanesville, and there leave them; but to the place appointed, as the hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest abroad in the world. It is expedient that the Saints scattered throughout the States, and Canada, should use their utmost endeavors, by every laudable way, to remove as speedily as possible to the far West, in compliance with the spirit, and tenor of the last General Epistle of the Presidency there.

The eye of the Presidency of the Church, is not confined to the narrow limits of the Rocky Mountains alone, it extends to whatever place there is a Saint of God in a scattered condition on the face of the earth. The Savior said on a certain occasion: "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, &c., how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" How oft has the voice of our chief rulers in the West saluted the ears of the Saints with almost similar language. Will the Saints give heed to the voice of the spirit of truth? We hope they will, and escape the calamities in reserve for the wicked, and the unjust. The voice of the true shepherd says, come! shall we say stay? no verily; our voice to the Saints, is in unison with the spirit and tenor of the Epistle; also that of the document contained in the News, which our readers will find in another column of this paper. We would suggest to the scattered Saints who have enough of means at their command, to arise and put on the beautiful garments of duty, and tarry no longer in the States to amass riches, at the expense of the former's golden path; while treasures of a more enduring character are held in prospect, and a glory that will never fade away. Those who have not the means, if they continue faithful and persevering, in due time the day of their deliverance shall come also. Order and wisdom, should govern the Saints in all their actions, for the Church of God, requires everything to be done decently and in order.

We hope to see the Saints arise in the dignity of their character and calling, and esteem the riches of this world as a secondary consideration, in comparison to the duty they owe to themselves—their God, and their brethren; and while we are thus addressing others, we take the hint ourselves.

Past experience should prove, that it is unprofitable for us, to be slothful in the discharge of our sacred duties. Futhermore, if we as Saints miss the mark, the fault is our own. The same God rules on high, that once led Israel out of Egypt like a flock; and when there was no eye to pity them, nor a hand to help them; his own eye pitied, and his mighty arm brought their deliverance. Plague, pestilence, earthquakes, tornadoes, fire, blood, and vapor of smoke, are abroad in the earth; these, with many other omens, too clearly evince that the coming of the Son of Man is nigh at hand. "Come out of her my people, that ye may not be partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues." Is there any of the Saints so ignorant, as not to have felt the blighting influence of the atmosphere where Cholera prevails?

If it is hard for the Saints to escape; where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? The only bulwark of safety that a Saint has, is his faith and virtue, proceeding from a compliance with the ordinances of Heaven, and all the requirements of the Gospel of Peace; therefore, the Saint who has not the spirit of gathering, has not the spirit of Christ.

Wood! Wood!!

Who is going to supply Kanesville with good dry Cord Wood this Fall and Winter? We see a goodly number of idle men walking our streets, and complaining they cannot obtain employment. We believe wood will bring money this Fall. Who will engage in the enterprize? A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Returned Californians.

The following named gentlemen, left California on the 4th of May, and arrived at Austin, Fremont County, Iowa, on the 13th inst., all well and hearty. They brought with them, quite a considerable quantity of the shining Ore, as the fruits of their adventurous undertaking; we wish them much success, and the enjoyment of their hard earned treasures.

Jacob A. Markley, formerly from Wisconsin; John G. Carson, Illinois; N. L. Hane, Iowa; C. Vaughan, Rhode Island; J. B. Robinson, Rhode Island.

Health and Weather.

The citizens of this section of country, hitherto, have enjoyed unusual health; notwithstanding the severity of the Cholera in St. Joseph, and other towns below us, not a a single case ocurred this season in Pottawatamie County. The weather has been moderate—sometimes rather sultry. The crops look remarkably well, especially corn.

From the Deseret News.

The Saints of God should shun three things
Slander, tattling, and hypocrisy;
They're like the Upas Tree, which brings
Death and accompanying misery.

Three others they'd do well to own;
Truth, virtue, and integrity;
These, like the angels in their homes,
Bring joy, and peace, and harmony.

HOMER.

To the Saints,

Scattered abroad through the Eastern States.

BELOVED BRETHREN;—It is with the best of feelings and governed by the spirit of God, we have unitedly addressed you through the medium of the "Deseret News" and the "Frontier Guardian;" believing that it rests upon us as brethren in the common cause of Israel, to encourage you onward and to give you a little of our humble advice; which, if taken with the spirit given, will result in good.

In February, 1846, we seperated from you on the banks of the Mississippi River; our course was west, and your prayers followed us; you then wished to be with us.

Since that period, we have broken the slumbers of the wilderness, and made the "desert blosom as the rose." The plains where the wolf, the fox, and the grizzly bear roamed at will four years ago, have now become fenced cities; where health, peace, prosperity, and the spirit abound: we have been blessed by the God of our fathers, and now feel more determined to press forward in the great work than ever.

Innasmuch as it pleased God to fill our granaries with food for man and beast, and blessed the labors of our hands in all things, we ask you to arise as one man, and come and partake with us in the blessings which the Lord has heaped upon us.

Come to the fountain where truth flows from the lips of the prophet of God, and where true liberty only can be enjoyed by the saints.

We have made homes for our families, and farms to raise food; we ask you to come and partake with them, and assist in raising food for others as well as yourselves, and let us go to the nations of the earth to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ: for as elders of Israel, we feel the responsibility resting upon us, and the Lord requires it at our hands; *and as long as you hold back our hands are tied.*

It is beneath the spirit of God to grovel in the low things of this world, when they have enough and to spare to enable them to gather with their brethren.

It is the duty of the saints to come, and also to assist their brethren who are too poor to make an fit-out for themselves, and the Lord's blessing will rest on them that do so.

It is as much a duty binding on every saint to build up the vallies of the mountains, as it is to be baptized for the remission of their sins, or any other commandment given the servants of God to his people; and as fast as the Lord opens the way for individuals, and there is put into their hands a sufficiency to reach the valley, it is their duty to come and fear not; for the same God is at the helm now, as was when Joseph lived.

We were not afraid to trust our God when we launched into the trackless deserts, followed the trail of the pioneers, came and ploughed the land where the mountaineers said we could not raise a spear of wheat; and its altitude was so high above the level of the sea, as to warrant their assertion; but trusting in the God who fed the children of Israel in these the latter days, same as in days of old, with quails and manna in the wilderness, and knowing that he who is our prophet and leader is led by that same God, we had no fear, (for we had proven him in days gone by;) why then should you have any, when we have tried and proven it?

When the vallies are pouring their rich treasures into the laps of the saints; when the Lord has placed us in rich pastures, girt round by mountains capped with perpetual snow, where health abounds, and every blessing which ever was heaped on man is conferred, *shall we neglect our duty*; and because every luxury is accumulating around us, forget that we were brought here that we may forward the work! Shall we sleep and let the world not hear the glad sound of the gospel? No! we will arise and fulfill our part, for we have no excuse. God has placed us where we can find none.

Come then, brethren, to the valley of the mountains, that we may be enabled to go and magnify our calling as elders in Israel, for there rests on the shoulders of every faithful elder in the church the burthen of bearing the gospel to the nations of the earth; and for any man to sit down and content himself after he has made a comfortable home, &c., shows that he has not learned Mormonism as we have, and we know that if we do not go and preach the gospel when the way opens, that we are under condemnation.

Feeling an interest in your welfare, we wish to suggest that you cast politics to the dogs, for it is not any part of an elder's mission to dabble in such dirty work. We have tried politicians and politics of every grade, in days gone by, sufficient for us to know that they dont belong to us, for we have suffered sufficient in Missouri and Illinois to learn the maxim that "a burnt child dreads the fire."

Sell your farms and houses, and let Kanesville be in the hands of strangers, for you can do more here; let the cry be that a saint cannot be found, the cities are vacated, for God has work for his people, and do not permit the sons of strangers to come here and take up the lands of your inheritances, while you are trying to speculate out of them for a mess of pottage.

Shun the man who would counsel you not to come to this place as you would a rattlesnake; for the gathering of the saints is as true a doctrine now, as it was when the prophet Joseph lived; and when a man is possessed with the spirit which fill the bosom of our beloved president and all his brethren in this valley he will immediately make all the exertions he can, and will counsel others to come to this place, and he who has not the spirit of gathering "is not of us," and we say, avoid such, for they have not the spirit of God abiding in them.

Let speculation in farms, houses, &c., alone; your duty is to gather to the Salt Lake Valley, to prepare you to go and preach, and to release us, when we have filled our missions.

We wish to call your attention to the last general epistle of the Presidency, where it says, that "it is wisdom for the Saints to gather where they can do more good in one year, then they can in ten where they are, and if they hold on to farms, &c., for speculation, that they may expect to have to get help to come out,"—why? because when the Saints hearken not to counsel, they are scourged.

We look back, and remember brethren who were well off, and had health and strength to make a dozen outfits since we left, but alas! they are not amongst us; we hope that there will not be a man who once lived in Nauvoo, and has had five years already to make an outfit, but will have energy of character to fit himself, and some poorer family who have been sick or unfortunate.

We have made things comfortable, so that no man need suffer.

The road is easy for an industrious man to accumulate comforts around him; and we now wish to say that if there be any who can not leave the leeks and onions of Egypt, they had better forward their licenses to their respective quorums, so that those who make covenant with God by sacrifices, may reap the reward which is for the just steward, who put his talents to usury.

We conclude, praying God the eternal Father to bless you with his spirit, which will enlighten you in all things, and that we may see you next season by thousands flocking to this place bringing peace and joy in your bosoms, which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

We subscribe ourselves your brethren in the everlasting covenant.

JOSEPH CAIN,
A. O. SMOOT,
EDWARD HUNTER,
WILLARD SNOW,
J. M. GRANT,
THOMAS BULLOCK,
WM. C. STAINES,
LEVI JACKMAN,
DANIEL SPENCER.

G. S. L. City, Deseret, June 7th, 1851.

New Advertisements.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their friends, and the public generally, that they have permanently located at the above place, for the purpose of carrying on the

CLOCK & WATCHMAKING BUSINESS.

in all its branches. Having been engaged in Switzerland for a number of years in

Manufacturing Watches, &c.

and having worked in Paris and other cities in France, besides some time in New Orleans, they flatter themselves that they can do all work that may be entrusted to them in the best of style.

They have also on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver Watches, Clocks, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Spoons, Spectacles, and in fact all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. They have also in addition to the above, the

Machinery to Manufacture

the necessary articles for clocks and watches, and will devote particular attention to this branch of their business.

Persons in want of fine jewelry, or wishing any work done, will please call at our establishment under the

City Hotel, Main Street,

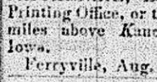
a few doors from the corner.

The best of references will be given if necessary in regard to our capacity to do work.

ALBRECHT & HUSER.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug 22, 1851—3t

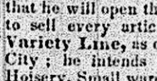
Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.



LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m.

$50 REWARD.



STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, living at Hyde Park, ten miles South of Kanesville, on the St. Joseph road, on Saturday night, June 28th., One BAY MARE. Face and hind legs white, switch tail, and has a small brass bell. One large BROWN MARE, eight years old with a long bushy tail. One yearling HORSE COLT, brown white face and legs, and has a large white spot under the left side. One dark BAY HORSE, seven or eight years old, white collar mark on the left side of the neck, and pates under the saddle. The above reward will be given for the horses and thief, if stolen, or twenty dollars for the horses alone. WILLIAM PRICE.

P. S. communications can be sent to Hyde Park, or to W. B. Ferguson, Kanesville.

Hyde Park, August 22, 1851.—3t

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!

A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS MACKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale Cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Country Produce,

BY JOHN GOOCH, JR.,

First door on Hyde Street.,

FLOUR, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a general assortment of Groceries.

Ale, Apple Cider, Vinegar, and Matches,
Oysters and Sardines,
Brandy, Whisky, Holland Gin, Peach Brandy,
Port, Maderia, and Malaga Wine.

Goods of all kinds sold on commission at wholesale and retail. Storage at the lowest rates.

Money advanced on goods left in charge.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

Another Destructive Fire in San Francisco--$3,000,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, August 6.

The Empire City, from Chagres 25th ult., arrived this morning. She brings 300 passengers, $400,000 in gold dust on freight and $300,000 in the hands of passengers.

San Francisco was visited by another destructive fire on 22d June. The office of the Alta California newspaper was blown up, with the view of arresting the progress of the flames, but without avail—Everything was burned from Pacific to Washington street east, excepting two or three buildings near the corner of Jackson street. From Washington street the fire crossed over.

The new Theatre, which was consumed at the last fire, was again destroyed. The flames spread through to Merchant street, and then crossed to Clay street, on the north side below the Exchange; then it extended to the brick buildings on the north side occupied by Rolante & Wilde in Montgomery street. During the progress of the fire, large quantities of goods were removed to places where they ultimately took fire and were destroyed. Along Broadway everything was consumed as far as Kearney street. In Pacific street the fire consumed every thing in its course as far as Ohio street, including the City Hall and the City Hospital. On Jackson street everything was consumed. On Montgomery street, a few houses below on Stockton street. The fire extended as far as Washington sreet diagonally to the rear of the Baptist Church, which was consumed, and then it wended down Washington street and along Dupont street, taking the Jackson House in its course. Those sojourning in the City Hospital, to the number of 70, were removed to a lot in the rear of the Hospital, and were all saved. The Presbyterian Church on Stockton street was burned. Chas. S. Adams and McBlach, of the firm of Bach, Bassett & Co., were burned to death. The number of buildings destroyed is not less than 500. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

Capt. Snow, a worthy citizen of Sonora, was recently murdered. Two days afterwards two assassins, had been taken by the populace and no doubt were executed.

A row had occurred among the miners near Carson diggings, in which 2 Americans and 3 or 4 Mexicans were killed.

A party of 70 men under Capt. Fitzgerald had been cut off at Toad River.

During the night of the great fire Lewis Pollock was called out his bed, and on making his appearance, was shot dead by a man named Gallagher.

The accounts from the mines and placers are very encouraging. The prospect of good crops throughout the country is also very encouraging.

Our city is again growing very fast; 200 buildings have been erected during the past week.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Sonora. Some person who took offence at an article in the Sonora Herald, went to the room of one of the editors, dragged him out of bed and shot him through the head. They also killed two other persons connected with the office and wounded three others who went to the rescue.

Among the deaths in June, were Thomas Landsdowne of Chicago, on the 20th; R. K. Curry, of Wisconsin, on the 27th; Aaron Jones, aged 40, on the 29th; and Richard Gardiner, of Baltimore. The fire has completely unsettled the market. There is a fair demand for breadstuffs for the interior, but the supply is large.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Glorious News from Cuba.

The Revolution Commenced—First Battle on the Fourth of July!—Auspicious Day—The Patriots Triumphant—Thirty of the Troops of Tyranny killed in the First Conflict—The Patriots concentrating at an Impregnable Point—Enthusiasm of the Patriots—The Government Panic Stricken!

The Fourth of July having been agreed upon by the Cuban Patriots to strike for freedom and Independence, the men of Puerto Principe obtained the honor of commencing the struggle. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the Fourth, twenty young men, selected for that purpose, attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting the flag of Free Cuba over it. They remained in possession of the place only a very short time, as their orders were to retire as soon as they should have made some public demonstration, and given the cry of independence. When attacked by superior forces, they retired in good order and joined the main body of the patriot forces, consisting of 700 Cubans, and 300 Americans.

A similar movement was to take place at the other large cities, as soon as they should hear that the blow had been struck at Puerto Principe—We cannot now, from prudential motives mention these places, but we entertain the slightest doubt that they are in arms.

The two places mentioned in the dispatch to Cypher, are Puerto Principe and Tunnas.

Important from Rio Janeiro.

An American Steamer Blown up by an English Steam Frigate—An Explanation Demanded by our Minister—United States Ship Dale at Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

The barque Minnesota arrived at this port to-day, bringing Rio Janeiro dates to the 11th of June. The commander of the British steamer Cormorant had seized the steam tow-boat Sarah, on suspicion of her having furnished supplies to vessels engaged in the slave trade, and towed her outside the harbor and blowed her up.

The United States sloop-of war Dale, last from La Plata, had arrived at Rio—all well.

RUSSIAN EXCLUSIVENESS.—A London correspondent writes: "No American can now go into Russia. The Russian Ambassador refuses to *vise* the passports of American travelers."

Indian Council at Fort Laramie.

Col. D. D. Mitchell, of St. Louis, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been authorized by the Government to treat with the Indians occupying the territory along the base of the Rocky Mountains, on the South side of the Missouri, as far South as the boundary of Texas. Col. Mitchell left St. Louis on Thursday last for Fort Laramie. Expresses have been sent out to invite all the tribes within the above boundary to be present, and it is thought that the Council will be held some time in the month of September.

With many of the tribes in this region, the United States have no treaty stipulations whatever, and it is deemed highly necessary for the protection of emigrants and trading trains across the plains, that our Government should come to some amicable and just understanding with them. A strong escort of troops will accompany Col. Mitchell and remain with him during the sitting of the Council.

That's right! we sincerely trust, that Col. Mitchell will enter into some arrangements with the Pawnee, Omaha, and Ottoe Indians. They are without exception the most degraded Indians on the plains—there is nothing too low, and mean for them to do. We venture to say in our own name, that if immediate effectual measures are not entered into by the superintendent, to keep these Indians at Bay; Uncle Sam's Territory in the West will not improve much, for years to come.

Fashion.

Additional news from the plains, has crowded out of this issue, our correspondent L's. remarks on the latest fashion—A LA CAPAPIE. It will appear in our next.

LEGAL ATTAINMENT.—A Judge in his Cups.

From the Deseret News.

An Ordinance, regulating the Sale of Spirituous Liquors.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Great Salt Lake City, that no person or persons shall vend, sell, or otherwise dispose of, any spiritous or intoxicating liquors within the limits of this city, after the first day of July next, except such physician or physicians as shall be appointed by the city council of this city, who may keep and sell the same for medical purposes.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons hereafter bringing spirituous liquors into this city for sale, shall be required to report the same forthwith to the marshal of said city, whose duty it shall be to take and hold possession thereof, (receipting for the same,) until the owner or owners shall take the said liquors out of this city, or place the same in the hands of the aforesaid physician or physicians for sale, as above specified.

Sec. 3. The marshal having received into his charge any liquor, shall forthwith in the presence of the owner proceed to have the same inspected by the city inspector of liquors, who shall put the proof brand or mark on each barrel, keg, or other vessel, containing said liquor.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons neglecting or refusing to comply with this ordinance, shall be liable to pay a fine in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and forfeit all liquors owned or brought into the city by them.

Sec. 5. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after the first day of July, 1851.

Passed, June 23, 1851.

J. M. GRANT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Recorder.

From the Deseret News, June 28.

Messrs. Holladay & Warner's advance train is expected daily; and Messrs. Livingston & Kinkead's very soon. (See their notice.) A few small trains of California emigrants have passed during the last two days, and it is rumored that A. W. Babbitt, Esq., and Dr. Bernhisel are near at hand.

We understand that Messrs. Phelps & Childs lost from 30 to 50 head of mules, from their herd about 20 miles south, about a week since, and that two of their herdsmen were missing, at the same time; Mr. Childs went in pursuit. Thursday morning, we hear that some of the animals taken from P. & C.'s herd have arrived in the city, having been exchanged with emigrants.

We hear that a portion of the cattle stolen from White's herd, have returned to Tooele settlement, on a stampede.

The weather has been warm the past fortnight; sky clear most of the time; no rain: the earth is getting very dry, and considerable grain is being damaged for want of irrigation.—[Deseret News.

For the Guardian.

Answer to Charade in our Last.

Sir:

Miss Jaley Ana M * * * * * e part guess'd your Charade,
For in your divisions, omissions she made.
She says that your word, first intended, is "*Miss*,"
Although you in spelling omit final S.
Your second word, "*fortune*," she says you place right,
Your whole is "*misfortune*," of ten letters bright.
4 names Geographical, rivers she choose,
Missouri, the Tennessee, Nesse, and the Moose.
4 numbers she says, are one, four, nine, and ten,
4 parts, nose, foot, toe, feet, of women or men.
4 terms in music, time, tone, tenor, tune,
7 planets she says, are the sun and the moon.
9 creatures or parts, are moose, mouse, nose, foot, feet,
But she lacks 4 others to make 9 complete.
11 names, mister, miss, misses and son,
Sis, sister, &c., with this she's not done.
With 14 productions, she fears to begin.
Although she knows many, yet all can't come in.
Now 5 forms of water, frost, mist, 3 excuse
For only pure water she want's all to use.
5 minerals she says, are tin, iron, and ore,
She here again falters for lack of two more.
Next "*tire*," she thinks may apply for a band,
And "*sin*" is an evil all over the land.
A "ton" is a great weight—a "*store*," is a place.
Now "*Summer*" comes next, and she's near won the race.
A compulsory tax, "*Ruin*," or despair,
If it is not ruin she's not guessed fair.
If we destroy "*Union*," 'tis sure a disgrace.
The doctors have found "*fit*," a troublesome thing,
Its cure in a minute they surely can't bring
Please Amicus to fill what's omitted engage,
For she has scarce reached 14 years of age.

OMISSIONS SUPPLIED BY W. W. M.

The 4 animals lacking, are perhaps, steer, roe, horse, otter, &c.
5 names of persons, Titus, Simon, Simeon, Moses, Orson.
14 vegetables, or products of, as, onion, rose, fir, osier, fern, mint, rue, rosin, resin, ointment, nut, root, moss, snuff.
5 forms of water, Rime, frost, mist, rose and soft.
Minerals, Minim, Nitre, &c.

Died.

On the way to this place in Monroe Co., on the 22d of June, of Snake Bite, THOMAS, Son of John and Elizabeth Mills, formerly of the Isle of Man, Europe.

Millenial Star, will please copy.

At Keg Creek, Upper Crossing, August 8th, 1851, MARY, Daughter of William and Eliza Sommerville, aged 1 year and 10 months, lacking 1 day, of an inflamation of the lungs, attended with fits.

Monies Received Since Aug. 8th, 1851.

William Price,	$1 00	Isaac Russe.,	1 00
Henry Miller,	1 00	Daniel Jackson,	1 00
Thomas Wainman,	1 00	John Knight,	50
Robert Patterson,	50	John Pettingill,	50
A J Shupe,	1 00	David E Bunnell	1 00
Levi Empy,	50	Joseph Bartholomew,	50
Isaac M Stewart,	55	Zadack Bethers,	50
James Bennett,	25	Jeremiah Bingham,	20
Moses Childs,	50	Israel Calkins,	1 00
H L Southworth,	1 00	John Watts,	1 00
William Cooper,	25	Jesse Louder,	50
James Wood,	1 00	John Horn,	15
Thomas Howes,	1 00	W Hetherington,	1 00
William H Parcel,	1 00	William Reevis,	1 00
Stephen Nixon,	1 00	Jonathan Browning,	2 50
Henry Druce,	1 00	Morgan Morgans,	1 00
Nathan Slater,	1 00	Jonathan Partridge,	75
Dwight Excleth,	3 00	S W Chapman,	1 60
F M Vanleuven,	1 00	Joseph Robison,	1 00
Philip Curtis,	1 00	H Kingsbury,	1 00
Henry Baley,	1 00	John Darley,	1 00
Martin Shearer,	1 00	Job Salter,	1 10
John Clafton,	1 00	John Haidman,	2 25
Smith Daniels,	1 00	Joseph Hart,	1 00
Harvey Pearson,	1 00	John M King.	40
Kenneth McRae,	50		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawatamie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maher, deceased, dated the 23d of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—3t.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,616 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 2th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

MIDWIFERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to tender her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and countersigned by the American Charge d'Affairs there.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors Southeast of the Printing Office.

MARY MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at aug 8 VOORHIS'.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A. aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WASHINGTON STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods, in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville, with fabrics, new, neat, and fashionable; consisting of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses,—gentlemens ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call,—I am ready to wait upon you always.

C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills.
10,000 Havanna, (Lamorma) Cigars,
25 Gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces
Window Glass, &c.

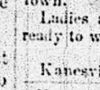
All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.



JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851—tf.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has received at date, letters of administration from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate for the county of Pottawatamie, State of Iowa, empowering him to act on the estate of GEORGE SPAIN, from England, lately deceased.

All persons, therefore, ingebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated acording as the law directs.

WM. W. LANE,

Kanesville, July 23, 1851.—3t

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. } 1851 {W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

ATTENTION.

EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, who have to remain at Council Bluffs, until next spring, will do well to call upon THOS. McKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanesville. Some 100 farms in Pottawatamie county, for sale—with or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Music Hall, Kanesville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell. THOS. McKENZIE.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iown.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bilanson, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. } ss.

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, vs. Elam Ludington. } In Chancery. Petition for divorce.

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be began and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

J. McGREGOR,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 50 Vine St., between Second and Third,

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

LIME! LIME!!

THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above article, which he offers for sale at the WASHINGTON STORE, Hyde street, 3 doors South-East of the Printing Office. C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1851.—tf

SPEAK QUICK.

A GOOD practical Daguerreian Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

☞ N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share af patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,* St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

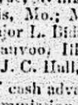
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.



WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

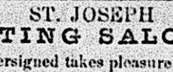
Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville. June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some:

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicito in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A. Kelley's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum—an excellent tonic for the Hair. Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

MERCHANTS!
POWDER! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa. Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

ICE CREAM
SALOON.

THE good people of Kanesville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market.

Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
213	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Deseret News.

Impromptu to the Saints.

Awake! for the day is approaching—
The morning is beginning to dawn;
Arise, shake yourselves from the dust, and
Put the garments of righteousness on.

Avoid all appearance of evil— [pure,
With clean hands and with hearts that are
Lay hold on life's that's eternal,
And strive to the end to endure.

Hark! hark! the small voice of the spirit
Of Elohcim whispers around;
List! hark, for the pow'r of salvation
Breathes forth in its sweet gentle sound.

Seek not for the gold of the mountain,
But lay up a treasure above—
Hold fast to the strong "rod of iron,"
Drink deep from the fountain of love.

Seek not, like the wrath-smitten Uzzah,
To steady the ark of the Lord,
But with what your authorities counsel
Let judgment and feelings accord.

No fellowship hold with such sprits
As basely engender distrust;—
With a confidence firm and unshaken
Acknowledge the Priesthood is just.

Thus like clay in the hands of the potter,
The master can mould you at will—
He will fashion you vessels of honor,
Responsible stations to fill.

And the life-giving spirit of Jesus
In your bosoms will ever reside;
And from year unto year in your dwellings
Will peace and salvation abide. E. R. S.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Woman's Worth.

I saw a tender, graceful vine,
With fond affection clinging
Unto an oak, amongst whose leaves
The birds of heaven were singing,
The oak gave strength unto the vine;
The vine, with love and duty,
Repaid the oak its guardian care
With sweetness, grace and beauty.

A storm, with fierce and scattering blast,
Within the heavens gathered:
And when its mad turmoil had passed,
The oak lay low and withered:
Yet still the vine though crushed to earth,
Lay, sweetest odor breathing,
And even kept with beauteous worth
Around its ruins wreathing.

A man of firmest mind may oft,
Like that strong oak, be shattered,
And all his boasted strength of love
Unto the wild winds scattered:
But woman's love and woman's worth
No earthly thing can wither:
And when at last her Savior calls,
She takes her beauties thither.

MISCELLANY.

Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Moultrie, Secession from the Union, the Watchword, &c.

The 28th June, 1851, was celebrated by the Moultrie Guards with the spirit and enthusiasm characteristic of that corps. They assembled at 3 A. M before the Charleston Hotel, in large numbers, under the command of Captain Wayne, and were thence escorted by the Citadel Cadets through the principal streets of the city, halted on East Bay, their west wing resting on Market street—Here the flag of the Cadets was transferred for the day to the Moultrie Guards, Lieut. Cottrell, with the following remarks:—

I have been chosen by my fellow Cadets, to entrust to the keeping of the Moultrie Guards this day, the banner under which we usually parade; and it is presented, sir, with the full confidence that, whilst in your possession, it will occupy no position which would cause a blush to crimson the cheeks of any Carolinian. During your celebration this day, should any untoward circumstance occur, leading to a conflict with those who have refused permission to Carolinians to celebrate in the usual manner, the anniversary of that event, of which we have to boast, confident are we that each and every one of your company will prove that the spirit of '76 is not extinct. It may be that, ere long, the Palmetto flag will wave in larger folds than those, over the freemen of South Carolina, gathered from the mountains and from other sea shores, in a struggle to rid themselves from an oppressive and insulting government; and when that hour comes, we ask that the Moultrie Guards and Citadel Cadets may stand shoulder to shoulder.

To which Captain Wayne replied:—I receive from you this flag, with emotions which I am unable fully to express. An honor so distinguished may well overwhelm me with emotions to which language cannot give utterance. But, sir, though unable to express the feelings which proudly swell this bosom, I receive the precious charge, and shall maintain its honor and impurity sacred and inviolate. Beneath its ample folds and overshadowing protection, we will this day, and on the spot where our fathers fought and conquered, celebrate their triumphs, and catch the inspiration of men who lived for their country, and only their country.

The Moultrie Guards now left for Mount Pleasant, and after their usual target practice, joined the citizens on board the steamer Nina, and proceeded to Sullivans island On arriving, they, together with the citizens, assembled to celebrate the day, were escorted by the College Cadets to the pavilion erected near Fort Moultrie. After three hearty cheers for the Palmetto Flag, and three more for South Carolina, the procession entered the pavilion.

The meeting being duly organized, the venerable Jacob Bond I'on, presiding, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. B. Campbell, at the conclusion of which the chairman arose, and briefly stated to the meeting the circumstances under which they were assembled.

An address was then delivered by Thomas M. Hanckel, Esq., a member of the Moultrie Guards. The orator, in a few brief sentences, alluded to the scenes of the day they were assembled to celebrate, and, passing to the stirring topics of the present times, contrasted the humiliating and tributary condition of the Southern States, with the honorable position they then occupied as the equal and the welcome allies of their Northern Brethren. Dwelling for a moment upon the evils under which we suffered, he declared his belief that the only remedy was to be found in an inflexible determination to dissolve the Union—a determination "which would accept of no indemnity for the past, listen to no concessions for the present, and rely on no guarantee for the future; but which would ask and accept nothing but the sovereign right of self-government and Southern independence." That these evils were beyond the reach of any constitutional remedy, and lay in the essential antagonism of the two sections. That, in view of the duties we owed to the African race, our cause became elevated to the dignity of a high and sacred mission. That the right to discharge these duties formed one of the noblest and purest elements of civil liberty, and ought to be claimed above all rights. Mr. H. next considered the duty of the loyal citizens of the State at the present crisis. It was, he conceived, "to harmonize the sentiment and concentrate the action of South Carolina at all hazards—of the South if possible." And he entreated his fellow citizens, "in the name of all that was dear to our pride or sacred to the State, as there was but one sentiment or purpose, let there be but one great, undivided resistance party of South Carolina. That party was already organized, its convention already elected; and he was willing to confide the fortunes of the State to their wisdom, their honest convictions and upright purpose. The convention would assemble entirely uninstructed, and under circumstances most favorable for listening to argument and counsel. That, in the meantime, the subject should be discussed with frankness and forbearance. He concluded with a glowing appeal to all parties to sustain the action of the convention, and with staunch and steady ranks to close around the banner of their native State.

After the oration, the Moultrie Guards returned to dinner in the city, which was served up at the Pavilion Hotel, at half-past 5 P. M., and never were men in a better mood to do it ample justice. And although, by the rules of the company, maintained now for fifteen years, all exhilerating beverages were excluded, the highest spirit and enthusiasm prevailed.

SONG OF THE MOULTRIE GUARDS.

The war drums are beating, prepare for the fight;
The stern bigot Northman exults in his might;
Gird on your bright armor, your foemen are nigh,
And this be your watchword, "We conquer or die."

The trumpet is sounding from mountain to shore:
Your swords and your lances must slumber no more;
Fling forth to the sunlight your banners on high,
Inscribed with the watchword, "We conquer or die."

March on to the field, then, to do and to dare,
With shoulder to shoulder all danger to share;
And let your proud watchword ring up to the sky,
Till the blue arch re-echoes, "We conquer or die."

Pass forward undaunted, nor think of retreat,
The enemy's host on the threshold to meet;
Strike firm till the foemen before you shall fly,
Appalled by your watchword, "We conquer or die."

Go forth in the pathway our forefathers trod,
We too fight for freedom—our Captain is God;
Their blood in our veins, with their honors we vie—
Theirs too, was the watchword, "We conquer or die"

We strike for the South, mountain, valley and plain,
For the South we will conquer again and again;
Her day of salvation and triumph is nigh—
Ours, then, be the watchword, "We conquer or die."

Revised Code.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer of State is hereby required to procure at the expense of the state a set of the following weights and measures:

One yard of three feet, divided by marks into halves, quarters, eights, and sixteenths.
One foot measure of twelve inches.
One half bushel, for dry measures, not heaped containing one thousand and seventy-five and one fifth cubic inches.
One peck, or fourth of a bushel.
One half peck, or one eight of a bushel.
One gallon measure, cotaining two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches.
One quarter, or fourth of a gallon.
One pint, or half of a quart, and
One gill, or a fourth of a pint.
One set of avoirdupoise weights consisting of a pound, a half pound, a quarter of a pound and an ounce, and also a 10 lb. weight.

All of which shall be of the most approved material for the preservation of uniformity, and shall be kept in the treasurer's office, and be the standard weights & measures of this State.

2. The "hundred weight" is hereby declared to consist of one hundred pounds avoirdupoise weight, and the ton to consist of twenty such hundreds.

3. The "perch" of mason work or stone, is hereby declared to consist of twenty-five feet cubic measure.

4. Contracts in which no other scale or standard of weights and measures is expressed shall be taken to mean the above, excepting the following in relation to the bushel. A bushel of the respective articles hereafter mentioned will mean the amount of weights in this section specified; that is to say,

Of wheat, sixty pounds.
Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.
Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds
Of rye, fifty-six pounds.
Of oats, thirty-five pounds.
Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
Of potatoes, sixty pounds.
Of beans, sixty pounds.
Of bran, twenty pounds.
Of clover seed, sixty pounds.
Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds.
Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
Of hemp seed, forty four pounds.
Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.
Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.
Of salt, fifty pounds.

5. When the treasurer has so procured the above standards, he shall give notice in some newspaper, and thereafter it shall be the duty of the county judge of each county to obtain a set of weights and measures accurately corresponding in weight and measures with the above standards, and deposit them in the office of the county treasurer to be there kept, and these shall constitute the county standard and the county treasurer shall from time to time cause them to be tested by the state standard and make them to agree therewith.

6. Any person desiring his weights and measures inspected may apply to the county treasurer at his office whose duty it shall be to test them, and he may demand and receive therefor twenty-five cents for each weight and measure inspected, to the number of six, and fifteen cents each for all above that number, and he shall destroy all such weights and measures as cannot be made to conform to the standard.

YANKEE TRICK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Yankees have learned John Bull one trick at least in the Crystal Palace. The English have a Chub lock on exhibition, supposed to be unpickable, and has heretofore proved so to all English locksmiths and rogues. Mr. A. C. Hobbs, of New York, astonished the natives, by opening the chest in a few minutes with some sort of crooked Yankee nail he carries in his pocket.

The Yankees have given the ingenuity of John Bull a stamper. Mr. Herring, of New York, has put one of his plain counting room safes in the exhibition, over which is a sign thus—"This contains two hundred sovereigns. The key is at the U. S. Commissioner—at the service of any one, and the money shall be the reward of any one who opens it." Now these are regarded as queer doings. There the key hangs, and Mr. Herring has posted off to France, confident that his gold is in the only place where it will be perfectly secure.

The Pacific Railroad.

A private letter from a friend in London informs us that Mr. Asa Whitney's scheme for a Railroad to the Pacific, across the northern part of this continent, is attracting there the attention we had expected from its grandeur and feasability, and the singular clearness, enthusiasm and tact of its advocate. It has been submitted to Lord John Russel, Lord Stanley, Lord Monteagle, and other eminent men, who have listened with the greatest interest to Mr. Whitneys explanations, and have expressed their satisfaction at their novelty and practicality. At the same time he has had interviews with heavy capitalists who have proffered him all the means necessary for the prompt execution of the work, to be furnished him as soon as the lands are granted for the purpose. These gentlemen only wait Mr. Whitney's acceptance of their proposals to employ their influence—which is large and will prove efficacious—with the Government and the Hudson's Bay Company in order to secure the grant, which will be made substantially on the same terms as were contained in the bill lately before Congress.

We confess that we cannot see the prospect which these facts offer without a pang of regret that such a work should not be executed by the United States. Nor can we banish the hope that Mr. Whitney may not close with those proposals, attractive as they are, and that we may yet have the opportunity of building this magmificent highway of the world.

Still, if British America carries off the prize of glory and empire, we shall not repine at her fortune, for it would be achieved solely by conferring upon mankind at large benefits of untold extent and duration.

MILITARY ASYLUM.—Cincinnati has been selected by the Commissioners as a point for the location of one of the Military Asylums authorized by an act of the last Congress. The papers of Louisville and St. Louis, complain loudly of this decision, and say that the claims of their respective cities have been overlooked. When in Louisville, they made no examination, and did not even visit St. Louis at all.

In this country we own no sovereigns except the ladies—God bless them—and every man ought to have one.

For the Guardian.

BY AMICUS.

A drop from the eye is a *tear*, but a wild unsteady lad is a *tearer*
Dough moulded and baked is a *loaf*, but an idle vagabond is a *loafer*.
A dog laboring under the influence of Hydrophobia is *mad*, but a fine red color is *madder*.
A *horse* is a fine graceful animal, but a large rope is a *hawser*.
The place where vessels land is a *port*, but a kind of malt liquor is *porter*.
A wager laid is a *bet*, but to refrain from gaming is *better*.
A *watch* is a silver timepiece, but a person on guard is a *watcher*.
A razor is a *sharp* instrument, but a pickpocket is a *sharper*.
The upsetting of a coach is a *tumble*, but a useful glass vessel is a *tumbler*.
A menagerie is a *show*, but water falling from the clouds is a *shower*.
The end of a dagger is a *point*, but a species of a dog is a *pointer*.
But is a conjunction, and an article made from cream is *butter*.
Vermillion is a kind of *paint*, but a *painter* is a ferocious animal.
A *Scow* is a kind of flat-boat, but to rub tin bright is to *scour*.
A *Hawk* is a bird of prey, but a street pedlar is a *hawker*.
A male at the age of twenty-one is a *man*, but the lands of a lord is a *manor*.
Gas gives a bright *light*, but a small boat is a *lighter*.
A high Bluff is a *bank*, but a rich money lender is a *banker*.
A sawed plank is a *board*, but a person living and eating at your house is a *boarder*.
A hit with a cane is a *blow*, but the man who makes bottles is a *blower*.
A candle contains a *wick*, but a cottage gate is a *wicker*.
The running of water is a *flow*, but the rose is a beautiful *flower*.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Solution of Charade in our Last.

MISFORTUNE.

One, four, nine, ten—fist, toe, foot. nose—tone. time, tune, minim—Siam, Rome, Seine, Missouri—rust, urn, iron, tin, stone—torrent, mist, frost, run, Missouri—tortoise, mouse, rat urus, trout, mutton, fin, souse, mitten—nurse, sot, sister, son, miser, mistress, nun, Emma, miss, tinner, Moses—moss, nut, rum, rose, mint, smut, fruit, soot, sour, rosin, rue, root, otto, rose, stout—sun, moon—ton—forum—Summer—Seine—tie—fire—fin—sin.

AMICUS.

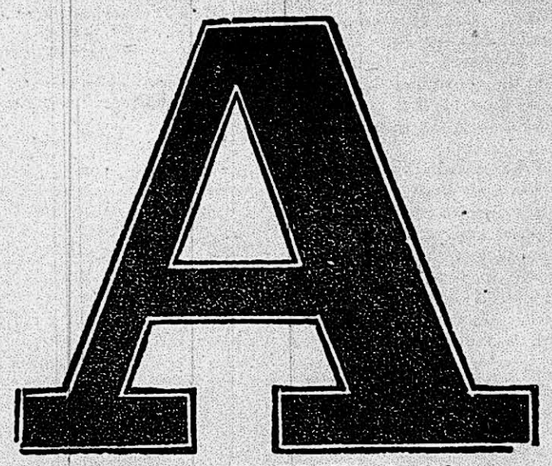
For the Frontier Guardian.

Enigmatical Charade.

I never was, but always am to be;
None ever saw me, you may never see;
And yet, I am the confidence of all,
Who live and breath on this terrestial ball;
The princely heir whose honors not yet blown,
Still looks to me for his expected crown.
The miser hopes I shall increase his wealth;
The sick one hopes I will restore his health;
The lover trusts me for his destined bride,
And all who hopes and wishes have beside,
Now name me, but confide not, nor believe,
That you and every one I shall deceive.
An answer requested.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salaratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of
Almost every thing under the Sun,
ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

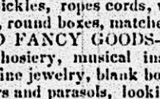
A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"
dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor
Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of, accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

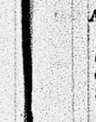
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
April 18, 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE  MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.
Give us a Call.
RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Dec, 11, 1850

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.
TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.
Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that comparatively fatal route. Caused by the impurities of the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have "*the men*," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE." Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 16.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
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" " " " " six months,	3 00
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One " " " 3 months,	15 00
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" " " " 3 months,	10 00
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Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

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The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

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Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS, "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

From the Washington Republic.

Charges Against the Governor of Utah, Disproved and Withdrawn.

We copy from the Buffalo Courier an article in which it states its belief that the charges against "Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, are entirely without foundation in fact." The charge that the Administration was aware of the truth of the charges before his appointment of course falls to the ground by the admission of the paper which published and now retracts them.

We publish, moreover, the letter of Colonel Kane to the Pennsylvanian, which thus places our readers in possession of full materials upon the subject.

In regard to the publication of the message of the Mormons to President Polk, we have to say that it was a paper covered by the enclosure of Colonel Kane, and placed at our disposal. Its publication was indispensable to the defence of Governor Young, from the following charges:

"1. Of wholesale abuse of United States and our institutions.

"2. With leaguing with the Indians to harrass our people on the road to California.

"3. That this creature Young is an open abuser of Democracy."

Portions of the address were cited for that purpose. Nor was it supposed that the publication of a document addressed to the President of the United States could give any offence, especially when portions of the address were introduced and made use of, by quotations in the letter of Colonel Kane, to disprove charges against the authors of the address, and when the address contained the best evidences of the prompt and patriotic assistance of its authors to the flag of their country, their respect for its Constitution, and contradicts (inferentially) the charge that Governor Young was an open abuser of the Democracy.

Our prompt and satisfactory disproof of the charges against Governor Young has been the immediate means of bringing before the public new and interesting facts in relation to the Mormons, and of creating the liveliest feeling in their behalf, amongst those who were a few days since publishing charges of the most disgraceful conduct against them.

The result of this essay at vindication cannot but be gratifying to us. How far the fact that, so far from being "an abusive Whig," the Governor of the Mormons' "predilections, when in the States, were esteemed decidedly and soundly Democratic," may have had the effect of acquitting him of the heinous charges which we last week reported, is left to the public to determine.

Governor Young, of Utah.

Our article of July 2d on "Executive Appointments" has elicited a communication from a friend at the East, which presents the subject in a different light. We are assured that the charges brought against Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, are altogether without foundation in fact; and though a Mormon, and leader of Mormons, his character as a man is above reproach; that he proved himself a most hospitable any generous friend to the suffering California emigrants of 1849 and 1850; that Mr. Polk's administration had reason to value his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Union; and last, not least, so far from being an abusive Whig, Mr. Young's political predilections when in the States were esteemed decidedly and soundly Democratic.

Our authority, which is that of a gentleman not long since returned from the Salt Lake, and whose business brought him into close communication with Mr. Young and some of his associates in the territorial Government there, is of so high a character that we are pleased to be able to make this statement. Indeed, we confess we have been touched by our informant's picture of Mr. Young's plain but generous and hearty life in his distant home among the mountains, and revolt at lending any countenance to assaults upon his hospitable fireside which do not spare the character of its mistress, whom friendly and hostile report alike asserts to be a truly discreet and lovely lady.

Our article was based on the information of facts stated by a writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, recently returned from Salt Lake, and whose character and ability, to make good his assertions, were vouched for by the Advertiser. We must commend the subject again to the notice of the Advertiser, and its informant or correspondent, being anxious to know the simple facts as they are, and not crediting the idea that they have sought or intended to misrepresent them.

From the Pennsylvanian.

An Interesting Statement -- The Mormons.

The subjoined letters amply explain themselves. We are glad to lay them before our readers, not only because we believe the Mormons to be a community which deserves respect for many qualities too often slighted in older and more popular denominations, but because in reference to the charges alleged against their Governor, Mr. Young, we know that the testimony of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of this City, is entitled to the fullest credence. The statement in the Wash. Republic, to which allusion is made by Colonel Kane, seeks to make party capital out of this contradiction of the report against Governor Young, of Utah; an expedient that is not just to the facts, nor fair to Colonel Kane, who vindicates the Mormons, not as a partisan, but as their known, their eloquent, and their most disinterested friend. Certain it is that no Democratic journal would publish any slanders against Governor Young, knowing them to be such, or persist in them after they had been exploded and exposed. It is one of the fundamental articles of the Democratic faith to advocate the freest toleration in regard to every religious belief; and we are sure there is no general example in reference to the Mormons in which Democrats have ever departed from it. The experiment of the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley, with their thirty thousand of population, their order, their discipline, their obedience to the laws, and their love of country, go far to disprove many of the aspertions of their foes, and indicate a future in the highest degree auspicious and gratifying. We are quite sure our readers will thank us for laying before them the following interesting and opportune statement of facts:

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN:

I have seen in the Washington Republic, of the 15th inst., certain passages under the editorial head from two letters of mine in reply to one which the President, Mr. Fillmore, had done me the honor to write me on the subject of the Mormons, and the officers of Utah, and, in an accompanying paragraph, a reference to me as having authorized the writer to make certain statements.

I have no acquaintance with the Editor of the Republic, and, so far as I know, have never communicated with him directly or indirectly on any subject. The absolute tenor of my letters will be apprehended more correctly by a publication of them in full, with that to which they form the reply. The address of the Mormons of the 9th August, 1846, which is included in the Republic's article, was communicated to Mr. Fillmore in my "personal" letter, as the paper that "I regret I have never been authorized to make use of." I cannot therefore now contribute to its publication. The rest of the correspondence, however obviously intended for more private use, I send you without change.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS L. KANE.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have just cut the enclosed slip from the Buffalo Courier. It brings serious charges against Brigham Young, Governor of Utah, and falsely charges that I knew them to be true. You will recollect that I relied much upon you for the moral character and standing of Mr. Young. You knew him, and had known him in Utah. You are a Democrat, but I doubt not will truly state whether these charges against the moral character of Governor Young are true.

Please return the article with your letter.

Not recollecting your given name, I shall address this letter to you as the Son of Judge Kane.

I am, in great haste,
Truly Yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. KANE, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have no wish to evade the responsibility of having vouched for the character of Mr. Brigham Young, of Utah, and his fitness for the station he now occupies. I reiterate without reserve, the statement of his excellent capacity, energy, and integrity, *which I made you prior to his appointment.* I am willing to say I *volunteered* to communicate to you the facts by which I was convinced of his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Union. I made no qualification when I assured you of his irreproachable moral character, because I was able to speak of this from my own intimate personal knowledge.

If any show or shadow of evidence can be adduced in support the charges of your annonymous assailant, the next mail from Utah shall bring you their complete and circumstantial refutation. Meanwhile I am ready to offer this assurance for publication in any form you care to indicate, and challenge contradiction from any respectable authority.

I am, Sir, with high respect and esteem, your most obedient servant.
THOMAS L. KANE.

THE PRESIDENT.

[Personal.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:

I trust the accompanying letter (folio) meets your views, and that I have not erred in supposing you to require of me, not an elaborate argument in vindication of Governor Young, and disproof of Mormon libels in general, but simply a repetition of my oral statement in responsible form and over my own signature. At least, you will not accuse me of being non-committal.

I find nothing new, however, in the Courier's charges against Governor Young, except that he "levied high and unjust taxes on men selling property at Salt Lake to aid them on their journey," which is so far true that the little municipal council of the Salt Lake City did—at its first organization, however, and before the United States or any other government had noticed its existence—enact that a tax should be levied on all sales of spirituous liquors within the City bounds. This tax must have been heavy too, for I think it was intended to be almost prohibitory, the Mormons as a sect favoring and enforcing *temperance* measures, and doing their best to prevent the sale of whisky to the savages around them. I have only to say, that if our emigrant citizens everywhere could be placed under such restraint, your War Department would hear much less of their suffering from Indian outrage.

The other accusations are a mere rehash of old libels, the most deserving of them only rough mythic embodiments of a vulgar notion of Mormon "*facts*" prevalent in certain regions of the western country. And, since the apotheosis of Joseph Smith, these seem to connect themselves with the name of Brigham Young, not only as the present head and front of Mormonism, but also as the known *fleece-taking* Jason of what, after all exaggeration is set aside, history has still to characterize as a truly remarkable and heroic expedition.

I can refer you to my friend, Judge Douglas, for the best account of the charges in Illinois against Mr. Young, which, I presume, may be taken to mean divers bills ignored by different grand juries in the circuit over which Judge D. presided, and which included Nauvoo and the Mormon precinct. I have equal pleasure in directing your attention to the fine refutation of the charge of "insult to the California emigrants," afforded by the *cards* of emigrant companies, published in various western newspapers, thanking the Mormons for hospitality and succor in distress. But you must permit me, in the matter of the remaining charges, to speak from my own knowledge, more diffusely, too, as upon one of them, at least; there is not probably now living any better witness than myself, and my failing health admonishes me it may be well to have my record in your memory.

I am not certain that I sent you a copy of a pamphlet I printed a year ago, to spread the truth about the Mormons, though I am clear that Dr. Bernhisel asked one of me for your inspection. With your permission, I will save your time by directing you to portions of it, upon pages 28, 29, 75, 77, and between 82 and 92.

My brief narrative (page 28, 29) of the enrolment and departure of the Mormon Battalion, was written with the express view of giving the lie to the charge against the Mormons of a want of patriotism and attachment to the Union. If, by chance, any allegation of this kind has reached your ears with the countenance of a name of weight, you will find the want of patriotism, and so forth, laid as of the time of the *outbreak* of the *Mexican War*, and previous to its decisive successes, and *before the news* had reached the Indian Territory of the *settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain.* At this very date, by my lecture, the Mormons are found, at a serious sacrifice of interest, despatching a Battalion of five hundred of their best men to conquer from Mexico the country, on a portion of which they are now settled.

It happens felicitously enough for the purpose of accusation before you that Brigham Young was the man of all others, whose influence carried through that measure with the Church. It was his American flag that was brought out to float over those hills for the first time; his drums beat; and his brave American speeches rang through the hearts of his people. I have given no name in my pamphlet, but it was he who said there: "You shall have your Battalion at once, if it has to be a class of our Elders." I regret that I have never been authorized to make use of the paper, a copy of which I enclose you, itself a copy of a letter to President Polk, written at a time of the severest trial. Its author, I believe, was the talented gentleman whose name was offered to you for the post of Secretary of the Territory, Dr. Richards; but it was signed by Brigham Young, and I know expresses the genuine feelings of his heart. I want you to remark, sir, that this, their *first communication with our Government after their expulsion from their homes in Illinois*, dates of August 9, 1846.

"The best Government on earth." "The Constitution of the United States most precious among nations." This is its language.

The remaining charge connects itself with that unmixed outrage, the spiritual wife story, which was fastened on the Mormons by a poor ribald scamp, whom, though the sole surviving brother and representative of their Jo. Smith, they were literally forced to excommunicate for his licentiousness, and who thereupon revenged himself by editing confessions and disclosures of savor to please the public that peruses works in yellow paper covers.

Young is a hard-working, conscientious, well-tried man, whose erotic inclinations may fitly match those of the Utah Church Patriarch, a venerable, octogenarian and long-respected Presbyterian elder, who also stands accused of the appetite for Eleusinian frolic. Young is fortunate in his family, too. I remember him wrapped up in his youngest child, an infant, whose health was suffering from the hardships of the march; and I recollect also that he had a son of the finest promise. Withal, he is so true a fellow, and has so much else to look after—being consulted by his people, as it seemed to me, upon nearly every emergency, from an Indian foray to a broken leg or a funeral—that I suspect he pays no manner of heed to any sort of abuse. His wife, however, who comes of a very respectable New England stock, charitable as St. Bridget, and proud of her husband as Queen Victoria, frets I am told—as pious women will do in such cases—over every fresh piece of nastiness, as if it were an awful and dignified message of Providential chastisement.

During a long attack of malignant fever, from which my constitution has not yet recovered, this lady showed me kindness I never can forget, and you must not wonder that my blood boils to think that upon her mainly recoil these brutal slanders.

I have headed this "Personal," rather that I might feel at ease in writing to you in haste, than for any better reason. You are at liberty, therefore, to make what use you please of its contents. I am not so minutely familiar with the affairs of Mormons since they have become so full of the cares of prosperity, and like as not are fast forgetting me and the little I was able to do for them. But my esteem for them continues unabated, and I shall have great pleasure in writing to the Salt Lake at once to obtain for you the exact history of the liquor tax, and what I had almost forgotten to notice, the something else about "Mr. Young's" apprehending men and trying them for supposed participation in the death of "Jo. Smith." Mr. Young's office among Mormons is that of President of the Church, and, since my knowledge begins, he has not officiated as Sheriff, Sheriff's officer, Judge, or Justice. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully and truly,
Your friend and servant,
THOMAS L. KANE.

MR FILLMORE.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mystery.

This from the Latin word Mysterium, signifying a profound secret.

In a religious point; anything in the character and attributes of God, or in the economy of Divine Providence, which is not revealed to men.

In common acceptation; that which is beyond the comprehension of man until it is explained, a trade, a calling, any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on.

Among the ancients a kind of secret religious worship to which none were admitted, but those who had inetiated.—[Webster.

We frequently are interrogated, relative to the mysteries of doctrines of Christ. Jesus said to his disciples, "the words that I speak unto you, I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works sake. Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do—because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in name that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name, I will do it. If ye love me, keep my commandments, and I will pray the Father that he shall give you another comforter that he may abide with you forever."

Now there is a class that profess to understand *all mysteries*, and to have *all knowledge*, and to be deeply skilled in *all the secrets*, of the economy of Divine Providence, and they go about teaching Mysteries, revealing secrets, and speaking forth great swelling words of vanity; the devises of their own base and corrupt hearts; leading astray the thoughtless and unwary, and when they are headed by the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, away they bolt, foaming and frothing like some venemous serpent, until the atmosphere around them is all impregnated with the poison that fills their own bosom. Their minds and spirits are benumbed, that they no more feel the warm and cheering rays of the spirit of truth; and then their whole aim is to gratify their own carnal lusts, and to satiate their brutal appetites; and to overthrow, and destroy the work of the Lord, by destroying the servants of God, or by weakening their influence among men. This was the course of William E. McLellin, and his associates in Missouri; and it has been the course of William Law, and his associates; of Sidney Rigdon, William Smith, J. J. Strang, Gladden Bishop, and the whole retinue of those who have apostatized from the Church; but their success, and the attendant results, I leave the Saints, and all honest people to judge.

An ancient Prophet said, "the secrets of the Lord are with the righteous:" again, he saith, "the Lord doeth no great thing, but he revealeth it to his servants the Prophets" Moses said, "if a man propheey, and his word come to pass, know that, that man is a true Prophet." The ancient Prophets declared, "that in the last days, a Prophet would the Lord God raise up of the seed of the House of Israel, that should set up an ensign, and to it the nations should seek for rest; and to it the House of Israel should be gathered, &c. That this Prophet should bring the record of the tribe of Joseph, through the lineage of Ephraim, and join it with the record of Judah; and that they should go forth to the gathering of all the House of Israel; and that it should be in the last days.

Those who have obeyed the Gospel of Christ with honest hearts, seeking the Kingdom of God, do know of a surety that the Father has in these the last days, made manifest his word, revealed the Book of Mormon, which is the record, or stick of Joseph, in the hand of Ephraim. Also that Joseph Smith Jr., did speak by the spirit of God; that he did propheey and his propheeies have been fulfilled, and are fulfilling; and that the everlasting Gospel is going forth among the nations, revealing those mysteries, that have been kept secret for hundreds of years. Therefore beware of any man or men that come to you bearing some fictitious name or title, borne by the Prophet Elijah, or some other great man in ancient days; and see that you are not seduced away from the truth, by any TAYLOR-izing, or BATE holding MAN; as that you want to know the secrets, remembering, they are with the righteous, and none but the wise shall understand, for the wicked shall do wickedly, and none of the wicked shall understand.

Prepare yourselves therefore and gather to Zion, according to the word of the Lord, and in due time, if you are faithful, you shall know and understand all things.

A friend to Zion,
EVERMONT.

Wonders on the Increase--Interesting from Paris.

Notwithstanding the warm weather and the absence from Paris of all the wealthier portion of the people, amusements and novelties are as numerous as ever. The principal attraction this summer, as it was last, is balloon sailing. Every Sunday an immense balloon goes up from the Hippodrome, and another from Camp de Mars, amid crowds of the most admiring spectators. Last Sunday, the one from the Hippodrome carried up three young girls—*the daughters of the air*, as they are called—attached to clouds which conceal the boat entirly. These young misses had the appearance of flying girls, as they were apparently separated entirely from the clouds—the wires which attached them being most ingeniously concealed. It was a frightful sight, to see three young girls suspended that way in the air and an immense balloon carrying them far and farther out of sight; of course, after they could no longer be seen, they were drawn into the car, where they changed their light gossamer costume for something more suited to such elevated regions.

At the same time, Mr. Poitevin, the most daring and most distinguished of the French æronauts, put the climax to all the feats he has yet performed, by ascending with his monster balloon from the Camp de Mars; in the following manner: Attached to the balloon, instead of the car, was a open barouche, drawn by two very spirited horses. At four o'clock precisely, Mr. Poitevin seated himself, with his wife by his side, and a lackey behind, took the reins in his hand, embraced his young son, and gave the signal: whereupon the hundred soldiers who held the immense machine down, let go, and away they went, horses, carriage, and occupants. For a long time, Mr. Poitevin, kept at speaking distance from the earth, but at last ascended out of sight. He decended about two hours afterwards, without the slightest inconvenience, upon a farm about five miles from Paris, where he was warmly received by an immense crowd, which had been watching him a long time. He says the horses behaved most admirably, and snorted, and seemed to enjoy the change of atmosphere as they went up higher.

A late Madrid paper brings us the news of a woman having, in a great measure, resolved the problem of flying, and has succeeded to a degree never yet known.

A Universal Moral Panacea.

The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of *Leaves*, *Plants*, and *Roots*, which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy.

Leave off Drinking.
Leave off Smoking.
Leave off Chewing.
Leave off Snuffing.
Leave off Swearing.
Leave the G'hals alone.
Plant your pleasures in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Root your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.

For directions, see the Holy Scriptures and beware of counterfeit creeds and quick theologians.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION.—At this assemblage in Akron (Pa.) some singular things were said, and some quite sensible ones. A young lady spoke as follows:—

"For her own part she loved man individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex, if they, like her would utter their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's ellevation and improvement than for woman's, and so was every true woman.

SUPERSCRIPTION OF LETTERS.—In the directions to postmasters, in the Postal Guide, much stress is laid upon the superscription of letters. It must be correct. First. It must be legible, and that it ought to include the county, as well as the State to which the letter is directed. Packages of letters put up in one office for transmission to another should also be superscribed with the county of the latter office. A postmaster in Texas says, in that State the post offices are so little known, out of their immediate neighborhood, that letters not inscribed with the county are frequently sent, experimentally, from office to office, until they wear out, without reaching the office for which they are intended. A greater attention to these matters on the part of the writers of the letters, as well as postmasters, would much promote the comfort of postmasters and the facility and safety of the mails.—[Phil. Led.

The *Charleston Courier* contains a call for a public meeting of those citizens who are in favor of co-operation with other Southern States in the measures of resistance of what they consider the aggressions of the North, and opposed to what is styled the "seperate secessions" of South Carolina from the Union. This call is signed by a list of names filling two columns of the Courier in small type; and includes some of the most distinguished names of Charleston.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION FLAG.—A mamoth white flag was suspended from one of the windows of the office of the Charleston Mercury on the 4th inst., on which appeared a lone star, and a rattlesnake with its head erect at the foot of a palmetto tree, as if about to strike. A portion of the military drew up before the office, presented arms, and gave nine cheers for the flag of South Carolina.—[Journal of Commerce.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

The Saint Louis Intelligencer, and the Mormons.

The Intelligencer of the 7th ult., contains an article headed "About the Mormons," the greater part of which, purports to be extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in Carson Valley, East Sierra Nevada, *en route* for California, dated May 24th, 1851. Whoever may have read this slanderous production of disappointed ambition, may easily perceive the object of this *gentleman*, and the reasons why, these rich effusions of scandal, are poured forth to the world so profusely. If the public are ignorant of the circumstances connected with the affair, we consider it our duty to give them in detail, as they were told us in our office one month since, without solicitation or inquiry. Truth is mighty, and will prevail!

Mr. D. T. Nichols, a resident of Illinois, and a *gentleman* in every sence of the term, passed through this town last season, *en route* for the mines; this gentleman returned this season by way of Salt Lake; during his stay there, this modern would-be *General*, or *Judge* over affairs there, was cutting up his *didoes* at a great rate, and swearing eternal hostility towards the Mormons, unless they would succumb to his measures, and propositions in certain matters and things of law. Governor Young told him, that they knew the law there, as well as he did, and perhaps a little better; he became indignant at this; and to restore peace, Mr. Young told him, that he would give him an appointment, and pay him well for it, *viz*: to set Rat † † † † on end. The Judge felt rather dissatisfied, with his humiliating appointment; and declared in the presence of many witnesses, that he would bring the wrath, and indignation of the Government at Washington to bear upon the citizens of Utah, for that offence. Here then, is the fundamental cause of this outrageous letter, contained in the St. Louis Intelligencer, whose venom must be felt by every one that reads it.

Mr. Langley, and his associates, who arrived here on the 19th ult., from the West, confirm the statements of Mr. Nichols, relative to the course pursued by this would-be somebody without a name. We cannot say positively, that Judge Mc- • • • was the writer of the letter, because several others were with him; who, for stealing cattle, and committing other depredations in the Valley, were sentenced by a court of their own countrymen, to hard labor on the roads, &c.; but we are satisfied, that if he did not wield the pen, that the sentiments contained in that letter are his.

Will the Editor of the Intelligencer give us the name of the writer of that letter? We hold him responsible, until he does. This Mr. Somebody, or Nobody, is generally the only Body that finds most fault with the Mormons; and it is but seldom that we ever can find out, who that Body is. It is perhaps *Ignis Fatuus*, ie. *Jack with a Lantern*; which is certain to lead its deluded follower into some ditch or mire, and leave him there, to extricate himself the best way he can. The similarity in other respects, agree exactly also. Jack with his Globe of light holds out the strongest inducements imaginable for the traveler to follow him in a dark and dreary night; while Mr. Somebody, through Newspaper columns, has repeatedly tried very hard to effect the same kind of game, on the unthinking and unwary. Jack carries light! So does the Intelligencer!! We feel provoked at the foul, false, and malicious charges preferred against us as a people in that letter. We ask who would not? The Editor of the Intelligencer, would only be doing justice to the cause of humanity and truth, to devulge the name of that person whoever he is. We ask it in the name of humanity—we ask it in the name of American citizens—we ask it in the name of an injured, and misrepresented people. Should the Editor refuse, it shows that he is willing to endorse in the dark, that which he is not prepared to bring to light; fulfilling the scriptures where it says: "Ye love darkness rather than light, because your deeds are evil."

The Editor of that paper, is well aware that endorsing too freely, BAD PAPER, has brought men from the highest ranks and stations in life; to bankruptcy and disrepute. Futhermore, who knows but that the very Agent (the Press) employed by him, to crush the influence, and character of an industrious and innocent people, may become in time as a *flaming sword* against himself, guarding every way, but the road that leads to infamy and disgrace? Time and circumstances, will perhaps determine the sequel. We do not like to see, or hear of the misfortune of any man; neither should others, endeavor to abuse our character as a people, because we happen to believe in a doctrine a little different from what they do. If any man is authorized to abuse us, because he believes us to be false teachers; then, upon the same principle we are authorized to abuse every other teacher that differs with us; if such proceedings were carried on, where would be the end of strife; and who would not be the sufferer.

The first foul charge, brought by the writer of the letter in the Intelligencer is, the prohibition of free communication between the Valley, and the States. Who could know better than the Postmaster there? If the Postmaster had neglected his duty; hundreds and thousands of other persons, who did not belong to our Church, passed through that country for the last two years; they would be able, and no doubt would report if such a state of things existed there.

The following, extract we copy from his letter: "Truly, were an angel from heaven to tell you of the wicked practices and the base, unprovoked crimes of this people, you would discredit the report."

Well, did this infamous character know, that public credence would not be given to his false and malicious charges, when he penned them; because we are too well known as a people, by those who have at various times associated with us, in the capacity of a collected body in the States, and elsewhere. Our readers will find on our first page, sufficient evidence to refute the balance of charges brought against the people in the Valley, in the correspondence between the President of the United States, and our respected friend Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia.

Our friends, the Editors of the St. Louis Organ and Reveille, will please accept our thanks, for the following editorial article, which appeared in their paper of the 10th ult.:

The Mormons.

"We publish to-day a card from Messrs. Wrigley & Cain, the former, Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church in St. Louis, in present answer to a letter which appeared in the Intelligencer of Thursday, purporting to be from Salt Lake, and attacking in a very wholesale manner, the civil and religious character of the Government there, and the private characters of Governor Brigham Young, and every man and woman in the community. We read the letter with a great deal of surprise, not being at all prepared for such a stream of denunciation, from our knowledge of the Mormon Church and its congregation here; and although our views differ as widely as may be from theirs, we were shocked for the moment that our good opinion had been so abused. The charges, however, appear so extremely flagrant, and so widely differing from previous accounts received from men of sound judgment and facilities for estimating correctly, that we cannot but think the writer has misconstrued the character of the people and the leaders, or perhaps, under some little pique of the moment, has committed to paper, what in his calmer, more discreet mood, his better judgment would have left undone."

Calumnies Against the Saints.

We clip the following extract from the St. Louis Union of the 19th ult.:

We find in the Oregon Spectator of June 12th, the following statement from the pen of a Rev. Mr. Goodal, who has arrived in Oregon at the head of a party of emigrants from the States. They were forced to winter among the Mormons, whose morality and patriotism he pretends with impious and sacrilegious presumption to impeach. We call the attention of Brother Hyde to this matter, and solicit from him a clearing up of the whole case.

We learn from the same source, that notwithstanding the prevalence of the alleged peccadilloes among the brethren, they continued animated with an all-conquoring zeal for proselytism, and are about to send missionaries to South America, Oregon and California.

Friend Phillips seems very anxious that Brother Hyde should clear up the wholesale abuse made upon the citizens of the Valley, by the Rev. Mr. Goodal, of Oregon.

That's right Mr. P., if all the editors in your City, would adopt the same method, it would be more to their own credit, and less injurious to the character of that class of people ironically called Mormons. We are not all surprised that *Priests, Reverends*, Lawyers, &c., are up in arms against Mormonism;—it carries with it the broad axe of truth and peace; when these come in contact with the pocket interest of a goodly number of the clergy, &c., it makes them mad. Shall their madness destroy the work of the Great Eloheim who sits enthroned in yonder heavens, and looks upon men, comparatively in power as Grasshoppers? He, who could say to the raging billows of the mighty Ocean—Peace, be still; and a great calm ensued; holds the reins of the destinies of all men in his hands, and can turn them at his will, as he does the rivers of waters. This modern divine no doubt thinks, that he has been doing God's service, by slandering the character of the Mormons. Meanwhile he is doing them good, by bringing them from seclusion, to notoriety before the world; and though his representation of matters and things there, is not of the most pleasing character; yet, it is opening a door for every candid enquirer to investigate, and satisfy himself as to the truth, or falsity of his glaring statements.

Elder Hyde, will soon be here from the Valley, and we have no doubt, but that he will be able to give the precise particulars, relative to Mr. Goodal's charges, and every other *Somebody's*, that have made themselves officious in publishing to the world, what we are confident is false in the main. We have been associated with the Mormons for the last twelve years; and our sole reason for adhereing to their faith, is simply, because we consider it to be the most pure extant. The charges preferred by Mr. G., are so very flagrant, and their character at sight, so preposterous, and so contrary to previous reports received from the good, and orderly portion of other denominations who had visited the Valley, and had every facility of knowing, that we think every man and woman, having a grain of common sense left, can see that his accusations, arise more from a vindictive hatred toward *Mormonism*, than from the injury sustained by him while living there.

The facts relative to the grievances, existing between Mr. Goodal, and the people in the Valley, we are not in possession of; but shall be, just as soon as the regular course of mail may bring them; then we shall lay them before our readers, for their scrutiny and satisfaction.

B. R. Pegram & Co., of the St. Louis Store, Main Street, is selling off goods at cost.

Mails.

We take pleasure in noticing the punctuality of Messrs. Frink, & Co's, mail line of passengers coaches from Savannah to this place. Hitherto we do not think that they have varied half an hour from their regular time of arrival, and departure. Praise is due the contractors, and especially to Mr. Anderson, their driver. Mr. A. is a sober, punctual, and accommodating young man, and through his course of uprightness and civility, he reflects no small degree of credit on the contractors of the line. He has the good will, and best wishes of the citizens of this place, for his good and gentlemanly behavior.

The Des Moines Mail, arrives here not quite so regular as the other; it comes sometimes on Friday, and at other times it is Saturday before it arrives.

Later from the St. Louis Republican.

The Republican of the 9th ult., contains the following card from two of our respected friends in St. Louis. The contents clearly show, that the writer of the letter referred to in that card, is not the only one to blame for its appearance in print. Others equally anxious to find some charge against the Saints in the Valley, for reasons best known to themselves; seem to relish its contents so remarkably well, that they will not *even* give the name of their correspondent, for fear the divulging of said name should deprive them hereafter from receiving additional supply of a similar kind of food.

This is only a repetition of certain games of olden times. We understand it!

For the Republican.

Messrs. Editors:—By giving the following card a place in your columns, you will confer a favor upon the undersigned, and do but common justice to a much abused people:

A Card--To the Public.

In the Intelligencer of Thursday morning, an article appeared headed "About the Mormons," which purports to be extracts from a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman. It is unnecessary to say, that the article is highly insulting to the feelings of every Mormon, and calculated to prejudice the community against them as a People.

Feeling it to be our privilege to know who the accuser of our brethren was, we called upon the proprietor and editor of the Intelligencer, and told them we felt aggrieved by the publication of said article, and respectfully asked the name of the writer of the letter. They replied, that they "were not at liberty to give the name at present, as the letter was not sent to them, but to some gentleman of our City, whom it would be necessary to consult before taking such a step." They, however, gave us reason to believe that the name would be forthcoming.

All we ask, therefore, of the public, is to withhold their opinions until the name is obtained, and the accused parties have a chance to defend themselves; and we doubt not but they will be able to show the *cause* which produced the *effect*.

We regret very much that respectable papers should publish such accusations without publishing the accusers' names also. If they are "gentlemen," and speak the truth, they need not be afraid to give their names to the public. We believe in giving the Devil his due.

Yours, Respectfully,
THOMAS WRIGLEY,
JOHN T. CAINE.

Col. Chambers, of the Republican, and Col. Mitchell, Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

A correspondent at Fort Kearney, O. R., writes under date of the 18th ult., stating that the above named gentlemen, in connection with Inspector General Cooper, U. S. A. Major Chilton, with company B., first dragoons, as escort to the above; left the Fort at that date, to meet the Prairie tribes of Indians, in Council at Fort Laramie.

He also states that Col. Mitchell, was to try to persuade the Indians to come to Ash Hollow, to hold the treaty there; as it would be late, before the wagons could get up with the goods, as presents for the treaty.

Col. R. Campbell, and party were to leave on the 20th. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, and company; also Lord Fitzwilliam, and his company, were behind several days.

Report says: that the Pawnees will decline the invitation to attend the treaty — the interpreter was then absent to try to prevail upon them to be there; but it was thought that his solicitation would prove a failure.

The health at the Fort, is said to be remarkably good.

From the Plains.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., two men and a boy, arrived in this town from Oregon. These gentlemen represent the emigration to Oregon, California, and Salt Lake, getting along very well. They met Elder Hyde, Judge Brocchus, and company on the 7th, three hundred miles this side of the Valley, enjoying good health and spirits. The other companies of Saints, who left here this season, were in succession behind, prosecuting their journey with reasonable speed. The grass on the plains is represented to be good, except in some place where camps had previously been; in those places it was rather scarce.

For the Frontier Guardian.

What an impertinent creature a Fly is; you strike it from your Ear five times, and it will again meet you in the Face.

J. J. Strang, who was excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by a Council of High Priests and Elders of said Church, for proclaiming false doctrines, instead of repairing to Nauvoo to make restitution, and to be corrected in doctrine by those who were legally appointed, to proclaim doctrine, or to investigate, and correct principle; suffered his name to be published in the "Times and Seasons," as excommunicated, and went about to set himself up, and from time to time has sent his missionaries to try to convert the Saints, and has at all times met that just reception, the only regard that should be paid them, "*To let them Alone.*" The Saints generally are well acquainted with the character and spirit of the most of those who step forth, and present themselves as *Leaders*, and *Missionaries* in such causes; that for a want of humility, of honesty and virtue, they were not willing to submit to those whom God had appointed; and therefore, were either, members that were cut off, or that went away disaffected, and rotten at heart. EVAN M. GREENE.

Unthoughted.

The young man who came into the Republican office on last Tuesday evening and carried off a copy of our paper, in advance of the publication day, committed what Printers regard as a *dishonorable* act. And by carrying it to our neighbors over the way, for their advance strictures, he increased its offensive character. A simple hint to a sensible man is always sufficient.

TIMELY!

Wonder if some of our friends in Kanesville, won't take the hint also.

Something New on the Frontier.

Mr. Sauntasea, Interpreter for the Omaha Indians, paid us a visit on the first inst., and stated that the Ottoes had delivered to him, several horses which they stole from emigrants, and citizens of this place previous to their departure on their summer hunt. Mr. S. said that Mr. Brown's were among the number; also Mr. Bushes', and one of Orson Pratt's; the other horse belonging to Mr. P. was taken by the Iowas, but the Interpreter entertained hopes of its recovery soon. This is a new era of things on this Frontier; it is but seldom that the Indian feels remorse of conscience; and as in this case, show signs of true repentance by making restitution to the parties injured, without compulsion. We have not the least doubt, but that the present negotiation entered into by the Government, with the Indians on the plains westward, may have an effect upon them, alike favorable to the citizens of the Frontier, and emigrants who may have to cross the plains for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon next season.

Should such a change be effected by the treaty at Fort Laramie, this season, hundreds, and thousands of emigrants will be wending their way next Spring, to the Land of Gold, and the rich Valleys dispersed among the western mountains.

The repeated losses sustained by emigrants on the plains, for the last three or four years by Indians, seemed to us, would materially effect detrimentally the future growth and prosperity of those remote regions on the quiet shores of the Pacific. Government having taken the matter in hand, we trust that hereafter, we shall not have any occasion to chronicle similar distressing circumstances, as became our duty to do this season and last.

Horses Recovered from the Indians.

Query! Who pockets the money paid by citizens of this place, to Mr. O'Neil, of Platteville, as redemption fund, for the recovery of the horses stolen by the Indians? Mr. Sauntasea, Interpreter for the Omahas, said in our Office on the first inst., that the horses could be obtained without fee, or reward.

Justice to the public, demand that this matter should be clearly understood. Will Mr. O'Neil make this transaction plain, by giving publicity to it through the columns of some Western Journal, so that the people in general may know the truth of the whole affair. At present the matter is shrouded in ambiguity. Mr. O'Neil, show yourself a whit man if you can! If not, recline into the shade, behind a B——l of W——y.

Is it not enough for the people here, to have their horses worn down to perfect skeletons by Indians, without imposing the enormous tax of from five to ten dollars a head, for their delivery. We say the man who pockets the money cannot prosper, whoever he is.

Where Can His Equal be Found?

We have been informed, that there is a certain gentleman in this town suffering severely from a chronic disease of the *mouth*; whether his disease came epidemically, or its origin is of long standing, we are unable to say; however, we think the Physician who attends to his case daily, should, before this time be able to report favorably. This miserable object of speculation, claims sympathy from every stranger that comes to town. Why cannot the medical faculty cure him? Is his case hopeless?

Correspondence.

In one of our columns this issue, our readers will find Correspondent L's., remarks on the latest habiliments in vogue in Kanesville. She snarls at the gentlemen, and finds fault with a certain class of Ladies. Wonder if it is not some old maid that wants to get married soon. Who would have such a creature? We should like to see the gentleman who would give her his hand.

For the Guardian.

The New Fashions.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to trespass upon your patience once more, as it is proverbial of one of my sex, to have the last word in almost everything, at least so it is said. And supposing that all females are endowed with certain inalienable rights such as holding their "Women's Right's Conventions," and endeavoring if possible to bring the "usurper" man, into a sphere of equality, and to wear whatever dresses they please, even if it were to adopt a "Bloomer," or what I consider a prettier name a "Camilla," whose business is it? I would really like to know. Some editors take it upon themselve to see what they can say to oppose this beautiful costume, with the advice of a few "old maids," who would never change their minds if they knew it would be the means of getting them a ——.

With the few preliminaries above, I will enter upon what I have to say. I saw with my own eyes a beautiful "Camilla," in our streets. and supposing that some of your readers would like a description, I will here give it: The "a la Turk," wore a neat hat, trimmed with red, with a splendid wrought veil, white dress, reaching just below the knee, turkish pants, with morocco slips—upon the whole she was attired most graceful. Now, what editor, lady, or gentleman can take any exception to such a beautiful costume? I would almost venture to say scarce none with the exception of some staid person, continually fretting about every thing that is new.

The new fashion which recently appeared in our streets, worn by the gentlemen, (or would be "usurpers,") was one not altogther to my fancy. The wearers not feeling at home in the "Capapie," they appeared somewhat awkward. Their coats in the first place were two or three inches too long, their pants were entirely of the wrong color, which should have been a light blue, instead of red, and were too tight above the knee, their caps answered every purpose, and their shoes were too high to make a neat appearance; but upon the whole made a very fair show. Suggesting these few improvements, I will close, fearing that I have already trespassed too long upon your good nature, and expect ere long to see the "Camilla," and "a la Capapie," to become the prevailing costume, in spite of the opposition of "old Maids, and "old Bachelors" combined. Yours truly, L.

Mr. Editor: Finding that my communication did not appear in your last, I desire to make a small addition. When returning from Church last Sabbath, during the shower, I could not help but seeing and experiencing the great inconvenience, of wearing what I cannot call by any better name than "draggle-tails;" they were all besmeared with mud and wet half way to the knee. And from this time I have made up my mind never to appear in the streets, in such a "toggery." In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am resolved—regardless of the frowns or sneers of any. L.

Diamond.

Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Chirst, hath both the Father and the Son.

If there come any unto you (professing to be Saints,) and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him god-speed; for he that biddeth him god speed, is partaker of his evil deeds.—[John.

Papers to Rocheport.

We now send *one hundred and forty-one* copies of the Statesman to the Rocheport Post office. With such a circulation as ours advertising in our paper is worth talking about.

That's right friend Statesman! Hoist your colors, and nail them fast!! But what would you think of the Guardian? Its circulation in St. Louis alone, is about *three hundred and fifty*; in Pottawatamie, over *five hundred*;—we send to Salt Lake and California, over *one hundred and fifty* copies; and besides these, it has a good circulation in almost every State in the Union, Nova Scotia, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, England, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, France, and in several other places on the Continent of Europe, too numerous to mention. With such a circulation as ours, we think our paper should attract more attention, than even the Statesman; although it is said to be a very good paper.

Who Likes It? We Do Not!

When we see men that have had their property stolen, rave and tear about, and threaten the thief or thieves, with all the awful denunciations of the Law; and then, when it is within their reach, to have a full and fair investigation and to have the offenders brought to justice, and thus magnify the Law and make it honorable: and then to see them (they having obtained their property,) sell themselves, or their honor, for a few paltry dimes, and letting the offenders go unpunished, and unhandled; thus allowing the whole stigma of such doings to be thrown falsely upon this people. We say, whoever likes it: We do not!. Do they realize the amount that bought them, will cost this community five dollars for one; *it surely will*, and we say in the name of Israel's God, let those who are the guilty ones be the loosers, and let them feel the necessity of refraining their hands from the holding of bribes and their ears from the hearing of evil. It is not enough to bear the numerous epithets that are thrown falsely upon this people, from those without the Church; but some of those who have a standing in the Church, and some too, who have been *elected* to honorable callings under the laws of Iowa, have grossly trampled upon the rights and feelings of this community, and broken the oath they took, when they swore to support those laws, and have now shown that a few dimes will buy their honor, and control their favor; and we would suggest to the citizens of Pottawatamie County that they beware to whom they confer favors, and in whom they repose responsibilities that may effect materially the destinies of this Frontier Country. A few more instances of the kind, and you have among you, horse thieves, ox thieves, and cow thieves abundantly, and already they begin to appear, in the various forms of claim hunters, horse racers, gamblers, thimble rigs, &c. To such we will say, they are, and will be known; and there are those who have a watchful eye upon them, and as a community, we have no use for them. Although we are desirous of selling our claims, and improvements, we do not intend to open a door for that class upon these frontiers. We do not want them in our midst.

Published by order of the High Council, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,
Prest. of said Council.

Attest, Evan M. Greene, Clerk.
Kanesville, Sept. 5th 1851.

Births.

In this town, on Sunday the 24th ult., Mrs. Richard Bentley, of a fine Boy.

In this town, on Thursday the 28th ult., Mrs. Spoor, of a Son

With the above notices the Printers were kindly remembered, and our Devil says; that they will never be troubled with his dark visage; therefore, we think they are bound to prosper, and be happy.

Married.

In this town Sept. 3d, by E. M. Greene, at his residence Mr. ABRAM NOE, to Mrs. MARY JANE BROWN, both formerly of Cincinnati, O.

We stop the Press to announce the receipt of a large bridal loaf; prosperity attend the happy couple.

Died.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on the 25th of June, of consumption, Miss ESTHER SOPER, daughter of Mr. Samuel Soper formerly of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

At St. Louis, Aug. 5th, JOHN HARDMAN, aged about 35 years

At Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, August 3d, 1851, Mr. THOMAS EDWARDS, of Kanesville, Iowa, late from South Wales.

The deceased was one of the unfortunate inmates of the Bar Room, of F. A. Pollock, that was destroyed by lightning, on the night of the 17th July, as stated by Mr. Jackson's letter. He was at the time of the calamity, a day laborer for Mr. Pollock, employed in mowing and saving Hay, and was consequently sitting in the Bar Room at the time the barrels were burst, and the room filled with burning liquor, which has proven the death of seven of the eight men that were present.

There is no evidence to prove, nor any reason to believe that the deceased had been drinking, or playing cards, or engaged in any unhallowed practice during the day or evening, or even while he was in our County; but after he escaped from the room, his burning fragments of cloths were torn off him, his wounds immediately dressed, and from that time until his death, the citizens generally spared no money or pains, that they thought would alleviate his sufferings, and restore his health.

The praiseworthy conduct of Sheriff Beeler, Dr's. G. B. Thorp and A. S. Holladay, deserves particular mention, notwithstanding the deceased was a foreigner, a stranger, a poor man, and a Mormon; these gentlemen provided a room, and hired two brethren to attend to him, and nurse him day and night—furnished board for the nurses, and diet for the sufferer, and dressed his sores once and twice a day as long as he lived, and when he died they furnished him a good coffin and burial clothes, and saw that he was decently buried, at their own expense.

The deceased bore his afflictions and sufferings with almost unexampled fortitude, and patience, and died in the full assurance of a resurrection with the just, and an exaltation in the Kingdom of our Father: he died very willingly, and he even expressed himself anxious to die for five or six days, before the messenger came to his relief. The deceased had ten dollars and forty cents in his pocket at the time of the calamity, which was used to help defray the expences of his sickness. And the County Court at its late session, refunded the gentlemen above named, their money, and paid all bills presented, growing out of the late disaster, out of the County Treasury.

The deceased said he had two cousins, living at, or near Kanesville, and he wished them informed of his death, and burial; it is to gratify this his last, and very reasonable request, and to try to do justice to, or say a word in behalf of the citizens of this place for their magnanimity and kindness to a stranger, that I make this communication.

Very Respectfully Yours,
In the Covenant of Peace,
S. J. COMFORT.

Oregon, Mo., Sept. 5th, 1851.

General Lane has been elected a Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory.

Acquital of M. Cabet.—The *Journal des Debats* of the 27th ult., says the judgement against M. Cabet, the leader of the Icarian colony of Communists, at Nauvoo, has been reversed by the Appellate Court, and that he is discharged.

Answer to Charade in our last—Fartit.

Supervisor of Highways.

Daniel R. Williams, was elected without opposition, Supervisor of Highways. It was omitted in the returns published in our last.

Monies Received Since Aug. 22, 1851.

C. C. Rockwell,	1 00	Enoch P Rollins,	20
Wm. B. Maxwell,	35	Robert Curry,	1 00
Jeremiah Bingham,	1 00	John Homer,	1 00
Henry A. Terry,	50	Joel Skinner,	1 00
Josephus Hatch,	50	Jacob Morris,	1 00
Charles W. Player,	50	James Hutchins,	50
Benj Aber,	50	Lydia Ann Pierson,	1 00
Peter Bruer,	1 00	Susan A Sweet,	1 00
Richard Cox,	1 00	John Williams,	1 00
Wm Gould,	1 00	W. H. Miles,	1 00
Lorenzo Doud,	1 00	F Merryweather,	5 00
L S Hemenway,	1 00	Hylan Davis,	1 00
David Carey,	1 00	John Spronce	1 00
Mrs Barbry Penrod,	1 00	Brazilla Pearce,	1 00
James Cochran,	1 00	A. Henson,	1 00
Dan'l D Stroud,	1 00	Gorden Allen,	1 00
Thos Condie,	40	Wm Martin,	1 00
David R Miller,	1 00	John Mills,	1 00
S. T. Cromwell.	1 00		50

New Advertisements.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Seventies in Pottawatamie County, will be held in the County Buildings, Main Street, in this town, on Sunday the 21st inst, commencing at ten o'clock A. M. A full attendance requested BY MANY SEVENTIES

Kanesville, Sept. 5th, 1851.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.
Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks' old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED
For Seventy-five Cents per Head,
ON THE
RUSH BOTTOMS.

JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Salt will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.

Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL,
J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St.; to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers a LARGE GRAY MARE 9 years old about the 20th ult. Whoever will find the same, or give information that may lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded by RIDDLE & CO.,
Merchants, Main St.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF a boy named GEORGE STAPLES, aged about 16 years, (son of James Staples,) who left London in company of Elder John Banks, and proceeded with him as far as St. Joseph, Mo., or neighborhood, since which, nothing definate has been heard from him, except that he was in the employ of a Botanic Doctor. If this should happen to meet his eye, he is requested to come to St. Louis to his father. Or, any information of him, will be thankfully received as I am anxious to hear from him. JAMES STAPLES.

Address Thomas Wrigley, 206 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Sept. 7, 1851.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoemakers. **Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.**

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

From the New Orleans Crescent, August 6th.

Later from Cuba.

Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee.

The steamer Cherokee, Henry Windle, master, arrived yesterday from Havana. She left Havana August 2, 3 P. M., with passengers and the California mails.

We are indebted to her polite Purser, Mr. Boyle, for her list of freight and passengers.

In addition to the information furnished by our own correspondent, we find in the evening papers of yesterday, matter of Interest. We subjoin a translation of important documents, for which we are indebted to the Picayune.

First, however, we give the following, which the Delta claims to have received from a reliable source:

On the 4th, they pronounced, in the "partidas" of Gualmoro and Gibanica, with the small number of 250 patriots.

On the 5th, in concert with another party from Holquin, they marched upon Tunas; but in the night one party mistook the other, and a *melee* took place, in which five were killed in the obstinate battle and twenty-eight wounded, before they discovered their sad error. Nevertheless they, as soon as they saw it, combined, and set upon the company of the Zaragoza Regiment in its barracks, and, after a short resistance, in which, there were a few wounded the Spanish troops joined them with the cry of "Liberty!" The Governor implored their lenity, and they left him at liberty, only taking from him his horse, sabre, pistols, and one thousand dollars of the Government money. They then marched upon the partida of San Juan de Santa Cruz, and on the 8th they found themselves in Coscorra, with 380 cavalry and 200 infantry.

The 8th and 9th were passed in the organization of four parties under the command of those patriots who had distinguished themselves the most at Las Tunas.

On the 11th, three of these set out—the other remaining in the mountains. That commanded by Don Serafin Reira advanced towards Santa Cruz, and shortly before reaching the river Najara he was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria, commanded by Colonel Conti, were marching in the same direction, but as the river was swollen they were occupied in making a raft, in order to pass over it. The patriots allowed the Colonel and first company to pass, and when the second was on the raft they fell upon them and threw them into complete confusion. The result was, they took Colonel Conti, six officers, and fifty-six men prisoners; they saw thirty-six dead, without counting the wounded; they captured several materials of war and guns. In this most brilliant affair the patriots only lost one man and ten wounded.

On the 10th and 11th the other parties had various other skirmishes with the Government troops, both of cavalry and infantry, form Puerto Principe. On the 12th they were joined at Guamarina by a section of artillery under the command of Don Gabriel Fortun, consisting of sixty men and four obuses. The 14th and 15th, they remained still, recruiting forces—but on the 17th, Divine Providence pleased that the plains of Cuba, should witness more acts of heroism. The party commanded by Don Augustin de Aguero Y Aguero—three companies of the regiment of Ysabel II, and 80 lancers of the Squadron of Brurbon, were completely defeated, and of the 80 lancers only 10 remained and those badly wounded. On the 18th and 19th nothing of note took place, the ranks of the Patriots filling fast, on the 20th all the parties joined, and marched towards the mountains, interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten, and driven off, and on the 21st these heights were occupied by 2000 Patriots, 630 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, with the necessaries of war, and maintenance sufficient for two months, only waiting the movement of Trinidad, to descend into the plains.

San Antonia Cascero, 22d July, 1851.

Exciting News.

New York, August, 21, 4 P. M.

The steamer Cherokee arrived about 3 o'clock this evening, in four days from Havana; she brings San Francisco dates to the 15th July, and $2,640,630 on freight, and $165,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom she has two hundred. She also brings the California mails. She passed the Empire city going into Havana.

The accounts from Havana are of the the most serious character. We are indebted to the purser of the Cherokee for the for the following fearful narrative:

The frigate Hebe, while cruizing of a place called Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty patriots who were in boats unarmed; report says they were steering for New Orleans, they were brought into Havana by the frigate on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and were shot about 11 o'clock the same morning on the public Road to Havana, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. Their corpse were then dragged along the streets by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like fiends.

It appears that the patriots were Americans, and many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot, witnessed the execution and were insulted in the streets in a shameful manner and reminded them, that they being Americans, were all of the party who would share the same fate one of these days. Such was the excited state of the populace, that it was dangerous for Americans to be on the streets after night.

The following are the names of those executed: Col. W. Clendenin, Capt. F. S. Service, Capt. Victor Reno, Capt. T. B. Veney, Lieuts. James Brant, J. O. Norice, T. C. James, Dr. Jno. Fisher, Dr. R. H. Torquitt, Sergeants J. Whittaker, and A. M. Caliphet, Adju't R. S. Stanford. Privates, M. House, S. Mills, Edw. Rullum, S. L. Arnold, R. J. Weigh, Winseman Anselm, O. Travis, Pat. Billon, Terry, Samuel Reed, H. L. Arnel, Philips, J. L. Manville, S. N. Green, J. Cullerman, Napolean Collins, D. D. Wisher, Wm. Childing, T. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, J. Barit, Robt. Caldwell, W. Smith, A. Ross, B. Rourke, John Christad, W. B. Tittle, Robert Connor, Robert Critley, J. S. Sanks, James Stanton, Thomas Harnst, Alex. Allen, John J. Tabbs, J. Ellis, W. Hogan, and C. Robinson.

The steamer Falcon on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at thirteen times by the steamer Havana, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by Spanish officers. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

We learn from the passengers of the Falcon, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase, standing directly across her bow, but she kept her course and left the frigate eight or ten miles astern; she proved to be the "Isabella la Catolica," formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia. While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase, and succeeded in heading off the Falcon, and at first tired two guns to leeward, of which she took no notice; she then ran alongside and fired a third gun across her bows, though she had American colors flying. The chase then ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done, when the officers boarded her.

From the N. Y. Express, Aug. 13.

Two Weeks Later from California.

Via the Nicaragua Route.

More Lynch Law.—The steamship Prometheus, Capt Henry Churchill, arrived on Wednesday at 4 A. M., from San Juan de Nicaragua, with 360 passengers and $600,000 in gold dust, and merchandze, to D. B. Allen.

The Prometheus left San Juan on Monday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 12th, at 11 a'closk P. M. passage 8 days and 12 hours, bringing her passengers from the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on the the 14th ult., and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 29th ult., with 425 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust.

The passengers came across the Nicaragua route 15 miles by land carriage, thence took the steamer direct across Lake Nicaragua, then the new iron steamer Sir Henry L. Bulwer, down the San Juan river to the Prometheus, in 32 hours runing time for the first trip. They all expressed themselves very much pleased with the route, and say that the country is delightful. All in good health.

Lynch Law more or less, is established in all parts of California. In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf—the laws having proved so utterly inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

Business in California has a better look.

An extra session of the California Legislature is yet talked of earnestly, but is as earnestly resisted as called for.

A native Californian, Francisco Gurro, a man of wealth, had been murdered near San Francisco, on his way home from the city. A Frenchman, suspected of the murder, had been arrested by the Vigilance Comittee.

Dewitt Clinton Shattuck, formerly of Michigan, had been examined on a a charge of killing John Darker, a German, formerly of Philadelphia.

Lynch Law at Sonora—Great Excitement.

By an extra from the office of the Sonora Herald, we have the following particulars.

Attempt to Fire the City!

Sunday Morning, June 29th.—Last night some villian attempted to fire the city by placing a bundle of old canvas on fire under the eaves of a house covered with tar cloth, next door to Dodge's butcher stand. Mr Dodge smelled the burning canvas, and got out of bed just in time to save a terrible conflagration.

12 o'clock.—A large Vigilance Committee is being orgnized, and we shall have a full police of our best citizens standing guard all the while. Woe to the man caught in the act!

The News of Two Weeks.

We take the following synopsis of events from the *Alta California* of July 15:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our city has been the trial, conviction, and exacution of a felon, known as Jim Stuart, by the vigilance Committee, a body of citizens of the highest respectability and standing in society. He was hung for a multiplicity of offences, and, by his own confession, voluntary made, was a villian of the most desperate character. He was hung about 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 11th inst., at the end of Market wharf, in the presence of several thousand citizens.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on th 7th, inst.

A rencontre took place on the 1st inst. between Geo. F. Lemon, City Assessor, and Wm. H. Graham, a young Lawyer. Shots were exchanged, and Graham was shot in the mouth and left arm. Lemon immediately gave himself up, but his adversary having told him to draw and defend himself, and suited the action to the word, the Recorder discharged him. Graham is out and doing well.

The Mormons are making a decided movement towards establishing a direct communication from the Salt Lake to the Pacific. A large party have recently arrived from Salt Lake through the Cajon Pass, about sixty miles from Los Angeles, with an expressed determination to settle in that section. They are said to be negotiating for the purchase of a very fine rancho belonging to Senor Antonio Longo.

More Austrian Enlightenment.—The Austrian government has prohibited the use, in public and other schools, of any books written by protestants.

L. W. Powell, (Democrat,) has been elected Governor of Kentucky.

Tidings of Sir John Franklin.

The following communication appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 25th ult.:

Dundee, July 22d, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—Though the medium of your highly respectable paper I beg to lay the following important paeticulars before the public:

Discovery of the bodies of four sailors, supposed to be part of the crew who accompanied Sir John Franklin.

On Saturday, 19th ult., the whaler Flora, of Hull, J. Robb, master, who has been out one and a half years, cast anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post. A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday by Mr. John Douglas, King street, from his brother, Mr. G. Douglas, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:

"In February last our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel, and erected a snow house on the shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time five months frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number; they had a slight knowledge of our language; they inquired whether we were English or Americans. On being satisfied on that point, they enquired if we belonged to Chief Frankan. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative.

They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow house, when I instantly reported the case to Mr. Robb, our captain, and it was agreed that a party of twelve men would accompany the Indians, and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page, our surgeon, J. Brown, carpenter, Wilson, Blair, Hall, Murray, Agnew, Crosely, Jones, Jenkinson, Raffarty, (seamen,) and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed into a flat-bottomed boat, which was covered with seal skin, and several rifles, spears, &c.

We started on our weary journey on March 27th. Our route was one of the wildest that can be conjectured. We proceeded in a zig-zag course up one hill, down another, then to the right, then the left, then to the right again. On the fouth day symptoms of discontent began to be manifested by our hardy tars, our feet were cut and wounded with the sharp projecting fragments of ice—the thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by the falling avalanche of snow, which descends like lightning down the sides of the mountains. On the 10th day, April 5th, our guides led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a journey of some miles we discried something waving over the snow, it was a black silk hankerchief tied to the top of a walking stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep. We came on the body of a man, and in a few minutes after we discovered other three bodies. They were frozen like icecles; decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while their rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died from want.

Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One seamen had his name written, or rather engraved on his arm, "H. Carr." The rest were all more or less marked, some had crosses on their breasts, others stars, ships, letters, &c. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold, desolate graves, and set up the same sad *momento mori*. Poor fellows, I exclaimed, you have attempted to regain your homes by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert.

The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most probable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probabillty the whole of them are now dead.

[Extract from the letter of Mr. G. Douglas to Mr. John Douglas, Aberdeen, on board the Flora.]

By inserting the letter, you will oblige. yours respectfully.

THOS. REID.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.

Late from Havana.

New York, Aug. 7.

The steamer Georgia arrived this morning from Havana. She left Chagres on the 27th ult., with 350 passengers, 150 of whom were from New Orleans, and 200 from New York. She also brings 50 passengers from New Orleans, and 30 from Havana—making in all 430.

The Georgia sailed from Havana on the evening of the 2d inst. The Falcon for Chagres, and Cherokee for New Orleans, sailed the same day.

Great excitement prevailed in Havana at the time the Georgia sailed, owing to the reception of news of meetings being held by the citizens of New Orleans in favor of Cuban liberty and independence. The Government had received some important news the night the Georgia arrived.

After the departure of the American steamers several executions had taken place, and but for the refusal of the regiment to fire upon the condemned, there would have been many more.

Pardons have been obtained for all insurrectionists who would throw down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed.

South Carolina.—The Laurensville Herald says:

"The accounts of the drought from various sources of our district are truly distressing—in many places there will not be as much corn made as was in 1845. Such is the case, too, in the neighboring districts, except Spartanburg, and we understand their prospects were never much better. We learn, too, from our exchanges, that the same cry of dry sections is prevalent throughout Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi."

From the Benicia Gazette.

Salt Hail—Extraordinary Fact.

To the Editor of the *Gazette*:

The following is reported by Major Cooper of your city, and other gentlemen in Suism valley. About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon a violent hail-storm occurred, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The hail fell the size of ordinary bullets to the depth of two or three inches. Curiosity induced the Major to put one in his mouth, and to his surprise found it was distinctly salt. Not willing to trust to his own senses, he called upon his neighbors to try the experiment. The result was the same, and this extraordinary meteorological fact may therefore be considered as fully established—What will California produce next?

Yours, respectfully.

FORREST SHEPPERD.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry at the Queen's costume ball were of the value of $750,000.—[Ex. Pap.

The tinsel worn by White Pigeon—the Belle of the Sioux—at the round dance at Traverse de Sioux, was the value of four bits.

Mr Webster has not resigned as was reported, He goes to England for his health but still rematns Secretary of State,

Eggs in England.—Eggs of hens, ducks, and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in the kingdom, are, in point of quantity, almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000 or 75,000 tons, and the value at the lowest pricos, £3,000,000. Ireland produces nearly 100,000,000, and the continent of Europe suplies us with 500,000,000 annually. These facts are perfectly ascertainable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale Cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Countrry Produce.

BY JOHN GOOCH, JR.,
First door on Hyde Street.,

FLOUR, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a general assortment of Groceries.
Ale, Apple Cider, Vinegar, and Matches,
Oysters and Sardines,
Brandy, Whisky, Holland Gin, Peach Brandy, Port, Maderia, and Malaga Wine.
Goods of all kinds sold on commission at wholesale and retail. Storage at the lowest rates.
Money advanced on goods left in charge.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!
A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS MACKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their friends, and the public generally, that they have permanently located at the above place, for the purpose of carrying on the

CLOCK & WATCHMAKING BUSINESS.

in all its branches. Having been engaged in Switzerland for a number of years in

Manufacturing Watches, &c.

and having worked in Paris and other cities in France, besides some time in New Orleans, they flatter themselves that they can do all work that may be entrusted to them in the best of style.

They have also on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver Watches, Clocks, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Spoons, Spectacles, and in fact all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. They have also in addition to the above, the

Machinery to Manufacture

the necessary articles for clocks and watches, and will devote particular attention to this branch of their business.

Persons in want of fine jewelry, or wishing any work done, will please call at our establishment under the

City Hotel, Main Street,

a few doors from the corner.

The best of references will be given if necessary in regard to our capacity to do work.

ALBRECHT & HUBER.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug 22, 1851—2t

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

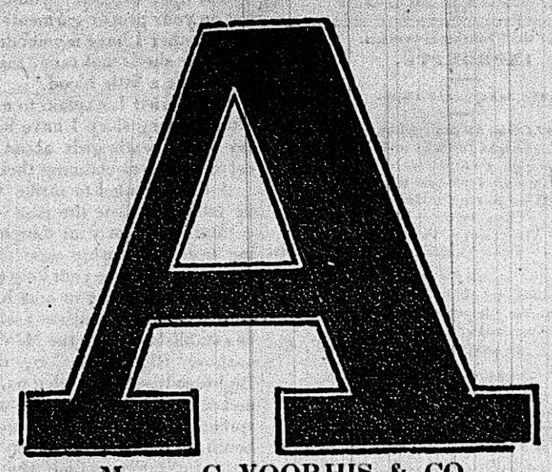
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Bruces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satilfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock befor purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house,

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

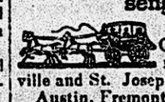
The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar." on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.



LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m

EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

To Oregon, Qalifornia, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; cottinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1843.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you 'we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

IMPROMPTU.

BY SARAH STAGEMAN.

Ye Saints of God do not repine,
Though straight the way and dreary;
The hill is high we must ascend,
Though we are faint and weary.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end,
Then we shall gain the victory;
The victory, the victory,
Through King Immanuel's name.

We're captive exiles far from home,
Where love and peace combine;
And where the Church adorned with gifts,
In light and truth doth shine.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The Lord has promised grace to us,
Sufficient for our day;
Then in his cause let us press on,
Our Lord and King obey.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

We'll take the spirit for our sword,
And faith shall be our shield;
Yes! to the mountains we'll repair,
And leave the tempter's field.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The laws of God do there exist,
And blessings rich abound;
We'll bear the cross that we may stand,
On unpolluted ground.
CHORUS— If we prove faithful to the end,
Then we shall gain the victory;
The victory, the victory,
Through King Immanuel's name.

Imaginary Evils.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late!
If to hope over much be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred:
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain thee—
Permit no suspicion and care,
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,
But bear what God gives thee to bear.
By his Spirit supported and gladdened,
Be ne'er by "forebodings" deterred,
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fear—of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;
Short and dark as our life may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow—
Still shorter by folly and fear!
Half our troubles are half our invention;
And often by blessings conferred,
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

MISCELLANY.

A Dream.

After a day of severe exercise, and I confess such as not usually belong to one of the gentler, or in common parlance, weaker sex, I was lounging before, and gazing at a beautiful wood fire, until, after watching the variety of images in the coals and ashes, I fell into a slumber.

I dreamed that I was asleep, and had continued to sleep until days passed into weeks, weeks to months, months to years—in short, it was to me as it had been with Rip Van Winkle. I had slept many years, and my locks, which were once jet, were now white. I exhibited every change that usually marks the difference between the young and the old woman. I knew my dwelling, however, in spite of changes, but it was with difficulty I could believe that those who called me mother were really my children. They were, apparently, quite overjoyed that mother had her senses and use of her limbs again.

Had I been crazed or paralyzed, thought I? How is it that there are six persons, in men's habiliments, that call me mother, when I left only two sons and four daughters? One day I called one, whom I could believe to be my son John, and enquired how the case stood. He hesitated, and, at last said—

'Mother, you had better not talk until I ask the doctor, who will soon be at home, about your symptoms. The doctor and lawyer have been at the election and will be home shortly.'

With this he sat down, took up a piece of sewing and began to stitch quite diligently.

Surely! thought I, 'my son John has not turned tailor!' Presently David came in—I knew it to be my son David by his strong likeness to his father. He had a child in his arms, which he was endeavoring to pacify. I felt an impulse to take it from him, believing that I, being a woman could understand its wants better than he; but it clung to him and was not pleased. He gave it its pap without any awkwardness his poor father would have shown.

Whose child? asked I, voluntarily.

The Doctor's, said John. But mother, don't talk.

Forbidden to talk, and filled with amazement at all I saw, I looked out the window to while away the time when I saw a number of horsemen approaching. John and David looked out and exclaimed—

They are coming from the election.

It was a company of oddly-shaped individuals; but they appeared quite skillful horsemen notwithstanding.

After alighting they came in, all regarded me with much interest.

Has she spoken again? asked one.

Yes, Docter! but you had better examine her case.

He approached me and felt my pulse.

'A capital pulse,' said he. 'Let me look at your tongue. Quite clean round the edges, and nearly so in the middle!' he added, and turning to John, he asked if what I had said 'had been altogether lucid.'

'Entirely so,' replied John.

'Mother, do you know me!' asked the Docter.

No, I do not, said I, who are you?

'I am your daughter Elizabeth, and this,' she added, bringing the Lawyer forward, is your daughter Ann, who has this day been appointed a member of the Legislature. Here is your daughter, Sarah, who is President of our Fire Insurance Company, and Susan is an officer in the Navy. You did not know us all the while you were paralyzed, that is plain. This is my husband, whom I chose and addressed after having been refused by several others. Our Lawyer is not yet married. You look so bewildered!—Let me feel your pulse!

I jerked away my hand, and exclaimed—Out upon the farce you are acting! Go put on your proper garments, and then I can tell whether I have my children about me.

I fear she is not sane, said the Doctor, I must take a little blood.'

Stop! cried I, explain to me how it is that, after the long sleep I have had I see none of my sweet gentle girls about me, but a parcel of strangers claiming their names.

A light seemed to strike the lawyer, and he offered to state the case to his mother.

'Mother, I am our daughter Ann, striking her riding whip against her boot emphatically. Since your long sleep, the Rights of Women, which you may have heard spoken of years ago, and set aside as a thing to be established when the Millenium had come—those Rights, so long disputed; those Rights so basely trampled on, (here she arose and used the popular jestures,) have now spread from East to west, and from North to South, of our happy country. Women now vote at elections, climb the hill of science, side by side with men and indeed they have rather the precedence.'

'Even the convenient dress so long usurped by men, has at length been conceded, and the riding hat, coat and collar have, inch by inch gained ground, and now the whole dress is rightfully claimed.'

'The drudgery of the nursery is no longer exclusively ours.'

At this moment another sob from the cradle—they had been many—made the Doctor interrupt the discourse to enquire what ailed the child?

'It don't like pap, and has cried itself to sleep,' replied David

'That was the way with the other little fellow who died. Evidently they have some organic disease, remarked the Doctor.

'Mother! Mother! exclaimed some one shaking, 'what is the matter! What are you groaning about?

I opened my eyes and saw the sweet fair faces of my four young daughters, with their pretty frocks, and aprons, gazing somewhat anxiously in my face.

I was still but half awake. 'Never put on men's clothe, nor ride like them again,' said I solemnly.

'Mother, what do you mean? asked Elizabeth.

'Are you a Doctor?' inquired I.

'No,' answered Elizabeth looking frightened; 'do you want to see a Doctor?

'Ann, are you a Lawyer! Sarah, you are not President of the Fire Insurance company! Nor Susan a captain of the Navy!

By this time it was quite established in my poor children's mind that I raved, but being quite aroused, I told them my terrible dream.

They will, they assure me, crave no rights further than to be good and wise women; and those rights have never been disputed.

Sioux.

There will in all probability, be one or more new States created out of the land our Government have purchased of the Indians, by the treaty just concluded, when the population shall have reached a number entitling them to that rank—Now, in everlasting memory to the race and tribe who have, so far back as we can learn from their incongurous and semi-fabulous history, lorded it over the territory, let it be called *Sioux*. It is euphonious and brief, and is in harmony with the rule which seems to have governed those who had the naming of the States of the West. Besides, being an Indian word (of conjectural meaning at this time) assimilated to the genius of the French tongue, it would at the same time, seem to remember those early pioneers, who first threaded the wilds from Canada to the Mississippi and laid open the gaze of the old world and the new, the incredible vastness and fertility of the valley of the Mississippi.—[Galena Adv.

Girls are like peaches, the nearer they are ripe, the more they blush.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death, February, 1850, having at his succession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the Mandarins, for permision to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four Missionaries to wait upon him, who were to be lodged in his place. Monsignor Perromean, Bishop of China, states that the Emperor was educated by a Christian Lady, in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

CAUTION.—Be careful in directing your letters. According to the new official list of post offices in the United States, there are 25 Washingtons, 24 Franklins, 23 Salems, 22 Springfields, 25 Centrevilles, 19 Jacksons, 15 Jeffersons, 18 Lafayettes, 9 Kossuths, 10 Lowells, 20 Richmonds, 18 Waterloos, 22 Columbias, 18 Concords, &c. The direction should always contain the county and State in which the post office is located.

JENNY LIND TO BE MARRIED.—The London Sun of July 11th remarks: "The cordial reception afforded the Swedish Nightingale by our transatlantic brethren, has so greatly delighted that amiable *cantatrice*, that she has, it is said, made arrangements for a permanent continuance in a 'united state.'" The Sun goes on to state, on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti is to be the happy man, and that arrangements have been made for the Nuptials on their return from Canada previous to the voyage from New York for England. Jenny is now at Niagara Falls, where she will remain for several days. She will give only three or four concerts more in this country, and then will leave for Europe via New York on the 16th of August.

This announcement of the fair Jenny's intended marriage will doubtless prove a great source of relief to the "Tom Noddies" of our city, who were busy in conjectures upon the matter of her virginity during her visit here. If must be satisfactory to them to know that Belletti *is* the man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION.

EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, who have to remain at Council Bluffs, until next spring, will do well to call upon THOS. McKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanesville. Some 100 farms in Pottawatamie county, for sale—with or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Music Hall, Kanesville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell. THOS. McKENZIE.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. }

In the Pottawtamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludingson, } In Chancery
vs. } Petition for divorce
Elam Ludington. }

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawatamie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maher, deceased, dated the 23d of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—3t.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf*

MIDWIFERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanesville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to tender her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and countersigned by the American Charge d'Affairs there.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors Southeast of the Printing Office.

MARY MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WASHINGTON STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods, in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville, with fabrics, new, neat, and fashionable; consisting of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses,—gentlemens ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call,—I am ready to wait upon you always.

C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanesville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,
4 harnesses,
50 bridles and Martingills,
10,000 Havanna, (Lanorma) Cigars,
25 Gals Copal Varnish,
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces
Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, June 27, 1851.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.—1t*

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molusses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices. figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters. Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"*Give the Mountaineer a Call.*"

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SPEAK QUICK.

A GOOD practical Daguerreian Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesvil le, April 18, 1851

ICE CREAM
SALOON.

THE good people of Kanesville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS,

where ladies and gentlemen, can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market.

Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;	
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

CITY BAKERY.
and
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,*
St. Joseph, Mo.,
where may be found hard bread, crackers, cake pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,
Come and See,

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the *Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,* That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVES,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaciion. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office,
In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soups of all kinds, Perfumery and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa, Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. } **1851** { W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 118
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower* prices than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

LIME! LIME!!

THE Subscriber has, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above article, which he offers for sale at the WASHINGTON STORE, Hyde street, 3 doors South-East of the Printing Office. C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1851.—tf

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers
ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, If they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

Governor Young

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 17.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard:

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,		$1 00
Each additional insertion,		25
For one insertion of two squares,		1 50
Each additional insertion,		50
Cards, not exceeding one square,	one year,	5 00
" " " "	six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,		30 00
One " " " 6 months,		20 00
One " " " 3 months,		15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,		18 00
" " " " 6 months,		14 00
" " " " 3 months,		10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,		15 00
" " " " 6 months,		10 00
" " " " 3 months,		6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARTINDALE,	DAVID E. BUNNELL,
ENOS SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
MARK HALL,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
JAMES WAREHAM,	A. D. BOREN,
JOHN ROSS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROBINSON.	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW COCKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy,
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. PAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOGAN, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Fertyville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS, "
McCluey's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments o produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 1, 1851.—1y

From the National Era.

The Mormons Vindicated "By Authority."

The religious creed and civil and social institutions of Mormonism have lately become "fixed facts" in the affairs of the world. They have taken a new attitude and relation to the general system of things, and have thereby themselves become new, without any real intrinsic change; the newness being in the new force of new connections and bearings, new attractions and repulsions, from which, by the laws of vital chemistry, we naturally expect a little effervescence, the evolution of some heat, and the deposit of more or less sediment. Just now we think the froth is the most interesting subject of *speculation* to the principal agitators.

Upon the organization of Utah Territory, President Fillmore, whatever were his motives or mixture of motives, very properly appointed Mr Brigham Young to the office of Territorial Governor—very properly we say, for the single reason that he was the clear choice of the men, women, and children of the Church, camp, and country, which he was to govern. No appointment to a similar office, made by the National Executive, ever had the actual consent of the people so completely and conclusively as this one, because in no other case was the appointee known and desired by every soul in the community over which he was placed.

But this Mr. Young held the office of leader in the Mormon Church and community, and by a sort of right of succession and ex-officio identity stands responsible to the world for all the sins of his tribe, as well as all the inferences and suspicions that the virtuous vgilance of public opinion puts into the indictment. Besides, the violation of propriety and the impudence of practical criticism which there is in other people's actual success in such mad and fanatical schemes as contradict and oppose our own, there happens also to be a large party involved in the personal necessity of assailing these outlandish Mormons. Whatever was the cause of their expulsion, it was barbarously enforced; and the hands that did it have the taint of plunder, as well as the stain of blood, to justify, for they cannot hide them So, it is every way terrible to have the Mormons emerge from the ruin which might have silenced all discussion, and suddenly assume a position that can purchase the world's favor, and compel its justice. It is probable that history will at an early day make up an enlightened and liberal judgment of the enterprise of these people upon the basis of what they really shall achieve and perpetuate, rejecting the scandal and gossip which clamored so loudly under cover of the darkness and doubtfulness of the first movement.

But this is not the matter in hand exactly, though at the bottom of it.

Early in the present month, the Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, on the faith of some returned Californian, for whom the Rochester Daily Advertiser vouched, charged upon the Mormons, and the Mormon Governor, all manner of crimes, political, social, and personal, for the purpose of making President Fillmore culpable in the matter of appointing Brigham Young; alleging that the President well knew the truth of the charged offences at and before the time of nomination. The President, it seems, felt interest enough in this attack made upon him to write to Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, upon whose report of Brigham Young's moral character and standing, made to the President, pending the appointment, he says he relied much. The President says to Col. Kane, "You are Democrat, but I doubt not will truly state whether these charges against the moral character of Governor Young, are true."

Answering to this demand, Col. Kane wrote two letters to the President — one, brief but pointed and inequivocal, and covering all the charges with a general denial, and pledging the most conclusive refutation upon the appearance of any respectable authority for them. This letter is addressed to "the President," and is given for publication at the President's discretion. The other letter is marked "Personal," and is addressed to "Mr. Fillmore." but with liberty expressly given to Mr. F. "to make what use you please of its contents." It contains special notices in detail of all the charges made, and a complete answer to them. Accompanied also by a paper which the Colonel tells the President, "I regret that I have never been authorized to make use of." And so he answers, and stands ready to answer, the demands made, and to be made, upon him in support of the representations which he made to the President touching "the irreproachable moral character of Governor Young, founded upon intimate personal knowledge of him."

All this appears by the Republic (Washington) of the 15th instant. In the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian of the 19th, Col. Kane procured the publication of the President's letter to himself, his reply intended for publication, and his "Personal" letter in full, which has been used in the Republic in scraps and pieces to meet particular uses.

In truth, the Republic made a curious hash of it. Part of the article reads like a note written by the President to the Editor, negligently mixed up with the editorial without change of the terms, by which Col. Kane is made to be the correspondent of Mr. Sargent instead of Mr. Fillmore. Col. Kane seems to think this so open and so obvious that he takes the trouble in his communication in the Pennsylvanian to deny any correspondence with the Editor of the Republic upon this subject; and he hints some disappointment of the confidence he reposed in the President, by refusing to send the document for publication which he regretted (in his letter to the President) he "was not authorized to use," though it was already set out in full in the Republic.

But, for once in the world, it seems that the correction of a scandal is not so quick-footed as the retraction. The Buffalo Corrier of the 17th, printed before the Republic expose could have reached it, withdraws all and singular the offensive charges against the Mormons and Brigham Young, in the fullest and handsomest manner, on the credit of a friend fully and personally acquainted with the affairs of the Mormons, and but lately returned from the Salt Lake Country. The Editor acknowledges himself even touched with Mr. Young's plain but generous and hearty life in his distant home among the mountains, and revolts at lending any countenance to assaults upon his hospitable fireside, which do not spare even the character of its mistress, "whom friendly and hostile report alike asserts to be a truly discreet and lovely lady." Adding in general, "that he is assured that the charges brought against Governor Young are altogether without foundation in fact, and, though a Mormon and leader of Mormons, his character as a man is above reproach—that he proved himself a most hospitable and generous friend to the suffering California emigrants of 1849 and 1850, and that Mr. Polk's Administration had reason to value his patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Union." The Pennsylvanian remarks, in its introduction of the correspondence, that "the experiment of the Mormons in the Great Salt Lake Valley, with their 30,000 of a population, their order, their discipline, their obedience to the laws, and their love of country, go far to disprove many of the assertions of their foes, and indicate a future in the highest degree auspicious and gratifying." And the Republic is also hearty in the defence of the Latter-day Saints, so far as the exculpation of the President requires. That is, on all the points in which the appointment would have involved the President, the Mormons and Governor Young are clearly and fully justified. On the points which the Republic thinks are no business of the Executive, it leaves them to their luck.

The publication of the document furnished by Col. Kane to the President, with a caution which was some how not respected, affords, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the affair. It is an "Address of the Latter-day Saints to President Polk," dated on the West bank of the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, Omaha Nation, Aug. 9th, 1846, signed by Brigham Young, President of the Church. It meets two of the charges made in the Buffalo Courier, to wit: "Wholesale abuse of the United States and of our institutions," and "Leaguing with the Indians to harass our people on the road to California." The address informs President Polk that the "Camp of Israel," in answer to his requisition for troops, has furnished a Battalion of five hundred men for Mexican service, "though it has left five hundred of our loaded teams standing on the prairies of the Pottawatamie and Omaha Nation, and nearly as many families destitute of their head and guardians." Besides this practical proof of patriotism, given at the moment of their greatest suffering on the route from Illinois to Deseret, the address contains the strongest expressions of devotion to the Government of the Union; they style it "the best Government on earth," and "the Constitution of the United States as the most precious amongst the nations."

The charge of repeated insults to California emigrants in 1849—'50, is contradicted by the "cards from emigrants, thanking the Camp of Israel for its hospitality and succor in distress."

Another is "laying high and unjust taxes upon men selling property at Salt Lake." Col. Kane explains this matter thus: "The little municipal council of Salt Lake City did, at its first organization, and before the United States or any other Government had noticed its existence, enact that a tax should be levied on all sales of spirituous liquors within the City bounds. This tax must have been heavy, too; for I think it was intended to be almost prohibitory—the Mormons as a sect favoring and enforcing *temperance* measures, and doing their best to prevent the sale of whiskey to the savages around them. I have only to say, that if emigrant citizens everywhere could be placed under such restraints, the War Department would hear less of their suffering from Indian outrages."

The charge of polygamy, or the spiritual-wife doctrine, made against Gov. Young, is flatly contradicted by Col. Kane as a "brutal slander," affecting no one so much as Mrs. Young and her family, who are residing now in New England, and are among its most respectable people.

The list of offences, nine in number, opened with murder in Missouri and Illinois, and grew gradually worse and worse, till it climaxed with "this creature Young is an open abuser of Democracy." For the refutation of the first charge, Judge Douglas (now United States Senator from Illinois) is referred to; he presided in the judicial district which embraced Nauvoo and the Mormon precinct, and, it is said, will testify that the criminal charges preferred against the Mormons in his district were ignored by the grand juries, and were foundationless in fact. The crowning villany of abusing Democracy, *i. e.* the Democratic party, the Buffalo Courier is particularly happy to retract; for Governor Young seems to turn right side up in that respect, notwithstanding his appointment by the Whig Administration.

There lies the secret, open enough. Political power, political consideration, loosens the bandage from the eyes of public justice and the blundering hussy begins to see the right and reason of things, even in reference to the Mormons. It is well; and perhaps it is some sort of right, too, and the world will pay attention to those only who are of some account in its affairs. Utah will come of age soon, and ask her share of the inheritance with her older sisters; prosperity will establish her reputation, and, in the main, vindicate it, too; for the offences charged against her people are of that kind which do not consist with the public welfare.

Simply as an experiment it is worth to the world more than the world can possibly suffer by it. It is some sort of an attempt to inaugurate some sort of a religion in the civil and economical institutions of society; it is an endeavor to bring the "higher law," if it even be not the highest notion of it, into every-day use, and to give it authority in politics and business, as the way opens. We are glad the mountains shut them in, and are contented that they shut them out, too, till the experiment is tried. New revelations may do mischief, but they cannot be worse than denying the old ones. There is some life, and there may be some use, in a fresh imposture. Mahomet's did well when it was new—better than Judaism when it was old—better than the corpse of Christianity when its spirit is fled. Mormon fanaticism has proved its pluck—it has done something. Providence has stood by it, for it is brave and strong. It has something to do in the world; and, if it escapes the blight of political snobbery, it may accomplish it, against even greater faults than it is charged with,

SENIOR.

P. S. The Republic of the 22d inst., copies Col. Kane's publication in the Pennsylvanian, entire, and explains the small faults of its first article, and puts the President all right in the matter. But we beg leave to say to the Editor, that, if it is all the same to him, it would be a relief to the people if he would distinguish a little more clearly between himself and the President. When he talked, in his first article, of Col. Kane's letter "to us" we imagined the President's copy was followed by the types; but now again we have "John Jones" in the Executive boots, for he says in his last article, "the Mormon message was placed at our disposal." The *our* in that sentence can only represent Mr. Fillmore, if the fact is to govern; and if Mr. Sargent is deliberate and positive in his position, he is in danger of losing his identity, and his readers are exposed to the danger of mistaking him for the President, or, what is the same thing, holding the President responsible for him.

For the Guardian.

Letter From Elder John Hyde, Jr.

Pic Nic Excursion of the Latter-day Saints, In the Island of Jersey, (France,) On the 24th of July, 1851.

While the Saints were rejoicing in the valleys of the mountains, and solemnizing the Anniversary, of the entrance of the pioneers, on the 24th July, 1847; those at Jersey, were neither unmindful of the day, nor felt less determined to enjoy themselves.

An excursion having been previously arranged for that day, they met at their Hall at 9 o'clock, and after singing, prayer, and short address, in which was stated that the object of this excursion was to commemorate the 24th July, 1847.

It was resolved that Elder Pack be President; Elder Dela Mare, be Marshal; Elder McNaughten, Chaplain; Elder John Hyde, be Secretary, and Messrs. Cave & Betterson, were appointed Superintendents of Refreshments.

With our eyes delighted by twelve brethren uniformly dressed, and an equal number of beautiful sisters in white; our ears charmed with the melody of an excellent Band, which had been provided; our hearts rejoicing in the recollections of the past, and exhilerated by hopes for the future — We entered the carriages at 10 o'clock.

Such an event in the World, so signalized by discontent and disorder, was accomplished by the Saints without an angry word, or even a dissatisfied look.

A vast assembly of persons lined the streets, and saw with surprise a long line of the best Carriages roll rapidly past, filled with happy Saints, whose songs of joy awakened the echoes of the town of St. Helleas.

After an exhilarating ride through the most lonely spots of this interesting Island, we halted at the romantically wild caves of Pleirmont; where gathered round our President, our heads uncovered and hands elevated, while our hearts were beating with joy, and burning with love to all men; we shouted Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna, to God and to the Lamb, Amen, Amen, and Amen.

After a sumptuous repast on the cloth-covered grass; among the items of which repast were some Beef roasted on a turf fire, and resting on a stone, still more forcibly calling to mind the event we had met to commemorate.

Some brethren accompanied by the Band, sang "A Life on the Desert Plain," after which Elder Pack rose and said:

I am glad to meet you under such favorable circumstances as the present, to celebrate the day on which myself with the pioneers entered the Valley, the resting place of the Saints of the Most High. It is more than seven years since the Prophet of the Lord was slain, when the earth was stained with that righteous man's blood; one who loved mankind who stood by his friends until death, who sacrificed himself for his brethren. I thank God I live to behold this day, after having traveled eight thousand miles with my brethren from our homes, and families, to proclaim the Gospel of Christ. I can fully appeciate in this to me a foreign land, such a scene as this, when the song of praise is reverberating from hill to hill, and the spirit of God flowing from heart to heart. I rejoice in having my name written and known in the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter-day Saints. I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, nor of his people; I have proved them true and faithful, I have been with them in persecution and suffering, and while death has stared them in the face, then still they have proved firm in their integrity to their brethren and to their God.

I thank the Lord for what I now behold, the rolling forth of his Kingdom among the nations of the earth, for many Prophets and Patriarchs have desired to see these things, but have died without the sight; I know the multiplied religions of the day are false, and when brought to the test will be found wanting; when the inhabitants of the earth are brought before the Bar of Jehovah, then shall they know that Joseph is a true Prophet of God, a friend to all men; and the things he spake were things of reality, even the eternal truths of Heaven. When the earth shall reel to and fro like a drunken man, and be removed like a Cottage, then shall the Saints stand firm as the Pillars of Heaven, and many millions shall rejoice in the glorious blessings we have received. Nations afar off shall test these things, and the time is not far distant, when thousands and tens of thousands, of the eastern and western hemispheres, and the remotest Isles of the Sea, shall resound Hosanna, Hosanna, Hosanna, to God and to the Lamb. Are we not a happy people? Yes we are!

It is a little more than twenty-one years since the Church of Jesus Christ was re-organized on the earth, and in the midst of sorrow, suffering and death, which we as people have endured for the Gospel sake; even then we could rejoice in the God of our salvation. We care not for the things of this World, neither Gold nor Silver; we have forsaken homes, friends, kindred, all for the Gospel of Christ, restored through our Martyred Prophet. We care not for the smiles or frowns of man, our trust is in the arm of God; we fear no people or kingdom, for wherever we dwell, we are loyal and obedient to the authorities and laws of that Nation. In conclusion let me add, keep the commandments of God, and God will bless you, and I will bless you, and you will be blessed for evermore. Amen.

The Saints then sang, "Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah."

We re-entered our Carriages, and drove to another beautiful spot of the Island, where with France in view, (the scene of our future labors;) We again regaled ourselves with refreshments, of which a bountiful supply had been provided.

After which we returned, arrived at our Hall, warmly greeted by a concourse of friends, and commenced another service by singing and instrumental music—a prayer was made by the Chaplain, who afterwards read a portion of scripture in the 1st Corinthians 12th chap., and on the 264 page of the Book of Mormon.

Elder Dunbar rose and said: I feel glad at appearing before you, my heart is full of joy at what I have witnessed to-day, we have done it in peace, and with plenty; but yet by beef and turf fire, have endeavored to assimulate to the Pioneers; I feel to compare our position with theirs, when they were driven from Nauvoo, and at the point of the bayonet and musket's mouth, were obliged to leave their homes, their City, and their Temple, forced into the wilderness, and away from their wives and children. The Pioneers, noble, devoted men entered the Valley, provided a home for the Saints. All hail to the Pioneers, may they all live to participate in the blessings they have caused so many to enjoy. Amen.

After a song of Zion by the Choir, accompanied by the Band; Elder Pack said:

I feel happy to meet the Saints again: while we have been enjoying ourselves, I have thought of the time when this Church was organized, six then included the whole. The little ones have become thousands, there are hundreds of thousands rejoicing in the knowledge and peace of the Gospel of Christ, and if the increase on six have done so much in twenty-one years, what will the increase on hundreds of thousands do in forthcoming time? I leave it for nations to reply and consider. We have been persecuted, and ministers have led our enemies, but now we can rest in peace for a season. With the glittered of steel at our backs, we were driven out, but the Priesthood will have its day, and Zion will arise and shine; be faithful that you with Zion may put on your beautiful garments, when the prophecies shall be accomplished, and Ephraim shall be crowned with honor, power and eternal life: the Lord bless you. Amen.

After some instrumental music, an address from the Chaplain, votes of thanks to the various officials, and prayer by the President, the Saints seperated fused into one by the spirit of unity, and fired with a determination strongly invincible to endure to the end. Amen.

JOHN HYDE JR., SEC'Y.

A SINGULAR TREE.—In the Island of Goa, near Bombay, there is a singular tree—"the sorrowful tree"—because it only flourishes in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, and but, half an hour after, it is quite full of them. They yield a sweet smell, but the sun no sooner begins to shine upon them, than some of them fall off, and others close up. This continues throughout the year.

COMING OUT FROM THE FOUL PARTY.—William Smith O'Brien has accepted a ticket of leave from Van Dieman's land, offered him by the British Government, for six months absence.

California—Its Position.

The Sacramento Times of the 27th June, in a leading editorial article, sketches the present position of California. It seems to be written in a tone of truth and candor. We make the following extract, which indeed embraces the gist of the article:

California at the present time occupies a somewhat anomalous position. Although the mining portion of our population are doing better than laborers in any other part of the world, trade languishes, and there are thousands who are hardly making a living. In our commercial towns, and elsewhere throughout the State, portions of those engaged in trade can scarcely clear expenses. To supply a population of one hundred, or one hundred and fifty thousand miners, we have half as many merchants. In every portion of the state these men are to be found—from the dealer in his millions to the man whose stock in trade scarcely reaches ten dollars. California very truly may be said to be a community of traders, and the great misfortune is, that they all expect to become rich by trading, with this undue proportion of actual producers. The amount of gold, however large, acquired by each miner, would not suffice to sustain this vast number of shop-keepers.

The population of California at the present time is variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand. Suppose to equal the highest figure, we do not think there are any who can estimate the actual miners at over one hundred and fifty thousand. If we take into our cities and large towns, it will be seen the number is very large; but, add to this the merchants and dealers at every bay, and who are scattered along the public highways in every part of the State, and their name is legion.

It is true all are not merchants who are engaged in mining. Some are following mechanical pursuits, while others are engaged in agriculture; but they have in this way, as yet, hardly added to the wealth of the country. They are rather preparing to do something in the future, which will be productive. The mechanics are partially exceptions to this rule, but to no great extent. If we set aside for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, together with those who are following no regular occupation, one-fourth of our population, there will remain another fourth who are simply traders.

That too large a number of persons are engaged in trade in California, to admit of their becoming suddenly rich, we think there can be no dispute, and if there be disparaging reports from this portion of our population, it should excite no surprise.

For a time after the rush to California the rapid advance in real estate formed a medium by which men measured their wealth, and if absolutely without other semblance of property, they deemed themselves rich, but this semblance is now gone. Lots and lands, which a few months since were the representatives of thousands, are too often only an incubus upon the owner, and not worth the taxes imposed. It is thus that what was at first deemed an ample fortune, now seems but a shadow. Is it strange under such circumstances, that men should begin to look around to learn where they really stand? Is it singular, that men who have supposed themselves worth their thousands, when the delusion no longer exists, should express uneasiness and dissatisfaction?

The truth is, the miners are very generally doing well, but the merchants as a body are not. The first class are making good wages, and are surely accumulating a competance, but the latter class is altogether to large for the country, and must very credibly decrease before the profits will be sufficient to meet their expectations.

For the Frontier Guardian,

Sayings.

Hear, Oh ye children, the discipline of the mouth; he that keepeth it, shall never be taken in his lips.

The sinner shall be left in his foolishness: both the evil speaker and the proud shall fall thereby.

Accustom not thy mouth to swearing neither use thyself to the naming of the Holy One.

He that swareth, and nameth God continually shall not be faultless.

A man that useth much swearing shall be filled with iniquity, and the plague shall never depart from his house; if he shall offend, his sin shall be upon him: and shall acknowledge not his sin, he maketh a double offence; and if he swear in vain, he shall not be innocent, but his house shall be full of calamities.

There is a word that is clothed about with death.

Use not thy mouth to intemperate swearing, for there in is the word of sin.

WISDOM.

People talk about hard work—there is no work harder in the summer season than that of a printer, who for twelve hours or more, stands over a case in a hot office, moving his arms and body to the dull music made by the clickling of the types he picks up.

The man over the falls of the Niagara, turned out to have been a stuffed figure sent by the hack drivers and guides for their own benefit. They heaped a harvest the next day by pointing out the body, gyrating on the surface of the whirlpool!

Recently a gentleman in the neighborhood of the ancient City of Rheims, in making an excavation for some purpose, discovered a human skeleton, well preserved, which was four metres (thirteen feet) in height

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

Summary of News.

Since our last issue, we are in receipt of cheering news from the traveling Elders, in various parts of the United States. The success which has attended their labors, show, that a goodly number of persons are anxious to know the truth, and receive it upon presentation at all hazards; notwithstanding the continual tirade of abuse in circulation, respecting us as a people.

Elder James McGaw, writes from Grimes Co., Texas, under date of the 20th July, stating that he was warmly received there by the Saints, and also by those who do not belong to the Church or profess the faith of the Saints. He says also; that the Saints in that quarter will be on their move westward next Spring; and from the counsel given by Elder Hyde to Br. McGaw, we believe that he will urge the necessity of the Saints' removal to the Valley the coming season.

The latest dates received from Elder Isaac Bullock, is from Oswego Co., New York, where he was laboring faithfully in awakening the Saints to a sense of their duty, and preaching the Gospel of Christ to all those that would hear him.

David M. Gamet, writes from Niagara Co., New York, where he says, he can find now and then, a scattered head of wheat, fit to be gathered into the Garner.

Richard Cox, writes from Joe Davis Co., Illinois, and says; that Elder David E. Bunnel, had visited them in that region, and after preaching twice, had baptized sixteen persons; eight of which had never been received into the Church before.

The following extract we copy from Elder A. D. Boren's letter, who wrote from Marion, Illinois, August 1st.:

"I can say, that I have been happily disappointed in some places, to find the people inclined to hear and prove. The people in this section are friendly, and I have preached all I could, during the busy season of the year; at present I have all I can do, and my labor is not in vain, for many believe and are willing to obey the Gospel. I have appointments where they have refused to hear the saints. I have also found some of the Saints, who, in a day of trial shrunk; but now have renewed their covenant and are determined to go ahead in the work of the Most High."

Elders Candland and Brown, in their letter from Cambria, Niagara Co., New York, dated August 3d, says:

"I give you a synopsis of our labors in Nauvoo, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania. Here we found a people ready to believe, and would have embraced the doctrine of Christ, had we time to tarry with them, and take advantage of the ground we had gained. Priest and people were on our side, and both seemed determined to load us with kindness. Churches were opened for us on the right and on the left, and lighted up with gas free of charge.

We are well and in good spirits; full of hope and buoyant feeling. God has been our helper in truth, and very deed. We leave to-morrow for Nova Scotia. Br. Smith in Halifax, is very anxious to have us go there, and preach to the people of that large and populous City."

The last communication from Elder D. E. Bunnel, is dated August 4th. Trenton, Wayne Co., Michigan, at which place he was warmly received by the Saints, and baptized two at the close of his first meeting there.

The latest received from Elders Candland and Brown, is dated Boston, August 11th, on their way to Nova Scotia.

Elders Carroll and Robinson, were in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, on the 12th ult. On the 1st they baptised six, and on the day following one more, They represent the prospect in that region of country favorable, and state that those who have been baptized, feel anxious for the day of their deliverance to arrive.

From every quarter where the traveling Elders had visited, there seems to be a fresh spirit imbibed into the hearts of the Saints; and in unison with the spirit and tenor of the last General Epistle of the Presidency in the Valley. The gathering is all the cry, and we hope that this spirit may be more widely diffused until every Saint shall feel the necessity of complying with the sacred mandates of Heaven, which is calculated to save them from the impending danger hanging over an unbelieving World.

Ex-Bishop George Miller, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentary, from King James Strang's Court, of Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, paid the citizens of our town and country a visit about two weeks since. He asked the privilege of speaking to the Saints here, in their assembled capacity. Elder E. M. Greene, President of the Branch told him, that he would leave that matter for the members of the Branch to decide on Sunday the 31st ult. Accordingly about half past 11 o'clock forenson, the Ex-Bishop and suit made their appearance, and unsolicited made for the stand, and took their seat before a large and respectable audience of Saints, and friends.

The courtly suit consisted of two men, of the name of Bacon and Prindle. After being seated, every few minutes, the Envoy felt necessitated to wait upon a bucket of water standing by, to quench his unsatiated thrist. This last circumstance strongly reminded us of the case of Dives and Lazarus. If the Ex-Bishop was not actually in the torments of the ——— it seemed apparent to us, from facts transpiring, that he consumed a considerable quantity of water to cool his parched tongue; and we think the best thing he could do, would be, to despatch a messenger forthwith to his brethren to inform them not to come to this place, lest the same panic befall them also. After transacting the Branch business, the diplomatic request of the MINISTER was laid before the assembled multitude; and they were asked by the Presidency of the Branch, if they were ready to hear from Ex-Bishop Miller. With the velocity of lightning the response came from every quarter of the congregation, *No! No!! NO!!!* Upon hearing this unfavorable reception; George Miller expressed his disappointment in being rejected a hearing from a people with whom he had in past times been associated. No wonder! who would hear a man whom the Saints had proved, and found out to be lacking in *that*, which is esteemed by the Most High to be better than sacrifices and of more value in his sight than the offering of Rams?

We answer not we. We will let him—his associates, and King Strang alone; we hold no fellowship with them; their ostentatious character, and wicked practices, in days past, rendered them fit subjects to be cut off from our Church, —the Church having accomplished her part, they are now in the hands of him, who judges those that are without the pale of her sacred institutions.

We have been credibly informed that Gladden Bishop will soon be here. What is the reason, that so many of these meteoric visitors are abroad, and coming to this place? The only reason we can assign is; to throw confusion among the Saints of God if they can, and to divert their attention from their line of duty.

We would call to the remembrance of the Saints in this section of country, the words of our beloved President, which is contained in the tenth number of the Guardian, and reads as follows:

"The Saints should watch and pray that they may not become the subjects of deception and imposture; and those who retain the spirit of the Lord, we are confident never will. Pray also, that speedy judgment from Heaven may come on all those who give false revelations to deceive, and beguile. *Attend to your business and duties*, to your prayers, and blessings in their season—to your labor temporal and spiritual while it is called to-day—to your fastings before you are compelled—to your alms while you have something to bestow; and to help no man to make a calf for you to worship, while your Moses is gone to the mountains to see his Moses."

The day of trial always comes before the day of blessings,—it is only the faithful that will enjoy the latter; therefore take heed to your ways, serve the Lord, and every one of you shall have your recompense in due season.

Reports.

This day, (Wednesday the 10th inst.,) it is said that various letters have been received by several individuals in this town, from A. W. Babbitt Esq., who left this place last Spring, for Salt Lake. These letters are said to contain certain suppositions; these suppositions have been converted by some here, into what *they* call facts; and from these man-u-fractured facts, some feel alarmed, excited, and wish to know. All we have got to say on the subject, is; that God has ordained a channel through which *truth*, or any information beneficial to his Saints should come. When it comes that way, we receive it without doubt; but coming any other way we are very much disposed to doubt the greater portion of it.

The Lord has his agents on earth, so has the evil one his. The former is honorable and trustworthy; the latter is corrupt and deceptive. Any information that may be of benefit to the Saints comes through the legal channel and is productive of order; while that which comes any other way, always produces confusion and disorder. Some men hold the truth in unrighteousness, others because of their faith and good works, are eligible to the sacred treasure, and receive it in its proper time and season, and rejoice in it. Every tree may be known by its fruit; a good tree bringeth forth good fruit; contrariwise, a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. We would suggest to the Saints to be patient, the day is at hand that will reveal all things; therefore be not moved from your stedfastness by spirit, or by letter, but attend to all your respective duties, and prepare as many of you as can, to leave in the Spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and God will bless you.

Praiseworthy.

Much has been latterly written through Newspaper columns, about the Mormons in Utah, and their honorable Governor, Brigham Young. On our first page the reader will find an article headed; "THE MORMONS VINDICATED BY AUTHORITY."

This article appeared in the *National Era*, July 31st, published at Washington City, D. C., and purports to be the production of the Senior Editor of that well conducted Journal. We feel it our duty to give that generous, and patriotic gentleman credit, for his liberal and candid views respecting the Mormons at Salt Lake, and elsewhere. His remarks are timely—his views liberal—the whole tenor of his article breathes Republicanism in its primitive state, and philantropy in its purest form. When sound principle governs actions, unaided and uncontroled by prejudice, superstition, tradition, or sectioinl bigotry, then, and not till then, is man bound to come out, what his Creator designed him to be; A FREE MAN. He, whom the truth makes free, is free indeed!

What Can the Reason Be?

Elder John Taylor's Family have not received a line from him since he left the Missouri River; though they have written to him nearly every Mail. Millennial Star, please copy.

Disasters in Ohio.

A correspondent writes from Lucas County, Ohio, under date of the 12th ult. His letter contains the following distressing occurrences:

The Toledo Blade, of the 7th August, gives an account of four awful and terrible hurricanes, and hail storms in that vicinity; which have in many places completely destroyed vegetation, and at one place, not less than twelve barns were destroyed by lightning. Some of the farmers say; that they have not anything left to satisfy the cravings of nature.

When I was in Alleghany Co., Pennsylvania, vegetation was almost burnt off the face of the land, in that section, and the crops suffering severely from grass-hoppers; so much so, that many had to cut their Oat crops green, to save them for feed. Where I am at present, the season has been so wet, that it has been impossible almost to raise anything. The best crop was the Potatoes; but within this last week they have been struck with disease, and are rotting worse than they have ever been before.

Fugleman! Fugle-Gun!!

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 10th, inst., contains an article headed MORMONISM, "NEWS FROM THE PLAINS." This article as usual is fraught with *wicked and bare-faced lies*, which we are ready to prove to a candid public.

The Gazette says: "Judge Brocchus, one of the Associate Justices, for the Territory of Utah, was accompanied on his way out by Elder Orson Hyde who is the leader of the Mormons at Council Bluffs, and who had under *his* charge TWO pieces of Cannon belonging to the Government. On the 4th of July, Judge Brocchus requested the use of the Cannon, to fire a National Salute, near INDEPENDENCE ROCK, in commemoration of our Independence, which Orson Hyde denied him, saying that when they reached Utah, he might fire a salute."

Ye lovers of truth, give your attention! Elder Hyde left this town on the 28th of June; Judge Brocchus on Sunday, the day following; see Guardian No., 12, Vol. 3.

Judge Brocchus had only one CANNON in charge, as the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth well knows. Elder Hyde had no control over it, neither did he wish to have any. The Gazette man gives Elder Hyde five days to travel to INDEPENDENCE ROCK, a distance of six hundred and ninety-eight and three quarter miles; making at an average, nearly one hundred and forty miles per day. This is not all; we refer our readers to Elder Hyde's letter, published in the 15th number of the Guardian, dated the 22d of July, one hundred and eight miles East of Laramie, on the Platte River, two hundred and eighty-four and three quarter miles this side of Independence Rock, at that date. Oh consistency, thou art a Jewel!

The Editor of the Gazette, will please reconcile this matter to the public. As to Mr. Hyde making application for the office of Surveyor of Public Lands, in the Territory of Utah, we say; it is a palpable falsehood, and we know it, and we ask the Editor of the Gazette to bring forward his proof in the affirmative. We leave the matter here, and appeal to the Public, for their just conclusion relative to the other insinuations, introduced by the Fugle-Gun of the Gazette.

Interview.

On Friday, the 12th inst., George A Mix, Esq., of Dubuque; special Mail Agent, for the Post Office Department stepped into our Sanctum. We had quite an interview with him, and we think from our short acquaintance with the gentleman, that the Department could not have selected a better man to look after their interest and the public welfare in general. Long may such men fill the offices of honor, and trust, under the Star Spangled Banner of our Nation.

Cuba.

The News from Cuba is very exciting, and contradictory, and now hard to tell what the real state of affairs are. But we give our readers the news to as late dates as have been received. In many parts of the United States, expressions of sympathy are given in favor of the "Invaders", and in many places a spirit of revenge against the authorities of Cuba, for the manner that they have killed the Americans.

Shooting.

Several persons of late have been in our office complaining sadly of being nearly shot, while attending to their lawful business, about their stores, and behind dwelling houses. It is said that some, without any regard to distance or place, are addicted to this habit, and even in stores, and behind dwelling houses, the practice is followed up. We have plenty back ground in this western country; therefore if any feel very anxious to practice shooting, let them go out of town a mile or two, and shoot as long as they please. To carry on the practise in town, shows the low estimate placed upon life; it also shows that whoever carries on this practice any longer, is anything but a gentleman. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Oysters.

Mr. F. Stine, a gentleman from St. Joseph with a stock of goods; handed to us the other day, a can of Baltimore Cove Oysters, for the boys in the office. We touched our beaver in return, and in the evening tried them with the rest of the fraternity. We all pronounced them first rate; their flavor is peculiar, because we esteem the donor a friend. More of the same kind may be had, by calling at the store of Mr. Gooch, one door South East of the Printing Office. Also Sardines.

Miner's Daily Express.

The third and fourth number of this neat little paper is on our table. It reflects a great deal of credit on its enterprizing proprietors, Messrs. William H. Merritt & Co., especially on the gentleman who wields the pen in the Sanctum. The mechanical part is very well executed also. Success to Dubuque; may her shadow never grow less!

Mormons at Salt Lake.

We see by late advices from this City of confusion and corruption, that the Mormons have commenced their old trade of plunder. What else can we expect of men more knavish than deluded—whose leaders encourage a social profligacy and licentiousness, which has no parallel in civilized life?—[Miner's Express.

"For TRUTH we sink our shaft:—We drift upon the vein of PRINCIPLE."

The foregoing are the *colors* nailed to the mast head of the Miner's Express, published at Dubuque, in this State. Mr. Express, please allow us to correct you. You missed it that time! You sank your shaft for ERROR: You drifted on the vein of SLANDER. This is not the only time neither; it has been an inert quality of your being, to drift in such a channel. If the ETHIOPIAN can change his skin, or the Leppard his spots; so may you, who have been accustomed to do ——, learn to do ——.

At an Election held in Mills County, and State of Iowa, the following named persons were elected.

Judge—William Smith,
Clerk—W. W. Noyes,
Recorder—C. W. Tolles,
Coroner—William Dean,
School Fund Commissioner—Daniel Clark,
Supervisor—C. P. Liston,
Surveyor—William Spencer,
Prosecuting Attorney—L. T. Coons,
Justices of the Peace—S. M. Farnsworth, Greentery Jones, Thomas Sears, I. Cox, Almon Williams, Samuel Gates, Solomon Scott, Squire Egleston, David Fry.
Constables—W. C. Matthews, Jonathan Shin, Loren Gardner, Eli Wiherem, Shernk Richason, Truman Triam, Levi Anthony.

Latest from Salt Lake.

The Deseret News of July 26th, contains the following articles:

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, the law, of Congress, entitled "an Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah. Approved Sept. 9th, 1850, devolves the duties of Superintendant of Indian Affairs within said Territory, upon the Governor of said Territory; and,

Whereas, there have been appointed by the United States Government, one Indian Agent, and two Sub-Agents for this Territory.

Now therefore, by virtue of said authority, and to advance the purposes of the Government, for the benefit of the Indians, I do hereby order and direct that this Territory be divided into three Agencies, as follows: to wit—

The first, or Parvan Indian Agency, to include all within the limits of the Territory, west of the Shoshone Nation, and north of the south line of the Parvan Valley.

The second, or Uinta Agency, to include all of the Snakes or Shoshones within said Territory, the Uinta, and Yampa, and all other tribes south, within said Territory, and east of the eastern rim of the Great Basin.

The third, or Parowan Agency, to include all the country lying west of the eastern rim of the Great Basin; and south of the south line of the Parvan Valley, to the western bounds of the Territory.

Henry R. Day, and Stephen B. Rose, the Sub-Agents having arrived, and being ready to enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, are hereby temporarily, and until further directions, assigned to their respective agencies; as follows: to wit—

Henry R. Day, to the first or Parvan Agency; and Stephen B. Rose, to the second, or Uinta Agency.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor of Utah Territory, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs.
G. S. L. City, July 21st, 1851.

Arrived.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel, Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., Judge Snow, Mr. Secretary Harris, and Messrs. Rose and Day, Sub-Indian Agents, Saturday, July 19th.

Nominations of Iron County.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Iron County, duly organized at their Council House, in Parowan City, May 16, 1851; Dr. John M. Bernhisel was nominated, and *unanimously* sustained as the Delegate to represent Utah Territory, at the next session of the Congress of the United States.

George A. Smith, was nominated to be one of the counsellors, and Elisha H. Groves to be one of the representatives of Iron County, to the Legislature of Utah; and carried.

Rain descended in torrents, on our City, Sunday, 13th July, between 4 and 5 P. M., after a drouth of sixty-three days, since which the nights have been cooler.

Elder Phineas H. Young, and General Brown, arrived on the 15th inst.

Correspondence for the Frontier Guardian.

FORT KEARNEY, O. R., Sept. 7th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Col. Mitchell's train of twenty-seven wagons with Indian goods for the Treaty, under charge of Dubiel and Campbell, passed here on the evening of the 5th inst. M. & I. Robedioux's train of fourteen wagons, on the 6th.

The Pawnees have not gone up to the Treaty yet.

G. W. Kendall and company left here on the 31st of August.

Salt Lake Mail contractors have sold out one end of the route, from Laramie to the Valley; name of purchaser unknown.

Kinkead, of the firm of Livingston & Co., got within forty miles of the Valley; met an express from the firm and returned—passed here on the 23d of August, *en route* for Washington City, quite a company from the Valley was with him.

G. W. Kendall & Company, has returned this evening, and will leave to-morrow for the States, *via* Old Fort Kearney.

A company of Californians returned; passed here on the 4th; also *via* Old Fort Kearney; among them were several Iowains, they met Orson Hyde at Green River, on the 10th of August. Tom Williams at the Willow Springs, getting on very fine, all well, no complaints from the Indians.

Health of this Fort good.

One desertion last night. A private of 1st Com. 6 Infantry, took a mule, saddle and bridle with him.

Yours truly, &c., G. L.

Letter from Elder John Pack, &c.

Our readers will find on our first page, a document from Mr. John Hyde Jr., and believing that it might be interesting to our friends; more especially to the Saints, we cheerfully give it a place in our columns.

The following is from the pen of Br. Pack, who passed through this place a year ago last Winter, in connection with others, on important missions to the British Isles, France, Denmark, and Italy.

No 2, LA MOTTE STREET, ST. HELLIER, ISLE OF JERSEY, (FRANCE,) Aug. 1st, 1851.

ELDER HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—If the enclosed, (referring to Mr. John Hyde's document) shall meet with your approval, please give it a place in your valuable paper.

Elder Taylor left here one month since for Germany; but is yet detained at Liverpool.

Elders Lorenzo and Erastus Snow, when last heard from, were in London.

The Saints have been mobbed in Denmark; their Chapel torn down, and Elder Dykes not permitted to land. You will hear more of it from Liverpool. I have not received the particulars of all that was done.

The work of God is rolling on here with great rapidity. We are baptising some, almost every day, and all the Saints are bound for Zion, as soon as time and means will permit.

Farewell! I remain,
Your humble Servant,
In the Gospel of Christ,
JOHN PACK.

For the Frontier Guardian.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 30th, 1851.

DEAR BR. MACKINTOSH:

Salt Lake Mail has just arrived, I give you a few items which you may not get from your exchanges; it got in last evening, being twenty-nine days out—met a large number of Indians on their way to hold a treaty at Fort Laramie; most of the tribes will be there; the Crows hold the whites in too much contempt it is said, to take any notice of the invitation. The Mail met Col. Chambers and party, getting on slow, seventy miles the other side of Fort Kearney; one of the English noblemen had two of his two hundred dollar horses stolen; notwithstanding they were on guard.

One large mule train has got in from Salt Lake, being out forty days; they represent business as being middling good, whilst they were there, but think it will be very dull most of the summer.

A train has also got in from Santa Fe; business is remarkably dull there, provision and bread stuff scarce; government have removed all their troops to the town of Moro, situated one hundred miles this side of Santa Fe; this, it is said, will use up the latter town.

This place is at present quite healthy, but has suffered severely from that scourge the cholera. Business is dull, the river is getting quite low. The last Boat I was on, the Banner State, stuck on a sand bar four or five hours between this place and Weston. At Weston I had the pleasure of conversing with an officer of the Army, direct from Oregon, who stopped ten days at Salt Lake City; he was much pleased with the beauty, the order and regularity of the City, and declared with a degree of enthusiasm, seldom indulged in by persons not connected with the Church; that in less than ten years it would be the finest City in the Union.

This is but one of a great many persons, that I have seen recently from California, who have stopped at Salt Lake City, who declare that the Mormons are an enterprising, and industrious, and an hospitable people. But there are some buzzards in the United States who are very fond of carrion, and the St. Louis Intelligencer, has furnished them with a very pretty dish of lies, and slander which is going the rounds of the country papers. Said to be written by an officer of *unimpeachable* character, in the United States Army; this contains the most outrageous language, and the most wholesale abuse against our brethren in the Valley, of anything that has yet appeared for some time, in any St. Louis paper. As a general thing the St. Louis papers deserve the credit of speaking in an honorable manner of the Saints of God; but it seems the devil is getting alarmed, and is afraid the emigration will continue; and he is consequently using this *unimpeachable* officer of the United States Army, to stop it. But I am sure he will have no influence with the Saints in Kanesville, or anywhere else, for all the falsehoods that have ever been written against the Church, have always been wrote by such *unimpeachable* characters.

Your Brother in Christ,
H. L. S.

For the Public Good.

Mr. Joseph T. Pendleton, Postmaster, St. Francis, has on hand a large supply of Postage Stamps. Now's your time you letter writers, to save yourselves from a good deal of trouble.

To the Saints Abroad!

As we learn that Mr. Bacon, one of Strang's missionaries, accompanying Ex-Bishop George Miller is holding forth to the Saints, that he is not an excommunicated member, and that he is still in good standing with the Church.

This is therefore, to notify all the Saints, and the world, that all who followed Strang, Brewster, Wight, or any other false leaders, having gone out from the Church, after having known the way of truth, was, by a full vote of a General Conference; held in the Spring of A. D., 1848, disfellowshiped.

EVAN M. GREENE.

Married,

In this town on Thursday, the 11th inst., by Elder E. M. Greene, Mr. GEORGE DANIELS, to Miss JULIA STONE, both of Kanesville.

The PRINTERS received the sparkling red wine,
And also a cake, which proved *surprize*;
May their joys never end, and LOVE still increase,
While affinity engender grace and peace.

At Pisga, on the 27th July, by Elder James D. Miller, Mr. ABRAHAM S. WORKMAN, to Mrs. JANE DACK, widow of Elder James Dack, lately deceased near Eddyville, in this State.

At Pisga, on the 27th July, by Elder James D. Miller, Mr. JAMES GREENE, to Miss MARGET WELLWOOD, both of Monroe County, this State.

Died.

At Macedonia Camp, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., JOHN HANBURY, aged 36 years.

In this town, on the 13th inst., Miss MARY JANE COOK, Daughter of Dr. J. K. Cook, formerly of Carlinville, Illinois, aged 13 years and 3 months.

☞ Alton Telegraph, and Oscaloosa Herald, will please copy.

In this town, on the 8th inst., of Bilious Fever, Mr. RILEY GOODRIDGE, formerly of Peterboro New Hampshire, aged 56 years.

New Advertisements.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Pottawatamie county, that the Supervisor has spent considerable time in calling for work on the Public Roads but to little effect, and I am determined hereafter to take legal measure if the call is not heeded. The penalty of which, is that after notice is given for work or other necessaries for the benefit of the Public Roads, and is not attended to, they may expect to be brought before the proper officers, and risk a fine of not less than ten dollars according to law.

DANIEL R. WILLIAMS, Supervisor.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

PETITION.

CLARINDA LEWIS, } Petition for Divorce pend-
vs. } ing in the District Court in
MARTIN DEWITT. } and for the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.

THE above complainant having filed in said Court a Petition for a divorce against the above defendant and a subphœna, having been issued and returned, the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the said defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851, filed in said Court a petition the object of which is to obtain from said Court a decree divorcing her from the said defendant; in which petition the said complainant prays that for the causes set forth in said petition, the Court decree her divorce from all obligation under which she rests by virtue of her marriage with said defendant, and the said defendant is hereby notified that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in and for said County on the 3d Monday in October next, and defend said bill; that a decree will be entered against him at the next term of said Court, the October term, A. D., 1851.

MILTON RICHARDS, Clerk.
A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.
Fermont County, Aug. 8, 1851.—s19 2t

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON,
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

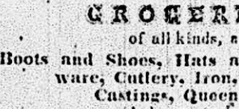
WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to

J. K. COOK.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.
Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of
GROCERIES,
of all kinds, and
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;
A large stock of
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

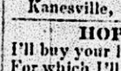
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.
Received, and for Sale by,
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

STRAYED.



SUPPOSED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, on or about the 28th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE. One red, has a big or swelled jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them;) one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back, about 4 years old and rather small.

Whosoever shall give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Lane, shall receive a righteous man's reward.

N.B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—3t.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

Wood! Wood!!

We are now prepared to receive good dry cord wood, on subscription for the Guardian, or to pay arrearages. Those indebted to the Office for Volume 2, are requested to call and settle.

From Cuba.

Lopez Victorious in two Engagments—60 Officers and 300 Men Killed—Rising of the People—Hundreds joining Lopez—Col. Crittenden Shot—Destructive Storm in Isabia—Our Government demanding explanation of the Spanish Authorities—Indignation Meeting in Philadelphia, &c., &c.—Tremendous Riot in New Orleans—Destruction of the Spanish Office "La Patria"—Attack on the Spanish Consul—Arrival of the Bodies of the Havana Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, P. M.

We have accounts from New Orleans of the arrival of the Empire City, with dates from Havana to the 18th. The steamer Dixon has also arrived at Pensacola, but they bring no particular news; they confirm previous accounts, and give some little additional information.

General Lopez had made a stand at Morich, where he had two engagements with the troops, in both of which he had been victorious. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded, eighty officers and three hundred men. The dead and wounded were taken to Havana, where the former were buried with great pomp on the 15th. Lopez's force numbered about fourteen hundred, and he was daily receiving accessions. On the night of the 14th, over one hundred left Havana to join the invaders, and the people were rising in many quarters. Col. Crittenden is reported by this arrival as among the prisoners shot.

BOSTON, Aug. 23, P. M.

Last evening the village of Waterton, West Cambridge, Summerville, Medford and Malden, were visited by a dreadful tornado, that swept the space of five rods in width with fearful violence. Houses, factories, sheds, and barns were unroofed or thrown down, trees uprooted and immense damage done, some say to the amount of $10,000. Many individuals were injured, and two men were blown across the Mystic river at Medford.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, P. M.

The intelligencer says that dispatches have been received from Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, stating that the prisoners shot were tried before the execution. The Government will require an explanation from the officers of the Government at New Orleans, for their apparent neglect in allowing the departure of the Pampero.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, P. M.

Government has ordered the frigate Saranac, Com. Parker, to sail immediately for Havana, to demand an explanation of the shooting of the party of Americans, and for firing upon the Falcon. She will sail from Norfolk to-day or to-morrow.

Rigid instructions are being issued to all officers of government to suppress and break up any armed expedition against Cuba fitting out from any port in this country.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, P. M.

An immense mass meeting was held in Philadelphia, in Independence square, to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities, at Havana, in the execution of the prisoners, and other offensive measures; not less than 12,000 to 15,000 persons were present. Colonel James Swift acted as President, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

Charleston papers of Saturday received to-day, have dispatches from New Orleans, giving accounts of a fearful riot in that city. A party of Cuban liberators, mostly exiled men, exasperated at the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper "La Patria," relative to Cuba, attacked the office, broke in the door and windows, threw the press and cases into the street, and destroyed everything belonging to the office. The police made no attempt to interfere with their movements.

The mob, after demolishing the office of the paper proceeded to the cigar store at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier's streets, breaking in the doors and windows, and destroying all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable. At 7 o'clock the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul and attacked it, and destroyed all the furniture and property which was destructible; they also broke down the signs of Spaniards, which were carried in triumph to a large meeting held in Lafayette Square. A later dispatch from New Orleans of the 23d says, that 2,000 persons had that morning surrounded the city prison, in which the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was given up to them. There were about fifty policemen on the ground.

The cigar shops kept by Spaniards, were nearly all destroyed. Last night minute guns had been fired since sunrise, in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Captain Victor Kerr, which have been brought here from Havana, attracted crowds of people and the sight produced deep feeling.

The military had been ordered out to suppress the riot. Three or four Spanish coffee houses had been destroyed.

The excitement against the Spanish Consul was chiefly by his refusal to deliver a number of letters from prisoners shot at Havana, which had been written just before their execution. The letters were forwarded to the Consul by the Cuban authorities; a committee waited upon him and requested a delivery of the letters, which he refused, but it was subsequently forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news had created the greatest excitement.

A fire occurred in Chicago on the 25th ult., destroying property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

Late and Important News From Cuba--Two More Battles Fought--Seventy Pesons Shot--Two Thousand Troops for Cuba.

The St. Louis Evening Intelligencer of the 3d, contains the following dispatches from its private correspondent:

First Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1st, 1851.

Capt. John E. Hyder, of the Cincinnati, who left Havana on the 25th, and has just arrived, reports that two more battles had been fought, in which General Enna, and two hundred other Spaniards were killed. General Enna, was buried at Havana with great pomp. Lopez's force had dispersed into the mountains. Seventy of his men who were left prisoners with the Spaniards, were shot as soon as taken. Very few Creoles were joining Lopez.

The accounts furnished by the Delta are much more favorable to Lopez.

The Alabama sails to-night for Cuba, with 1,000 liberators.

Second Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2d, 1851.

Three different accounts confirm the success of Lopez, and death of Gen. Enna.

Brig Cincinnati arrived at New Orleans on the 1st, from Havana, 25th ult. The Spanish accounts say that Lopez was surrounded by 4,000 of the Queen's troops, while contrary accounts say that Lopez had advanced to within thirty miles of Havana, having been joined by 4,000 Spanish soldiers—making all deductions. One thing is certain, that Lopez *has not been defeated*! The most reliable information confirms the advance of Lopez on Havana.

Third Dispatch.

The schooner Merchant arrived on Saturday, four days later from Havana, and confirms the previous accounts that Lopez had been victorious. Gen. Enna, Commander of the Spanish forces, was killed, and buried with great pomp.

Reports from Havana state that the Spanish loss was five hundred killed in battle.

The Merchant was not allowed to land, nor to take in cargo at Havana.

STILL LATER.

Lopez Captured and Executed.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 4th.

Lopez was captured and executed, at Havana, on the 30th. The revolution entirely suppressed. The Cherokee arrived at New Orleans yesterday, from Havana, and brought the news. We will get the particulars as soon as possible.

We have just been shown an ear or head of wheat, sent by the Governor of Utah Territory to our citizens, as a specimen of the growth in Salt Lake Valley. It is certainly a curiosity, being about two and a quarter inches in circumference, and four in length. The grains are much larger than those of the wheat grown in this country, and much better filled. It may be seen at the store of Messrs. J. W. & J. E. McIntosh.—Occidental Messenger.

Messrs. Heiskell & Hughes, of St. Louis, will please accept our thanks for St. Louis Price Current.

School District Number 1.

At a meeting of the citizens, of School District Number 1., held at the County Court House, August 14th, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year; the following named persons were duly elected:

President—EVAN M. GREENE.
Secretary—GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Treasurer—C. C. PENDLETON.

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors for the term for which they were elected.

Broken Open.

The Store of C. O. Meuster, was broken open last night, by some thief or theives, and robbed of some three hundred dollars worth of Goods; and we feel to say to those concerned in the robbery, that unless the Goods are restored to the owner, and full and fair satisfaction made therefor; that a sore and grievous curse shall rest upon them, in the name of the Lord, and they shall be known, and the people shall point the finger of scorn at them, and they shall become a hiss and a by-word among all people. Amen.

Monies Received Since Sept. 5, 1851.

George Perry,	$1 00	James E Smith,	1 00
Wm. Gittings,	1 00	Seth Jones,	1 00
Joseph Coats,	1 00	Sally Clarke,	1 00
James Wright,		50 C. F. Conrad,	1 00
Samuel Ferrin,	16 00	C. F. Conrad,	1 00
Saunders & Ferrin,	5 00	William Frost,	1 00
Willis Baron,		50 Henry Crump,	1 00
Thomas Snelson,		25 James Maxwell,	1 00
William Heep,		25 Gen. G B Sargent,	1 00
James D. Miller,	1 00	Robert Thatcher,	1 00
William Coats,	1 00	A Leybourn,	1 00
Nicholas Grossbeck,	1 00	Isaac Crosby,	1 00
S Dishrow Esq.,	1 00	Youngs Cutler,	1 00
John Kingdon,	1 00	Henry Thomas,	1 00
John McIntosh,	1 00	John Vanwagoner,	1 00
Mrs. M Carver,	1 00	John B Wilson,	50
Robert Thompson,	1 00	David H Caldwell,	1 00
William Smith,	1 00	Richard Peacock,	1 00
George Cowelle,	1 00	Miss Sally Fox,	1 00
Phineas Dunham,	1 00		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line**, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET,
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.
At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, ha sbeen induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Clun. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Hidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, }

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, } In Chancery
vs. } Petition for divorce.
Elam Ludington. }

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.
Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. **Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.**

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.
Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

SUMMER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, *Hyde Street, opposite Mr Hyde's New Hall.* Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier:

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;
Your children too, shall find their fit,
All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8, 1851.—tf*

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

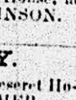
REMOVAL,
J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,



THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.
Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers a LARGE GRAY MARE 9 years old about the 20th ult Whoever will find the same, or give information that may lead to her recovery will be handsomely rewarded by RIDDLE & CO.,
Merchants, Main St.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash [jy11] JOHN GOOCH

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, sauff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville. June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov. do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China;	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite;	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!
A Great Bargain.

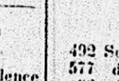
THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS McKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.
Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED
For Seventy-five Cents per Head,
ON THE
RUSH BOTTOMS.



JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Salt will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.

Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

CITY BAKERY
and
CONFECTIONARY.
To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on *Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.*

E. BRYANT.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

ST. JOSEPH
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the *South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,* St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton Chop, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer,

Come and See,
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,
better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of
SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,
Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of
Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,
well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.
Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of (aug 8) C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—by the bbl, sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office,
In Kanesville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
LF AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!
CITY DRUG STORE,
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S
PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair. Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give Us a Call.
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah:
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas; Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa; Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN, St. Louis. } **1851** { W. R. MARTIN, New York.
MARTIN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
No. 116
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,
—AND—
NO. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at *lower prices* than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.
St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,
At St. Joseph, Mo.
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.
ROBERT LADD,

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention, by ROBERT LADD.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Below I give you for publication a copy of the lines composed by W. W. Phelps, whilst on a trip of exploration to Little Salt Lake, and as I have often been solicited for a copy, it may be interesting to your numerous readers. AMICUS.

Tune—A Life on the Ocean Wave.

A life on the desert Plains,
A home on the mountains breast,
Where the Savage freely reigns,
And the hell is further west.
Where the storm king rudely rides,
In his cloudy flying car
With his nimble windy guides,
O'er the snow cop'd mountains far.
A Life, &c.

Again how the Valley smiles,
The sky like a mirror seen,
And the spotted mountains wild,
In a world of evergreen;
Where the airy nations leap,
And the feathered gentry soar,
In the clear blue upper deep,
Where the rushing waters roar.
A Life, &c.

The rim where the mountains halt,
The space for the Basin State;
Was an ancient sea of salt,
When the Jaredites were great;
Where the pearls were rarely found,
As the oysters had to soar,
For the mighty waters round,
By the Lord were sent on shore.
A Life, &c.

The rocks and the gorgeous clouds,
Are still when the tempest reigns;
But they speak when the fire crowds,
As the cinders heap the plain;
Hyeroglyphics tell the tale
Of the ages gone before;
How the remnant had to wail,
When kingdoms are no more.
A Life, &c.

We're free on the desert lands;
We're free on the mountains round;
We're free to the precious sands,
Where the gifts of God abound,
But the best of all the earth,
An everlasting store,
O'celestial joys and worth,
When kingdoms are no more.
A Life, &c.

'Tis life on the desert lawn,
To camp in the open air,
When the day is nearly gone,
For the boys to fit their fare,
How the brush and water took,
And a thousand jolly jokes,
As the cakes and meat do cook,
And the saucy fire it smokes.
A life, &c.

'Tis life in a desert storm,
To sleep in the drifted snow,
With but little fire to warm,
And the winds unceasing blow,
Then our busy fancy paints,
The awful what's to come,
And dismissing all complaints,
What a blessed place is home.
A Life, &c.

'Tis life that the desert lends,
To think of the joys to come,
When we meet with our wives and friends,
As they greet us welcome home,
In that day of loving glee,
When their love is more and more,
And the spirits all agree;
Then we'll kiss them, o'er and o'er.
A Life, &c.

MISCELLANY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

A Jealous Man's Confession.

BY CHARLIE.

From my very birth I have been cursed with a jealous disposition; while I yet hung upon my mother's breast, the demon Distrust marked me for his own. And I have not been a tardy slave, but have with a willing subserviency followed my potent dictator.

I was the first-born of my fond parents, and with a doting anxiety they watched my early footsteps. I was the pride of my father, and was adored by my mother, but their united efforts to make me virtuous and happy were but ill repaid, and the bright hopes they had fondly cherished, of rearing a son to be a prop in their old age, and render their descent, down the declivity of life easy and light, were early blasted. They were as kind as parents could be. Aye, they were too kind, they humored me to excess; although they always acted, as they considered, in reference to my best good, they lived to learn that their kind endeavors were lavished on an ungrateful child.

Notwithstanding the many lessons of piety, early given me by my good parents, my first impressions little corresponded with those worthy precepts; but the evil hand of destiny that has in later years impelled me forward to crime unpardonable in this world, or the world to come, seemed also to guide my infant steps.

My selfish and jealous disposition, coupled with extreme cruelty, rendered me an object of aversion to all my youthful acquaintances. Whenever my mother chanced to pay the least attention to any of the neighbors' children or even pat the head of the little dog Frolic in a caressing manner, I imagined I was being robbed of my rightful dues. Such children as were thus caressed seldom escaped punishment, and as for poor Frolic, he was so cruelly beaten that he never visited the parlor, only in my absence, and would curl his tail between his legs and run yelping to the door, whenever I entered the room.

When I had nearly reached my fourth year, a little sister was added to the family. I very well remember the sensations produced upon me by the appearance of this little stranger; it seems to me but yesterday, that I was summoned to my mother's bed-room to see the little intruder. My mother addressed me kindly, and called me to her bedside. "My dear Frank," said she, and she reached out her pale hand and drew me nearer to her, and kissed my forehead. "Frank this is your little sister, is it not a pretty babe, how sweet she looks, you must love your little sister, Frank."

To these kind expressions I made no reply, but hung down my head and looked as sullen as though I had been called up to be chastized for a misdemeanor, rather than to be introduced to my young sister.

My mother very generously attributed my silence to my bashfulness, but she little knew what a storm of passion was raging in my jealous breast. I considered this little new comer a dangerous rival, and entertained serious fears that it might rob me of my place near the heart of my mother. I hurried from the room with every feeling of my jealous nature fully aroused; I sought the nurse and immediately interrogated her in reference to my rival, but I could learn nothing satisfactory from her. "I say nurse, where did mother get that little, ugly, squaling brat?" After a moment of hesitation, the kind old nurse smilingly replied; "that she found it in the garden, concealed under a cabbage leaf."

On hearing this, I went direct to the place where I kept my toys, and taking therefrom my hatchet, I immediately repaired to the garden and commenced diligent search for babies' nests among the cabbage. An Indian never hunted his victim with more stealth than I raised each leaf, and with ready hatchet watched for the appearance of the little ones; and had I discovered the object of my search, my keen-edged weapon would have done the work of death. Every cabbage in the garden was carefully examined before I abandoned the search, and fearing peradventure that one might have been overlooked, and to render the matter more sure, I cut every head from its stalk and threw them over the fence into the street; for this offence I was justly punished by my father, the first corporeal punishment I ever received from either of my parents.

Years passed away, and I remained the same jealous, cruel, and ungovernable Frank. My sister was just the reverse. Her's was a soft and gentle spirit, as pure as an angel, and breathed naught but virtue and innocence.

It is strange, 'tis singularly strange, that I did not profit by the worthy example of my good sister, but strange as it may seem, to my shame be it said, that her kindness to me made me angry with her; my harsh, cruel treatment towards her, she always repaid with kindness, this I thought she did to chide me and I was the more unkind.

When with a retrospective eye, I glance at the wicked path I have pursued with such eager steps, I am forced to the conclusion, that I am not possessed of a single redeeming quality, but seem to be urged forward by the unseen hand of fate, to everything that is mean or cruel, degrading or low.

At an early age my parents sent me to a boarding-school in a neighboring town: here I found new trials to encounter and new difficulties to overcome, incidents were of daily occurrence that roused my jealous nature to action. If any of my schoolmates was favorably noticed by my teacher or outstripped me in my studies, I was his sworn enemy, and resorted to every plan that my jealous imagination could invent to get him punished, and ruin him in the estimation of the teacher, my plans were so cunningly devised and so deeply laid, that I rarely missed my point.

Edwin May and myself were competitors for the head of our class, it was the last day of the quarter, and the one who stood at the head of the class at the close of the term was to receive a "reward of merit." Now I did not care a fig about a "reward of merit," but I could not bear the idea of being excelled. When we were called forward for a recitation, I stood at the head of the class and Edwin was next below me. I had studied my lesson with great care, and flattered myself that I had learned it perfectly. I retained my place till the last word which I unfortunately missed, Edwin immediately corrected me and exultingly passed above me. I almost burst with passion, and it was with much difficulty that I refrained from screaming aloud with anger, but with much exertion I succeeded in smothering my rage for the time being, and escaped without my emotions being discovered.

We had a vacation of one week, during which time I daily tasked my imagination to devise some plan to be revenged on Edwin. I was as cowardly as I was jealous and cruel, and though I was much stronger in body and limb than Edwin, and a year or two his senior, I lacked sufficient courage to attack him myself, so I falsely represented to the teacher that Edwin was guilty of theft, that he had stolen apples from a neighboring orchard; he believed my story, and the second day after the re-commencement of the school Edwin was called up to answer to the charge of stealing apples. The teacher told him as it was the first offence, if he would confess to the school and to the owner of the orchard, he would not punish him, this of course he refused to do, and the consequense was, he received a severe chastizment in presence of the whole school.

After this occurrence, Edwin, instead of being angry with me, was if possible, more kind to me than before; this was more than I could bear. I could sit and see him writhing under the lash with a sort of fiendish satisfaction, but to have good returned for evil in such a marked manner, was like heaping coals of fire on my head, I knew I had deeply wronged my friend, yet I lacked true moral courage, I had not magnanimity enough to ask his forgiveness, so ever afterwards I shunned him as much as possible.

I was a precocious youth, and when I had reached the age of twelve or thirteen years, I considered myself almost a man. I had formed an interesting acquaintance with several pretty girls, and with a characteristic vanity flattered myself, that I was dearly beloved by them all, and it annoyed me very much whenever they received the slightest attention from any of my schoolmates. But I remained a favorite of the fair ones only for a short time. As soon as they discovered, that under a fair exterior was concealed such a distrustful spirit, such a jealous disposition, I was dismissed from their company.

Jane Logan was the last to cut my acquaintance, she was a beautiful, dark haired, bright eyed girl of thirteen, with a gentle spirit and a sweet disposition, with her usual frankness she informed that my company was no longer agreeable. When I was dismissed by the other girls I cared but little about it, I flattered myself that Jane loved me more than all the rest and this belief fully compensated me for the loss, but when I was forsaken by her in whom I had centered all my affections, she whom I esteemed above all others, (except myself,) I was angry; I was not angry with Jane, but with myself, that I had forfeited the esteem of so lovely a being by manifesting a selfish and jealous disposition.

I was now sixteen, and my besetting sin, instead of decreasing with maturer years, rather increased, and my conduct became so intolerable, that even my parents would put up with it no longer, my father plainly told me, that unless there was a reformation in my character, I could no longer have a home in his house. He talked to me kindly, and pointed out the evils of the course I was pursuing, and with tears in his eyes, exhorted me to abandon it, but my bosom was callous, and this kind reproof of my worthy sire I very ungenerously construed to harshness and a desire to persecute me. I thought I was greatly abused, and at once made up my mind to leave my father's house. The suggestion pleased me, and I made preparations for immediate departure. My good mother and kind sister entreated me to stay with them, but it was of no use. My well packed trunk already stood by the hall door awaiting the arrival of the stage. My father endeavored to appear indifferent, yet, as the stage rolled up to the door, I discovered an air of uneasiness resting upon his brow indicating that all was not right within. I handed my trunk to the driver, bowed to my father, bade my mother and sister a cold farewell, bounded into the stage and turned my back upon the home of my youth, forever.

After two weeks tedious travel by land and water, I arrived at a pleasant little village in the valley of the Mississippi. My small stock of money with which I left home was now nearly exhausted, and I was obliged to seek some employment to earn a maintenance. On making enquiry of my landlord, I learned that the trustees of the village school wished to procure a teacher I immediately sought an interview and informed them that I was from the State of New York, (the only recommend necessary,) acquainted them with my terms. All was satisfactory, and the next week I was regularly installed Village Schoolmaster. Although this was my first attempt as a pedegogue, I had a good school and gave general satisfaction.

Among my larger female pupils was one Julia McMinn, an interesting young lady of about my own age. With Miss Julia I was favorably impressed at first sight, and soon began to admire her, she was so modest and unassuming in her manners, and possessed such an aimiable disposition, and such a beautiful figure, such lovely features; her light brown hair which was always neatly arranged, hung in glossy natural curls about her neck of snowy white. Her eyes were unlike those of the olive colored creole of the sunny south, neither can they be described as like those of the pale faced maiden of the north, they were neither black nor blue, nor yet a hazel, but of a soft and dewy lustre ordinarily indicating nothing but love, deep unchanging love, but when she was in the least excited they would sparkle with animation. Her mouth was small and delicate, her lips were indeed models, her figure was tall and graceful, and her appearance altogether calculated to inspire the beholder with admiration.

The interest with which I first beheld Miss Julia soon ripened into affection, deep and ardent. My love was warmly reciprocated, and I became suitor for her hand

Mr. McMinn was a native of Ireland, he was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but as he was about to enter upon his ministerial duties, he fell in love with a "fair daughter of Erin." As celibacy is strictly enjoined upon her priests, by a law of the church Mr. McMinn had either to give up the ministry or abandon his "lady love." After weighing the matter he decided to adopt the former course. Notwithstanding the stern opposition of his offended father, he married, and soon after emigrated to America with his young and amiable wife. He settled in the "far west," which was then a wilderness, became a merchant and grew up with the country. At the time I made his acquaintance, he had quit the trade, and retired on his ample fortune.

Julia was the only daughter, and it was with no small degree of parental pride that the old man saw her fast ripening into graceful womanhood.

I have said, I was suitor for the hand of Julia. Well, I gained my suit and Julia became my wife, and my happiness was complete. Since I had left my father's house, I had very well succeeded in concealing my damning passion. A year had passed since our marriage, one of uninterrupted bliss. All was bright and pleasant, not a single cloud of sorrow had appeared above the horizen of our conjugal heaven.

My dear Julia, said I one morning as we rose from the breakfast table, a year has passed since our marriage, and I have not been from your side a single hour since that time; to-day I have some business in the country which may detain me till evening, you must pass the time as agreeably as you can until I return. She followed me to the door and imprinted a kiss on my cheek. Good bye, said she, you must return as early as you can, for I shall be very lonely.

I did return, and an hour or two earlier than I expected; it seemed as though I had been absent a week—I wondered why Julia was not at the door to greet me, she certainly must have heard the carriage as its wheels rolled over the gravelly road. I ran into the house but I saw her not. She must be unwell and has retired to her bedroom. The next moment I was in her room but Julia was not there. A vague suspicion flashed across my mind but was instantly banished. I rushed wildly from the house, and ran into the garden—I visited every spot where she and I were wont to wander, but I found her not. I hastened through a long unfrequented aisle in the lower part of the garden. Hark! I hear a voice! I paused, and listened, it was Julia's voice. I advanced a little nearer, and again stopped and listened. Ye Gods! what language saluted my ear! to whom could it be addsessed. "Harry" said she, addressing some person I could not see (they were concealed by the thick foliage.) "this is one of the happiest days of my life—I am so glad that you have returned. I was afraid I should never see you again, it a'most broke my poor heart when you left us, but you have now returned I shall love you more than ever." I carefully approached the spot, and noiselessly parted the foliage I saw, —Great God! what a sight! There sat my Julia on a rustic seat, beside him to whom she had addressed herself in words that pierced my very soul like so many daggers. He was a tall, handsome, young man, with a heavy moustache, and features somewhat embrowned by exposure to the sun. He sat with his arm lovingly extended around Julia's waist; she looked up into his face and smiled so sweetly. He pressed her to his bosom and kissed her blushing cheek.

I felt a strange kind of dizziness stealing over me. I instinctively felt for my knife—I clinched its handle with a firm grasp—my brain was on fire—a fierce flame was consuming me. Every feeling of my jealous nature which had so long remained dormant, was fully roused. I rushed into the arbor, with my dagger uplifted, and seized the terrified Julia by the hair. I drew her from the arms of the stranger, and dashed her violently to the ground. I cried, "die thou damned traitoress," and plunged my dagger full to the hilt in her snowy bosom. She exclaimed, O! Frank; O! my brother, and died. The truth flashed at once upon my mind, and I fell insensibly across the body of my murdered wife.

Returning consciousness found me incarcerated in this narrow, gloomy cell.

Once or twice since my acquaintance with Julia I had heard her mention something of a brother, who had been absent many years, and supposed to be dead. He sailed for New Orleans on board a steamer and had never been heard of after. It was supposed that he had fallen over-board and was drowned. He very unexpectedly returned, and you have learned the result. I have been tried for murder, I plead guilty to the charge, received the sentence of the law, and am now awaiting my execution.

I willingly give my life to atone for the murderous deed, but if I had a thousand lives to lose, they all would not atone for a single drop of the blood of the faithful and virtuous Julia. I expect no mercy either in this world or the world to come. "No murderer hath eternal life abiding in him," and I am a murderer of the darkest, foulest kind. I have murdered my wife my fond devoted Julia. The same hand that wielded the murderous weapon, and felt the warm blood as it gushed from the fatal wound, has written this confession.

I can write no more; the executioner is at the door, and I must prepare for the scaffold.

May this history of my career prove a warning to all those, that, like me are born with a jealous disposition. May they learn to curb their passions in their youth, and it may save them an eternity of misery.

Italy.

The Pope and the King of Naples.

It is stated in letters from Rome that the Pope does not intend to return to his capital from Castel Gandolfo, where he had gone at the last accounts, unless he should have some better guarantee against revolution than the presence of a French army. At Castel Gandolfo he has always the means of escape, for in a few hours he would be under the protection of the Neapolitans. The King of Naples has visited him at Castel Gandolfo, and they had a long and secret interview.

The Concordat between the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is published in the Florence journals. It is remarkable chiefly for the abrogation of many of the guarantees against the excessive power of the clergy which were introduced by Leopold.

Austria.—The Austrian Government is proceeding very mildly against the Hungarians, says the London Globe. The sentence against Col. Cusha, who commanded the fortress of Peterwarden as insurgent general, has been published, and merely condems him to dismisal from the service, without further punishment.—[Intelligencer.

Live not to eat, but eat to live.

For the Frontier Guardian.

More Curiosities Wanted.

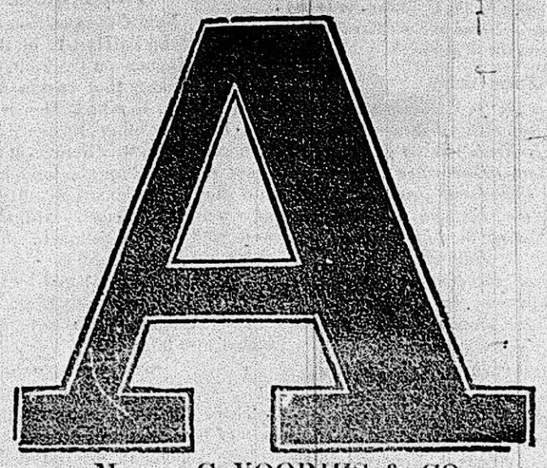
A quill frome one of the wings of love.
The hammer with which misfortune makes her strokes.
Rain from the clouds of adversity.
Lock of hair from the brow of a hill.
The lever with which the last excitement was raised.
Some of the hoops with which nations are bound together.
A specimen of the seeds of discord.
Some ice from the winter of discontent.
The identical bed on which nature took her last repose.
The instruments used by the ocean in heaving.
A stave from the famous *old oaken bucket.*
A pebble from the hill of science.
The club with which a clock strikes.
An original portrait of *Mis-fortune* by Hogarth.
The off horn of a dilemma.
One of the eyes of the mind; the one with which Hamlet saw his father.
An ounce of dregs from the cup of sorrow.
Some of the powders with which a gentleman's manners are polished.
One of the needles used by the wind in piercing.
A chain that has been used to draw a conclusion.
Some of the arsenic used to poison the ear and the mind.
Some of the articles stolen by the thief of time, (Procrastination,)
A *Gentlemanly Somebody,* (a friend of the St. Louis Intelligencer.)
Who is so apt at falsehoods and misrepresentations that neither himself or his friends dare give his name. AMICUS.

For the Guardian.

Enigma.

I am composed of 16 letters.
My 9, 2, 11, 4, 13, is an island in Lake Superior.
My 9, 12, 7, 15, 5, is a desert of Africa.
My 13, 15, 13, 7, is a county in Missouri.
My 16, 7, 9, 8, 3, is a river in Brazil.
My 12, 10, 9, 7, 16 is an island in the Baltic Sea.
My 1, 11, 2, 3, is a town in Portugal.
My 9, 7 3, 2, 9, 7, is a town in Cape Colony.
My 3, 8, 15, 16, is a town in Algiers.
My 9, 11, 10, 5, is a range of Mountains in Hindoostan.
My 1, 2, 6, 3, is a cape in Brazil.
My 8, 14, 9, 15, is a town in Russia.
My whole is a source of intelligence A. A.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales, and Quick Returns.

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salaratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Dolmes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.
Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs. TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis' Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hardware and Cutlery,
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,
Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 18.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

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Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

From the Occidental Messenger.

From Our Deseret Correspondence.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 31st, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been requested by one of your correspondents to address a few lines to you, I cheerfully comply: and will commence by giving you an account of the proceedings of the 4th of July.

At day-break, I was awakened from my slumbers by the firing of artillery. Daylight stole slowly over the peaceful Valley of the Great Salt Lake. I arose from my bed, and went upon the hill-side near to the Governor's house, where I had a good view of the City. The Cannon after firing from its station, (the Temple Block,) received a compliment in return from the Black Rock:—all there seemed to be busy in lighting fires, milking their cows, watering their horses, &c., &c. At eight o'clock, again the Old Lady roared through the Valley and summoned the people together. There was heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and the rumbling of carriage wheels. I hastened to the house where I resided, and in twenty minutes joined the party. They where organized by the Marshall, Horace S. Eldridge. In the front of the party were an escort of about twenty of the principal officers of the Legion; next the Nauvoo Brass Band, in a carriage which they had built for their own accommodation; it will hold about forty musicians very comfortably, the carriage is about thirty feet long inside, with wheels 9 feet 6 inches apart, and was drawn by sixteen beautiful mules! Next Governor Young and family, and Heber C. Kimball and family. Those gentlemen who did not belong to the Church, and strangers, were invited to fall in next to them. The High Council and other officers, according to their standing, followed, till the party was made up. The carriages including a few wagons, numbered a hundred and thirty. The train having arrived to start, again was heard the voice of thunder from the cannon's mouth, rumbling along the mountain till it was lost in the distance. No sooner had it died away than a voice was heard from Black Rock, telling the happy Saints that all was ready to receive them. The word being given, the two young gentlemen who drove the mammoth carriage, cracked their whips, and, in spite of my unbelief, the mules started and kept up a good round trot, so that I believe no one wished to pass by, even if they could. It was a beautiful morning. Before leaving the west part of the City, we passed a company of men mounted and equipped. On inquiring, I found that they were appointed to guard the City in the absence of its inmates. On we went, the wind blowing lightly from the north, (we were traveling due west,) which made it very comfortable on account of dust. We troted along, once in a while being entertained by the musicians with marches, waltzes and quicksteps, till we had almost forgotten that we were traveling when we were near our journey's end. The company that was stationed at the Black Rock, had raised a splendid liberty pole, at the top of which floated a flag that would have been no disgrace to New York, or any of our eastern cities. Here was stationed a very fine pup, which I think, belonged to the old lady before referred to; judging from their looks, I should think they were of the English Bull breed, they were so strong about the jaw; but, be that as it may, the pup barked well, and loud enough to make them hear it at Great Salt Lake City, a distance of twenty-two miles, and informed them that the company had arrived at their journey's end, having accomplished the trip in about four hours—The *coral* being formed, the horses and mules being unharnessed and given into the hands of the guard, they were driven out to a good grazing place about two miles from camp.

Next was a beautiful scene to the eye, but more particularly to the taste; for it was not long before all the ivories in camp were engaged in masticating the heterogeneous mass of eatables, prepared by the hands of the mothers and daughters of Zion. Another luxury which added joy to the taste, it being very hot, was snow from the top of the mountain, which caused the soul to burst forth in the language of the poet.

"Sparkling and bright in its liquid light.
Is the water in our glasses."

Again the dog barked, and the people assembled around the ponderous Band Carriage, and the orators and nobility of Deseret seated themselves within. The speeches and orations were such, as not only breathed forth the spirit of '76, but characterized a noble people, rising in the scale of National importance. Among other noted characters in the Band Carriage, was the beloved President of the Mormon Church and Governor of Utah, with his noble friend and counsellor Heber C. Kimball by his side; and, judging from the walk and conversation of these two noble chieftains, we might say in truth, that David and Jonathan never loved better. Among the speakers, were the Mayor of the City, J. M. Grant, and Orson Spencer, Chancellor of the Deseret University. Some excellent toasts were offered by 'General Wells, Judge Phelps and others. What added greatly to the interest of the occasion, was the time occupied in bathing in the Great Salt Lake. I here stop to make a remark on this wonderful natural curiosity.

The Mormon people, ever ready to take advantage of improvement by the public spirit, with which they seem to be inspired, intend building a Bath-house and Hotel, together with their pleasure boats, which will make Great Salt Lake one of the greatest places of resort, not only to the citizens of the Mormon population, but a pleasurable excursion to the passing emigrants. The day being far spent, the people again refreshed themselves and prepared to join in the recreations of the evening. It was not long after, while passing by the spacious pavilion, my ears were saluted by the well known sound of "balance all!" At ten o'clock, the scene was changed by the sound of the bugle. One peculiarity of the Mormon people, is there tenacity for mixing their devotional exercises with their amusements and festivities. The bugle was the announcement to assemble the people together for evening prayers, when the greater portion of the people retired to rest.

The morning of the 5th, the sun arose in its usual splendor; the fires were again lighted around the *coral*, and the ladies were busy in attending to their domestic, though Camp-like duties. Again the musicians played some favorite airs, which was the signal for another change of scenery. An hour was spent listening to the soul-cheering songs of the amatuers of Deseret, causing a merry sound of laughter from the assembled crowd. The Marshal of the day announced the time for the Cavalcade to prepare to return to the City. In twenty minutes every horse and mule was harnessed. The procession was formed, and the roaring artillery gave the command to march. Again echoed the rich tones of the music among the lofty peaks of the mountains, in our progress to the City. On our arrival, the City poured out her numerous sons and daughters to welcome our return, amid the firing of artillery and the acclamations of the people. And the multitude returned to their respective homes. Thus passed a day in Salt Lake Valley, where, four years since, nothing could be heard but the war-whoop of the wild savage, the howl of the wolf, the croaking of the raven, and the chirping of the cricket. Thus ended a day of pure patriotism unalloyed by any broil or accident, save the upsetting of Mr. Holladay's carriage: the gentleman himself received no serious injury, and the only damage sustained was the *loss of a few sea stores.*

Having given you a description of our Fourth of July, I shall now attempt to give you some particulars as they transpired on the evening of the 23d:

During the day, my attention was called to a placard issued by the "Deseret Amateur Association," announcing a miscellaneous Concert. I was not long in making up my mind to pay them a visit. At half past 7 o'clock, the bell rang, and the house being called to order, prayer was offered up by the chaplain, Elder Fugum, which, perhaps, to your readers, may assume a new feature in the history of the drama, but forms an essential item in the Mormon creed, which is, to acknowledge the hand of the Lord in all things. The spacious bowery, capable of holding two thousand persons, was filled to overflowing with a very respectable audience. The first part of the time was occupied with vocal and instrumental music: the songs were composed principally by the celebrated Brayan, Machan, Russell, and others, and came off with considerable eclat. Deseret can boast of as good singers as any of our eastern States. The Nauvoo Brass Band is composed of about thirty members, under the command of Captain Pitt, and can produce and perform the best military and concert compositions of the day, and display a signal talent in music as in singing. The second part of the performance was taken up in the performance of the celebrated Melo Drama "Robert Macaire;" showing the genius and desire of the Deseretians to attain to the perfections of the histrionic art; to which end they design erecting a splendid theatre. To say the least, the performance went off with great applause. The Chaplain dismissed the audience and all retired in peace.

The 24th being a day annually set apart to commemorate the entrance of the Mormon pioneers into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, is devoted to festivities commensurate to this memorable occasion. At day-break, the inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by the salutations of the thundering orator, and the serenading of the Brass Band. At 8 o'clock the people assembled together to form the escort:

First, the military and martial music, then followed the Pioneers, each carrying emblems significant of the productions, manufacture, wealth and resources of the Salt Lake Valley: Next the Chancellor of the University, and its twelve Regents, Secretary and Treasurer; then followed the twenty-four Fathers, and twenty-four Mothers in Israel; then twenty-four young gentlemen, and twenty-four young ladies, twenty-four boys and twenty-four girls. At the head of each company was borne a splendid banner, inscribed with a suitable motto. Then followed the escorted party, viz: Governor Young, with his Counsellors Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, and the venerable Patriarch of the Church, John Smith, accompanied by the newly appointed Government officers of the Territory, viz: Secretary Harris, Chief Justice Brandenburg, Assistant Justice, Z. Snow, Messrs. Rose & Day, Indian Agents, J. M Bernhisel, Agent for Utah, and the Hon. A. W. Babbitt. In the rear came the twenty-four Bishops of the twenty-four wards of the City, with G. D. Grant and William H. Kimball, Marshalls of the Day. The procession moved off in state from the Governor's House to the Bowery. The day was entirely taken up with speeches and orations from the several orators appointed. Songs were composed for, and sung on the occasion, accompanied with suitable music; numbers of excellent toasts were delivered and the Band sent forth their thrilling strains. The whole was a scene of the bursting forth of patriot hearts rejoicing in liberties of a once fallen and persecuted people, now rising like a Phœnix from the ashes of past oppression, on the wings of time to the acme of National Independence and constitutional rights, unfurling to the States and the world, the banner of freedom, and causing to shine on the Rocky Mountains, a beacon, exhibiting to the nations of the earth an intelligent and civilized people, capable of self-government. The citizens prepared on the occasion the luxuries and best table comforts the Valley could afford. The various settlements poured into the City, and the beauty and fashion of the eastern world seemed to have been assembled here. The greatest order and harmony prevailed, unalloyed by any unhallowed mirth or drunken revelry, without accident or ought to mar the interest of the day. By polite invitation from the Captain of the Band, I was kindly solicited to attend a Ball which came off on the same evening. The ladies shone forth in all their lovliness, and the gallant gentry were not deficient in courtesy. Over one hundred couple were well entertained in the brilliantly lighted Hall of the "Lord's Store-house." The Mormon people seem to display great taste and exquisite enjoyment in a Ball-room, for though they kept up the dance till late at night, no sett of coullions were repeated. Here might be seen the aged father and the mature matron, the sprightly youth and the lovely daughter, equally inspired with holiest joys mingling together in their liveliest rounds of the circle of happy spirits, which gave me a degree of pleasure I scarcely ever experienced. The quadrille Band consisted of first and second violin, violincello, flute and clarionet, which added greatly to the hilarity of the scene. To sum up all, if ice creams and ice cakes, chickens and chicken fixings add anything to the enjoyment, and feast the appetite, here was profusion of the luxuries of life in all its variety.

Thus ended the birth-day of the civil, social, religious and political being of this community in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

JOHN MOWBURN.

Sacrifices Among Various Nations.

The custom of sacrifices has existed in almost every nation since its establishment as a divine institution. But as the knowledge of the true God became supplanted by dreams of deities, the personifications of human vices, the sacrifices of brute animals, as ordained by Divine Wisdom were either forgotten or considered insufficeint to gain the favor or appease the wrath of the new deities, and man was made the more acceptable victim. In times of public calamity the princes of Phoenicia offered up their dearest offspring to the avenging deities. The Ethiopians sacrificed boys to the sun and girls to the moon. The Scythians performed their rites in gloomy groves, the oaktrees of which were sprinkled with the blood of every hundredth prisoner. Red-haired men were sacrificed at the tombs of Osiris by the Egyptians; and they were accustomed, it is said, to throw a young and beautiful virgin into the Nile. Human victims were immolated in Persia by the sword, or burying alive. In the heart of a wood, the Druids sacrificed their captives, and in Gaul they set up an immense figure of basket-work in the shape of a man, in which a hundred victims were at once burned alive. The Greek States, in the heroic age, offered sacrifices before their troops set forth on an expedition. A man was sacrificed every year by the Athenians; and this custom existed among the Romans even after it was forbidden by law, and scarcely ceased before the downfall of paganism. It existed amongst Goths and the Arabians, and was practiced with peculiar attrocities by the Carthagenians. Among the northern tribes of Europe it prevailed until the advent of Christianity. The Mahrattas fatten for the altar victims remarkable for their bloom and beauty. At the burial of Congo and Ashantee princes, hundreds of their wives and attendants, have been destroyed. The Peruvians when they offered solemn prayers for their princes, slew children in great companies. But in Mexico, human sacrifice was carried on to an awful extent. In the city of Mexico alone the yearly victims were estimated at twenty thousand; and the altars of slaughter arose in the other cities of the empire. Seventy thousand human beings are said to have perished at the dedication of one great temple. The skulls of such sufferers were not unfrequently used in building certain edifices. One of these noticed by the companions of Cortez, and which consisted of a central tower and enclosing wall, formed wholly of skulls, is said to have contained at least one hundred and thirty-six thousand of these relics of pagan cruelty. Stretched on a block of stone, the Mexican victim was held fast by several priests, while one in a scarlet mantle, opened his breast with a knife, tore out the heart, held it towards the sun, and then threw it at the feet of the idol. Previous to the sacrifice the victim had been splendidly arrayed, and every luxury heaped upon him. In Mexico, as often elsewhere, the sacrifice was associated with cannibalism.

DELICIOUS MADNESS.—Going crazy after calico. Its premonitory symptoms are standing collars and passionate desire to blow the bowels out of a flute.

PROPERTY.—Property left to a child may soon be lost; but the inheritance of virtue—a good name, an unblemished reputation—will abide for ever. If those who are toiling for wealth to leave their children, would take half the pains to secure for them virtuous habits, how much more serviceable would they be. The largest property may be wrested from a child, but virtue will stand by him to the last.

From the Millenial Star.

Mission to the East Indies.

Doubt and uncertainty to a greater or less extent attend the execution of the devices of man in all the walks of life, but when the commandment of God goes forth, and his own appointed servants arise in the strength of that name through which they are called, to perform those things which are required at their hands; then, an unerring certainty attends their movements; then, the Angels of God—the holy Priesthood of heaven, are moved to secure the accomplishment of the required purpose, the obedience to the holy commandments. It is a high and holy obligation imposed upon the Twelve Apostles of this dispensation, to see that the Gospel is sent forth into all the world as fast as the Lord shall open the way, and the urgency of this mission is more imperatively felt by the promise that the Lord will cut his work short in righteousness, and that a consumption is decreed to take effect upon all the earth.

We rejoice that the spirit of his calling rests so eminently upon Elder Lorenzo Snow, that he purposes to unfurl the banner of the everlasting Gospel in the East Indies, and rally Israel—the elect of God,—to its maintenance and defence in those sunny climes. God speed the mighty undertaking, and add every blessing needful for its accomplishment.

The Gospel once established in Culcutta or Bombay, with Elders P. P. Pratt, Hiram Clarke, Addison Pratt, and their fellow laborers in the Society and Sandwich Islands; also a settlement on the western coast of California, under the guidance of Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Rich; churches will then be established almost within hailing distance around the Globe. We understand brother Snow intends returning to America eastward, through the Pacific Ocean and California, that he intends leaving England immediately after the book of Mormon is in Italian print, which we are informed progresses favorably. Who, that have the means will step forward and render brother Snow the necessary aid to accomplish this important mission? The blessings of a righteous host shall rest upon them, and all that is theirs.

Watermelon Sugar is a new article. The Chicago Tribune acknowledges the receipt of a small quantity of the article, and says:

We have seen and used sugar made from cane, maple, corn, and beets, but we have never seen any so pure and deliciously sweet as this. To our mind it is equal to the best quality of honey. The watermelon possesses a great amount of sacharine matter in a very pure state, and we do not see why making sugar from it could not be made a profitable business in a climate adapted to the growth of it.

Singular Geological Fact.

At Modena, in Italy, within a circle of four miles around the city, wherever the earth is dug, and the workmen arrive at the distance of 63 feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction the water bursts up with great violence, and quickly fills the well thus made, the supply of water being affected neither by rains nor droughts. At the depth of 14 feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, houses, paved streets, and Mosaic work. Below this, again, is a layer of earth, and at 26 feet walnut trees are found entire, and with leaves and walnuts still upon them. At 28 feet soft chalk is found, and below this, vegetables and trees as before.

No Enjoyment from Ill-Gotten Wealth.

If a man is a fool to expect wealth by dishonest means, he is a greater fool if he expects that wealth so acquired will afford him any enjoyment. Enjoyment did I say? Is it impossible that, in such a case, any man can expect enjoyment? What! enjoyment for you—you who have attained wealth by falsehood—by deception—by extortion—by oppression—you expect enjoyment—Listen, listen to the hearty denunciations of all honest men; to the awful imprecations of those who are injured; to the reproaches of your family whose name you have dishonored; to the accusations of that conscience whose voice you have stifled; and to the awful thunder of that heaven whose laws you have outraged! Listen to these—these are the enjoyments that will attend your ill-gotten wealth. "He that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days; and at his end shall be a fool"

A Happy World.

This is a happy world—who says to the contrary is a fool or something else. There is every thing to make us happy. The land, sea, and sky contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret, then, of being happy and enjoying this glorious world, is to possess a virtuous heart. Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who is most honored and possesses the greatest riches? No. It is he who has nothing but a kind heart. Nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky—the evening cloud—the rolling waters—the blooming landscape—the teeming forest and the fields of snow, give him a pleasure that others never dreamt of. It is he whose mind is led from nature up to nature's God—and every day that he lives he is contented and happy as it is possible for a man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment, which they only can see and feel whose hearts are pure, and whose lives correspond with the word of eternal truth.

From the Millenial Star.

The Prosperity of the Swiss and Italian Missions,—and Elder L. Snow's Mission to India—Call for Aid.

PRESIDENT F. D. RICHARDS,—I take the present occasion to communicate, through the columns of the Star, a few items of information to the Saints generally, in reference to the progress of the Italian and Swiss Missions, and other matters connected with the growing interests of Messiah's Kingdom.

Elder Stenhouse, with his wife and little daughter, will leave here this week to resume his labors in Switzerland. I have about completed the translation of "Divine Authority," and given Elder Stenhouse instructions to publish it immediately, together with a second edition of the "Voice of Joseph." We hope ere long to be able to issue a periodical from Geneva, adapted to our readers both in Switzerland and Italy. A general feeling of interest, in reference to our principles, has been awakened, and already some have yielded obedience to the truth. I feel assured that under the wise and spirited superintendency of Elder Stenhouse a great and mighty work will be done among that interesting people, and like all other virtuous and honorable spirits, when truth has been known and recived, no opposition, however severe, will make them swerve from the path of truth, or extinguish the lamp lit up in their understanding.

The Mission to Italy still moves forward under the cautious, prudent, faithful, and persevering labors and management of Elder Woodward. The two publications which I issued at Turin, are now circulated quite extensively in the north of Italy. Elder Toronto has returned from Sicily, and is now laboring with Elder Woodward very successfully. Through the united exertions of these faithful brethren, the interests of the work will continue to advance. Several intelligent and influential Italians have lately been ordained to the priesthood, and are now engaged in propagating the principles of life and salvation. Though the church is yet but in its infantile state, numbering some thirty members, it is costantly rising, and in spite of all opposition, will pass on to a state of manhood.

I am getting forward very well with the translation of the "Book of Mormon." I shall commence with the printing shortly, and will soon be able to present it to the people of Italy in their own language.

Lately my mind has been greatly impressed with the idea of introducing the Gospel to India. I have counselled with my brethren of the Twelve on the subject matter, and we all feel alike the importance of such a step, and the ultimate benefits of the kingdom of God. Upon the Twelve devolves the responsibility of introducing the Gospel to the nations. As the time approaches when we anticipate the privilage of returning to the body of the church, I feel reluctant indeed to suffer any favorable opportunity to pass of introducing the Gospel to India. Though the duties for Italy and Switzerland, and long absence from my family press heavily upon me, I am nevertheless ready in the name of the Lord to take upon me this work also.

I contemplate sending immediately around by sea to Calcutta some one or two good and faithful elders, and follow on myself as soon as I shall have completed the translation of the "Book of Mormon." I intend passing through by way of Switzerland and Italy, visiting the Saints in those countries, and promoting the interests of those Missions in any way that may lie in my power.

Circumstances may seem to be opening favorably in behalf of this mission. A short time since I met with a brother who had resided seven years in India, and is conversant with the native language, and will immediately enter upon the translation of some of my works, which I intend getting published there, together with the "Voice of Joseph" in English, as soon as I shall have arrived.

Brethren who have plenty of means and wish to employ them to the glory of God, and establishing and building up of His Kingdom, I trust will not be backward in liberality, that while I willingly and freely sacrifice the pleasures and endearments of home and friends, they may be equally ready and willing to sacrifice their means, and thus fulfill the scriptures in making to themselves friends with the mammon of unrighteousness.

Any of the Saints who have friends in that country, to whom the brethren may be introduced, let them send *unsealed* letters of commendation, *properly addressed*, enclosed in an envelope, addressed to me at 35, Jewin Street, City, London.

Yours affectionately,
LORENZO SNOW.

A Superior Woman.

A truly superior woman is she who knows enough never to ask a ridiculous or mistimed question, and who never obstinately opposes sensible men; such a woman knows how to keep silence, especially with the fools whom she might rally, and with the ignorant whom she might humiliate; she is indulgent to absurdities, because she does not care to show her learning, and is attentive to what is good, because she seeks instruction. Her great desire is, to understand, and not to teach; her great art (since it is acknowledged that there is art in the interchange of words) is, not to bring two proud antagonists together, eager to display their skill, and to amuse the company, each maintaining a proposition whose solution no one cares to arrive at; but to throw light upon all useful discussion, by encouraging those to take part in it who have something to say worth hearing.

One of eminent learning said, that such as would excel in art, must excel in industry.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

Loyalty.

We have noticed for some time past, by various articles that appeared through newspaper columns, that several of the SANCTUM GENTRY, have been eagerly engaged to calumniate the social and political character of the Saints in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, with the view of retarding their progress, and spreading an unfavorable influence abroad in the different localities, where their periodicals have a circulation. Zeal may have done it; but we pronounce it a zeal not according to knowledge. *Anything for the Press to raise an excitement*, favorable, or unfavorable, good or bad, appear to us to be the creed of some of the gentlemen who occupy the tripod, and wield the quill.

Among the many foul and false charges, that have been preferred by persons of little, or no character, against the Mormons; disloyalty to the Government under which we live, appear very conspicuous. To controvert this, and several other charges, we refer our readers to a letter that appeared in the "Occidental Messenger," of the 12th ult., which may be found on our first page. The writer of that letter does not belong to our Church; therefore we presume that some of our readers, who are no doubt similarly placed, may consider it a production worthy of their perusal.

The reason why so many fictitious letters, have of late appeared through the Press, relative to the asserted misdemeanors of the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley, we can easily account for.

For the last two or three years, a heavy tide of emigration set in for the West, and carried with it, not only some of the noblest, brightest, and most enterprizing spirits of the age; but also through the concatenation of events, carried on its bosom some of the meanest spirits that ever tabernacled in mortal flesh. The latter like so much filthy floating matter, sometimes drifted from the main channel, and lodged on the banks, and in eddies, and from what we have learned, several of this class remained at Salt Lake last Winter. Being unwilling to work or starve, they pilfered and stole from the citizens in the Valley, cattle, horses, and other articles to subsist on. The people there, upon finding out their unlawful proceedings, brought the depredators to justice, and as far as we can learn sentenced the guilty parties to hard labor on the roads, &c. We understand that some of these were released last Spring, and as a consequent occurrence, they left with no good feeling toward the inhabitants of the Valley, and gave free vent to their spleen and corruption, for revenge, by writing to the States, the awful state of degeneracy into which the Mormons at Salt Lake had fallen; from which state the Government must retrieve them. Not contented with trifles, they thought that raising the cry of DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, would raise the indignation of the citizens of the several States, and make it bear detrimentally on the future prospects of fair Utah. After all, what have they done? What will their venom accomplish? All things are working together for good, and bringing from obscurity to notoriety and clearness, the character of a people, which is plainly portrayed in part, in the letter adverted to in the preceding part of this article. That is not all! our readers will find in one of our columns this issue, an account of the manner in which the Fourth of July was celebrated in Utah. Nothing treasonable there! Nothing but the best of feelings and sentiment, expressed toward the Government; and we are fully persuaded that every man and woman, who will read the proceedings of that day as observed in Utah, must feel convinced that the loyalty and good order of the people in that remote region, cannot be excelled in the States; although seperated from the rest of mankind, by snow-capped mountains and everlasting hills, on the right and on the left.

Time and consequent circumstances, will yet produce evidence sufficient to show that the Mormons are not that wicked, profligate, debased, degenerate, and ignorant class of people, that vicious and unprincipled men, *would-have-them-to-be*. The annals of their past history, only furnish series of troubles and vexations of a very peculiar character, which they have had to pass through in consequence of the strong tide of prejudice usually prevalent among mankind, at the appearance of anything that supersedes their present comprehension or understanding. Mothers, ignorance and mystery, have ruled the world about long enough, and it is now high time that their bigoted votaries should be liberated from worshipping any longer at their shrine. For this purpose lights came into the world, but we are sorry to say, that even now, some men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.

Etoile Du Deseret.

ORGANE DE L'EGLISE DE JESUS-CHRIST DES SAINTS-DES-DERNIERS-JOURS.

By the last Mail from the East, we received the third number of the above named periodical. It is published in the French language, at Paris, and edited by the well known, and talented writer, Elder John Taylor, President of the French Mission, from Great Salt Lake, Utah, in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. From our personal acquaintance with the Editor, we are certain that his Journal must be a welcome visitor to all lovers of truth, and to the French Saints in particular. We give the STAR OF DESERET a fixed place among our numerous list of exchanges; and wish it, and its faithful Editor, God speed.

Emigration.

Of late, we are in receipt of letters from almost every State in the Union; these letters are from various persons belonging to the Church, and others who do not; asking information relative to the best course for them to pursue, so as to be able to leave this Frontier next Spring, for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, California, and Oregon.

Our President here, and much respected SENIOR, (Elder Hyde,) being absent, we are to a certain extent at a loss, what to advance relative to the multifarious interrogations these letters contain. Mr. Hyde will soon be here himself, and give such counsel and instruction through the columns of the Guardian, as will no doubt suit the case of every one that has heretofore applied. His object for leaving this place last Spring, and prosecuting a journey across the plains, was with the view of ascertaining from the combined wisdom of the authorities of the Church at Salt Lake, the best possible manner to regulate Church matters in the States, and facilitate the progress of emigration to that place; in other words, to sit in council with the First Presidency of the Church in the Valley, and be the honored instrument of bearing the result of their united deliberations to the Saints in Pottawatamie — throughout the States, Canada, &c., &c.

In the meantime the Saints would do well, to be up and doing while it is called to-day, and prepare beforehand articles necessary for the trip. A little forethought or pre-meditation has often proved a bulwark against many inconveniences and trouble, incidental to a journey across the western prairies and plains: therefore, it becomes the duty of the Saints, to be wise as children of the light, and not encumber themselves with goods and chattels which perhaps will not either benefit themselves, or any other person, who may perchance buy them. We have reference more particularly to our brethren abroad, who intend emigrating by this place! Last season, several very good brethren to all external appearance, were detained in Pottawatamie, that might have gone to the Valley, were it not for this growing evil; its origin must arise from ignorance, or covetousness; when the latter predominates, gain is the object, more than anything else; therefore, we caution the Saints against this practice, because it leads to loss, trouble, vexation, disappointment, and sometimes apostacy.

We have been informed from a reliable source that Major Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, with a number of the troops stationed at the Fort, recovered all the property stolen by the Pawnee Indians, from Elder Hyde and Company, in the Sand Hills. We are glad to see the timely interference of the Government Officers in this affair, and we understand that the Major had to bring his Cannon in sight, before these Red Skins would consent to surrender any of the stolen property; but it is said, that before he get through with them, that they had to hand over even to pocket handkerchiefs that were taken by them from the above named company. Success to good men and their measures!

Major J. E. Barrow, Indian Agent, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, has been taking very decided and energetic steps lately, to crush the unlawful traffic of trading liquor to the Indians; and also, to recover any stolen property found in their possession. This is also praiseworthy, and we hope that these isolated cases, are only the precursors of a favorable change, and better times for the citizens on this Frontier, and the westward-bound emigrants.

A united effort by the Government Agents, and Officers, with a sufficient number of troops at their command, we think cannot fail to suppress the Sons of the Forest, from perpetrating such high-handed and outrageous acts, as they of late years have done; and for the benefit of emigrants intending to move westward the coming Spring, and all others concerned we would candidly say: that the old Mormon route via Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, has been proven beyond doubt to be the safest, healthiest, and best overland route to either Salt Lake, California, or Oregon.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Elder John Taylor's family have not been more punctual in writing to him, than Mr. Taylor has been in writing to them. The whole history of his travels and labor in connection with his important mission to France; were duly recorded, and sent with care to his beloved wife and family. I have posted several of his interesting letters to Mrs. Taylor, both in Paris, London, and other places.

Suffice it to say, that not only his constant prayers for the welfare of his wife and family, but also the various articles sent with me to Mrs. Taylor, prove him to be an affectionate husband and a kind father.

In answer to your interrogation, "What can the reason be, that Elder John Taylor's family have not received a line from him, since he left the Missouri River?" I will here say, that the curiosity that exists generally throughout the European Continent, about the Mormons, and the Great Salt Lake City, and *California*, induce some inquisitive *Post Gents* to pry into the contents and prig the letters having the address, *Great Salt Lake City*.

Wishing the *Guardian* success and prosperity.

I remain Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM HOWELL.

For the Guardian.

Minutes of a Public Meeting, held at the Court House, in Kanesville, Iowa, this 18th day of September 1851, to take into consideration the propriety of sending men to assist Major Barrow to recover stolen property from the Indians.

On motion Judge Burdick was chosen Chairman, and Charles H. Bassett, was chosen Secretary.

On motion of G. W. Harris, Dr. Luke Johnson, was appointed a committee to report to Major Barrow, the result of the meeting.

On motion: Resolved that the Clerk of this meeting be required to make out a report, accepting the proposition of the Major; provided, he shall pledge himself to be responsible to the people, that the request was made as a Government Agent, and that the individuals should be paid for their services.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die. CHARLES H. BASSETT,
Secretary.

Caught.

In our last we noticed Mr. Mynster's Store having been broke open and a quantity of goods stole by some thief, or thieves; since then, Robert Keys, a wagon maker in this town, was suspected and a search warrant issued at the instance of Mr. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. Through the vigilance of the officers and people, five boots identified by Mynster to be his, were found on Mr. Key's premises; and as the result of the affair as far as it has gone, Mr. K., is now in irons, and will be until next week, when the District Court will perhaps decide relative to his future destiny.

We fully approve of the course pursued by our citizens in not going that man's bail. Any man or woman, bearing the name of a Saint, that would engage in such a mean, low, and contemptible traffic, as pilfering or stealing from any person, should always receive from a virtuous community that response which the Savior used on a certain occasion parabolically, viz: "Depart from me ye workers of iniquity." We wish it distinctly understood, that the people of Pottawatamie County, are determined that they will not harbor knowingly among them, either thief, blackleg, or any other scamp that follows for a living, any, or either of the aforementioned disgraceful occupations; hence, those who intend to prosecute any of these lines of business, had better leave, for we have no use for them, and will not either succor, sustain, or countenance them, farther than to aid the proper officers to bring such characters to justice, so that they may receive the just penalty which the laws of Iowa award for committing such offences.

We mean what we say! It is the voice of the people of this section of country.

MOSCOW, HILLSDALE COUNTY,
MICHIGAN. Sept. 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I passed through your flourishing little village of Kanesville in 1849, on my way to California, perhaps you may remember a company from Jonesville, Mich., called the "Fayette Rovers;" we were commanded by Capt. Baxter, and were all at your office and had a copy of your interesting paper sent to our friends. I have just returned after an absence of two years and five months. As I intend to cross the plains next summer and take my family with me, I would be thankful to you for a little information. Can all kinds of provisions suitable for the journey across the plains be bought at the Bluffs? can oxen and good milk cows be bought? if they can, at what prices? as I want to purchase some thirty head of cows. As I have crossed the plains before and know the road and the dangers well, I would like to travel with a good company; if any of your people are going in the spring I should like to travel in company with them. I have no doubt I would be of service to a company who had never crossed the plains. I see by your exchange paper at the office of the Jonesville Telegraph, that the Indians have been very troublesome this summer. I sincerely hope something will be done to stop the Pawnees in their system of plunder. There are a number of persons, here who intend to cross the plains next summer, but the reports about the Indians on the route by the Bluffs, will make a number take another route. I would like to have a company large enough to give the Indians a drubbing. Please answer this, and you will much oblige,

your obedient servant,
ANDREW HARTMAN.

In answer to the foregoing letter we would say: that Provisions, Wagons, Cows, Horses, Oxen, &c., &c., may be obtained at this place now, at very moderate rates.

Any number of cattle and horses, could be bought here last year during the time of emigration at reasonable prices; and as to rates next Spring, we presume that they will be in the same ratio.

We do not wish to deceive any person or persons intending to remove in the Spring westward; and for that reason, we cannot consistently quote rates for the future, because the demand and attendant circumstances, alone, can determine what they may be. Emigrants may rest assured of plenty of provisions, groceries, and every other article suitable for a journey across the Plains to be here; therefore none need fear to go short of what is necessary, if they come to this place. As to the Indians, we entertain no fears whatever; the Agent, Major Barrow, and also the Commandants at the different forts, latterly, have taken rather decided steps to crush their high-handed acts, and we trust, for the future that Government will succeed to negotiate with them for the right of way through their lands, so that the emigrant may pass through unmolested and unharmed. We anticipate a goodly number to leave the States for Salt Lake, Oregon, and California the coming season—therefore, emigrants intending to cross the plains should be here early, so as to insure regularity, safety and success. There is an abundance of corn, hay, and other useful articles produced by the farmer in this and surrounding counties; consequently none need fear, for scarcity of food for either man or beast upon their arrival at this point. Corn is selling at present from 20 to 25 cents per bushel; potatoes, 25 cents; turnips 10 cents; hay, $2 00 per ton; butter, 10 cents per pound; flour $6 50 per barrel and other articles in proportion. Again, we say: that Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, is considered by many who have proven it, to be the best starting point; and the old Mormon trail, or northern route, is admitted by all to be the best route to either Salt Lake, California or Oregon.

Health of Kanesville and Vicinity.

Until of late the citizens of this town and County generally, enjoyed very good health; but for the last two weeks several have been attacked with chills and fever, intermittent, and bilious fevers; these no doubt have been occasioned by exposure, and the sudden changes of the weather from hot to cold.

Persons from a distance living here, more especially those lately from Europe, should be very careful in their diet, and also in changing their clothes when the weather changes, so as to keep the system protected from a sudden shock, and give it that regularity which the laws of nature require to insure temporal salvation. Cleanliness is a great preventive from many of those nauseous diseases which infest society.

A Radish.

E. M. Greene, District Clerk of Pottawatamie County, handed to us a day or two ago a radish, weighing over three pounds. Who can beat that?

Liquor Traffic with the Indians.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., three men of the names of Williamson, Homer, and Rose, were brought to this town, under arrest of Major Barrow, Indian Agent, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, and were examined before Justice DeGraw, for trading spiritous liquors to the Indians.

Williamson turned State's evidence, Homer got clear for want of sufficient testimony; and Rose was committed; but owing to some alledged informality in the proceedings, he succeeded in obtaining his discharge through a writ of Habeas Corpus, before Judge Sloan.

Although these men got clear through some technical points in law; what will they do with PUBLIC OPINION? Those conversant with the testimony as far as it went, must have come to some conclusion before this time; for our part, we are satisfied relative to the direction in which the wind blows. In this as in all other cases, injurious to the interests of the citizens on this frontier, and the public generally, we say: Let the law have its full force without respect to party or creed, for that is, in our estimation, pure republican principles as far as they go.

International Magazine.

The September number of this periodical is before us, and as usual, is replete with choice engravings, and highly entertaining readable matter; also a certain portion from the muses, very interesting.

We pronounce this magazine, the most instructive we have seen lately.

Disinterred.

Arrived in this place on Thursday, the 18th ult., Mr. CHAS. C. LECOMPTE, of Ky., Mr. LECOMPTE'S object in visiting Kanesville, was to remove the remains of his brother, WM. M. LECOMPTE, Esq., who died in this town in may last to his native State. The remains were disinterred on Tuesday the 23d ult., and Mr. LECOMPTE, left here for Kentucky on the 25th ult. We wish him a safe and a speedy journey home. &c.

Melons.

M. L. Benson, County Surveyor, will please accept our thanks for favors shown to the Boys in the shape of several large, and delicious watermelons.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

We have received information from a reliable source, that the above named gentleman was met on Wednesday, the 24th ult., between Fort Kearney and the Forks of the road leading to Independence, in good health and spirits, wending his way to Washington City, to represent Utah, in the councils of the nation. Success to him—he is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Thomas S. Williams, Esq.

We understand that this gentleman who left the Missouri river, on, or about the 24th of July, for Great Salt Lake City, accomplished the trip in seventeen traveling days.

Improvements for Sale.

The soil in Pottawatamie, and adjacent counties, is the richest in Iowa, and we understand from Mr. Thomas McKenzie, Agent for the sale of Land Claims in this County, that hundreds of good and valuable improvements may be purchased cheap for cash this fall, or early in the Spring. Some would take in exchange, horses, wagons, cattle, &c., &c.

Keep It Before the People.

The Bishop wants hay on tithing; also wood for the widows and orphans, to keep them warm through the winter. Who has a heart so cold, that would not engage in such a laudable undertaking? Bishop Palmer perhaps will tell!

For the Guardian.

AUSTIN, FREMONT CO.,
Sept. 12th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—The following named persons arrived from Sacramento City, California, in sixty traveling days, they left the above named City on the 27th day of June, they bring plenty of the Ore with them, and some little left among us at this point.

M. Singleton, of Jackson Co., Iowa; Benjamin Bowman, of Fremont Co., Iowa; N. P. Swan, Red Rock, Iowa; J. Smith, Mercer Co., Missouri; James Dykes, Mercer Co., Missouri; J. B. Holesdaw, St. Charles Co., Missouri; Henry Shoch, Springfield, Illinois; Joe, a Pinte Indian, was in company. Yours truly, G. L.

The Nicaragua Route.

It is believed that the trip from New York to San Francisco can be made in twenty-five days by the Nicaragua route.

If so, there is no doubt but that it will become a favorite one. The passengers are landed 600 miles up the coast of Panama, and they reach the Atlantic at a point 200 miles north of Chagres. The distance from the Pacific to the Atlantic by the Nicaragua route is not much over 200 miles, all but 15 or twenty of which is by water conveyance, and all but ten miles of that by steamers. The time from Ocean to Ocean is about 30 hours.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Eastward They Wend Their Way.

Four of our worthy enterprising citizens, Messrs. H. W. Miller, J. E. Johnson, M. L. Benson, and F. J. Wheeling, with a troupe of 15 or 20 Omaha savages left our place a few days since, intending to visit the principal eastern cities in this country, and then cross the Atlantic to the "Old World." Their company of Indians comprise some of the finest and most noble in stature of the Omaha Nation. The small portion of country they now possess, lies between the Loupe Fork of the Platte river, and the Missouri, and bounded south, by the Nebraska or Great Platte river.

All emigrants going west that travel on the north side of the Platte, pass directly through their country and near their rude villages. On this account their game is getting scarce, and their original means of subsistence is cut off, and they are anxious to visit the civilized world, and learn their manners, customs, and inventions of civilization. Their performances will be exceedingly interesting and will doubtless attract much attention, and excite the curiosity of all. Their dances, music, and feats of agility, are well worth witnessing.

"Friend Barnum, wake up! here is something that will out general the famed Chinese curiosities, or Jenny Lind herself"

A CITIZEN.

China—The Chinese Insurrection.

HONG-KONG, Monday, June, 23.

The Intelligence which the present mail conveys is of a chequered and interesting nature, rather a foreshadowing of what is approaching than the record of what has already come. My expressed apprehensions regarding the underworking of that great agency which promises at no distant day to dismember this mighty empire, and the data on which they rested, were at the time questioned by the local journals.

But time has proved the correctness of what I have written you, and my next letter will probably announce the taking of the city of Canton by the insurgent mass, which like a mighty ocean, is moving gradually but irresistably onward, involving ruin in its course, unless the mandarins declare themselves and thus hasten the downfall of the present dynasty. Fall it assuredly will, and it will be well if the event finds our countrymen with sufficient naval force for their protection!

Already the military commanders and the civil commissioners appointed to suppress the rebellion have been carried off by death, lured by the charms of future reward, or dismayed at the number, strength, and success of the revolutionists. The man put forth as the leader of the movement has assumed regal honors, to the terror of the reigning and legitimate sovereign, who, fearing the disaffection of his troops quartered or raised in the disturbed provinces, has ordered choice soldiers from the capitol; if these soldiers in example of the local force, fraternise with the rebels, and re-echo the rebel shout, "down with the Tartar dynasty," the consummation will be reached sooner than the friends of the pretender expect.

Late Intelligence From Cuba--Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City from Havana, arrived at New York, on the 6th ult., bringing the following additional news from Havana:

The City of Havana has been the scene of much festivity, jubilee, and rejoicing for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces. The news of the capture of Lopez reached Havana on the night of the 30th Aug.; on that evening the principal buildings of the City were illuminated, and a great torch light procession was formed, and the City was full of rejoicing.

Gen. Lopez was taken in the interior of the Island, wandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger; he asked for something to eat at a farm house, and for permission to lie down, which was awarded him; while asleep he was made prisoner.

Of the followers of Lopez, one hundred are now in prison at Havana and are to be sent to Spain, for ten years confinement in the dungeons. They represent that their sufferings before being taken were intense; for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees; the last meal they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez; they had no arms when taken. The loss of the Spanish had been over 2,000 men; they were defeated in every engagement. Gen. Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

Gen. Lopez was "garroted" at Havana, on the 1st of September, at 7 A. M.; he ascended the platform with much firmness, and made a short speech to the populace. His last words were. "I die for my beloved Cuba." Lopez took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles manifested the least disposition to join them.

The remainder of the expedition has either been shot or has perished from hunger.

Capt. Platt, of the United States ship Albany, visited the prisoners in the prison, and gained interesting accounts from them; which will be forwarded to us.

Complete Failure of the Expedition.

Our regular correspondence at Nashville, has furnished us the following startling news:

The Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on the 3d ult. The passengers bring accounts of the capture and execution of Lopez, at Havana. He died manfully. He is said to have been entirely abandoned by his men, and that after wandering about alone, was finally taken and executed. The whole expedition has failed. All of his men are either in prison or shot.

Lopez's last words were: "Adieu my dear Cuba!" You may rely upon this as the latest news received at New Orleans. I shall keep you advised of every thing further which may be received. — [Intelligencer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Keyes, and Margaret his wife, have this day been ex-communicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints for lying and other unchristianlike conduct. By vote of the Kanesville Branch.

E. M. GREENE, Prest.
CHAS. H. BASSETT, Clerk.
Kanesville, Sept. 16th, 1851.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 3, 1851.

Flour ℔ 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, ℔ lb.,	4@5
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt ℔ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ℔ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ℔ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	6@7
Bacon, ℔ lb.,	8@10
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ℔ bush.,	$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR ℔ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ℔ lb.,	2½
Dry " "	6
Iron, (tire,) "	5
" (assorted,) ℔ lb,	5@8
Potatoes ℔ bush.	25
Tallow, ℔ lb.,	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6@8
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ℔ bush.	20@25
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ℔ bush,	70
Honey ℔ gal.	$1 00
Eggs, ℔ doz.,	8

Monies Received Since Sept. 19, 1851.

Wm Summerfield,	$1 00	James Tomlinson,	1 00
Albert Merrill,	1 00	Horace Gillet,	1 00
Charles Read,	2 00	Samuel Cutler,	1 00
Wm. Ivans,	1 00	Thurston Cutler,	1 00
John Brown,	1 00	A Dalrymple,	1 00
Mr LeCompte,	1 00	H. Dalrymple,	1 00
Silas Allger,	1 00	John Dalrymple,	1 00
Mr. Vincent,	50	Nathan Davis,	1 00
Daniel Miller,	1 00	Hyrum B. Jenkins,	1 00
John Trout,	1 00	Emer Harris,	1 00
Olive Branch,	1 00	John Braidshaw,	1 00
L. B Harris,	1 00	Wm. Hawkins,	50
Martin Benson, Esq.	50	A Sorley, Esq.,	8 00
Asa Stoddard,	1 00	Elias Smith,	1 00
Mark Hall,	3 00	J Wildman,	1 00
Thomas Sloan,	1 00	Uriah Roundy,	1 00
Benj. Purcell,	1 00	George Bacon,	1 00
J S Pierce,	1 00	A Wright,	1 00
Edwin B. Skinner,	1 00	Mrs. S H Pierce,	1 00
Peter Eisenlord,	1 00	Mary F. Bennett,	1 00
John Spiller,	2 00	Ethan Lawrence,	1 00
George Graham	1 00	Jane Nichols,	1 00

Married.

At Pleasant Grove, on the 15th ult. by Elder J F. Lane, Mr. EZEKIEL DOWNS to Miss FRANCES M. GRAHAM, both of this county.

Died.

In this town on Monday the 29th ult., JULIA ANN, daughter of Zebedee and Mary Coultrin Aged 2 years and four months.

At Salt Lake, on the 19th of April, HARRIETT COULTRIN, wife of Graham Coultrin, of Erysipelas; formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. Also her twins on the succeeding Saturdays.

At Salt Lake, May 24th, GRAHAM COULTRIN, of the same disease. Aged 55 years.

Br. Coultrin has been a member of the Church for twenty years, and his deportment in general, seemed to gain the esteem of all around him.

In this town, at the residence of Calvin R. Clark, on the 24th ult., JULIETTA ELIZABETH, daughter of Amos B. and Mehittable Ann Eldridge. Aged 1 year, 1 month, and 9 days.

At Coonville, on the 29th ult., MARY CROOKSTON, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. Aged 70 years. ☞ Millennial Star please copy.

In St. Joseph, on the 11th of July, 1851, Elder CHARLES ANDREW HAWKINS, in the 21st year of his age.

He has been a member of the Church about six years, and has ever been faithful and diligent to perform the duties of his calling and died respected by all who knew him.

In St. Joseph, on the 12th day of August, 1851, Elder JOHN WALKER, late from England, in the sixty-second year of his age.

Weep not for him, he weeps no more.
Sigh not for him, his grief is o'er.

New Advertisements.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—**HARRIS GROVE**, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

NOTICE.

RECEIVED at Council Bluffs Agency, about the 20th September, from the Ottoe and Omaha's Indians, four horses, two oxen and one cow. The owners will come forward and prove property in 30 days from this date. After that time they will be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the rightful owners, whenever their claims is considered good. J. E. BARROW, U. S. Ind. Agt.

Council Bluffs Agency, Oct. 3, 1851.—2t

STRAYED.

A RED COW, with a star in her face, and a white stripe across her back, near side; also branded on her hip, with letter N. Whoever will return her to Samuel Leaver, on Hyde Street, shall be well paid.

SAMUEL LEAVER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 30th, 1851.—3t*

NEW CODE.

RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.

EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the

o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and lasses,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

From the Deseret News.

The Celebration of the Fourth of July, in Great Salt Lake Valley.

On Friday morning, at day break, a salute of three round of Cannon ushered in, to the sleeping inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, the glorious Fourth of July; and whose peaceful slumbers were distubed by the reverberating sound of the roaring artillery, commissioning them to prepare themselves for their chivalrous march to the shores of the Great Salt Lake—the world's ninth wonder. A response from Black Rock on the Lake at the same time, (though twenty miles from the City,) gave the assurance that it was prepared to receive its numerous and distinguished guests. At 7 o'clock the City began to be in motion, and the busy throng to assemble. The rattling of carriages, the rumbling of wagons, the tramping of horses, the floating of banners, the swelling tones of the Brass Band, the elegance, beauty, and smiles of the fair, and the smiling heavens above, gave an enchantment to the scene, and bespoke the occasion a nation's birth-day.

The City guard, of fifty armed mounted men, stationed themselves at convenient posts, and by their vigilance were determined that the City should rest in peace in the absence of its evacuated occupants.

The bishops also engaged a suitable number of footmen from their respective wards, as night and day watchmen, to remain on guard in their wards.

Order of Procession.

At 8 o'clock the cannon fired, when the Marshall of the day, H. S. Eldredge, organized the company for the Black Rock, for camping, and their return, to march in the following order, agreeable to the plan of the committee of arrangements:—S. M. Blair, Peter Clinton, Joseph Cain, Samuel W. Richards, Alonzo H. Raleigh, and L. Hardy.

1. The Military escort, commanded by Gen. Wells, carrying a banner.
2. The Band Carriage, (drawn by sixteen mules four abreast,) with six mounted guards in which was Capt. Pitt's Nauvoo Brass Band.
3. Of the first Presidency — Brigham Young, and suite, Heber C. Kimball and suite.
4. Of the Twelve Apostles — Wilford Woodruff and family, Ezra T. Benson and family, and Elder John Taylor's family.
5. Stranger guests
6. Presidents of the High Priests quorum, Stake, and Seventies.
7. Committee of Arrangements.
8. Bishops with their respective wards.

At 9 o'clock the Cannon gave the signal for the procession to move. The escort, numbering about sixty mounted men, with their beautiful banner, started from the west of the Bowery. The Band Carriage, the bulk of which would seem to forbid every thing but a tardy motion, presented its banner to the breeze, its noble animals running as if in defiance to time and space, and in spite of the most fearful prophecies of the timid. Following in its train was about 130 carriages and wagons, forming the cavalcade. As the train proceeded, the morning zephyrs changed their mildness, and the swelling gale blew in its northern course the dust; and the tormenting gnats hid their "diminished heads" as if to give place for better music.

After four hours travel the procession neared the Liberty Pole at the Lake, amid the firing of Cannon, guarded by eighteen artillery men under the command of E. Green, Lieut. On the lofty summit of the pole floated in proud triumph the stripes and stars of a new flag, made for the occasion. Its length was forty-five feet by fourteen and a half in breadth, with the American Eagle stretching its wings on an area of ten feet square; within its beak the folding drapery with the inscription "E Pluribus Unum." Under and above its left wing was the Utah Arms, the Bee Hive and Rising Star; under the right wing, a hundred and twenty Pounder discharging its contents.

Carriages were coralled, horses unharnessed, larietted, and given in charge of the herdsmen as by magic, a strict guard both sides of the herd night and day.

The people set themselves about getting dinner soon after their arrival. The refreshments were got up and enjoyed in Pic Nic style, each one contributing his share, and a general profusion made up the general feast. Snow from the Mountain top answered all the purposes to cool the refreshing draught.

At 3 o'clock the assembly gathered around the Band Carriage to hear speeches and orations; but the wind blew severely, which made it difficult for speaker and hearer to enjoy themselves. After an hour, they adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock, during which time the company were variously engaged in recreations, by scaling the steep and Rocky Mountain, looking on the fading distance of the broad and swelling Lake, bathing in its briny waters, or walking leisurely to catch the glance of some well known face. These were a part of the pleasures of the Saints; and to sum up all, good order, peace, patriotism, plenty, sobriety, health, music, the feast of pleasure and the flow of soul, characterized the proceedings, and produced the charm of a heavenly spirit, and bespoke the scene of one harmonious whole.

At 6 o'clock the trumpet announced the time for speeches, orations, toasts, music, and singing, and a general movement brought a crowd to the Band Carriage, when speeches were made by Gov. Young, Pres't. H. C. Kimball, O. Spencer, J. M. Grant, Willard Snow, James Ferguson, and John Kay, which breathed the spirit of pure patriotism, true liberty, and happiness unalloyed.

At 10 o'clock the Cannon fired for prayer; after which dancing was continued till a late hour.

In the morn of the 5th, a number were assembled around the Band Carriage, to hear the admirable singing of John Kay and Jacob Hutchinson, together with the music of bagpipes, &c., and the almost endless variety of tunes which were played by the Band. The Marshall notified the Camp to be in readiness for a start at 10 o'clock, at which hour the Cannon fired the signal for departure, and the Camp again moved in order as at the first; the wind having changed to the north, blew the dust southward. At 2 o'clock, the procession was in order in the City; the Band played with spirit, near the Bowery, and the Cannon fired three salutes. The Marshall delivered the several companies into the hands of their respective commanders; and the people moved to their several homes. Thus ended the memorable Fourth at Great Salt Lake, without accident, or drunkenness, or discord, or anything to mar the enjoyment of a Pic Nic in the Valley.

Not having room we are obliged to defer the speeches and orations to a future time.

Toasts of the Fourth.

The Great Salt Lake—As she has hitherto been oblivious to the birth-day of freedom and Independence; may she this day be awakened to her sense of duty, and seek by her Briny sympathies to Preserve the Union, till she shall become a component part thereof, Even if She has to Pickle it. —[Wells.

America—The Alpha and Omega of the World.—[Phelps. Tune—"Old Adam was a gentleman."

The Anniversary of the Fourth of July—Our National Independence, made sacred by the devotion and patriotism of our forefathers to the cause of Liberty; may their children ever have a heart to cherish and preserve, and an arm to defend and protect her Institutions in the hour of peril.—[Wells.

The United States—From many one; from one many.—[Phelps. Tune—"Comin' through the Rye."

Brigham Young—President of the people, Governor of the country: may the evening of his days be as happy, peaceful, and prosperous, as the morning has been rough, tempestuous, but glorious.—[Wells.

The Army and the Navy—The strong arms of freemen, to protect friends and punish foes.—[Phelps. Tune—"Yankee Doodle."

The President of the United States—Good deeds make a great man at home and abroad.—Phelps. Tune—"Washington's Grand March."

The Several States—United, they're hailed as the chief—divided, disgraced as a thief.—[Phelps. Tune—"Come buy a broom."

Utah Territory—May her guardian during her non-age, have a care for her education and accomplishments, that, when she becomes of age, she may be enabled to eclipse the glory of her older sisters in their matrimonial alliances, by forming a Union which shall be inseparable, glorious, and perfect. —[Wells.

The Public Domain—Free land, free water, free air, and free men; give all an equal chance to live. Amen.—[Phelps. Tune—"Again shall the children of Judah sing."

The Mountains and the Vallies thereof—May their silent grandeur and lonely dells respond to the hand of industry, until teeming millions of earth's best children shall find welcome there, to breathe their freedom and feel their exaltation.—[Wells.

The Law of the Land—Should be written in the hearts of the people by inspiration.—[Phelps. Tune—"Come Holy Spirit"

The Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other Officers of the new Government of Utah—May the Deseretians find peace and prosperity under their Administration, and may equity, truth, and justice guide them in the discharge of every duty.—[Wells.

What is Wanted—A union of all honest men to walk in the light.—[Phelps. Tune—"Jockey to the Fair."

Agriculture and Manufactures—When they bud in righteousness, the earth will be clothed in beauty.—[Phelps. Tune—"The Rose Tree."

Learning—Happy the people that get wisdom, for they shall find grace on earth, and glory in heaven.—[Phelps. Tune—"Sound the loud Timbrel."

The Flag of our Union—We'll never surrender. That Eagle up yonder. While the Bee Hive's a Stinger, or Cannon to thunder.—[Phelps. Tune—"Hark Listen to the Trumpeters."

The Territory of Utah—Rocky Mountains sandy plains, truth and labor have their gains.—[Phelps. Tune—"Hail to the Chief."

The People—Not the Mountains and deserts, make the Commonwealth.—[Phelps.

The Governor of Utah—The Lion of the West; when the waters swell he's on the Mountains.—[Phelps.

The Ladies of Deseret—Like early swarms, make full hives; and that's the way the Kingdom thrives.—[Phelps.

Washington, Sept. 10, A. M.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Pratt, of the U. S. ship Albany. Commodore Pratt states, that the Captain General of Cuba permitted him to visit fifty-five of the American prisoners now confined at Havana. He conferred with Captain Kelly and Lieuts. Gruder and Baker. They gave him a detailed narrative of the Lopez expedition since the sailing of the Pampero. The whole party manifest much indignation towards Gen. Lopez and Mr. Segar, of the New Orleans Delta, for deluding them with false statements, that Cuba was in a state of revolt, &c.

On learning that Gen. Lopez was taken, words of joy were heard among the prisoners.

President Fillmore has sent copies of these dispatches to the Spanish Minister, with a view to enforce appeals already made to the Spanish Government, now that the invaders are captured and powerless, and asking the Government to deal mercifully with them.

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into a wardrobe or drawer for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preventive against moths.

Foreign News.

We have received our files of British papers, from which we make the following extracts:

England.—Several persons of the Latter-day Saints are about to quit Brighton, England, and other towns in the vicinity, and to emigrate to Deseret, a territory in California, almost as large as England, and where not less than 300,000 of them have taken up their abode, on or near the banks of the Great Salt Lake.

The number of persons who visited the Crystal Palace, on the 19th, amounted to 57,050 persons, and the receipts amounted to £2,773 7s. It has been decided by the Commissioners, that the building should close on Saturday, October 11. A meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, October 15, to receive the reports of the several juries, &c. On jurors, and the foreign and local commissioners, and the members of the local committees, is required. Immediately after the proceedings, leave will be given to exhibiters to remove their goods.

The reports of the juries, and the names of the persons receiving prizes, will afterwards be published in the London Gazette. Medals will also be given to the juries—the foreign and local commissioners—the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the local committees, and other persons who have rendered services, accompanied by a certificate and a copy of the reports of the juries. All the memorials will be presented simultaneously, but no date is yet fixed.

Ireland.—The state of the potato crop continues to be a subject of interest and anxiety, in consequence of the alarming rumors which have been circulated. We learn from the most reliable sources, that, though symptoms of disease are apparent on the leaves and stock of the potato, the tuber generally remains unaffected. One paper asserts that the late rains, so far from being injurious, has, to all appearance, stayed the disease. The Cork Examiner states, as the result of careful enquiries in that and the surrounding counties, that the "crop is generally safe, and that an ample supply will be left, after all deductions, not only for human food, but for many useful purposes to which that valuable esculent is applied."

Great excitement prevailed in Ireland in consequence of the new law prohibiting the prelates of the Catholic Church from assuming their official titles. A great meeting of Catholics was to be held at Dublin on the 19th, and one of the Bishops, in a letter to the Committee, had openly defied the law by signing himself "John, Archbishop of Taum." The other prelates, though equally indignant in view of the new law, are content with prefixing the cross to their names. The excitement was very fierce and bitter.

Col. Fitz Henry Warren.—It ever gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the worth of a faithful public servant. This gentleman who is second assistant Postmaster General, has since his instalment in office, exhibited an efficiency in the discharge of his duties which is not only gratifying to his political friends, but is also highly appreciated by the opponents of the present Administration. His business tact, strict application and kind deportment towards those who have business with him, have rendered him one of the most popular functionaries in any of the departments, and justly made him a good example for many who occupy comparatively higher stations in the Government. —[Washington Telegraph.

Fame and admiration weigh not a feather in the scale against friendship and love, for the heart languishes all the same.

Overland Immigration.

A copy of the *El Dorado News*, of Saturday last, contains an announcement of the arrival at Placerville of the first companies of the immigration by the plains this season. The most forward party reached that place on the 17th inst., making the trip from St. Joseph in seventy-seven days. This party came by the way of Sublette's cut-off, and report having met two returning companies of Californians, who were in good health and well advanced. The first division of these homeward bound travelers was met near Soda Springs. The second camp was encountered at the head of the Humboldt.

The California overland immigration is "rolling on." It will scarcely exceed a thousand souls, according to the representation of the advance guard. About two thousand turned off on the Oregon road. There are few families on their way across the plains, the accounts of the sufferings of the last year's emigration having intimidated many.

The first company that arrived at Placerville was composed of the following persons. They were a party of packers:

Laporte, Ind—L. W. Keely, C. C. Crandell, W. Lemon, and John Hart.

Joiliet, Ill—H. Carpenter, C. Carpenter, N. Flax.

On the 21st, the second party of immigrants "packed in," arriving at El Dorado in good health, making the journey from Kanesville, on the Missouri River, in seventy-nine days. They were not molested seriously by the Indians along the route, their chief trouble being the scarcity of grass. For about a fornight travel after leaving the Missouri, they found grazing good, but about two hundred miles this side of Fort Laramie it failed, and continued scarce during the greater part of the way.

This company came via the Salt Lake country, and found the colony prosperous and increasing. They rejoice in the prospect of full harvests, and received the emigrants kindly.

We append the names of this company. They have suffered none from sickness along the route, and report those behind making excellent progress:

Dundee, Ill.—Thos. Pindar, Riley Holdridge.

Potosi, Wis.—Samuel Hunt, Mr. Garey.

Racine, Wis.—Capt. Head.

Missouri—Noah Simpson.

Elkhart County, Mich.—M. Rowe, Mr. Bates, John Rowe.

PETITION.

Clarinda Lewis, vs. Martin Dewitt. } Petition for Divorce pending in the District Court in and for the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.

THE above complainant having filed in said Court a Petition for a divorce against the above defendant and a subpheena, having been issued and returned; the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the said defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851; filed in said Court a petition the object of which is to obtain from said Court a decree divorcing her from the said defendant; in which petition the said complainant prays that for the causes set forth in said petition, the Court decree her divorce from all obligation under which she rests by virtue of her marriage with said defendant, and the said defendant is hereby notified that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in and for said County on the 3d Monday in October next, and defend said bill; that a decree will be entered against him at the next term of said Court: the October term, A. D., 1851.

MILTON RICHARDS, Clerk.

A. C. Ford, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

Fermont County, Aug. 8, 1851.—s19 2t

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON, County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE

Bakery, Confectionary and Eating

SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke, Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to

J. K. COOK.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.

JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

THE ELEPHANT WEST,

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been se'ected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

COD FISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

STRAYED.

SUPPOSED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, on or about the 28th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE. One red, has a big or swelled jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them;) one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back, about 4 years old and rather small.

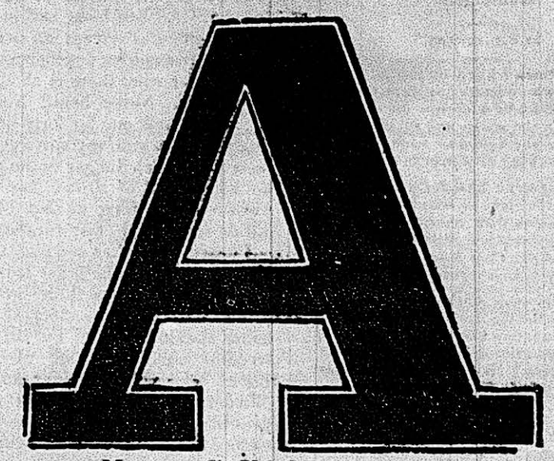
Whosoever shall give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Lane, shall receive a righteous man's reward.

N.B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—3t.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks,
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cuttlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar.**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m

EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand; and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

To Oregon, Qalifornia, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c.; ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1843.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS,

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or *lower, than the lowest.*

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Noblemen.

BY C. D. STUART.

The noblest men I know on Earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil:
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil,
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men! whate'er their task,
To carve the stone or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain;
Who dig the mines and build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Right is Might.

PATIENCE! and steadfast adamantine will!
We will do right, though the great murmuring world
Deride and thwart us, asking, Have you skill
To guide your bark with all her sails unfurled
Against the tempest of my scorching breath,
That naught can shield thee from except more dreadful Death.

To thee indeed, Death wears a fearful face,
See thou to that, he is our loving friend,
Who calmly leads us with an awful grace,
To where all doubting and all strife will end;
And as the guerdon of our hard-won race,
We shall embrace fair Truth, long sought in every place.

But for thy scorn, laugh on! we love thee not,
And how can that we love not, make us grieve?
Yet we must pity thee and thy sad lot,
Mirah to drink, the living waters leave—
Ay, would endure all grief that thou canst give,
Could our last wearied breath but teach thee how to live.

Thou yet shalt see our bark's triumphant way,
Like the far sky star's in its fullest prime;
Bearing divinest Truth's perfected sway,
God's fairest child, helped in his chosen time!
Wait, and in quietness possess thy soul,
Trust His almighty arm, Right shall all things control.

MISCELLANY.

A Yankee in a Shower Bath,

Kind reader, did you ever take a shower bath? I mean a right cold one, and in cool weather? If you have, you know how to appreciate the feelings of my friend, Tom C——, upon the momentous occasion of his first shower bath, in the city of Boston! and month of March, 184–.

Tom C—— hails from a long way "down east," or, as he used himself to say, he "was brought up as near to sunrise as he could get without burning, and where the woods were so thick the moon couldn't rise without help." He stands six feet two natural, and six feet six when he stretches. His breadth is not quite in proportion, although his bones were gotten up for a giant. Had they been fairly covered with flesh, he would have been invaluable to "Barnum." The truth is, Tom was very lean, indeed, and his leanness annoyed him exceedingly. his clothes would be open at the elbows and knees in half the time of those of his fatter fellows, and Tom vowed to get fat, if only for the sake of economy.

Some kind friend recommended the Gymnasium as likely to be beneficial, and Tom forthwith enrolled himself at Sheridan's. It was there I first met him, and a right good fellow, with plenty of fun and wit in him, he proved to be, in spite of his unpromising exterior.

Among the gymnasts, Dr. —— was conspicuous, not only for his skill in all athletic feats, but also for his beautiful, compact form, and superabundant muscle. When he "peeled," his arms and chest looked smooth as a woman's, and yet as muscular as those of a "pocket Hercules."

How our friend Tom envied the Doctor! Many questions did he put to him about regimen, exercise, &c., and their effect in producing flesh upon the human frame. The Doctor attributed this redundancy to plenty of exercise, plenty to eat, and above all, to the daily use of the shower bath.

"Waal," said Tom, one day, with his inimitable drawl, "I'm sure, I've shinned up and down these ladders and ropes long enuff; as for eating, 'taint to be expected that one man can eat enuff to fatten such an all-fired skeleton as mine. I wish I may be darned if I don't try that shower bath you tell me so much about."

As Tom and I were as thick as two such thin men could be, I volunteered to show him where he could get one in short order. We accordingly started for the United States Hotel, then called Texas. In the basement story of this house were a large number of bathing rooms, fitted up with hot, cold, and shower baths. The latter very temporary wooden boxes standing on end, with doors bolting on the inside, and a very capacious showering apparatus in the top.

I went in to take a warm bath, while Tom made ready for his cold one in the next room. As the partitions were very thin, I overheard him soliloquizing something after this fashion:

"Waal, now, that upright coffin with holes in the bottom, and a sieve in the top, may pass for a shower bath here, but I guess if we had it down east, 'twouldn't be long before we had it sot for eels! Blast the thing! wonder how it works. Here, you Susan, Sally, whats your name?" calling to the servant girl, "just come here, and show me how the critter works. I don't see no shower."

"Oh, my!" cried the girl; "don't you know how? Why, 'tis easy enough! You pull this 'ere string, and I guess you'll see a shower, and feel it too."

Tom, who stood outside, caught hold of the string, and before the girl could interfere gave it a tremendous pull, when down came a deluge of water, spattering them, and swimming the carpet.

"There, now you see!" said the girl, indignantly.

"Yes, I see now," replied Tom very coolly.

All this amused me considerably, but I had a presentiment that the fun was not finished.

Tom adjourned to the room on the other side of mine, and the girl to wiping up the carpet. Before Tom had gotten ready to enter his bath, I was out of mine and nearly dressed. All had been still in the room for several minutes except an occasional muttering of discontented sentences, such as—

"Wonder what there is about this to fatten a man. Never heard Noah was very fat, and he took one for forty days. Mighty small place to stuff my carcase into. Guess there isn't much danger of the water coming up high enuff to drown me. Wonder if 'twill fall any thing as that blasted shower did down to Bath, last summer," &c.

"I heard him, after stepping into his closet, shut the door, which he carefully bolted; and the next minute there came a crashing "slam bang" on the floor that made the house shake, followed by the most terrific screams and shouts of "Oh! Oh! Oh! Lord! Oh! Oh! Thunder and Lightning! Murder! Fire! Water! Let me out! I'm drowning! For God's sake, help!" and ending by calling on me voiciferously.

In an instant, not only I, but every servant and all others within hearing, male and female were in the room. Although he had not ceased shouting, nothing was to be seen of Tom, but in the centre of the floor laid the shower bath, door downwards and the whole affair absolutely jumping, from Tom's superhuman efforts to relieve himself. We rolled it over, the door flew open, and out tumbled the most astonishing mass of arms, legs, and body, ever presented to the astonished gaze of human eyes.

One moment was given to astonishment, the women scampered, and then mortal risibles could stand it no longer.

We rolled on the floor in little short of convulsions. Tom raised himself up, too happy in his fancied escape to be very angry at us, but still evidently trying to assume some dignity. Dignity from such a figure, in such a plight!! We roared louder than ever, and Tom, finding it was of no use, joined in the chorus, until we were compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion.

He then, having hustled on a part of his garmen's, answered our repeated inquiries of "How it happened?"

"Why, you see, when I got in that infernal man-trap there, I bolted the door, and then it took me some time to screw up my courage, I knew it was all-fired cold, and so I thought I would bring down the shower a little at a time. Waal, you see, I pulled the string—consarn it—kinder softly, about an inch tu once. I had my shoulders drawn up, my head down, my eyes and teeth shut, and gave it another little pull, when "kerchouse!" came a hull ocean of ice-water, right slap on my head, taking away my breath, and fairly "quackling" me. I made one jump for the door, but the plaguy thing was bolted, and over went the hull machine "kerslap" on the floor! then I got frightened, and thought I was drowning sure enuff. Maybe I didn't sing out, and try to strike out but twarn't no use. I filled the machine so full I couldn't stir enuff only to knock all the skin off my knees and elbows. Just then you came in and let me out, and you know all the rest. Plaguenation take the shower bath! I wouldnt take another if 'twas to make me as fat as Daddy Lambert;" nor has poor Tom to this day, but remains a perfect Calvin Edson on a mammoth scale.

CHEVAL.

California.

From a letter of our San Francisco correspondent, which should have reached us two weeks ago, we make the following extracts:

A cargo of live hogs arrived a day or two since, from the Sandwich Islands, and sold at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, on foot, or 30 cents per pound when dressed. The same vessel brought over 400 turkeys, and 300 hens. The latter sold readily at $2 50 each.

The crop of hay this season will go far towards supplying all our need. In the valley of Santa Clara, six tons to the acre is not an uncommon yield, and at present readily commands $8 50 per ton. The crop of barley will be harvested within two weeks, say by 1st July, and promises well though squirrels are found to be very destructive to many fields, compelling the farmers to resort to a liberal use of arsenic to, poison them.

The mines continue productive, though it has been recently remarked by a gentleman high in the confidence of Government, who has recently returned from a trip through the mines, and the amount of money spent and to be expended the next three years, in Quartz Rock machinery, and experiments of various kinds, involving heavy expenditures, will exceed the profits on gold obtained therefrom in the subsequent three years of labor and toil. The subject is beginning to engage the attention of many of our citizens.

A project is now on foot by many leading Southern men—strong politicians, to bring about a division of this State.—[Miners Express.

Great Fire.

Bennett's Mammoth Mill at Muscatine in ashes

From the *Muscatine Enquirer* of the 22d inst., we learn that the magnificent flouring mill of Mr. Joseph Bennet of Muscatine, was, on the night of the 22d, together with the out buildings, 150 barrels of flour, 500 or 600 bushels of wheat, 4,000 flour barrels, the fixtures and tools, warehouse, and residence of Messrs. Browning, and some half dozen stables, consumed by fire. The loss of Mr. Bennet is set down at $45,000; insurance, 15,000, and other property to the amount of $5,000, upon which there was no insurance.

This is a sad calamity for Muscatine.

What a man has learned is of importance; but what he can do, and what he will do, are more significant things.

Coinage of gold at the Philadelphia mint, for six months past, $24,050,266.

Intelligence in a young man is infinitely preferable to all the moustaches and dandyism in creation.

A Strong Speech.

The following we clip from the Cleveland Herald, Ohio, of the 27th ult.:

Cuban Meeting in New York.

There was a tremendous gathering of people in the Park, the evening of the 22d, to give an expression of feeling on the late massacre at Havana and the cause of Cuban Independence. The Herald estimates the number at 5,000. The flag of Cuban Independence was suspended over the stand, and flags and placards were scattered through the immense crowd. Bands of music were present.

"The Band played 'Hail Columbia,' once more, and Judge Read, of Cincinnati, was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Purdy. He thought that the Americans had a right to assist any Nation to acquire liberty. He was one of those Americans who went in for annexing the whole continent and all the adjacent Islands. As an American citizen, born in the West, he would say that we had to determine that Cuba should be free—and free she shall be—no power on earth or on high shall prevent us from freeing her. (Great cheering.) The blood of those fifty-two men would rise up with a vengeance, and accomplish the destiny of Cuba. Cuba must be free. The voice of God Almighty, speaking through the mouth of the American people, declares it. He spoke as one of God Almighty's own messengers, and he declared that we had a right to make people free all over the world wherever we chose, and he spoke as man who advocated freedom all over the world. We had a right to go to Cuba armed, or unarmed, just as we pleased. Speak! talk! act! said he—make Cuba the gem of the sea, free, and down with old Spain! (Three groans for Spain.)

A curious and laughable exhibition at the London Fair, is a bedstead, containing a spring in the mattress, which, being set at a certain hour, wakes the sleeper, by turning him straight over on the floor.

Beauty and use are the two hands of God, and ever, when the one has made a creature for our good, the other adorns it for our delight.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line**, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Peddlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.
He will also have constantly on hand.
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.
Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.
Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.
LEVI POWELL
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.
At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.
His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.
Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring
References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.
Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.
Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.
All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

POWDER.
ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

LATEST DISCOVERY.
FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.
N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. **Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.**
L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.
Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers a LARGE GRAMARE 9 years old about the 20th ult. Whoever will find the same, or give information that may lead to her recovery, will be handsomely rewarded by RIDDLE & CO.,
Merchants, Main St.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of
Almost every thing under the Sun,
ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of
GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.
All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.
MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.
THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.
THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

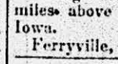
492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
50	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!
A Great Bargain.
THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS McKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.
Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

ESSENCE OF LIFE.
FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED
For Seventy-five Cents per Head,
ON THE
RUSH BOTTOMS.



JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Salt will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.
Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!
HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—
Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.
J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.
St. Louis, Mo.
N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Beason's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.
ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.
Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

LOST LAND WARRANT.
NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.
JAMES L. THOMPSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

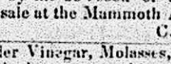
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.
THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

PETITION.
STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. }
In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.
Mary E. Ludington, } In Chancery
vs. } Petition for divorce
Elam Ludington. }
NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.
G. P. STILES, Solicitor.
Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl, sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT JACKSON'S POINT.
THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.
HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!
JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.
HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,
IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.
I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and I shall try to sell you some
Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.
Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.
THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office,
In Kanesville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!
CITY DRUG STORE.
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.
RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.
Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.
We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.
A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

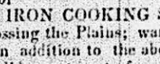
GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.
REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C. Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa; Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C. Iowa; Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the
Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,
That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,
better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of
SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,
Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfacion. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of
Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,
well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.
All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.
Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.
THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion,	25
For one insertion of two squares,	1 50
Each additional insertion,	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " one year,	15 00
" " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for this paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe.

DAVID CASTLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DAVIDSON,
WM. MARSHALL,	DAVID E. BENNETT,
ERES SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GARRETT,
MARK HALL,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
JAMES WARNHAM,	A. D. BOREN,
JOHN ROSS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROMNSON,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimsed county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAVEAU, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW CICKS, 53 Carlisle street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERKLEWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MESSRS. MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall county, Iowa.
DAVID C. STODY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIAN B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
MW. GARVIN, Linden, Mo.
H. W. J. THICHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Cartersville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOGAN, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—MAJ. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH PRIGGS, "
McCluney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

From the Millennial Star.

The Irrationality of Schism and Dissent, Or the Errors of Modern Christendon.

BY JAMES F. BELL.

We will now enquire what was the constitution of the Primitive Church?

First, as to its Priesthood or Ministers, and the authority which they held; secondly, its doctrines and ordinances; and thirdly, its blessings and confirmatory gifts.

St. Matthew records that the Savior authorised and sent forth Apostles. St. Paul also states that there were set "in the Church, first *Apostles*, secondarily *Prophets*, thirdly *Teachers*," &c. 1 Cor. xii, 28. Eph. iv, 11. These, then, were the ministers or Priesthood of the Primitive Church, but the existing orders of Priesthood among the denominations of the present day are very different; for instance, one order consists of first, a Pope; secondly Bishops; thirdly Priests; another order consists of, first, the Queen; secondly Bishops, and so forth; thirdly, of itinerant and local preachers, class-leaders, &c. Since they differ from each other, and the Primitive order, it is evident they have made such unauthorised innovations and changes as clearly distinguish them from that system which is emphatically *unchangeable*, and as two or more *different* things are, from the nature of the case *not identical*; so, for the same reason, the popular systems of the present day are not to be confounded with Primitive Christianity.

The power and authority exercised by the Apostles and others was such, that in the name Jesus they could *remit and retain sins, cast out devils, heal the sick, &c., &c.*, but where do we find this power among the religious denominations of the day? With two or three exceptions, it is universally denied as being necessary. With regard to the Roman Catholics, and others who profess to hold and exercise this power, I would say, that even were it really the case, their systems are in other respects so diametrically opposed to the institutions of Christ as to nullify in toto their claims to genuineness and divine authenticity.

With regard to the doctrines and ordinances of the Church, as by Christ established, I may state without fear of successful contradiction, that there is as much, or even more disparity between them and the institutions of modern Christendom, than there exists even upon the subject of Priesthood. Formerly, the sinner was required to believe and repent *prior* to being baptized, but now this order is *reversed* and unconscious babes are sprinkled in the face, and when of riper age are instructed to believe and repent.

The *mode* of baptism has also been changed, for, both sacred and profane history abound in evidence, that the *immersion* of adults was the *original* mode; this fact is also acknowledged by many learned theologians of high repute, among the denominations professing Christianity; but instead of "immersion," the general mode now adopted, is "sprinkling," while many have abolished the ordinance altogether. The laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost has met with a similar fate, for some reject it as an "obsolete" and "useless ceremony," while others have but vague ideas as to its import and necessity. The *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, and the *anointing of the sick*, have also been treated with indifference and neglect; by those who in this our day have *assumed* preaching as a profession, and by their sordid practices reduced it to a *miserable trade*.

The blessings and confirmatory gifts next claim our attention, and by referring to the New Testament, we learn that these signs were to follow them that believed. In the name of Jesus Christ they should "cast out devils, speak with new tongues, take up serpents, drink any deadly thing and it should not hurt them, lay hands upon the sick and they should recover." St. Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthians, writes plainly upon the subject, stating that "there are diversities of gifts," and "differences of administrations," "but the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man" (that is, every faithful man) "to profit withal." To one is given the word of wisdom, to another the word of knowledge, to another faith, to another the gifts of healing, to another the working of miracles, to another prophecy, to another discerning of spirits, to another divers kinds of tongues, to another the interpretation of tongues. But *all these* worketh that one and the self-same spirit, dividing to *every* man severally as he will.

Now the sects of the present day, with one or two exceptions, not only lay no claim to the enjoyment of these gifts, but in their headlong career of apostacy and superstition, go even farther, for, with the utmost effrontery, and in the most posstitive terms, they deny their use and necessity. They argue, that because they have ceased from among the churches they are no longer necessary; but this is a miserable subterfuge, invented for the purpose of hiding the deformity and weakness of those systems which, while professing to be the institutions of Christ, are utterly destitute of the "Power of Godliness." Let the reader remember that these are the *promises* of Christ, who spake the words of his Father, the Eternal and All-wise God; let him then call to mind the words of St. Paul, that "*all the promises* of God are *yea* and *Amen*." And if he can then believe the hireling priests of the present day, when they give the lie to both Christ and Paul, by *denying their words*, as recorded in the Scriptures, he may conclude that he is on the road to infidelity, and half way toward practical Atheism.

In order to illustrate in a forcible manner the absurdity of the course adopted by the religionists of the present day in *changing* the institutions of Christ, we might picture to ourselves some Saint of the former times resurrected from the dead, proceeding in the guise of a modern preacher to St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. John's, or some other Chapel, to obtain an interview with ministers thereof. He would perhaps ask for an Apostle, Prophet, Patriarch, or Elder; but would be informed that no such authorities were known there, although it was true they had the writings of some who lived and flourished centuries ago. The wisdom and learning of the present day were so great, that their divines had thought fit to introduce a new and unheard of Priesthood *quite different in name and nature* from that of former times; for instance, they had now a Pope and Cardinals, Friars, and such like, in one denomination; a Parson, Clerk and Curate in another, and so on.

Our incognito would certainly be surprised at this, but when he was informed that instead of baptizing *penitent believers*, they now *sprinkled* unconscious *babes*, his surprise would be still greater, and would be increased tenfold when he was informed, that *infant depravity and eternal damnation* were two of the most favorite and popular doctrines of the age: but when he was informed that they now worshipped a God *without body, parts or passions*, and, that for the purpose of propagating those absurd and unscriptural doctrines, their preachers were hired like tradesmen for so much per year, his astonishment would be unutterable. His soul would be moved with pity at their sad condition, and he would desire the privilege of preaching to them; if he obtained it, which is exceedingly doubtful, he would preach unto them "Christ and him crucified," and so far he might proceed in peace, but when he attempted to declare unto them the nature of *genuine repentance* and *baptism by immersion* for the remission of sins, exhorting their hired preachers to give up their salaries, and renounce their *immaterial* and *passionless* God, his doctrine would sound strange and new, for they had from their earliest infancy been so thoroughly traditionated in these erroneous ideas that they could hardly recognise truth when they heard it; indeed some would so far forget themselves that they would publicly call him an impostor and deceiver. The strange preacher would, however, continue to unfold to them the plan of former times, and to speak of the wonderful works of God which were made manifest among his people, he would declare unto them that some spake in tongues, some interpreted, some prophesied, others had visions, some healed the sick, and others obtained the visitations of holy angels. After he had shown forth the power and beauty of the ancient gospel, he would argue the necessity of the *same plan now*, by which the same gifts and blessings could be imparted as formerly. As he did so, some would wonder, others would believe, while a third class, consisting chiefly of hired preachers, would cry out fanatic! fool! madman! imposter! false prophet! and so on. But now picture to yourself my dear reader, their unutterable confusion and dismay, if the unknown preacher should forthwith declare himself the Son of God! We might imagine him bursting forth with language like this:—What! have ye so far erred and strayed from my ways, that my gospel and its gifts are disregarded, and counted as a strange thing! away ye workers of iniquity, ye rulers of the darkness of this world, who have caused my children to err with your vanity and lies.

Having shown that the systems of the day including Papists, Protestants, and all classes of Dissenters are materially different, in Priesthood some in Doctrine, others, from the Primitive Church of Christ and the Apostles; it follows that as they all deny any revelation authorising the change which has thus been effected by them they are all impostors or imposed upon; in either case their preaching and authority are merely human and therefore essentially imperfect and displeasing unto God: and consequently when they one and all declare that "the knowledge of the true plan of salvation has continued among men from the days of Christ to the present moment," they utter a falsehood of the most glaring kind.

I will now endeavor to show forth the irrationality of another idea which is acted upon in this our day on a very extensive scale; and which has been, and still is productive of incalculable mischief; namely, that any one who desires, may go forth and proclaim almost any doctrine he thinks proper, provided only that he sincerely believes it to be true: and that he is qualified to do so without receiving any appointment and heavenly ordination either directly or indirectly.

Now it is a fact much to be lamented that man with all his sincerity is but a fallible and short-sighted being; and that in matters of faith particularly men entertain and teach a great variety of *opposite* opinions; but as opposites cannot both be true of the same thing at the same time, it is evident that some are propagating *fallacies* and *fictions*, under the impression that they are positive *truths* and *facts*. Yet, if *sincerity* be a sufficient salvo for their mis-directed zeal, they are not at all to blame, but have as much right to propagate error as they have to inculcate truth.

Wherever this principle is adopted, error will have more advocates than than truth, and will will more rapidly advance in the popular estimation; for, out of one hundred teachers of conflicting opinions, one only can be right; hence there will be ninety-nine on the side of error, and only one to advocate truth. This one will be subject to endless disadvantages, for the popularity will be so great, and the minds of its votaries so dark, that the grandeur of truth would be unperceived, and its value utterly unknown. He would have to encounter the prejudice which the teachers of error had excited inthe popular mind, and to submit insults and indignities of every variety. Yet, if he does so in patience, his labor of love will not be altogether in vain, for his example will effect what his preaching could not. The honest and ingenuous will admire his fortitude and zeal, their interest in the preacher gradually increase, and they will ultimately espouse his cause.

The seeker after truth will suffer corresponding disadvantages; for, after hearing in succession the majority of the false teachers, and perhaps being deceived by them, as he afterwards discovers, he will conclude that the object of his pursuit is either a phantom of imagination, or else that it is utterly beyond his reach; hence, when the humble messenger of truth does really present himself, he will hardly condescend to hear his doctrine, thinking probably that he is a deceiver like the rest. Seeing then that indiscriminate and self-assuming authority neither develop truth nor accelerate its progress, but that on the contrary it gives currency to lies, and stamps error with a value and importance to which it has no claim; it follows that the idea is *irrational* and therefore *untrue*.

Another very popular but equally erroneous idea entertained by the professors of the present day, is, that "any further revelations than those contained in the present canon of the Old and New Testaments are unnecessary; and that we have no reason to expect any more." But let me ask, if, as I have clearly shown, the knowledge of the true gospel has for many centuries ceased from among men, how can it be restored again except by revelation? and again, if indiscriminate and *assumed* authority be irrational and of demoralising tendency, how can the necessary qualifications for a true minister of the true gospel be obtained except by revelation! It is written, "unto the wicked God saith, 'what hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth!'" These words seem to especially directed to those who reject new revelation, and whom the Lord calls "wicked" for so doing; for the next verse reads as follows: "seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee." It is also written in another place, "how shall they preach except they be sent," and in another, "this honor no man taketh unto himself but he that is called of God *as was Aaron*." From these passages we learn that none should go forth to preach or minister in the ordinances of the gospel, until they are "sent" "as was Aaron;" now we understand that Aaron was called by revelation through his brother Moses, for the Lord told Moses that he (Aaron) should be a spokes-man for him, and directed him to "speak unto him and put words in his mouth: the Lord even spoke unto Aaron, saying go into the wilderness to meet Moses, and all this was done that Aaron might be called and appointed in God's own way, namely, by revelation through one who already holds the Priesthood. Hence, as none should preach except they be "sent," and none will be sent of God but in the same manner "as was Aaron," that is by revelation, it follows that *revelation is necessary for the appointment of preachers!* and will continue to be so, *so long as preachers are necessary*. It is further evident that those who *deny* new revelation are not sent of God, but by so doing they renounce the only channel by and through which they could be sent.

It is written that "*all shall know the Lord*" from the least even to great:" but in what manner must this knowledge be obtained? It is written, no man knoweth the Father, but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him; hence, during the great Millennium all who know the Lord will have obtained the knowledge by revelation, while on the other hand, those "who know not God" will "be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord." This unfortunate class of individuals must be those, who, by rejecting *new revelation*, were unable to obtain this knowledge, and who by hating instruction, and *casting behind* them the word of the Lord, which was offered to them in their own day, because "WICKED" and therefore ripe for the judgment of the Lord. We read in the Book of Amos iii. 7, "that the Lord will do nothing, but he *revealeth* his secrets to his servants the prophets." And again, Isaiah xxx. 9, 13, we learn that they who reject Prophets and Prophecy, are "rebellious people, lying children" whose iniquity shall be as a breach in a high wall "whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant."

(*To be Continued.*)

IN A FIX.—The editor of a Southern pa- says shat he has three times put on a clean shirt for the purpose of calling on the Governor of his State, but did not see him, and concludes on account of his disappointments with the following notice:

"The Governor is respectfully informed that we cannot afford to make another such a run upon our linen, and if we are to have the honor of making his acquaintance, he will have no reason to complain if we are not altogether in trim."

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and make them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and their superiors.

To speak well is to sound like a cimbal, but to do well is to act like an angel. He who practiceth what he reads, God will help him to understand what he understands not.

From the American Phrenological Journal.

A Chapter on Reform.

BY J. TITUS TOWNSEND.

Society and its Condition—the Pulpit and the Press—Theatres—Woman as she is, and as she should be—Her education, influence, and Destiny—Man's Duty.

No one will deny the progress of this age in the paths of science and knowledge, but that man's advance is equal rapid towards perfection of character and consequent happiness, few are willing to admit; true—he can produce the countless achievements of art as his handiwork, command the very elements to his bidding, or measure the blue distance from star to star; yet is he not, with all his works and aspirations, the slave of pride and evil passions, with all his greatness and power, wholly unable to govern himself in the smallest matters relating to his moral and physical being? To look upon the masses of earth's population is to look upon a condition of toil, suffering, and degradation. Ignorance and vice, hand in hand; intemperance and licentiousness, and human oppression over all, presents to us a picture from which we may well start in dismay! Select, if you will, from the mass, the minds that govern all human action. Our wisest legislators, most profound scholars, earth's greatest reformers, and art's most talented disciples—even here you will find that deficiency in physical and moral excellence, which alone is sufficient to clog the wheels of progress. The tongue of eloquence and the voice of inspiration may teach the duty of man to man; but we look in vain for an unexceptionable example among the most godly of our pulpit monitors. If the master-spirits of creation thus lack the essential elements of perfection, we may search the works of human life in vain for peace and happiness. In truth, life is full of *suffering*. Through an incessant pampering of appetite and other animal propensities, a constant violation of the laws of nature, diseases innumerable are entailed upon us, sapping to the foundation the spring of life and energy; hence it is that so few, comparatively, arise from the turmoil of the million to eminence and distinction; that such countless scores drop into the grave before their years are half told.

Selfishness is the all-pervading spirit of this boasted age of refinement, and mammon is the universal God, before whose gilded altar conscience, truth, and all the purer feelings of man's nature are blindly sacrificed. Wealth is a passport through life, more potent than knowledge, or virtue, and far surpasses charity in the covering of sins.

The causes of the present unhappy condition of the human family, and the remedies for the social evils that now exist, are matters than which none more important can occupy the intelligent mind; suggesting volumes of earnest, thoughtful consideration, and a spacious field of action; yet how few, with the moral courage to enter upon the field, and prosecute the noble work of the earth's redemption. The pulpit is given to expounding theoretic hobbies, distorting pure scripture to meet the misconceptions of sectarian creeds; vilifying opposing sects, and, not unfrequently, directly pampering the pride and folly of an auditory assembled at fashion's call to compare silks and jewels, and to lounge on soft cushions in lively inattention to all else than fashion's mockery.

The *Press*, holding the sceptre of immense power for good or evil, is equally blinded by passion, prejudice, and self interest, and almost wholly subservient to the "Almighty Dollar." Lofty talents, fitted to inspire the multitude with the noble spirits of truth, love, and justice, are perverted to the vilest of uses, emanating from which society is drugged to enervation with licentious lore, thrilling illustrations of sickly fiction, teeming with every device, skillfully woven to intoxicate and mislead the imagination, to feed vanity, excite passion, pervert pure natural feeling, and fill the mind with desires never to be realized.

In like manner our *theatres* are given to the gratification of a morbid craving, and to the perpetuation of human folly—abounding in pernicious examples and influences, and exhibiting those high-wrought, overdrawn pictures of life, tinseled with scenes whose only existence spring from man's over-tasked and fevered brain. Scenes of blood and revenge, hypocrisy and intrigue, half-attired dancing women, unblushing blasphemy, all alike injurious to the morals and demoralizing to the senses. Nor does it require deep research to trace out the cause of the evils with which society is afflicted. We conceive that this distempered condition may be cured, but by no quack theory, religious revival, or change of costume. Let us look at *home* for the cause and remedy.

Woman and her offspring! At the tenderest age should the seeds be sown that, with careful nurture, will ripen into a blessed harvest. Is it not on woman that the task devolves of regenerating the fallen race of man? Is not her precepts and examples the instillation that ever controls his efforts? Woman's influence is the soil in which man's destiny is determined for good or ill. If the soil is barren or uncongenial, principle gives place to corruption, and it springs forth, like rank weeds, to contaminate. How shall we find woman of the present day? Is it with that healthy constitution and self-controlling power of mind fitting her for the important duties of her mission? On the contrary, shall we not find her, intellectually and physically, incompetent for her great task? Her very limited education consists of a vain show of parlor accomplishments; her time is occupied in altering the pattern of her dress, disseminating senseless gossip, or pursuing the phantom pleasures of life in the Ball-room, at theatres, or at midnight parties. Her God is Fashion; and to her arbitrary and life-destroying decrees, she gives her time with thoughtless devotion—and man! the "Lord of Creation," whom she has brought up to know no better, deems education unsuited to her province. He is content that she should remain at home, know nothing, and *mind* the baby. With all his wisdom, he has not the penetration to discern that the care of the *baby* is a duty of more consequence than the ruling of empires; if that duty was properly performed, we should need no laws, no prisons, no doctors.

It is not to woman alone that we must look for reform; she is at present incapable of the great effort. Let man see to it that woman is better educated, and with the view of the great duties devolving upon her, let woman arise in her dignity, rebel at once against the caprices and tyrantizing dominion of Fashion, dress healthfully, take air and exercise, observe temperance in *all things*, and become nature's peerless coworker in the grand work of human elevation.

Domestic Mechanics.

A correspondent of the Washingtun *Intelligencer* addresses a few very good hints to farmers and others located at inconvenient distances from mechanical aid, as regards an easy manner of remedying the ravages of time incident to every homestead. He proposes that all such persons, instead of enduring unsightly dilapidations and casual breakages, merely because there is no mechanic near to remedy it, should provide themselves with a complete set of tools, and habituate themselves to the use of them. It would be a pleasant pastime to persons, from time to time, or make repairs on their houses or grounds, would save them a great deal of money, and would make the place look neat and pretty, whereas the want of a pane of glass, a few boards and nails, or a half dozen of bricks, gives it an unsightly appearance. We cordially second his suggestion, and would advise all our friends so situated to follow his advice. The writer makes an estimate of the cost of the necessary tools; and, according to his estimate, they could all be purchased for about $15 00. How little this is compared to what is constantly paid out for repairs required on every house.

Arrivals Through the Plains.

A company of California emigrants arrived in this city on the night of the 11th September, coming through from Sacramento City in 62 days. They encountered much difficulty with the Indians, with whom they had five skirmishes. Their names are Capt. C. Jackson, B. F. Howard, John Cuningham, George Vance and son. They left one of their company upon the road, who was fatally wounded in one of the battles.

They say that the Indians were rapidly assembling for the great council at Fort Laramie, and that the Camanches and Black Feet would not be represented: the former have sent word that they "*will be the white man's friendly enemy as long as they live.*" This company was joined upon the road by R. B. Riddle, of Springfield, Ill., Stephen Belen, of Beardstown, Ill., and James Williams of Autumwa, who came from California by way of Oregon City. They met 580 wagons and 3,000 head of loose stock. They report the emigrants as being generally well and in good spirits, but as having had some difficulties with the Snake Indians in which a Mr. Stewart was slightly, and a Mr. Hadley and Black were dangerously wounded.—[St. Joseph Gazette, 17th.

A New Dodge in Advertiisng.

There is a dry-goods jobber in New York city, who advertises this Fall in over 1750 papers. The manner in which it is done is this. He sends his advertisement to every paper he can hear of in the country, with an excepted order for five dollars to be paid in goods. These orders are taken by the publisher, and given to the country merchants, who bring them to the city and get the amount in goods. Of course the jobber does not let them off with a purchase of five dollars, but sells them five hundred if he can. It is a grand scheme, and one that will in the end make the man's fortune.—[Day Book.

The Emperor of Austria has published a proclamation declaring that Austria, is henceforth to be governed absolutely.

A Clincher.

Several individuals were discussing the merits of temperance and anti-temperance, in this city, not long since, among whom were two Irishmen. One of them was an unscrupulous advocate for the "liberty" to get drunk, and make himself and those around him miserable. The discussion was animated, and when the other Irishman got a chance, he said—"Now, frinds, I'll tell you a little story. Once the divil offered a gintleman a large sum of money, if he would commit one of three crimes, and might have his choice—to get drunk, commit adultery, or murder. An' faith he choose to get drunk, just what the divil wanted him to do, for after he got drunk, he committed the other crimes without the asking." This was a perfect clincher, and the discussion ended.—[Temperance Watchman.

At the Philadelphia Journeymen Printer's Celebration the following toast was given:—Hoe's Last Fast Press—the only six barrelled Revolver whose *discharges* spread enlightenment throughout the *army* of intellect.

The potatoe rot is prevailing extensively in Minesota.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office, but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ **Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

Latest News from the Traveling Elders.

We have before us a compilation of letters received from the Elders, who were sent out last Spring on missions through the States, and Canada. To redeem a promise made by us through the Guardian some time since, and to satisfy our friends abroad relative to repeated inquiries made by them, as to their progress of these Elders, and their different fields of labor, we consider ourselves under obligation to subjoin the following extracts and comments.

The first before us, is a letter from Elder James Wareham, Springfield, Ohio, dated August 19th. Mr. W. says: "I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I am well, and have been ever since I left home. I have nothing of importance to write at present. I have been hunting up some of our brethren, and have found quite a number of them: some in good spirits---others in doubt. I have been preaching in the vicinity of Springfield, and Catawba, but have not baptized any yet; some have expressed a belief in the doctrine, and are on a balance because they possess a considerable amount of property, &c.

Elder Royal S Cutler, writes from Neversink, Sullivan County, New York, under date of the 1st ult.; but does not say anything relative to the progress of the work of God in that region of country.

Elder Isaac Bullock, dates one of his letters, September 2d, at Bolton, Warren County, New York; at which place he received quite a number of subscribers for the Guardian; but said nothing relative to the prospects before him, or the progress made in spreading the word of life, or the Gospel of salvation in that section.

Elder James McGaw, writes from Grimes Co., Texas, under date of the 21 ult., and says:

"After being seperated from you some considerable time, I now write, and state, that I arrived in Texas safely after a month's voyage,—found the Saints in this region generally well; the work appears to be moving slowly, but steadily, and I am still in hopes of performing a good work before I leave this place. I have baptized a few since I returned. I have been preaching principally to the Saints as yet; but expect shortly to start out to different places, where I have been invited, and strongly anticipate to find a number of good and virtuous hearers. I have talked to the Saints about gathering, and with but few exceptions they say, that they will be prepared to leave next Spring."

The following is from the pen of Elder John Murray, Lasalle, Monroe County, Michigan, dated Sept. 6th. Mr. M. says:

"I again embrace the opportunity of writing to you a few lines, to inform you of my welfare, and how the work of the Lord is progressing in this locality. I have been instrumental in the hands of the Lord, of baptizing into the Church eight persons since my last communication to your office, &c., &c."

Elder David James Ross, writes from Yates, Orleans County, New York; his communication is dated Sept. 13th, the purport of which is as follows: "I am well at present. I get full houses; but few receive my testimony in this region."

Elder David Candland, communicates from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he says, he was warmly received by the Saints. His letter is dated Sept. 23th, and contains the following intelligence:

"My labors here have been of the kind peculiar to preachers of the Latter-day Saints. I would have preferred to be the first one here, but I find that some have been before me in years past, and instead of leaving the way open, it is closed, through some unwise course of theirs. Allow me to say, that it is a difficulty of no easy kind, to warm, revive, and Kindle anew the spark of truth, whose gentle and refulgent rays have been beclouded by acts of ill-repaid confidence and esteem reposed in the Elders. A second cause of trial here, is the constant visits of a STRANGITE ELDER, who, as soon as I have any on the eve of baptism, he, by a smooth and oily tongue upsets them; he is like Alexander the Coppersmith, he does me much harm. He solicited an interview privately, which I declined, and gave for my reasons that as I had replied to him, it would suit me better to have witnesses present, which he accepted. When we met, he promised to renounce the matter if I could show a *single* error; this I did, and more than one, but he would not renounce, and so I counted him among the liars, where he, like Judas will have his place, &c."

September the 15th, is the date of a second letter received from Elder Cutler, written at the same place as the former, enclosing a list of additional subscribers for the Guardian, and says: That he expects to return home next Spring.

The spirit and sentiment of this letter shows that he is well, and doing well. Those under his care or tuition, would do well not to despise his counsels because of his youth, for we consider him a very exemplary young man, and earnest in the work of truth, to which he is appointed a minister.

Elder James W. Bay, writes from Cleveland, Ohio, under the same date, and gives cheering accounts of that section of country; he says, that several have been added to the Church there of late.

The last accounts from Elder Isaac Bullock, is dated Sept. 18th, Moira, Franklin County, New York; during his stay at Bolton, Warren County, he says: that he baptized five persons—ordained two Elders, and one Deacon,—organized a Branch numbering twelve members, and left them in good spirits. Furthermore he says; that he visited the old broken down Branches—some that fell off, turned from their evil ways and brought forth fruit meet for repentance; therefore he baptized them over again, and left them enjoying the spirit of God, and the fellowship of their new adopted brethren. He further states, that he finds it very difficult to convince some of the eastern Saints the importance of gathering, and assigns as a reason for their reluctance, "*Prosperity in things pertaining to this life, and their love for the leeks and onions of Egypt.*" Query! Have the cares of the world, and the deceitfulness of riches choked the word? We say: "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Elder A. D. Boynton, when last heard from, was in the State of Massachusetts, performing a good work.

All the comments we have to offer on the foregoing extracts, are simply, that we are always glad to hear of the advancement of truth and righteousness, through the efforts of the servants of the Most High appointed for that purpose. If those heralds of Salvation have their eye single to the performance of that work to which they have been set apart and sent forth; they will retain the spirit of the Lord—honor their Priesthood, and be a blessing to all the honest they may in their travels come in contact with. TRUTH has a charm, an influence, a power, and a virtue that flows from it; although its spirit may not be discerned by the natural eye, nor felt by a polluted heart, yet, that charm—that influence—that power, and that virtue is felt, when an honest and unprejudiced mind comes in contact with the gentle, but powerful words of its possessor.

The Scripture says: "Be ye clean, ye that bear the vessels of the Lord," also, "let your light (not darkness,) so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

Then shall your presence, like suns in their circuit,
Revive and illumine all persons of worth;
And as a reward for the light you exhibit,
The life that's eternal is yours on the earth.

Remember the Poor.

At this inclement season of the year, when frost and cold weather are about to set in, we consider it the duty of all Saints in this section of country to remember the Poor, the Widow, and the Fatherless, and to minister to their necessities, such things as they may stand in need of. In the first place, wood is wanted to warm their hearths, and raise their drooping spirits from under those miasmatic and malarious influences, which of late have made their appearance through the stagnant waters remaining in the swamps and creeks, since the heavy rains we had last Spring. These noxious vapors have produced chills and fever—fever and ague, and intermittent fevers, and we are sorry to say that the poor have not escaped their deleterious effects. Can we consistently ask our Father who is in Heaven, to bless and preserve us, if our ears are deaf to the cry of the widow, and to the moaning of the orphan in their times of distress and want? The Apostle John said on one occasion: "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, *how can he* love God whom he hath not seen?" "But whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of *compassion* from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" We say it cannot; and furthermore, the measure we mete out to others, we must expect to receive in return. He, whose compassionate and merciful heart leads him to works of kindness and charity, shall in a future day reap the reward of well doing.

Man should take into consideration the important fact, that no man liveth unto himself, neither dieth unto himself, especially the Saints; because we are all placed here individually, as part of the great whole, bearing that relationship to each other, that the nature of our callings and stations in life, fit us for.

The Bishop says: that he is out of flour, wood, and many other things necessary for to place the poor and the needy in a comfortable situation. Will the Saints let the cries of the destitute ascend into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, while plenty surrounds their domicile circle? Shall the moans of the orphan penetrate through the blue vault of Heaven for bread, while the Saints have it, and to spare? Shall we as a community look upon the widow's cold hearth with careless indifference, while our teams are perhaps wandering on the prairie, and we ourselves loitering from store to store, doing nothing but in some person's way who is perhaps industriously engaged? We say brethren arise, and put on the mantle of charity which is the bond of perfectness and peace.

A religious profession is good as far as it goes; but the practical part, is that which makes every man and woman perfect. "It is not he that says: Lord! Lord!! that will receive the Crown; it is the man that doeth the will of our Father who is in Heaven. To whom do we look for aid when our trouble comes? We answer, to our friends and our God; what our friends cannot do, God will. In the same ratio the poor of the Church looks for help from their friends who have the means, and if they cannot obtain help from them; they will appeal their case to a higher tribunal.

We say that the blessings of the Almighty cannot fail to pour out their rich contents in copious effusion, on the head of him or her, who kindly condescends to visit the widow and the fatherless, and who ministers to them in their distresses. The Saint who is blind to these things, *cannot see afar off*, and hath forgotten that he was cleansed from his old sins.

From Hon. John M. Burnhisel.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 28, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER—I arrived here this afternoon from Salt Lake City. Elder Hyde probably set out on his return, about the 15th instant., accompanied by Elder Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah Grant, and others. The good people of the Territory of Utah have done me the honor to elect me their Representative to the 32d Congress of the United States. Should you deem this event worthy of notice in the Guardian, please to say that I am neutral in politics. In haste, I am truly yours,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

Meat.

Of late several persons have brought meat to Kanesville, not fit to be used. We caution the citizens to be careful of whom they purchase hereafter, if they place any value upon their own lives. Our intention is not to prevent any person from bringing meat into market; but to save our friends from using that which is certainly injurious to health. In the absence of an inspector, the people must be their own judges.

More Indian Outrage.

The Agent, Major J. E. Barrow's Life Threatened.

On the 10th inst., we received a letter from Major J. E. Barrow, Agent for the Omahas, Ottoe, and Pawnee Indians, dated the previous day at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory. The purport of the letter is as follows:

"I am under the necessity of asking you to get fifty men, and their horses to come down as soon as possible. The Omaha Indians are becoming so impudent and dangerous, that they want chastisement. YOUNG ELK, their Chief, drew his gun on me this morning, and threatened to kill me. This was done in consequence of my threatening to iron him for some of his, and his young men's misdemeanors toward the whites. Some thirty of them loaded their guns, and the Chief told me that I would have to Iron all of them if I attempted it with ELK."

On receipt of the Major's letter the citizens of this place called a mass meeting, and by the voice of that meeting a committee of three were appointed to wait upon Mr. Barrow, to ascertain the real cause, or origin of the difficulty; but before their arrival at Bellevue, the Major's residence, the Indians left on their Fall hunt; consequently no further steps were taken.

We think, that if the Major had the force necessary at his command, that a different state of things would be presented; not only with the Indians, but along the Frontier.

It is high time that the outrageous conduct of the Omaha Indians should be checked; and it is well known, that no Agent, let him be whom he may, can put a savage tribe of Indians under subjection, without the power to accomplish what is undertaken by force. It has been ascertaind beyond doubt, that the young Chief called ELK, is the most depraved Counsellor that traverse the western prairies; he is not only wicked, and a notorious thief himself, but he counsels his young men to act in the same manner.

We do not wish to be understood that we have any private pique, or cherish any malicious or hostile intentions toward ELK, or his associates; but being placed as we are on this Frontier, we have every facility to know just how these matters stand; and knowing, we consider it our duty to give publicity to the facts, so that emigrants, and citizens of the States may know the precarious situation in which their western brethren are placed. Government should station more Forts along the line, and convince the Indians by the rod, if they will not comply to keep the peace upon more amicable terms, that their is sufficient strength in the Government to execute its own business, and defend the rights of its lawful subjects. We sincerely hope and trust, that something will be done soon, to curtail the further violent acts of these savage Marauders.

Books.

We have still on hand at this Office, a supply of the latest edition of Hymn Books, Doctrine and Covenants, and Books of Mormon; also School Books and Stationary, which we are ready to sell cheap for cash only.

Wood! Wood!!

We are still in want of Wood to keep the Printers warm. The market price we will allow for good dry Cord Wood on subscription for the Guardian, or indebteiness to the office for the paper Come on, we are ready! Our Devil says: if fuel for fire is not furnished him quickly, he will quit work.

Some of the Products of Pottawatamie County.

Alvin Nichols who resides a few miles from this town, handed us a few days ago a Squash weighing sixty-four pounds.

John Huntington, a resident of town, presented us with a green Tomato weighing a pound and a half: also a Radish weighing four pounds and fourteen ounces.

Doctor Luke Johnson says: that he has raised this season several Beets, that will weigh fifteen pounds each.

Who can beat these?

Good sense is invariably found connected with good nature.

Emigration.

Within the past few days—since the advent of the present month—we have noticed, with pleasure, such accessions of movers and travelers in our midst, as indicate the commencement of an active Fall emigration to our favored State. From every point around and about us, we also hear of large additions to the population and wealth of Iowa. Every part of the State seems to be rampant with improvement, notwithstanding the discouragements of an unexampled Spring; and all the visible signs indicate that, as a commonwealth, we are progressing with giant strides in the onward march to greatness. Since the bursting of the gilded California gold bubble, which lured thousands from the sober but more certain walks of agricultural and mechanical industry, the superior advantages of a western home are beginning to be more appreciated and sought for by the surplus population of the eastern States; and large numbers of such are flocking to the fertile plains and thriving towns of Iowa. We bid them all a hearty welcome, and beg leave to assure "the rest of mankind" that we have plenty of room for more.—[Iowa Reporter.

Still they Come! Come Hither, and See Us Also!!

The richest soil in the State of Iowa lies adjacent to the Missouri River; and several good judges, who lately visited this section of country, have pronounced it the paradise of this State, for fertility and luxuriance. Emigrants who have a desire to possess good farms, good houses, good water,—pleasant and healthy locations, will please come to Kanesville, and view the surrounding country before you purchase elsewhere. On the record of the land claim Agent, at this place, we noticed lately, hundreds of valuable improvements for sale at a very low figure; these improvements are in good repair with good houses on them, and other appurtenances suitable to make the farmer's home comfortable. The climate here is very healthy also, as a general thing the atmosphere is clear and cool, and very bracing to the human system; these, with many other advantages too numerous to mention, we think cannot fail to be duly appreciated by any and every person who are on the move, in pursuit of a home in the West. Come and see then, all of you may judge for yourselves, whether we are advancing the truth, or not.

The Ottoes and Omahas Vaccinated.

Maj. J. E. Barrow, Agent for the above named Indians was in town a few deysago; and informed us that he had employed Dr. Sikes, of St. Joseph to vaccinate the above tribes, so as to be a preventive against the Small Pox, which is said to have proved very fatal to several tribes of Indians for the last few years. The Major says: that he has undertaken this course upon his own responsibility, but he thinks that Government will liquidate the expenses growing out of this measure, as it must be a great benefit to the Indians in a future day, and also be the means, perhaps of ingrafting in their bosom gratitude toward the Major and his white brethren on this frontier.

Probable Antiquity of Gold Mining in California.

About a mile above the town of Porterfield, or lower crossing of Sutter's Creek, Messrs. Palmer and White, while engaged in mining in a flat, at the depth of five feet from the surface, discovered a rastra or mill, such as is now used for grinding quartz. There is every appearance of this rastra having been used, as a quantity of crushed stone was found in it. Extensive veins of gold bearing quartz and rich ravines have been found in this vicinity, near one which is worked by Mr. Bigelow, this wonder is to be seen.—[St. Louis Union.

Mormonism.

A Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Nauvoo, states that "Mormonism at this day is as different and distinct from anything which the Prophet Smith ever taught or ordained, as Mahometanism is different from Christianity. The sect is already split into seven different bodies, each repudiating the other. These are as follows: "Rigdonites, who are the simon pure of the sect, are scattered throughout the land; Brighamites, usurpers, occupying the Valleys of Utah; Strangites, at Force, Beaver Island, Lake Michigan; Hydites squatters on the unsurveyed public lands in Western Iowa—Kanesville their head-quarters; Cutlerites, settled on Silver Creek, Mills County, Iowa; Brewsterites, at Socorro, New Mexico; Bishopites, at Kirkland, Lake County, Ohio. The Strangites, Brewsterites, and Bishopites, are new lights; the Cutlerites are reformers; and the Hydites are the Whig branch of the usurpers of the Government of the Church after the assassination of Prophet Smith."

We beg leave to differ materially with the Correspondent of the "Philadelphia Ledger," where he repudiates the Brighamites and Hydeites, as being usurpers over the other simon-pures. If the Correspondent of the Ledger would reverse the simon-pures, and give place to Br. Brigham at the head of the Church, and Elder Hyde President of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, he would be a little nigher the truth than he now is.

As to the appellation of Brighamites and Hydeites, we know of no such divisions, neither do they exist, except in the brain of some frenzy old fool, who, perhaps knows no better. Presidents Brigham and Hyde, are brethren in the same cause,—members of the same Church, (the Church of Christ,) and undivided in their feeling, sentiment, and spirit.

Perhaps the Correspondent of the Ledger has made selection of Rigdon, as PRESIDENT of his Church! If so, we have no fault to find; two ingredients of opposite qualities, sometimes form a good compound. So says Chemistry, and no doubt Philosophy would chime in also.

District Court.

This Court has been in session since the 6th inst. Judge Slaon has been very sick, through a severe attack of chills and fever; nevertheless he had made out to attend Court every day but one since its opening. His weakness in consequence of this sickness has delayed business to some extent; but all parties seem satisfied, and we consider that the Judge has done remarkably well under existing circumstances. All parties here now, have had a chance to know that the Judge knows his place, and that he has firmness enough to carry through what he does know, without respect to persons.

A large number of the members of the Bar were present, viz; J. C. Little, Esq., of Kanesville, Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by H. D. Johnson, (late of Indiana,) George P. Styles, of Kanesville, J. L. Sharp, and A. C. Ford, of Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa; General Bassett, of St. Joseph, Mo.; together with several other gentlemen who were admitted at this term of the Court.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Railroad Meeting.

SIDNEY, Sept. 29th, 1851.

Upon a few days notice there assembled at Sidney, (County Seat, of Fremont Co., Iowa,) September 29th, 1851, the largest Public Meeting that has been together on any former occasion at that place.

Upon motion Milton Richards, Esq., was called to the Chair; and J. L. Sharp, appointed Secretary.

Hon. Benjamin Rector, by request stated the object of the meeting to be, to respond to the call for a State Railroad Convention, to assemble at Iowa City, on 15th October next.

A. C. Ford, offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, that this County send twelve Delegates to said Convention.

Upon this Resolution sprung up an animated discussion; in which Messrs. Rector, Ford, Richards, Gastin, Sharp, Blanchard, and Fugate, participated.

The Resolution was adopted; and Messrs. Lingenfelter, M. Richards, Col. Farmer, J. L. Sharp, Fugate, Dr. Blanchard, Mr. Gastin, A. C. Ford, A. J. Singleton, A. A. Bradford, Hon. Benjamin Rector, and Mr. Calvert.

Mr. Rector, offered the following Resolution.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, that it would be impolitic to fix upon any point upon the Missouri River, until there has been a Topographical Survey of the western borders of our State. Adopted.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Guardian, and other Iowa papers friendly to the improvement.

MILTON RICHARDS, Chairman.

J. L. SHARP, Secretary.

By O'Reilly's Eastern Line.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th, arrived this morning at half past 7 o'clock; she brings 86 passengers, 15 for Halifax. Among the passengers is Sir John Harney, Lieut. Governor of this province, who returns in invigorated health.

ENGLAND.—The news is devoid of interest. Much disaster is apprehended from the potato rot in Ireland.

The overland mail from India reached London on the 18th, with advices from Calcutta to the 7th of August. It is stated that the Nigam had agreed to discharge the debt due the Indian government; some of his provinces had been occupied by the troops. A conspiracy to effect the escape of Wisiter had been discovered in Calcutta. Twenty villages around Goodeaugh had been plundered and burned by Eriholas, and it was said by a large party of native troops.

From China we learn that the rebellion was rapidly waning.

In France the government newspaper had been suspended for one month and the editor tried and imprisoned for nine months for an article on the treatment of foreigners by the French government.

France and England are decided in their determination to prevent a rupture between the United States and Spain.

GERMANY.—The treaty with Prussia recently concluded with Havana, it is thought by some will lead to the breaking up of the whole sovereignty.

TURKEY.—The relations between the Sublime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt are assuming a hostile character—the Pacha has increased the armaments of the forts of the coast with a view to resist any attack which may be comtemplated.

Revolution in Tamaulipas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

Later intelligence from Texas, advises us of a Revolution having commenced on the Rio Grande, near Lareto. The insurgents assembled in considerable numbers, seized the officers of the Mexican Government, and the funds in the treasury; and marched to join Carabajal and Canales, who were at the head of the Revolutionary government. Troops were concentrating at Monterey—[Mexican troops, of course.]

[The men engaged in this enterprise are mainly from Texas, and the expedition is a marauding one, plunder being the main object.

By the O'Reilley Line.

The steamship Yacht has just arrived from Texas. She brings some additional news in regard the revolution in Tamaulipas. The revolt commenced at Camargo. The Government troops were entrenched in a church, with artillery. The Patriot forces were commanded by Carravajal, who had two companies of Texans with him.

The Mexicans had only two hundred men at Matamoras. The Patriot forces were marching on that city. It is said that the Governor has made a requisition on Matamoras for two thousand men, but that the citizens refused to raise a single man.

By the O'Reilly Line.

Horrible Steamboat Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

The steamer Brilliant, Captain Hart, exploded her boilers yesterday, at Bayou Sara, by which it is reported more than one hundred lives lost. No certain information has yet reached us.

BOSTON, Sept. 24. P. M.

Accounts from Cherryfield, Maine, state that the whole wooded country is burning up, there being scarcely a green acre of land along the sea-board; the fire has swept over Mount Hercote destroying several houses. Hancock is suffering consierably; the roads are almost impassable from smoke and flame.

The timber of the Cutter Company has been damaged to the extent of $150.000. At Norway, Maine, Burnett's Hotel and five other buildings were destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

The Santa Fe Mail, under the charge of Griffith H. Williams, reached this place on the 25th inst—left Santa Fe on the 3d.—They met Barnes' at Chapio, Brattieson's at Little Round Mound, the outward Mail at the Arkansas, Thurston's, train at Streeters Pond, and Russell's and Childs' at the boundary line, all getting along well.

Business in Santa Fe is reported very dull, and the prospect of its growing better by no means flattering.

Colonel Summer's command, at latest accounts, was in the Navijoe County, and had lost a large number of their horses, on account of the scarcity of forage.

Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Sept. 29th, by Elder Thomas Wrigley, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER to Miss LIDONIA BROWN, both of that city.

Died.

At Council Point, on Wednesday the 8th inst of Congestive fever, Dr. GEORGE COULSON, aged 50 years and 18 days.

Br. Coulson occupied a conspicuous place among the Saints in Pottawattamie,—he was a member of the High Council,—and President of that portion of the High Priests Quorum remaining here. He was a kind father, a good husband, and a faithful brother in the Kingdom of God, and left a wife and family to lament his loss, in connection with many warm friends. We saw him while he lay in his coffin, open to the view of his numerous friends who had gathered from different sections of the country to perform that ceremony that man owes to his fellow-man, and while gazing upon the mortal remains of the departed, our inward thoughts suggested:

That he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

In this town on the 2d of October, MIZA LYONIA PRATT, infant son of William D. and Louisana Pratt, aged one year five months and thirteen days.

At Council Bluffs, on the 28th September, 1851. HANNAH FORD, in the 50th year of her age, formerly of Oneida Co., N. Y.

She died, leaving six children to mourn her loss, and in the faith of Latter Day Saints. Her death leaves a blank hard to be filled in the place where she resided. Peace to her ashes.

Olive Oil Warranted Genuine.

For sale at this Office several dozen of pure Olive Oil, as cheap, if not cheaper than any in town. This article is put up in quart bottles and may be depended on being genuine.

The Minutes of the Conference are crowded out of this Number. They will appear in our next.

Monies Received Since Oct. 3, 1851.

John Huntington,	$2 50	W A Beebe,	2 00
Samuel Leaver,	1 25	Robertson,	1 00
W P Lobban,	1 00	Henry T Casy,	1 00
W B Adams,	1 00	John Gregory,	1 00
Job Crabtree,	1 00	James Anderson,	1 00
W Geaves,	1 00	Mary Brown,	1 00
C A Comstock,	1 00	L. Espenchild,	3 50
Cyrus Peck,	50	W H H Brown,	50
George Walker,	1 00	James Clarke,	1 00
D Woodgate,	1 00	Mrs. Hardman,	1 00
Anson Sheffield,	50	Robert Ashton,	1 00
David Baum,	1 00	Betsey Potter,	1 00
Daniel Jackson,	25	Warren Barlow,	1 00
E P Gilbert,	2 50	Edward Grove,	1 00
Henry Spaulding,	1 00	Robert Whittaker,	1 00
Jeremiah Hatch,	50	John Gamb,	1 00
J W Richardson,	1 00	William Whiston,	1 00
Joseph K Lane,	1 50	Thomas Hunsley,	1 00
Thomas Tidwell,	1 00	William B. Coats,	1 00
William Cook,	1 00	W H H Brown,	1 00
Thomas Gwatkins,	1 50		

New Advertisements.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,

Also,

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airtight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of Iron, and not subject **To Crack by Fire.**

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—tf

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Hull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LADIES ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN TOO!!

JUST received per last Boat from St Louis, an unusual variety of Novels, Romances, Adventures, and Histories in pamphlet form. Price twenty-five cents each copy; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

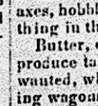
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cogniac Brandy Fa'e Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.



FROM Copley's Mill, on the 4th inst. one yoke of dark brown and white oxen, one more white than the other. The one most white, had horns that rather turned back, and was tall and slim five years old last spring. Whoever will give information of said cattle, shall be paid for all trouble. WM. B. ADAMS,

Harris Grove, Oct. 19, 1851—3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS ESPENCHILD,

West side of Broadway, between Lobanme and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills.

North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1851.—3m

SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1.

AT a meeting of the Citizens of SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1, held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, October 6th, 1851, Charles H. Bassett was elected Treasurer of the School Fund, in place of C. C. Pendleton, who did not qualify. By order of the Board.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

GREEN APPLES.

JUST Received a large lot of Green Apples, which are offered for sale very low to close them out, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce. Also Sweet Apple Cider, for which I will sell low. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 8, 1851.

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, one mile north-west of the Indian Mill where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.

A good journeyman may find employment by applying soon to WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT

Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

Fugitive Slave Riot—Two Persons Shot.

A desperate riot occurred at Christiana, Pa., in consequence of an attempt to capture a fugitive from slavery from the State of Maryland, which resulted in the instant death of the owner of the slave, Mr. Edward Gorsuch, the mortal wounding of his son, and the injury of several officers of the law. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, gives the following particulars of the tragedy:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad has furnished the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning with these particulars: It appears that Mr. Gorsuch, the owner of two fugitives from Baltimore county, accompanied by his two sons, the U. S. Deputy Marshal from Baltimore, two U. S. officers from this city, (Philadelphia) and several policemen, also from this city, proceeded on Wednesday evening to Christiana, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. After a consultation between the officers, it was not deemed expedient to make the arrest until Thursday morning. The colored population in the vicinity having been informed of the nature of the visit of these officers to Christiana, held a meeting and asked the opinion of several leading abolitionists as to what course they should pursue. The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground. Accordingly about eighty negroes assembled with guns, &c., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and cornfields; the signal of attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn. When the officers came upon the party they were surrounded on all sides, and a deadly fire poured upon them by the negroes. At the first fire, Mr. Gorsuch, an elderly gentleman, and the owner of the fugitives, was instantly killed, and one of his sons mortally wounded; another of the party, said to be a U. S. Deputy officer from Baltimore, was also much hurt; a Philadelphia officer was fired at five times and missed. The information to the fugitive slaves, that their master and the officers were after them, is believed to have been given by two negroes from Philadelphia, who dogged the pursuing party to Christiana.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the office of the Police Marshal, dated at Lancaster, asking that officers might be sent to West Philadelphia, to intercept the murderers, who had fled in the Slow Line. The line arrived at 5, and the dispatch did not reach the police office until quarter past 5, and then gave no description of the parties.

The Marshal telegraphed back for a description, and was answered that Mr. Chas. Brady, agent, would furnish him with one. A number of the Marshal's officers proceeded to West Philadelphia and all the other Western depots, but were too late. Two suspicious looking negroes came down in the 5 o'clock line. Several white men in the garb of "Friends" also came down, who were heard by the agent conversing on the affair. Every effort will be made to arrest the murderers.

Latest from Salt Lake.

We clip from the Deseret News, of August the 13th, the following items:

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, by the sixteenth section of the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," approved September 9th, 1850, it is enacted, "That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory, may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or subdivisions, in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him:"

Now, therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor of said Territory, in pursuance of the directions, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act of Congress, do hereby make proclamation, that I have defined the judicial districts of said Territory; assigned the judges appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and have also appointed the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of the said judicial districts, as follows; to wit:

1. The City and County of Great Salt Lake, the County of Tooele, and the adjacent territory east and west, to the boundaries of the Territory, including Bridger's precinct, shall compose the first judicial district.

There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Tuesday of April and October, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Lemuel G. Brandebury is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

2. The counties of Davis and Weber, and the adjacent territory east, west, and north, to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the second judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Ogden City, in Weber County, commencing on the second Tuesday of May and December, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Zerubbabel Snow, is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

3. The Counties of Utah, San Pete, and Iron, and the adjacent territory east, west, and south, to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the third judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said District, held at Provo City, in Utah County, commencing on the second Tuesday of August and February, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District if business shall require. The Honorable Perry E. Brocchus is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

The foregoing judicial districts, assignment of judges, and times and places of holding Courts to continue, and be observed by officers of the Territory, parties interested, and all other persons, until otherwise organized, altered, or modified by the Legislative Assembly at their first or any subsequent session, as is further provided in the said sixteenth section in the Act above referred to.

L. S. Given under my hand, and the Seal of said Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor.

B. D. HARRIS, Secretary.

The Fort Bridger Post Office has been discontinued by the Postmaster General, because it is in-expedient to continue it: those interested will understand that mailed letters for Fort Bridger, will hereafter be delivered at Salt Lake City, Post Office.—[July 31st.

J. Wesley Jones, Esq., Superintendant of the Grand Panorama of the Plains, Salt Lake, and California, has just arrived from California, with his troop of artists, and reports the following items:

Met the U. S. Mail six miles north-east of thousand spring Valley, and sundry trains of emigrants, all in good health.

A company of packers, fourteen in number, were attacked on the 9th day of August, about seven miles nort-east of steeple rocks on the Fort Hall road, about fifty Indians, supposed to be Snakes and half-breeds. The fire came from the willow bushes, and four men fell dead the first charge. The packers were but poorly prepared for fighting, their ammunition being mostly in their packs; eight men were killed, and the remaining six succeeded in making good their escape to trains in the rear and across on the Salt Lake road. The company was styled the Galena company, from Illinois. The names of the killed were as follows:—Nathan Stewart, J. R. Garlinger, John Woods, John Burton, Jordon Underwood, Capt. M. Russel, of Galena, Louis Berry, of Shullsberry, and Chamberlin, of Whitcoak Springs.

About $2000 worth of property was taken, including 12 horses and about $1000 in cash.

Mr. Jones will report in full to the U. S. Indian Agent, who will, no doubt, favor us with the report for our next.

Mr. Jones reports a great excitement in Sacramento City, the day before he left, in consequence of two men robbing a third in the streets of $500. The populace rose *en masse*, declaring the would demolish the jail and hang the men. The Mayor and Judge Robinson succeeded in allaying the excitement by promising to call a Court immediately, and try the prisoners, and if guilty, to pass a sentence of death by hanging, this being the law enacted by the Legislature, to take effect on the first of July, 1851 on all persons found guilty of Larceny exceeding $50. Society must be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Jones also informs us that a company of volunteers under Gen. Winn, crossed the mountains into Carson Valley, to hunt Indians. They succeeded in killing an old squaw and a dog, which were too old to run away. The soldiers returned, after drinking the Valley dry of liquor, and kicking up a few rows.

President Orson Hyde, Elder A. Carrington, and Judge Brocchus, arrived in our Valley on Sunday eve, 17th inst. We get no general news from the States, of later dates than before mentioned. The party were robbed by the Pawnees and Omahas, as they believed; or as the Indians would say, swapped shirts with them, neglected to present their blankets in return. They appear to have had a rough and tedious passage, and confirm the strongest reports of the high water on the Western Frontier. About 500 wagons on the route. Our emigration may be expected to commence in the Valley in about two weeks: some merchant trains, perhaps this week.

Messrs. Livingston, Packard, Beach, Waddell, Arnold, and others, left for the States on 31 inst. This company met Mr. Kinkead and others at Echo Kanyon, when Mr. K. faced about for the States, and Mr. Livingston returned for the City, bringing us a large number of papers of the latest dates, Times to the 16th June, from Mr. Kinkead, with compliments, which we warmly return.

The weather continues very warm, night and day. The earth is very dry, and the waters low.

Mr. Holman, Indian Agent, has visited this place and returned to Laramie, to attend the great Council of Indians, with the Government agents, which is to take place September 1st. The sub-agents, and various tribes from this side the Pass, and interpreters, are expected to attend the Council.

Indian Depredations.

Mr. Cornelius Dunham, formerly of Jackson county, but now residing 76 miles N. E. of Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., informs us that the Indians belonging to the West side of the Missouri are particularly troublesome to the settlers upon this side. The Sioux, Omahas and Ottoes have regularly divided the country into hunting grounds, and established the metes and grounds of each. The Indians visit the white settlers at their pleasure, and demand whatever they want, and if it is not given to them, they generally take it by force. Last January, the Omahas killed and carried off 63 sheep for Mr. Dunham at one time.

The fact is that the lands in that portion of the State are yet mostly unsurveyed, is probably one cause of these Indian interferences. The survey of the land will increase settlement, which will be an important means of increasing security; and will also ensure for the settlers a more perfect claim to the interference of Government, should these Indian depredations be continued.—[Dubuque Tribune.

NEW YORK, 22d Sept.

The advices from Havana, by the Cherokee, are to the 17th. The Spanish Consul has left for Spain. Nearly $70.000 had been subscribed for relief of the widows of those who fell in defence of the Island; the funeral obsequies of the slain were celebrated on the 9th, and crosses were distributed to the soldiers by the Captain General, after which he proceeded to Bahia Honda, to inspect in person the distribution of rewards among the people.

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The great road which is to connect the Mississippi and the Missouri is shortly to be commenced. The Directors at a meeting at Liberty, on Monday last, determined to break ground at Hannibal early in November.

THE FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.—A gentleman from Annapolis, Md., says that snow fell in that region on Sunday morning the 14th, the same report is given by others from other portions of the State.—[St. Louis Union, Sept. 30.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 3, 1851.

Flour ₩ 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, ₩ lb.,	4@5
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt ₩ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₩ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ₩ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	6@7
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	8@10
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.,	$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR ₩ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½
Dry "	6
Iron, (tire,) "	5
" (assorted,) ₩ lb,	5@8
Potatoes ₩ bush.	25
Tallow, ₩ lb.,	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6@8
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ₩ bush.	20@25
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ₩ bush,	50
Honey ₩ gal.	$1 0
Eggs, ₩ doz.,	8

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. F. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.

RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.

EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m **Sign of the Elephant.**

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

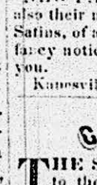
NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.



THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate, in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—*there is not a case of* ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—**HARRIS GROVE,** where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

NOTICE.

RECEIVED at Council Bluffs Agency, about the 20th September, from the Ottoe and Omaha's Indians, four horses, two oxen and one cow The owners will come forward and prove property in 30 days from this date. After that time they will be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the rightful owners, whenever their claims is considered good. J. E. BARROW, U. S. Ind, Agt.
Council Bluffs Agency, Oct. 3, 1851.—2t

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Deseret Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kanesville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. **Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.**

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent
Kanesville, July 25, 1851—2m.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

MAMMOTH
BLUE **MORTAR**
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar,**" on the West side of Main street.

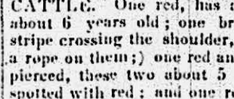
E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.



THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

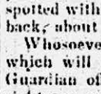
Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

STRAYED.



SUPPOSED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, on or about the 28th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE. One red, has a big or swelled jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them;) one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back; about 4 years old and rather small.

Whosoever shall give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Lane, shall receive a righteous man's reward.

N. B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—3t.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST,

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

COD FISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candles, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN,
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits;—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaine and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PETITION.

CLARINDA DEWITT } Petition for Divorce pend-
vs. } ing in the District Court in
MARTIN LEWIS, } and for the County of Fremont and State of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.

THE above complainant having filed in said Court a Petition for a divorce against the above defendant and a subpœna, having been issued and returned, the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the said defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851, filed in said Court a petition the object of which is to obtain from said Court a decree divorcing her from the said defendant; in which petition the said complainant prays that for the causes set forth in said petition, the Court decree her divorce from all obligation under which she rests by virtue of her marriage with said defendant, and the said defendant is hereby notified that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in and for said County on the 3d Monday in October next, and defend said bill; that a decree will be entered against him at the next term of said Court: the October term, A. D., 1851.

MILTON RICHARDS, Clerk.
A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.
Fremont County, Aug. 8, 1851.—s19 2t

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON,
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

STRAYED.

A RED COW, with a star in her face, and a white stripe across her thigh, near side; also branded on her hip, with letter N. Whoever will return her to Samuel Leaver, on Hyde Street, shall be well paid.

SAMUEL LEAVER.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 30th, 1851.—3t*

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1843.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 50 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--OCTOBER 17, 1851. NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines on the Death of Bishop N. K. Whitney.

BY AMICUS.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,
Though much we could wish, for they stay with us here;
The Savior again with the Saints shall restore thee,
To earth's pure domains with thy kindred friends near.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,
Yet long we'll remember thy firmness and zeal.
When dark clouds of gloom and oppression hung o'er thee,
How much for the Saints thy warm heart could feel.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,
For we know that thy work on the earth is well done,
And deep as thine own; is the love the Saints bore thee,
The bright crown is celestial, thy faith here has won.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,
For thy Spirit now soars in bright mansions above,
With the martyrs and Saints who have gone there before thee,
Pure spirits and angels in the blest realms of Love.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,
Yet sad are the hearts of thy kindred behind,
And warm were the friends from whom death sadly tore thee,
To the poor and oppressed thou wert generous and kind.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not peplore thee;
For now thou art free from earth's sorrows and pain!
Soar above thou pure spirit! to celestial world's soar thee!
And in blest realms of heaven may we meet thee again.

All Thy Works Praise Thee.

W BY MARY HOWITT.

The moonbeams on the billowy deep,
The blue waves rippling on the strand,
The ocean in its peaceful sleep,
The shell that murmurs on the sand,
The cloud that dims the beaming sky,
The bow that on its bosom glows,
The sun that lights the vault on high,
The stars at midnight's calm repose:
These praise the power that arched the sky,
And robed the earth in beauty's dye.

The melody of Nature's choir,
The deep-toned anthems of the sea,
The wind that tunes a viewless lyre,
The zephyr on its pinions free,
The thunder with its thrilling notes,
The peal upon the mountain air,
The lay that through the foliage floats,
Or sinks in dying cadence there:
These all to Thee their voices raise,
A fervent voice of gushing praise.

The day-star, herald of the dawn,
As the dark shadow flit away,
The tint upon the cheek of morn,
The dew-drop gleaming on the spray—
From wild-birds in their wanderings,
From streamlets leaping to the sea,
From all earth's fair and lovely things,
Doth living praise ascend to Thee:
These with their silent tongues proclaim
The varied wonders of Thy name.

Father, Thy hand hath form'd the flower,
And flung it on the verdant lea,
Thou bad'st it ope at summer's hour,
Its hues of beauty speak of Thee.
Thy works all praise Thee: shall not man
Alike attune the grateful hymn?
Shall he not join the lofty strain,
Echoed from heart of seraphim?
We tune to Thee our humble lays,
Thy mercy, goodness, love, we praise.

MISCELLANY.

More "Patriots."

We perceive from our Southern Exchanges, that there is just reason to apprehend that efforts are likely soon to be made, by some of our restless population, to revolutionize one or two of the Mexican States most contiguous to our territory. It is not to be disguised, that there is in the United States a numerous class, who are always ready for any enterprise, however reckless, desperate, and lawless, provided only that it promised excitement, and is *likely to pay well*. The persons who engage in these enterprises, for the most part, affect to be overwhelmed with patriotic sympathy for the suffering and oppressed subjects or citizens of some foreign government. Many of them, we do not doubt, are honest in these professions, and not from the best motives: but a large number of these patriots are prompted alone by a restless desire for change, a morbid love of excitement, and a hope that in the chances of war they may better their condition. Hence it is entirely immaterial to them, whether it is proposed to revolutionize Cuba, to get up a "*pronunciamento*" in a Mexican State, to take possession of Central America, or to conquer China.

They are ready for any or all of these enterprises, and do not for a moment stop to enquire whether they are violating the law, and setting at defiance not only their duty to their own but towards foreign governments. Wherever a nation is really oppressed and is resolved upon a manful effort for freedom, they are not only entitled to our sympathy but to such aid as we can legitimately render them. But it is high time for all good citizens to discountenance and frown upon the lawless spirit of aggression which of late so often assumes the garb of patriotism, only as a flimsey disguise for a reckless spirit of adventure and rapine. Unless a stop is speedily put to this pseudo patriotism, we will find ourselves involved in endless wars with foreign nations, and will lose the respect of the whole civilized world. Our true policy is, to attend to our affairs and not to intermeddle in the domestic concerns of other nations, except in those cases where our aid is sought by an oppressed people, and then, only so far as we will be justified by the law of nations and our obligations to other governments. We trust that recent events will impress these truths upon the public mind.—[St. Louis Intell.

FIVE GOOD RULES.—Cold bathing, pure water, plain diet, a clear conscience, and a clean shirt, are indispensible to health and happiness.

A Mississippi Electioneer.

The *North Mississippi Union* gives the following sketch of a speech delivered at Jacnto, in that State, by D. K. Russell, a candidate for State Auditor. The *Memphis Enquirer* says it is a capital sketch, though not up to the original:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I rise—but there's no use of telling you that, you know I am up, as well as I do. I am a modest man—very—but I have never lost a pleayune by it in my life—being a scarce commodity among candidates, I thought I would mention it, for fear if I didn't, you never would hear of it.

Candidates are generally considered as *nuisances*, but they are not, they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask how's your family, what's the prospect for crops, &c., and I am the politest man in the State.

Davy Crockett says the politest man he ever saw, when he asked a man to drink, turned his back, so that he might drink as much as he pleased. I beat that all hollow; I give a man a chance to drink twice if he wishes, for I not only turn around, but *shut my eyes*. I am not only the politest man but the best electioneerer, you ought to see me shaking hands with the variations, the pump-handle, and pendalum, the crosscut, wiggle; I understand the science perfectly, and if any of the county candidates wish instructions, they must call on me.

Fellow-citizens—I was born—if I had not been, I wouldn't have been a candidate, but I am going to tell you where—'twas not in Mississippi, but 'twas on the right side of the negro line; yet that's no compliment, as the negroes are mostly born on the same side. I started in the world as poor as a church mouse, yet I came honestly by my poverty, for I inherited it, and if I did start poor, no man can't say but that I hold my own remarkably well.

Candidates generally tell you—if you think they are qualified, &c. Now I do not ask your thoughts, I ask your votes. Why there's nothing to think of, except to watch and see that Swan's name is not on your ticket, if so *think* to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who ought to know better than I do? Nobody. I will allow that Swan is the best auditor in the State, that is, till I am elected—then perhaps it's not proper for me to say anything more, yet as an honest man, I am bound to say that I believe it's a grievous sin to hide anything from fellow-citizens, therefore I say that it is my private opinion publicly expressed, that I'll make the best Auditor ever in the United States.

'Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for in my own county I was offered an office that was all honor—Coroner, which I respectfully declined. The Auditor's office is worth $5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thousand of brick. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor: I am sure of being elected and he will lose something by the canvass; therefore I am willing to divide equally with him, and make these two offers—I'll take the salary, he may have the honor, or he may have the honor, and I'll take the salary. In the way of honors, I receive enough to satisfy me for life. I went to Mexico, eat pork and beans—slept in the rain and mud—and swallowed everything except live Mexicans. When I was ordered to GO, I went. CHARGE, I charged. "And break for the chapparel," you had better believe I beat a quarter nag in doing *my* duty.

My competitor, Swan, is a bird of golden plumage, who has been swimming for the last four years in the Audior's pond, at $5,000 a year. I am for rotation; I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of that pond—therefore *pop* in your votes for me—I'll *pop* him out, and *pop* myself in.

I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time with his nose down upon the public grindstone. Four years must have ground it to a *pint*. Poor fellow, the public ought not to insist on having the handle of his mug ground *clean off*. I have a large, full-grown and well-blown nose, red as a beet and tough as sole leather. I rush to the post of duty, I offer it up as a sacrifice, I clap it on the grind-stone. Fellow-citizens, grind away—grind till I *holler enuff*, and that'll be some time first, for I'll hang like grim death to a dead African.

Time's most out. Well, I like to forgot to tell you my name. It's Daniel, in short, Dan. Not a handsome name, for my parents were poor people, who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names, therefore they had to take what was left and divide among us—but it's as handsome as I am—R. Russel. Remember every one of you that's not Swan.

I am sure to be elected, so one and all, great and small, short and tall, when you come down to Jackson, after the election—stop at the Auditor's office—the latch string always hangs out—enter without knocking—take off your things, and make yourself at home.

[Dan crawfished out of the stand, bobbing his head like a tip-up, and amid cheers for "Dan." "A D—m Russel," and "Young Davy Crockett."

The "Donaldson and Greer" correspondence, published by the New York Herald, has worked the political destruction of all Gen. Houston's hopes for the Locofoco nomination for the Presidency. Some of the gentlemen whose letters have been published, are publishing "explanations," disclaiming any intention to go for Houston. Among these are Andrews, of Rhode Island; Giddings, of Ohio: and Brittan, of New York.

Andrews kicks at being placed in company with Giddings, and Brittan thus unceremoniously disposes of the hero of San Jacinto:

With these few words, I submit the correspondence to the public with the single remark, that no state of circumstances could induce, humble as I am, to give the least countenance to any scheme or movement for the nomination of such a man as Houston to the Presidency, and that I would not vote for him were he nominated by forty National Democratic Conventions.

P. H. BRITTAN.

The Fillibusters disbanded.

On Friday evening, the Executive Committee, who had in charge the affairs of the expedition destined for the invasion and conquest of Cuba, resolved, that the force which was rendezvoused in New Orleans, comprising some fifteen hundred men, should be disbanded. This determination of those who were supposed to hold "the sinews of war," was communicated early next morning, at the several quarters of the men, and the effect was soon visible in different parts of the city. The young men who had been lured here, from their distant homes, by the extravagant and fallacious statements of the extent of the dissaffection among the inhabitants of Cuba, and the flattering prospects of a triumphal success, which was certain to accompany them as the liberators of the island, were very indignant when they were officially apprised of the abandonment of the enterprise. Their hopes and anticipations had been elevated to an extravagant height, and the bright dreams of conquest and wealth had been sedulously encouraged by the daily intelligence received from correspondents who were on the spot, who had every opportunity of knowing what was going on, and who were of such tried and approved character, that it was impossible for them to be deceived themselves, or to deceive others. We cannot wonder at their credulity. When we review the events of the past month, and cast our eyes over the elaborate and detailed communications from Cuba correspondents, which have been endorsed by the public press, containing the most shameless fabrications, with the most abandoned prostitution of every sense of moral right, we cannot wonder at the tone of excitement to which the public mind has been pitched.

The conviction that they have been the subject of such gross deception, has produced a corresponding re-action among the friends of Cuban emancipation. On Saturday and yesterday, there was no reserve observed, and opinions were freely expressed, by no means complimentary of the designs and management of those who got up, and have thus far conducted this stupendous humbug. The feelings of disappointment and indignation that the failure of this scheme has engendered among some fifteen hundred or two thousand young and adventurous spirits from every section of the Union, will have a powerful influence in discouraging and putting a stop to any similar design that may be attempted for some time to come. We may say with confidence, that no committee, however large in numbers and respectable in character, will be able to induce the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, upon the faith of promises and newspapers representations, to come to New Orleans with the vieiw of embarking for Cuba invasion. They have once been deceived, and if they subject themselves again to the same fate, they must reproach no one but themselves for credulity and fatuity.

Some of the disbanded volunteers are disposed to censure the Committee, and to hold them responsible for the embarrassing position in which they are placed—This is wrong and there is no justice in such a procedure. The object of the organization of the Committee was to subsist the volunteers while here, and to facilitate their departure as soon as possible. We thought at the time, that any one who would undertake such an office, was a wonderfully hoped and sanguine man; but while we doubted his judgement, we gave him credit for honesty of intention. If the Committee have failed in their efforts, they certainly do not merit censure, and much less the violence with which they have been threatened. No one has a right to call them to account except the citizens of this and other places, who have deposited funds in their hands; and to them no doubt they will make a full expose of the manner in which they have discharged their trust. In the meantime we notice that they have not yet deserted the cause, but will make an effort to collect, from our citizens sufficient fands to defray the expenses of the volunteers to their homes. We do not know the precise number of Cuba volunteers at this time in the city—several detachments left on Saturday, and we suppose there must be some five or six hundred remaining, and who are destitute of the means of subsistence or transportation.—[N. O. Bulletin, Sept. 8.

Kossuth is Coming.

John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, has written to the Mayor of New York, that on the 12th September, Kossuth and all his refugees at Kulatriah, in Asia Minor, will be liberated. He and his associates, with the exception of Count Bathyania and his lady, will at once proceed to the United States in the steamship Mississippi, which vessel has been designated for that purpose. He may, therefore, be expected in the latter part of October.

What a Pity.

An exchange paper says the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania, are so hard up for *husbands*, that they sometimes take up with Printers and Lawyers. *Poor souls!*

Keep Good Company.

There is a certain magic or charm in company, for it will assimilate and make you like them, by much conversation with them. If they be good company, it is a great means to make you good, or confirm you in goodness; but if they be bad, it is twenty to one but they will infect or corrupt you. Therefore, be wary and shy in choosing and entertaining, or frequenting any company or companions; be not too hasty in committing yourself to them; stand off a while till you have inquired of some (whom you know to be faithful by experience) what they are; observe what company they keep, be not too hasty to gain acquaintance, but stand off and keep a distance yet a while, till you have observed and learned touching them. Men and women who are greedy of acquaintance, or hasty in it, are oftentimes snared in ill company before they are aware, and entangled so that they cannot easily get loose from it when they would.

If it is mean to dun a man for a small debt, it is great deal meaner to wait to be dunned for a small debt.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds At the Sign of Watches at the Window, AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—tf

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.
J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.
St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell their farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanesville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 200 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatamie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rushes and pea vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. McKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanesville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.

Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—3t

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,616 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY. }

In the Pottawatamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, vs. Elam Ludington. } In Chancery Petition for divorce.

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: It is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanesville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, August 6th, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor
Jacksos,n Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just recd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June13th, 1851.

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties, cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, &c., crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, sauces, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards, tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, looking glasses, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, work boxes, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and prices from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, scuff. brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, lamp blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased in the above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranteddd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THIS best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in the far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;	
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and Molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mension, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!
A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell from 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good fold yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS McKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED
For Seventy-five Cents per Head,
ON THE
RUSH BOTTOMS.

JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Salt will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.

Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 20.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

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The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe;

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

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Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

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Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

From the Millennial Star.

The Irrationality of Schism and Dissent, Or the Errors of Modern Christendom.

BY JAMES F. BELL.

(*Concluded from our Last.*)

But their errors in these respects are scarcely greater than in their fallacious applications of those scriptures which contain the revelations of by-gone ages.

Although professing an almost idolatrious regard for these writings, it is remarkable that there is not a collection of books in existence concerning the true meaning of which they have so much differed in opinion, or in the application of which they have diverged to such opposite extremes. Indeed *novelty* of interpretation appears to have become an essential feature in each successive commentary, and a necessary condition to ensure its success. If the scriptures do really abound in difficulties and ambiguity, this fact will but furnish another reason why *revelation* should continue to flow through a legalised channel of living intelligences, in order that the laws of God and all the minutiæ of interesting and important matters contained therein, should not be destitute of qualified exponents. If the scriptures were written under the influence of the Holy Spirit, it is evident that the same influence and divine agency is necessary for the correct and profitable reading of them. "God is his own interpreter," and as we understand he has spoken to the prophets "in dark speeches," (that is, incomprehensible to the merely human mind) it is obvious that unless our spirits are illuminated by the spirit of the Lord, much of his instructions must remain shrouded in uncertainty. Since the confusion of tongues, language has been subject to endless innovations; and from the days of Moses to the present time, numberless new dialects have been formed; furthermore, there are hardly two persons of any one dialect who invariably adopt the same idiom. Here then is a fruitful source of diversity, and it is no wonder if the translators of the scriptures being destitute of inspiration should fail to give the correct rendering of the original in their own language; it is no doubt in a great measure owing to this, that the present translations contain so many vague and discrepant passages.

Yet, after making all due allowance for these circumstances, there are so many plain and definite passages converted into instruments of theological disputes, in consequence of their gross mis-application, that it may not be amiss to give a few instances with the view of showing how totally unwarrantable have been the conclusions deduced therefrom.

It is maintained by the Roman Church that pure religion, genuine christianity, or the Church as by Christ established was to remain on the earth, *uncorrupted*, unsubdued to the end of the world; this conclusion they profess to deduce from several passages of scripture, such as the following: "And lo! I am with you alway, even to the end of the world," Matt. xxviii. 20. "Upon this rock will I build my Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." With regard to the first passage I would say that the words therein contained were addressed to the Apostles only, and certainly if they proved faithful they would realise the fulfilment of the promise; the spirit of their Savior would be with *them* on earth, in hades or in heaven, and that "to the end of the world." But I have in the course of this article proved that the Church of Rome recognises a God, Priesthood, and Doctrine quite different from those of Christ and his Apostles, and have thereby effected a radical change in that which she admits to be essentially perfect and immutable; hence she is not the Church now if she ever was; consequently it is in vain for her to seek for support in the perversion and misapplication of these passages. Indeed some of her most eminent writers have made such ample concessions, as prove quite fatal to her pretentions both to purity and continuance; some of which I will now quote.

Bellarmine, (a notable Romanist) speaking of the times about the beginning of the 10th century, says: "In the West, and almost all the world over *faith failed*, and there no *fear of God* among them: *Justice* was perished from among men, and violence prevailing against equity governed the nations. Fraud, deceit, and the arts of cozenage were grown universal. All kinds of virtue gave way an useless thing, and wickedness supplied its place. The world seemed to be declining apace towards its evening, and the second coming of the Son of Man to draw near; for love was grown cold, and faith was not found upon earth. All things were in confusion, and the world looked as if it would return to its old chaos. All sorts of fornication were committed with the same freedom as if they had been lawful actions; for men neither blushed at them, nor were punished for them. Nor did the clergy live better than the people, for the Bishops were grown negligent of the duty of their place, &c. In a word, men ran themselves headlong into *all vice*, and *all* flesh had corrupted its way."—[Bell. Sacr. L. I. c. 3.

Baronius, another notable Romanist, speaks more particularly. "What was then the face of the Roman Church? how deformed—when whores, no less powerful than vile, bore the chief sway at Rome, and at their pleasure change sees, appointed bishops, and did thrust into St. Peter's see their own gallants, false popes, who would not have been mentioned in the catalogue of the Roman Popes, but only for the distinct recording of so long a succession of times." "Christ was then in a very deep sleep—and which was worse when the Lord was thus asleep there were no *disciples* to awaken him, being themselves *all* fast asleep. What kind of Cardinals, Presbyters and Deacons can we think were chosen by those monsters, when nothing is so natural as for every one to propagate his own likeness."—[Annal. tom. 10. Anno 900.

In the 15th century, Nic de Clemanqiis, who lived in that time, wrote a book upon the corrupt state of the Church, in which he says: "there was an universal degeneracy in the Church, from the very head of it to its lowest members."—c. 3.

If, then, their own writings are so explicit upon the point, it is at once utterly useless and grossly wicked to strain and pervert the Savior's words, to enable them to maintain a position so utterly untenable.

As to the second passage, there is no more support for the idea in it than in the first, as I shall clearly prove.

The Church is the body of true believers, the rock is the foundation and Christ the builder. With regard to the rock it makes little difference in the argument whether we interpret it to signify Christ, Peter or Revelation; although there is evident incongruity in confounding the builder with the foundation he builds on, and a manifest weakness in Peter as a foundation, he being part of the building which certainly is something distinct from the foundation. The foundation of Peter's knowledge which constituted him a true member of the Church, was revelation, as it is written, "flesh and blood hath not revealed this unto thee, but my Father which is in Heaven." Without revelation none can know God, and without the knowledge of God, we have no foundation.

Many by mis-applying St. Paul's words, "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith *without the deeds* of the law," and other similar passages, have concluded that *no works* are necessary. Now it must be borne in mind that where St. Paul speaks of works as *unnecessary*, he refers to the laws of Moses, and not the Gospel, the works of which *are necessary*, for it is written "*work* out your salvation with fear and trembling. *Work* while it is called to day, for the night cometh when no man can work." "Faith without *works* is dead being alone." "By *works* faith is made perfect." "By *works* a man is justified, and not by faith only." We are to be rewarded according to our *works*, but if we have all faith and *no works*, I am afraid we shall have no reward either.

Many have applied the Savior's words, "Suffer little children to come unto me," to prove infant sprinkling, but there is no more support in this passage for the idea of infant sprinkling, than there is for infant ordination. It would indeed be equally as just to conclude the one as the other. We learn from this passage and those in the context, that the Savior took them in his arms, laid his hands upon them and blessed them, but we do not learn that he baptized or ordained them, for this very reason:—there is nothing to learn it from.

As my object is not so much to recapitulate the oft-exploded errors of Apostate Christendom, as to show from reason only their fallacy and weakness, I will forbear giving any further instances, and hasten toward a conclusion. The whole matter may now be summed up in this,—from *ignorance* and *self-interest* arises a diversity of doctrines, which are confirmed by custom and popularity, handed down by tradition, and upheld by priestcraft and state policy; hence arise sects and parties—hence proceed schism and dissent—hence come strife, warfare and the clash of arms—and hence the curse of God.

The errors which I have treated upon, though comparatively few, are fundamental ones, being, in fact, the constituent elements of the spiritual darkness of the pseudo religious world. Well may the children whose minds have been illuminated by the spirit of divine truth, exclaim in wonder and astonishment as they contemplate the blindness of their progenitors;—"Surely our fathers have inherited lies, vanities, and things wherein there is no profit." "Darkness hath indeed covered the earth, and gross darkness the minds of the people," insomuch that they have mistaken evil for good, bitter for sweet, and profound nescience for the sublimity of wisdom. Their taste has become so vitiated that the bread of life is rejected as unpalatable; hence, there has been a famine, not for bread, nor for water, but for the word of the Lord—Amos viii. 11. Therefore is the whole head already sick, and the whole heart faint; society is totally unhinged, and the moral atmosphere grossly polluted. Religious institutions have become mere state instruments for the spiritual enslavement of mankind, while temporal governments themselves, though grasping convulsively the sceptre of dominion, and maintaining their influence by the sheer force of arms, are already on the verge of ruin. They have sown the wind, they must reap the whirlwind; they carry in themselves the seeds of dissolution, and sooner or later they must crumble into dust. for the decree of God, and the inevitable fate of human schemes is written and must come to pass:—"They shall become as chaff of the summer threshing floors, and the wind shall carry them away."

But let me not conclude with a picture so dark and cheerless as this, for the Sun of Righteousness and truth is rising,—the door of the sheepfold is again open,—the voice of the good shepherd is again heard calling together his scattered sheep, who have wandered in the cloudy day, the gospel of reconciliation is again preached, great is the army of those who publish it; and under its influence factions must unite, divisions cease, and love and union prevail.

As we have now given a turn to the subject, it may not be unprofitable to devote the remainder of our space to the consideration of union, and an inquiry as to the means by which it can be promoted and sustained.

Union implies, oneness of purpose and concert of action; apart from these it is a mere name and an absolute impossibility. But these cannot exist without unammity of sentiment, and sympathy of feeling. As nothing can *be* without the conditions of existence, so without unanimity and sympathy there can be neither oneness of purpose nor concert of action. Furthermore, without truth there can be no unanimity. If the purpose be a false or evil one, there will inevitably arise a diversity of opinions concerning it, for error is discrepant, and its effect is to create division, while on the other hand, truth is harmonious and consistent; by it the thoughts and opinions of men, however various can be centered like converging rays in one common focus; hence, truth is indispensible to union. Where truth is recognised there faith is one, and there, in theory at least, is unanimity.

But, as the assent of the mind, and the consent of the will are not necessarily co-incident or simultaneous, and, as the one without the other would fail to produce concert of action, it is evident there is something else required, to accompany truth, and to assist in the subjugation of the *will* to her benign and holy laws. It must be some agent that can assimilate itself with the spirit of man, and impress thereon the force, value, and dignity of truth, so as to awaken interest, and enlist the sympathies of all ingenuous minds. Such an agent is indeed indispensable to counteract the effects of an erroneous education, and the pernicious influence of evil example. But furthermore, it must be intelligent and all-wise, were it dificient of intelligence, it could not act upon the mind at all, and were it destitute of all wisdom, it would be incapable of adapting its influence to the peculiarities of each mind and circumstance. It must also be omnipresent, unchangeable, and eternal, so that its effects may be universal, uniform, and enduring. Such an agent may with propriety be termed "the spirit of truth," and this spirit is the desideratum we are in search of.

As the spirit will reside only where truth is cherished, and as truth can be preached effectually by those only who know it, and possess this spirit, and since those who possess this spirit must, in the same degree be unanimous in sentiment, feeling and action, it follows that there will be but *one priesthood*, or authentic channel of instruction; no matter how many departments or degrees there may exist therein; it is, nevertheless one priesthood, one unbroken chain of living intelligences for the instruction and elevation of the human species.

Furthermore, this priesthood, or authentic channel of instruction must proceed from one recognised and acknowledged source, otherwise the whole body will be liable to err in purpose, and mistake its object

Here, then, are the essentials for the promotion of union, viz: *truth* to inform the mind, *an all-wise spirit* to influence the will, a *priesthood* to administer that truth, and a God to direct that priesthood. This God must endure forever, and this priesthood must continue "until we have all come in the unity of the faith," and the spirit of truth is necessary at all times to lead us into the way of "all truth," and to preserve us in the bonds of peace.

Thus, upon the grounds of reason and necessity, we have established the rationality of the gospel plan. Now the nature and object of this plan imply obedience, love, and charity; *obedience* to those who teach the truth; *love* to those who practice it, and *charity* toward those who know it not. Without the observance of these duties, the mere plan with all its powers would be inefficacious. It is the bounden duty, the blessed privilege, and the highest interest of all men to uphold the character and dignity of truth, and they do this most effectually when they reduce it to practice, and thus set an example worthy of imitation. Without *obedience* there is manifest spirit of dis-union on the part of the refractory; without *love* the spirit of truth and union is at once banished; and without *charity* we hinder the progress of truth; but, by the *observance* of these, the first brings us into possession of the practical benefits of truth, the second upholds and strengthens those who have received it, and the last makes us willing to sacrifice anything and everything, so that our fellow creatures also may obtain and realise it. Here, then, are the *elements* of union,—*one* God, *one* Priesthood, *one* Spirit, Truth, Obedience, Love, and Charity.

Great and glorious are the charms of union; its power is unlimited; its influence holy, its effects, order and prosperity, Peace, gladness and rejoicing abound where it is known. Happy beyond expression, yea unspeakably joyous are the people where perfect union exists; sorrow and sighing have given place to the sound of music and the voice of melody. Want, misery, disease and death, are swallowed up and forgotten in plenty, comfort, health and life. Their object is single, their feelings one, their sentiments unanimous. They change not their doctrine with the times, for times and eternities are one with them. They have *one* Lord, *one* Faith, *one* Baptism, and *one* Hope of their calling, and are baptized by *one* Spirit into *one* Body. Their King is *one*, and his name *one*, and they are *one* with him and each other. Their lineage takes hold on heaven, with whose inhabitants they have relationship, for they are *one* Family and the children of the same parent.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Haste to Zion.

BY MISS A. Y. L.

Arise, arise, ye faithful Mormons,
March to the land prepared for you;
Let the Babylonish nations
See you will bid them adieu.

CHORUS— Then come away to the land of Zion,
There from tyant laws be free;
Where the Saints of Latter-days,
Have found a home and liberty.

There the faithful are now traveling,
Brigham Young is at their head;
And by the word of inspiration,
Safely home he will us lead.

CHORUS— Then come away to the land of Zion, &c.

See the heralds marching onwards
Bravely, how they clear the way,
And the message that they bring,
Will usher in a brighter day.

CHORUS—For glorious things are spoken of Zion, &c.

Joyfully they bear the tidings,
To the nations that have lain
Long in darkness, but the gospel,
Is restored to them again.

CHORUS—To gather them to the land of Zion, &c.

Then tarry not ye friends of Joseph,
In this dark benighted land,
Or you may be overtaken,
by the judgements nigh at hand.

CHORUS—Then flee! Oh flee to the land of Zion, &c.

See these nations doomed to perish,
Thrones are tottering soon they'll fall;
Still we see the busy world,
Heedless of Jehovah's call.

CHORUS—Then leave thee too, for the land of Zion, &c.

Soon behind we'll leave old Babylon,
Gladly from her shores set sail;
Yes, our country, and our kindred,
Soon we'll bid you all farewell.

CHORUS—For we are bound for the land of Zion, &c.

See the camps of Israel marching,
Onward in a mighty band,
Fearlessly they brave all danger,
For to reach the promised land.

CHORUS—For they'll safely rest in the land of Zion, &c.

Then farwell, Saints, we now must leave you,
For to Zion's happy shore;
But if we prove true and faithful,
There we'll meet to part no more.

CHORUS—Then haste and come to the land of Zion,
There we hope to meet again,
For soon the heralds will bring in,
The glorius Millennial reign.
Then haste and come to the land of Zion.

Conference Minutes.

KANESVILLE, Oct. 6th, 1851.

The Semi-annual Conference of Pottawatamie District of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, convened at the Grove at date.

Present, of the High Council of the Church at this place, George W. Harris, President, James C. Snow, Bishop Baum, B. B. Messenger, Daniel R. Williams, and Harmon Cutler; the remainder were prevented from attendance in consequence of sickness, and Court duties; the District Court being in session at that period.

Bishops present—Jacob G. Bigler, Baum, and Palmer.

Chorister—B. B. Messenger.

James C. Snow, Agent of the Council in Pottawatamie, &c., called the audience to order, when on motion, George W. Harris, was nominated to preside: Carried.

Upon motion of George W. Harris, Daniel Mackintosh was appointed Clerk.

The Choir sung, "*Salvation to our God.*"

Prayer was offered up by James C. Snow.

The Choir sung another Hymn; after which, President Harris motioned to sustain President Brigham Young in his office, as President of the Church: Carried unanimously.

On motion, Heber C. Kimball, and Willard Richards, were sustained as his Counsellors by a unanimous vote.

On motion, Orson Hyde was sustained as President of the Twelve Apostles, by a unanimous vote; and upon the presumption that the Quorum were one in all things, they were all sustained by a unanimous conjunctive vote.

On motion, Joseph Young was sustained as Senior President of the Quorums of Seventies; also his brethren of the first Presidency of these Quorums.

On motion, John Young was sustained as President of the High Priests Quorum, and his two Counsellors in connection with him.

On motion, Orson Hyde was sustained President over the different branches of the Church, this side of the Rocky Mountains.

On motion, W. W. Lane was sustained as Presiding Bishop in the Pottawatamie purchase.

On motion, Jacob G. Bigler and Lorenzo Johnson, were sustained as his Counsellors.

On motion, W. Draper, Sen., was sustained as Patriarch of the Church, in the Pottawatamie purchase.

On motion, George W. Harris was sustained President of the High Council in Pottawatamie.

On seperate motions, the following persons were sustained members of said Council; George Coulson, James C. Snow, C. C. Pendleton, Jonathan Browning, Jacob Bigler, Jacob Baum, B. B. Messenger, Daniel R. Williams, Harmon Cutler, Abel Evans, Henry W. Miller, and E. M. Greene, Clerk.

On motion, James C. Snow was sustained as Agent for the Council, throughout the Pottawatamie purchase.

On motion, it was voted that the Saints throughout the District known as the Pottawatamie purchase, observe Thursday the 9th, inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, and those branches at a distance to whom information could not be communicated prior to that day, should observe Thursday following, and that all, as the custom heretofore has been; take the offerings to their acting Bishops for the benefit of the poor and needy, in their various districts.

President Harris then arose, and called upon Elder James C. Snow, and the Clerk, to pour out their souls to the assembled congregation, so that they might not go empty away. Elder Snow arose, and delivered a timely and suited address relative to the situation of matters and things in this section of country, and the Saints in general which was well received by the audience.

Several principles of doctrine and discipline, was advanced by him, calculated to put the unwary on their guard—to put the sceptic to silence, and to build up the Saints in their most holy faith.

The Clerk followed, and bore testimony to the truth of the principles advanced by Elder Snow.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet on the first Sunday of November, at a time and place, to be hereafter specified.

The spirit manifested on this occasion was one of union, interest, and harmony, and the people who had assembled went away rejoicing in the glorious truths of the everlasting Gospel.

DANIEL MACKINTOSH,
Clerk, Pro tem.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Oct. 16th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—For the last six or eight days, while remaining in your goodly Town, I have occasionally been in the Court Room, where the District Court is now in session—Judge Sloan Presiding, Mr. Green, Clerk, and Mr. McRae, Sheriff.

Several matters of minor importance has been disposed of. The case of Robert and Martha Keys, produced a very great excitement, it being probably the first criminal offence ever tried here; every body, seemed to have something to say, relative to the guilt of the accused.

The Grand Jury had found bills of indictment against them seperatly, and jointly, for Larceny, and receiving and aiding in concealing stolen goods of C. O. Mynster. The prisoners were arraigned and plead "not guilty," and Robert Keys was put upon his trial for Larceny; G. P. Stiles, J. L. Sharp, and Joseph A. Kelting, Attorney for the defence; J. C. Little, Esq., assisted by H. D. Johnson; Prosecuting,

A large number of witnesses were introduced by the Prosecution, occupying some two days in the examination. The evidence on the part of the prosecution being closed.

Mr. Sharp entered a motion to quash the indictment, upon which motion an animated discussion ensued, continued about eight hours. Motion over ruled.

The defence introduced one witness, then closed the testimony in the case.

Mr. Johnson led off in the prosecution, followed by Stiles and Sharp; Mr. Little closing. The Court instructed the Jury at some length, submitting the case to them at about 6 o'clock, P. M.; in a short time they returned a virdict of "not guilty."

You have a new County here, and I was surprised at the general good order that prevailed during the trial of this case, amidst an intense excitement as to the guilt of the accused.

There was no difficulty in getting an impartial and intelligent Jury, as much so as I have seen at any time or place.

The Court observed they were not well versed in etiquette or technicalities of Courts, but would endeavor to give all a fair trial.

The efforts of the Bar in the Prosecution, and defence of this case would compare favorably with anything of the kind I ever witnessed in any Country.

The prisoners took a change of venue to Mills County, where they will be tried two weeks hence. A STRANGER.

Sir John Franklin.

Accounts from the vessels sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, have been received in England. A letter from the surgeon of the expedition, written from Davis straits on the 24th of July, addressed to the admirality, has been received and published. From this letter we learn that the American vessels under command of Lieut. DeHaven left the other searching at Cape Martyrs. Cornwallis Island, on the 13th of September, and proceeded westward. They intended to winter near Cape Martyrs, but they were driven by a gale fifty miles up Wellington channel and then frozen up. Capt. DeHaven told Mr. Kane that the winter was very mild. He was resolved to proceed further in search of the missing seamen. He gave Mr. Kane a memorandum in writing from which we learn that he found towards the close of August 1850, near Port Innis, Wellington Channel, fragments of clothing, preserved meat, and scraps of paper, one of which bears the name of McDonald, medical officer of Franklin's expedition. On the 27th of August, three graves were discovered bearing the names of Braine and J. and R. Haitnell, of the Erebus, one of Franklin's vessels. The date of the latest death was April 3d, 1846.

The American vessels were liberated from the ice, on the 10th of June last. All the officers and men had been afflicted with scrobutic diseases, but none had died.

Thus it appears that the only real evidence yet discovered of the presence of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic sea have been furnished by the American vessels. We hope they have been successful since last heard from in discovering more traces of them and of affording succor to the survivors of the Franklin expedition if there are any.

You should be careful not to intrust another unnecessarily with a secret which it may be a hard matter for him to keep and which may expose him to somebody's displeasure, when it is hereafter discovered that he was the object of your confidence. Your desire for aid, or for sympathy, is not to be indulged by dragging other people in your misfortunes.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

The Wise Will Understand!

Counsel! What is it? It is instruction given for directing the judgement or conduct of another. In a Scriptural sense, it is the will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of Salvation.—[Webster.

Counsel, according to the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is the still small voice of the spirit of truth whispering through those whom God has appointed and set apart for that purpose.

The effect resulting from rejecting Counsel in the order of Heaven, is plainly portrayed in the case of Israel in the days of some of their wisest rulers. The Lord spoke through one of his servants on this wise: "Because I have called, and ye have refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye have set at nought my Counsel, and would have none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. Then shall you call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me."

We would here ask, for what reason? The answer follows: "They would have none of my reproof; therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their *own ways*, and be filled with their *own* devices.

From the foregoing passages: Webster, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Church anciently agree exactly, relative to the import, or definition of the term Counsel.

Webster advances the idea that Counsel in a *Scriptural sense*, is "the will of God." Jesus said on a certain occasion: "He that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand, &c., &c. On another occasion he said to his disciples: "He that receiveth you, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me." We wish to argue from these quotations, that whomsoever is sent, or left, in the order of God, as representative, or representatives of another, is to a certain extent clothed with the same plenary powers. Man upon earth, is always acting in one of two spheres; he is either agent for another, or acting as principle for himself. Well then, the High Council in Pottawatamie, is acting agent for the time being for Elder Hyde in his absence, as the Presiding authority of the Church here, &c., &c. This Council have repeatedly advised, in other words counselled the Saints through their traveling agent, Elder James C. Snow; also through their local agents, the Presidents of branches, to refrain from dancing, until the proper period should arrive to indulge in that recreation. Have the Presidents of the different branches taught the Saints the advice of the Council? We feel warranted to say, that they have. Have the Saints obeyed the voice of their Presidents respecting this matter? The majority have,—a few through a selfish disposition to gratify their own will, have not submitted to the will of our Father who is in Heaven; and though it may appear to be but a trifling matter in their estimation, yet, it carries with it to every honest heart a conviction of manifest disobedience on the part of those who indulged in it. The Savior said to his disciples: "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." In what light can those members of the Church be viewed, who without any shadow of authority whatever, and at the expense of the counsel given, have wilfully, and unhesitatingly stepped forward in the dance. Do they feel justified in so doing before God, and their brethren? They know their own feelings best, therefore we leave the parties concerned to answer,—for our part we feel justified in saying that no blessing can follow them, without a speedy repentance, and a public acknowledgement before their brethren whom they have offended. They have the right to choose either way; but the way of the transgresser is hard.

Sickness and death have been, and now is, in our midst; the poor, the widow and the fatherless in a measure are yet unprovided for; yet, these perhaps unconscious, and no doubt unconcerned indulged in rejoicing while the majority of their brethren felt to mourn. A beautiful specimen of charity! Oh consistency, thy real value is worth more than rubies! How much better would it have been, first to feed the poor, clothe the naked, visit the distressed, and minister to them, &c., and then after doing these works of charity, wait for the period to arrive, when we could all have the privilege of rejoicing together. We opine it would only be doing that which the law of brotherhood, and christian charity enjoin upon us to do. Ladies and gentlemen, who do not belong to our society, have a right, and are at liberty to do as they please in these matters; but persons who have openly, and before many witnesses professed allegiance to the laws of God, and a promise to adhere to the counsel of his servants, cannot much longer violate these sacred obligations with impunity. The Church at this place, have borne with such characters, till forbearance is no longer a virtue; therefore we hereby caution and forewarn all Saints in this section of country to beware. Do not risk your salvation and exaltation for that which is of no more value to you than a rye straw would be in an extreme case of hunger.

The foregoing is published by the special approval of the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at this place during their session on Saturday the 25th inst.

Conundrum.—Why is Kanesville like the best box in a theatre? An answer requested.

Where has It Been?

"A New York mail of the 18th of August, due at our Post Office, on the 24th of that month, was received on the 12th of October. Where has it been? Can any one tell? Where has been its resting places in the tedious 54 days of its transmit from New York to St. Louis.—Mo. Republican.

The foregoing from the Missouri Republican of the 13th inst., shows the disarrangement of mail facilities east. The east is not the only place; our Southern subscribers have been complaining sadly of late about the non-arrival of their papers in anything like time. We have been informed that the Guardian remains in some Post Offices, away down somewhere, (we know where, and they know too,) quite a length of time, before their honors,—the Postmasters will be at the trouble of overhauling the mail.

The reason assigned for the delay is simply that our mail matter is too large for them to attend to it; consequently they either forward it as it comes to them, or lay it under their desk for further consideration. Ay! A very injudicious way we think, nevertheless, it is true! The special mail agent for the Postoffice Department, should pay these gentlemen a visit; if it is an error in judgment they should be corrected,—if laziness is the cause, others should take their place. Oliver Cocks, Esq., Postmaster, Burlington, Iowa, wrote to us sometime since stating that he had forwarded per mail on the 6th of August, a letter addressed to our office enclosing a considerable sum of money, which has not yet come to hand.

The Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, this State, also mailed a letter enclosing funds for this office, about six weeks since, and as yet has not made its appearance.

What can the reason be, that these letters are lost? Where have they gone to? Has some Postmaster been kind enough to pocket that which he well knows is not his own? If he has, the blighting influence of misfortune, will sooner, or later, add to his misery, and we believe that his character will yet appear conspicuous as a thief—a scoundrel, and a low vagabond without a home. Who the party is, we are at a loss to know, at present, but we are confident that they cannot escape unpunished, unless the property stolen is put forthwith in possession of the rightful owner, because the All-Seeing eye of Him who rules on High, takes cognizance of the deeds done by men in the flesh, and from his discriminating glance, and righteous judgments who can escape?

We called upon Mr. Burdick, Postmaster, at this place, to ascertain if a bill came to his office, of letters mailed at Burlington on the 6th of August, and after a careful examination of all bills in his possession, from July to the present date, no such bill, or date could be found. The bills, letters, and money, went *somewhere*, and we shall try, if possible, to find that where out. Perhaps Mr. Mix, of Dubuque, Special Mail Agent, for the Post Office Department will aid us in this undertaking. Such rascality should not escape unrebuked.

From France.

The September number of the "Etoile Du Deseret," (the Star of Deseret) is before us. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in France, and is ably edited by the renowned and talented writer Elder John Taylor, in the French language. We truly admire this publication; it presents a neat and clean appearance, the matter its pages contain must be interesting, not only to the French Saints, but to all who are conversant with the language in which it is written.

Although we do not make any pretentions to French erudition, yet we rejoice to learn, that our friend and Brother, Mr. T., in connection with others from Utah, who passed through this place about two years ago, are making such rapid strides favorable to the cause of righteousness in a foreign land. Mr. Taylor was no French Scholar then, but through the providence of our Heavenly Father, and the aid of his Holy Spirit he has been instrumental in winning souls to the obedience of *truth*, and also to publish to the French people in their own language, the principles of life and Salvation.

The work in France is onward; several well educated gentlemen have joined the rank of the Standard bearers of truth, and contributed for this number of the Star out of the sacred treasures of their heart a rich poetical effusion in their own dialect worthy of the work they so readily espoused.

When talent, genius, and a conscience as clear, and unclouded as the face of the King of Day, is lighted up by the truth, and guided by the spirit of the latter; error, superstition, tradition, bigotry, and prejudice, are as sure to vanish, as the morning dew before the majesty and strength of the rising sun. May the Etoile du Deseret, be to the humble and worthy of the French Republic, what the Star of Bethelem was to wise men of the East; a guide to the place where Salvation is found.

There is every prospect of a grand blow up among the Mormon leaders at and around Kanesville. Our feelings in reference to the suggest the indifference of the matron as to the result of a certain bear fight. Pitch in.—[Iowa Capitol Reporter.

Friend Paul, from whom did you receive your information? Do you remember the *stolen Poll Book affair* there was a pitching in then, with a vengeance, yes, into the rights of the people, and a pitching out too; but the whole was attended to, as every case of the kind should be to the honor and credit of the State.

We are as near Kanesville as the next man, and up to the present know of no such Blow up as our friend the Reporter alludes to. This circumstance brings to our recollection an anecdote concerning a woman who undertook to traduce the character of her next door neighbor to screen herself from a certain unfavorable epithet likely to rest upon her own character. As fortune and fate would have it both women were tried and the traducer was found guilty of a crime hitherto unknown in the neighborhood, for which she was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The Reporter should consider well the maxim; those who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones. Time—like the white man, "Be mery unsartin!"

Change in Frink & Co's Stage Line of Passenger Coaches from Kanesville to Savannah.

Mr. McIntosh:

Sir:—You will please start the Stage on Tuesday Morning, at 2 o'clock, and we will run through in two days, leaving your place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. G. D. SILLEY.

The earth is said to be 7616 miles in diameter, and 24,880 miles round.

A Noble Example--Obedience to the Law.

It affords us pleasure to state, as an evidence of the law-abiding spirit of our citizens, that the several coffee houses in this City were closed by their proprietors yesterday, and that the new Code, prohibiting such establishments in this State, went into operation without the slightest manifestation of hostilities, or any disposition to evade its requirments, on the part of those who feel themselves proscribed by its enactments. The fact is creditable to all concerned—and it is to be hoped that the same sense of propriety will be observed throughout the future operations of the law. Those who expected that the "last day of grace" would be signalized by a "universal spree" were agreeably disappointed — the event being characterized rather by universal quiet than otherwise.

The law being now in full effect, we shall soon know to what extent its provisions will promote the public morals. All good citizens will hope for the best—and if the experiment shall prove successful, the law will become a "fixed fact" in the future policy of the State.—[Burlington Daily Telegraph.

Here is an example coming as it does from a river City, one of the oldest and most respectable in the State, worthy of imitation in every other town and city throughout the State.

The law abiding citizens of Burlington who have thus closed their liquor houses, *without coercion*, are deserving of all praise. May prosperity follow them into more worthy channels of business. We trust that the time is not far distant when all the money invested and all the time wasted in this unlawful traffic throughout the State, may be otherwise employed.

By this means the law will, peacefully and quietly become a "fixed fact" in the future policy of the State.

No law in the new Code has been so much applauded by good men in other States; it is taken as an evidence of sound morals and good citizenship. Upon this point Iowa stands second only to Maine—the Maine law treats the liquor traffic as a great public evil and places it in the same category with the implements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food, infectious nuisances, and weapons of war in the hands of an enemy.

Upon this ground the seizure and destruction of liquors in Maine is justifiable—it is considered no waste of the bounties of Providence, but on the contrary that its distruction enriches the State, while it restores to prosperity and happiness, thousands who are made poor and miserable by its use.—[Iowa Republican.

Worthy of Imitation.

Will the citizens of Kanesville remain unconcerned and tolerate Crog Shops, while almost every other town and City in the State, are walking up to the spirit of the law, and making the letter honorable? We hope that every law abiding citizen will take cognizance of the foregoing from the Burlington Telegraph, and the Iowa Republican.

Grog Shops.

The following from the Dubuque Herald, shows that the Liquor Law is carried into effect on the Mississippi side of the State. A few days ago a lawyer stepped into our office and said that nothing could be done in that quarter with transgressors. Wonder if he did not mean this quarter. Perhaps the gentleman had taken a fee to defend some person here, consequently would rather have the Law trampled upon, than to see order and good government prevail. Be that as it may, we say to our friends in the ——— line, *keep a sharp look out*, there is something coming that you are not aware of. We do not mean to scare you at all; when it is too late, you will say that we told the TRUTH.

State of Iowa vs George Mackey.

Charged with selling liquor without license—verdict guilty—fined fifty dollars, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

Mr. Picotte and Party.

This Gentleman and party, *en route* for Fort Pierre, with the Indian Agent, Col. Norwood, passed through this town on the 23d inst., in good health and spirits.

The Colonel paid us a visit, and said that he left home more particularly for the benefit of his health than anything else; and was glad to say that his hopes so far were fully realized. From the time he left Saint Louis, he stated, that he has been on the mend. We wish the Colonel much success; also the party accompanying him.

Cannon For South Carolina.

A Baltimore paper of the 21 inst. says: The Southern mail arrived, by it we learn that at the Tredegar Foundry, at Richmond, twenty Disunion Cannon are being cast for South Carolina.

Immigration.

We understand from a reliable source that a number of immigrants are on their way from the Mississippi side of the State, to this place, and likely to winter here. Their real object we have not yet ascertained, but presume that they are either to settle in this and the surrounding counties, or to leave for the West in the Spring.

Much corn, hay, and other articles of provender will be wanted by them no doubt; therefore our friends in the country need not fear, for they will find a ready market for their surplus produce.

We anticipate a large emigration to leave this point next Spring consisting of settlers here, and also a goodly number from abroad. Wisdom is justified of her children.

Periodicals.

The October Numbers of the International Magazine, published by Stringer and Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, and Godey's Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia, Pa., are on our table. They are both excellent works, and richly deserve patronage from all lovers of literature, art, and science.

Delayed.

The lack of editorial in this number of the Guardian arises from the fact, that for several days past, we hourly expected the arrival of President Orson Hyde, and company, from Great Salt Lake City.

A man by the name of Murphy, living near Gallatin, in Missouri, about four weeks since, murdered his wife, by beating her to death.

The health, in, and around Kanesville is improving.

Correspondence for the Guardian.

Halifax, Nova Scotia,
September 22d, 1851.

Brother Hyde:—It is with pleasure that I convey to you my thanks for remembering my request for to send some elders to this City. Permit me to say, that I feel you have acted wisely in the choice you made. Bro's. Candland and Brown are men of God: they are laboring with all their mights to roll on the work; their acts tell that they are men of faith, prayer, and wisdom.

Br. Brown has gone to Pope's Harbor, some seventy miles eastward of Halifax, to labor with some Saints there; he has been gone about three weeks. We have not heard whether he has met with any success or not; at the least, I trust, he will revive in them the spirit of gathering.

Br. Candland is laboring alone in this City, in Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor, or at Preston, six miles from Dartmouth. He has had to labor hard to break down prejudice. He has labored not only with sinners, but also with Saints. He is really a Savior, not a destroyer. This City is a difficult place to make proselytes in. The meetings are pretty well attended, especially on Sabbath evenings. Few oppose these principles.

Br. Candland has nearly rooted up Strangism here; there are several enquiring the way. As a general thing the people are very quiet as regards the matter. It appears as though a deep slumber rested on the people; that they are satisfied to continue in their erroneous opinions; that they will not come to the light for fear that pecuniary loss may follow, and that their good name may be tarnished. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that this slumber will ere long be disturbed; and that many will find the way of Salvation.

Br. Candland purposes to remain till the end of the year, in this place, and then return. Now Br. Hyde, I feel that there are many in this province, which contains some four hundred thousand inhabitants, Germans, French, and English, that will obey this Gospel. I do not feel to say that all these people should be passed over, without hearing the word of life, because a very few in comparison to the population of this City, may join. This City and a few miles around it, has only heard these things. Let it be then that when Br. David leaves, that a man of experience take charge of the mission to this province, and blow the trump of warning in all the towns and rural districts. If such is done, your name will be lauded forever, for doing one great act of charity to Nova Scotia. I pray you, do not let the fires of Zion burn out, when Brother David leaves.

Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, have only heard a whisper of these things.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM A. SMITH.

Will some of the traveling Elders abroad take notice of the vacancy likely to occur through the absence of Bro's. Candland and Brown, and comply with the earnest request of Br. Smith? We say let one or two good men proceed to that section of country forthwith, and preach the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, and God will bless them. If the people are willing to hear and obey, it will turn out to their own Salvation. If they feel disposed to be refractory, let the Elders exercise a spirit of meekness and patience; by so doing they will save themselves, and all those who hear them. The servants of God owe the world a hearing, if they fulfill their part honorably, and with Godly fear, they may rest assured that he who is at the helm will direct the vessel successfully over every opposing power.

The Saints would do well to remember what the Psalmist David said on a certain occasion, viz: that the Lord hath made *all things* for himself; yea, even the wicked for the day of evil.

Faith, repentance, &c., has to be preached to this generation; then cometh the judgements for disobedience; the former duty devolves upon the Elders of Israel; the latter upon Israel's God.

Our voice to the Saints is; Gather to the place appointed and be saved!

Squashes.

George Foster, of Lake Branch, has our thanks for two large, and very fine squashes, one for the printer, the other for ourself.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Little Pigeon, Oct. 25, 1851.

Friend Mackintosh:—Having noticed in the last number of the Guardian, an item in relation to the large growth of vegetables. Allow me to give you a brief account of some of the productions of my own Garden. I raised a Tomato Vine this season which was so productive that I had the curiosity to count the tomatos on it, which amounted to the snug little number of two thousand two hundred and sixty tomatos. I have also raised a Squash Vine, which bore one hundred and four squashes, the Vine measured two hundred and forty-two feet in length. I raised one Beet which measured three feet eight inches in length, and weighed seven pounds; and another which measured twenty-three inches in circumference. Also a Carrot which measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighed three pounds and a half; it is twenty-one inches in length. I have also raised some turnips, which I think are hard to beat, one of which measures twenty-five inches in circumference. Also a Radish which measures twelve and a half inches round, and weighs six and a half pounds. My carrots yielded at the rate of one thousand six hundred and eighty bushels to the acre. Now if this is not an indication of a great country, then I am at a loss to know what is.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY A. TERRY.

Consul at Havana Removed.

Our New York papers announce absolutely the removal of Mr. Owen. He has received the usual fate of those who suffer themselves to be made instruments in the hands of power, regardless of principal or duty.—[St. Louis Times.

It is a curious fact that an amount of specie has been shipped from this country within the last twelve months equal to the sum of all the specie in all the banks in the country.—[Missouri Republican.

To the Friends of Education and Virtue.

The following we clip from one of our exchanges; though it is not our production, it contains several wholesome truths. This article shows on its face, that there are several well endowed minds in the world, and like the industrious Bee we should gather from every good flower all the sweet we can.

"Seize upon truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground;
Amongst our friends, amongst our foes,
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

Triumph of Learning.

Mind constitutes the majesty of man—virtue his true nobility. The tide of the improvement, which is now flowing through the land like another Niagara, is destined to roll on downward to the latest posterity; and it will bear them on its bosom, o r virtues, our vices, our glory or our shame, or whatever else we may transmit as an inheritance. It, then, in a great measure depends upon the present, whether the moth of immortality, of ignorance, and the vampire of luxury, shall prove the overthrow of the republic; or whether knowledge and virtue, like pillars, shall support her against the whirlwind of war, ambition, corruption, and the remorseless tooth of time.

The cynic may smile at the idea, but there is, perhaps, many a germ of genius now in America, destined to rise to the pinnicle of human glory. Go search the records of renown. It is not to colleges alone we are to look for great and good men. The Savior of mankind choose his companions from the fishing boat; and many of the most illustrious characters that ever illuminated the world, rose by the aid of some humble means. Dr. Herschell, who with the eye of a philosopher, searched out and added another world to the solar system, was a fifer boy in the army; Ferguson, the very sun of science, was a poor weaver, and learned to read by hearing his father teach an elder brother. Search the records of our revolution, and the names of Sherman, of Franklin, and many others, may be adduced as evidences of the truth of this position. Active education is ever on the increase; like money, interest becomes compound—doubles, and in the course of years forms a grand national treasury. Give your children fortune, without education, and at least half the number will go down to oblivion, perhaps to ruin. Give them education and they will accumulate fortunes; they will be a fortune to themselves and to their country. It is an inheritance worth more than gold, for it buys true honor—they can never spend nor lose it; and through life it proves a friend—in death, a consolation. Give your children education, and no tyrant will trample over your liberties. Give your children education, and the silver-shod horse of the despot will never trample in ruins the fabric of your freedom.

Two women recently appeared in Little Rock, Ark., dressed in the bloomer costume. They were arrested and fined, and the dress declared "a nuisance."—Jefferson Gazette.

The Sandwich Islands.

Speaking of the annexation of these Islands to the United States, Mr. J. J. Jarvis, who has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he published a newspaper in English, and Hawaiian says: that the offer is now made to the citizens of the Republic, as a free gift, of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islands ask in return simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. The area of the group is 6500 square miles capable of supporting tenfold its present population (80,000.) One million dollars worth of American merchandise is annually consumed. Its American permanent population is not far from 1000, possessing valuable sugar and coffee plantations, in which, and other permanent improvements large sums have been expended. The floating American population touching at these Islands annually is not far from 15,000, seamen and voyagers from some 400 vessels.

Emigration.

The emigration into Iowa at this point bids fair to be more numerous this fall than during any previous season. Our ferry is engaged almost constantly in crossing emigrant wagons, and the number seems rather to increase than diminish. On Saturday last, not less than 25 wagons, 100 persons, and 150 horses, besides other stock, crossed here. The emigrants had good teams and vehicles, and seam to be persons of enterprise and means. We yet extend a cordial invitation to those seeking homes in the west, to pitch their tents in central Iowa. The best soil is here awaiting the hand of culture, and emigrants will find a good and well-supplied market, and a population ready to extend to them a kindly welcome.—[Muscatine Enquirer.

An old maid in speaking of marriage, says its like any other disease—while there's life there is hope.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

Friday, October 31, 1851.

Flour ₩ 100 lbs.	$ 3 50
Beef, ₩ lb.,	4@5
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt ₩ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₩ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ₩ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	6@7
Bacon, ₩ lb.,	8@10
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ₩ bush.,	$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR ₩ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ₩ lb.,	2½
Dry " "	6
Iron, (tire,) "	5
" (assorted,) ₩ lb,	5@8
Potatoes ₩ bush.	25
Tallow, ₩ lb.,	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6@8
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ₩ bush.	20@25
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ₩ bush,	70
Honey ₩ gal.	$1 00
Eggs ₩ doz.,	8

O Tempora! O Mores!!

We will receive at this office in exchange for the Guardian, good dry Cord Wood, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, &c. &c. *Cash not excepted.* Now is your time to pay up old debts, and evade new ones.

Corn.

Mr. Boren, of Honey Creek, in this county, handed to us a few days ago 12 ears of dried corn which weighed 17 pounds in all. Pottawatamie county is some for produce.

Monies Received Since Oct. 17, 1851

Lucinda Symonds,	$1 00	William Moses,	1 00
Moses Mechan,	1 25	Chauncy Bristol,	1 00
Jesse O. Ballenger,	1 00	William N. Brown,	1 00
Marshall A. Jones,	1 00	John McKenzie,	1 00
Chauncy Whiting,	1 50	William Cessey,	0 36
J. Frink & Co.,	1 50	R. B. Barnes,	1 00
George P. Styles,	1 00	David Miller,	1 00
Samuel A. P. Kelsey,	0 35	Wm. A. Smith,	5 00

Nathaniel Woodward, formerly of Council Point, was excommunicated from the Church of J. C. of L. D. S., for Adultery, this 25th day of October, A. D, 1851. By order of the High Council.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Married.

At Pleasant Valley, Oct., 19th, by Elder John Gooch, Jr., Mr. FRANCIS R. STINE, to Miss HARRIET STAGEMAN, both of this county.

The *oysters* came in, and also the *cake*,
The red *wine* sparkling, and not bad to take;
Revived the boys, the "devil" not excepted;
Stine did the clean thing, as we expected.

Success to this pair, in hymen's laws blended;
The printers declare, the Union defended;
Long may they reap, the reward of this union,
And find in each other a bosom companion.

At North Pigeon Branch, on Sunday, Oct. 26th, by Joshua C. Hall, Esq., GEO. W. THORP, (late from Indiana,) to Miss ELIZABETH C. ALLEN. ☞ Terre Haute Journal please copy.

The printers received a cake, for which the happy couple have their sincere thanks, and wish them many joyous days together, in their new sphere.

At Gravois, St. Louis County, Mo., August 11th, 1851, by Elder John Sutton, Mr. ROBERT GRAVES, to GRACE WOODCOCK.

Also Sept. 22d, HENRY WADE to ELIZABETH LOUIS.

Also Sept. 23d, MICHEAL HOLDING to ELLEN J. SHERWOOD.

Also Oct. 3d, WALTER NICHOL, to ISABELA DEAN.

Died.

In Carterville, Oct. 15th, at the residence of Benjamin Waldron, JOHN WALSH, aged 30 years.

The above named person was a sober, industrious, and honest man, and has left a circle of warm friends to lament his loss. He was a native of Yorkshire, England.

At Springville Branch, on Sunday the 26th inst., of Typhoid Fever, VICENA, daughter of Alson and Moriah Sheffield aged 16 years.

In this town, on the 25th inst., WM. B. FEABODY, formerly of Boston, Mass. Aged 65.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore known, as SMITH CLARK & Co. at Council Bluffs, this State, was mutually dissolved at date, by consent of all parties concerned. All payments made to F. J. Wheeling or his agent, O. W. Pierce, and all demands against said firm to be presented to the same party at Council Bluffs, Iowa. WM. SMITH,
M. H. CLARK,
F. J. WHEELING.
Council Bluffs, Sept. 24th, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a certain Promissory Note, drawn by me, dated June 20th or 21st, 1851, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Payable to Wm. S. Townsend for the sum of $90, due 7 months after date, as the consideration has entirely failed, and said note was obtained by fraud. SAMUEL MARTIN.
Platteville, Oct 24th, 1851—1t*

STAGE FARE REDUCED.

WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscaloosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City, Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St. Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steamboat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk, Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and east of that. JOHN FRINK & CO.
By D. Remick.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—1t*

FOUND.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL was found by my daughter, on the street a few days since, whoever has lost the same will please call on me, next door to the Deseret Hotel, prove property, pay this advertisement, &c., upon which the funds will be delivered. L. R. CHAFFIN.
Kanesville, Oct. 29, 1851.—3t

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid. JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

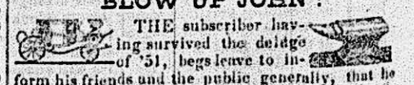
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned would hereby notify the citizens of Pottawattamie County, that he will be prepared to receive their taxes, on Monday the 3d of November. Office opposite the Bluff House, Main Street. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851—tf.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at J. Dunn's, Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, 1 STAG, 6 years old, some white on his sides, whoever has lost the same will please apply at the forementioned place,—prove property, pay charges and take him away. C. DUNN.
Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Oct. 31, 1851.—3t

BLOW UP JOHN!



THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, one mile north-west of the Indian Mi where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.

A good journeyman may find employment by applying soon to WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.
Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, October 17, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

The Great Earthquake at Naples.

The Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister to Naples, in a letter addressed to the "Republic," gives a minute account of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of the Kingdom of Naples on the 14th of July, by which some two thousand five hundred lives were lost, and several towns either totally prostrated or greatly damaged. Mr. Morris says, that previous to the shock a small stream that runs near the City of Mefi, suddenly disappeared, and adds:

"At the first shock Mefi, which contains 10,000 inhabitants, was prostrated in the dust, nothing but a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling mass of fabrics. Up to the present moment, August 20th, 700 dead bodies have been disinterred, and many others are constantly being found. More than 300 persons lie in an adjacent hospital suffering under grievious wounds, while many have been dug out alive from the ruins. Amongst others, a female infant, a year old, after lying buried for two days, was brought out living and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by the same calamity.

"The shocks and rumbling of the earth still occasionally occurred at the time of writing this letter, and all eyes were turned upon Vesuvius as the safety valve through which the struggling fires might escape, although no local signs were yet apparent.

"The neighboring towns of Atella, Rionero, Barile, and Rapolla are sufferers by the same convulsion. Rionero is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining—more than a hundred persons have here perished, and as many have been maimed or wounded. In Barile the only edifice not entirely destroyed is the orphan asylum, while the discovered dead amount to about one hundred and fifty. In the *commune* of Bari, the towns of Cerato, Minervino, Spinazzola, Andria, and Trani, were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient *Canusium*, founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. Attile list report the shocks around Mount Voltare continued, and one half of the city of Venosa, the ancient *Venusia*, containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birth place of Horace, was destroyed. The mountain provinces of the Abruzzi and of Calabria, where the earthquake of 1783 destroyed three hundred cities and buried thirty thousand human beings, have thus far escaped."

The wire of the submarine telegraph, between the English and French coasts, is not yet finished, though it is being made at the rate of a mile and a half per day. It is thus described:

"The line of communication consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell-wire, cased in gutta percha, and twined with a number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch in diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversly around this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twined round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 2½ inch metallic cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple, and the work proceeds, night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus formed in one continuous piece which will finally attain the length of 24 miles. The weight the entire rope when finished, it is estimated will be from 170 to 180 tons. From time to time, as the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires, and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer.

"The starting point on the English coast which has been fixed upon as the most advantageous, on account of the beach and the comparative freedom from the danger of ships anchoring in the immediate vicinity, is the South Foreland. The line will be conducted down a shaft in the cliff, and along a short tunnel, communicating with it at right angles to the beach, where it is proposed to bury it at some considerable depth beneath the shingles, to the lowest level of ebbtide. The spot selected on the French coast, for similar reasons, is situated about four miles south of Calais, near the village of Sangate. The beach at this point consists entirely of sand, and a ridge of sand hills. The line from the south Foreland to Sangate, although not the shortest that could be drawn between the two coasts, is that which presents the fewest chances of accident. The points at the two extremes are those where the low water mark is nearest the high, and the character of the bed of the channel, lying between, as far as can be ascertained by careful soundings, offers no peculiarities likely to affect the integrity of the conducting line.

The Pure in Heart.

The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flowing out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Siloah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers, its presence will be known by the forms of life, and beauty will gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration; but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the spiritual atmosphere.

Another Revolution in Mexico.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the Rio Grande, that a revolutionary party has been organized in the departments of Tamaulipas, Nuevo, Leon, and Coahuila, sufficiently powerful, he thinks, to expel the Government troops, and establish an independent government in all the Valley of the Rio Grande, east of the Sierra Madre. Their plans are now so well matured that a decisive blow will probably be struck in a few weeks. A large number of volunteers from Texas have been enlisted, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores, have been procured to carry on the war against the central Government. Upwards of two hundred Texan volunteers were encamped near Roma a few weeks since, waiting for orders from Canales and his associates. It is said that Gen. Avalos and the other officers in command of the Mexican forces, are aware that the great mass of the people of those departments are opposed to the central Government, and they have intimated to the leaders of the revolutionary party, that they can offer but a feeble resistance if a respectable military force is brought to operate against them. It is also said that Gen. Avalos has actually removed a portion of his property to Brownsville, in anticipation of the success of the revolutionary party. Carabajal at present is the ostensible commander of the revolutionary forces; but as soon as offensive operations are commenced, it is probable that Canales will take the command in person. The Americans along the Rio Grande are quite confident that this movement will be successful, as the central Government is so destitute of means that it is unable to pay the soldiers now stationed along the frontier, and they are consequently very much dissatisfied. It is believed that a large number of the Government troops will join the standard of Carabajal as soon as it is displayed on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Many of the merchants on this side of the river are willing to aid the revolutionary party, as they have suffered severely from the impositions of the Mexican custom house officers. The trade of Brownsville, Roma, and most of towns on the east bank of the Rio Grande, has lately been almost ruined by the Mexican revenue officers, who have endeavored by the most tyranical impositions to prevent Americans from trading with any of the towns or settlements in the interior.—[Houston Telegraph.

California and Mob Law.

By late arrivals from California, we have reports of some of the most outrageous cases of mob law which have as yet disgraced the history of that country. We have known cases where legislative enactments have proved inadequate to the proper punishment of men for crime, and in *such cases*, we might favor a proposition for dispensing justice in a summary manner, as has in many instances been done in California. But when a set of men will go so far as to force their ideas of right and wrong upon a *court of justice* whilst in session, we have no language of condemnation sufficiently strong to apply to them. A case recently occurred in Sacramento, in which which the judge was compelled by the threats of the mob to proceed at once in a case involving life or death, notwithstanding it is clearly shown that the accused was not prepared for trial. Such a condition of society is truly humiliating, and cannot fail to make its baneful influences felt for a long time to come, and in the face of every well directed effort at correction. We know no corrective, however, other than that imposed by a due appreciation, by the majority at least, of those moral obligations which are contemporaneous with the organization of all society. In the absence of this, we have but little efficacy to look for from a wholsome administration of justice. Passion and prejudice assume the judicial throne, and reason and mercy are lost in their blindness and infatuation. For such a morbid condition of society, we can see no immediate civil remedy. Time and circumstances will accomplish all.

The Wonders of California.

Professor Shepherd, in giving an account of his recent exploration of California, portrays the country in the following enthusiastic, almost romantic style:

"I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter now wears the bloom of Spring. I have found waterfalls three and four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges, of white marble, far surpassing that of Rockbridge, Va., some thousands of gold-bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and crome ores, lead, bismuth and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and in short, everything that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one Valley I found more than 40 springs of over one huudred degrees Fahrenheit. In another Valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleeched to snowy whiteness, and brecciated with conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of the most intense interest as you approach them."

Pacific Railroad.

We understand that a large number of hands are employed in working on this road, and that the work is progressing finely. President Allen has returned from the East, having succeeded finely in getting machinery and everything necessary for the prosecution and completion of the portion of road now under contract. From the favorable beginning made and the spirit that is now manifested by the counties along the line, we feel confident the work will go on until it reaches the western portion of the State.—[Occidental Messenger.

Books were bound in oak boards until the fourteenth century

California Items.

Official returns show that the total amount of gold dust and bullion exported from San Francisco from the 1st of January to August 14, 1851, was $56,638,204; imported during the same period, $2,892,124—excess of exports, $53,746,080.

San Francisco is once more rising rapidly from the ashes of her misfortunes. Every thing like trade is in a flourishing condition. The mining interests have never been in better condition; and the agricultural resources of the State are being developed.

The fire at Sacramento city commenced in the Tehama theatre, and extended to other large buildings. Total damage, as heretofore stated, $30,000.

A case of Lynch law has occurred at Greenwood Valley. The sufferer was a man named Graham, who was hanged two hours after his capture, on a charge of robbery and attempted murder.

The "Vigilance Committee," of San Francisco, continue their labors, at a monthly expence to the members of three thousand five hundred dollars. A letter of the 15th ultimo, says that they had recently handed over to the court of sessions various offenders who had fallen into their custody.

T. B. McManus, the Irish patriot, is doing a thriving commission business in San Francisco.

The southern papers are advocating a political severance of the lower from upper portion of the State.

Journals from various sections teem with marvels in the way of gold discoveries. We take the richest as samples.

At Mormon Island the company realized in a week over $5,000. On the 9th August, in three hours, $1,250 were washed out. The succeeding day four shares were sold for $10,000. The river about the island is rich almost beyond comparison in California.

A company of seven miners, working in the bed of the river three miles below Coloma, took out $6,000 last week, and they have as much ground to work as will keep them engaged all summer.

The South Fork Mining Company, No. 1, near Mormon Island, took out forty pounds of gold on the 13th. The company numbers thirty members. They have three weeks to work only, having agreed to tear the dam down after that period, in order to permit the company above them to work their claim, upon which the water is locked up by the dam below. The expectation is that $40,000 will be taken out in the time agreed upon.

Thee persons went up on Bear river early in July, a short distance below Steep Hollow, where they turned the river and worked twenty one days. Upon dividing their money they had a little over $2,200 each. In the aggregate, $7,607 30.

A very rich stratum of decomposed quartz, of the same kind as that taken from Gold Tunnel, in Nevada, has been found on Bauna Vista Hill, immediately in rear of Judge Walsh's house, at Grass Valley. A panful of this quartz washed out for a prospect, yielded over forty dollars.

One of the richest cayote holes ever discovered in Nevada is that owned and worked by Messrs. Huzzey & Co., west of Cryotteville and near the Lawson Tunnel. The gentleman having taken out as high as two hundred and eighteen dollars in a single panfull of earth; and a few days ago washed out seven hundred dollars in seven consecutive pansfull of earth, they having yielded an average of one hundred dollars to each pan. The hole is kept dry by a large tube, which is hauled up and down upon a windlass worked by a mule. The gold-bearing earth is also hauled up by the same means, there being a great scarcity of water, the party consisting of eight men, are unable to use either tom or sluice. They keep, however, two rockers at work with the water drawn from the hole, each cradle yielding an average of one hundred dollars a day. It is impossible, with the two rockers, to wash per diem one quarter of the earth hauled each day, and it has thus become necessary to pile up the extra earth for washing when the rainy season comes on.

The record has its dark features, however, prominent among which we notice an account of the great ravages of the cholera in Mazatlan.

Emigrants report that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 3d July in the vicinity of the Soda Springs and along Bear River, some two hundred miles west of Salt Lake—a highty volcanic section of the country.

A Mountain in Motion.—We find in our German papers an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for the Tribune. About the District of Magyarokarek, in the Southwestern portion of Transylvania; there are two mountains, Venyikes and Gelestaz; The district lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from eight hundred to one thousand feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August, the Gelestaz began to move, and forced the Venyikes, which is four miles from Magyarokarek, so near to that District that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th of August, and during which time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one third of a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place was covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a plowed field, which were torn assunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about three hundred and eighty souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression. Beneath the torn-up mountain, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.—N. Y. Tribune.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,

Also,

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airtight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of Iron, and not subject

To Crack by Fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—tf

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Ball's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LADIES ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN TOO!!

JUST received per last Boat from St. Louis, an unusual variety of Novels, Romances, Adventures, and Histories in pamphlet form. Price twenty-five cents each copy; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM Cooley's Mill, on the 4th inst. one yoke of dark brown and white oxen, one more white than the other. The one most white, had horns that rather turned back, and was tall and slim five years old last spring. Whoever will give information of said cattle, shall be paid for all trouble. WM. B. ADAMS,

Harris Grove, Oct. 19, 1851—3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS ESPENCHILD,

West side of Broadway, between Labaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,

North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1.

AT a meeting of the Citizens of SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1, held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, October 6th, 1851, Charles H. Bassett was elected Treasurer of the School Fund, in place of C. C. Pendleton, who did not qualify. By order of the Board.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

GREEN APPLES.

JUST Received a large lot of Green Apples, which are offered for sale very low to close them out, either for cash or in exchange for country produce. Also Sweet Apple Cider, for which I will sell low. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kanesville, Oct. 8, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

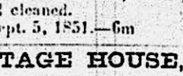
Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

STAGE HOUSE,



AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June13th, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT FEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Choilce, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

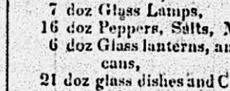
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the ld cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily indduce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writting done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window.

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah:

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas; Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves,

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Hate and Love.

BY GEO. HARTWELL.

I hate the hands that bind me down
To pompous, heartless form;
The studied words, the soulless thought,
All groveling as the worm:
The base deceit, the deaden'd soul,
The hollow-hearted tone;
The careful smile and measured step
All heartless as a stone.

I hate the hand that warmly grasps
When the heart within is cold—
(Mark the earnest gaze and willing tongue!)
Such friendship's bought and sold.
I hate the fiend that will dash the cup
In which hope's Lies-lings glow,
And then will pierce the burden'd heart,
And gaze on the crimson flow.

But I love the man with a feeling soul,
Whose passions are deep and strong;
Whose chords, when touched by a kindred power,
Will vibrate loud and long;
The man whose word is bond and law—
Who ne'er for gold or power
Would kiss the hand that would stab the heart
In adversity's trying hour.

I love the man that will dare to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man that will open his heart, nor close
Against the beggar his door.
Oh! give me a heart that will firmly stand
When the storm begins to lower—
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped
In misfortune's *darkest* hour.

To an Invalid Girl, on Presenting two Rosebuds.

Friendship, pure as the white rose, brings
These flowers, to soothe the sufferer's rest;
Friendship, true as the moss which clings
Close to the crimson rosebud's breast.

L. T. VOIGHT.

MISCELLANY.

The Prussian Girl.

A TALE OF SILESIA.

During the seven years' war, the exertions of the Prussians in that critical moment to support the failing fortunes of their indefatigable monarch were truly worthy of a luminous character in the records of history: but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntarily made by individuals to repel the encroachments of the armies in the year 1806. Each family contributed, in different ways, to the expenses of the war; even the poorest hordes gave in their mite for the general good, though it deprived their families of many a little luxury which they had before been used to.

In one of the romantic vallies of Silesia lived a young girl of surpassing beauty—the pride and delight of her parents—whose only occupation was to attend to their flocks and bear the scant produce of their little farm to a neighboring town. Ella, like the wild flowers, had grown and bloomed in obscurity, adorned and beautified by the unerring hand of nature. She had seen but little of the world until the trump of war sounded over the country, and echoed discordantly amidst the recesses of its solitude; and when in consequence of her inquiries, her father was obliged to tell her the distracted state of her native land, the indignant blush and high heaving of her bosom proclaimed how much she felt for her enterprising sovereign and the brave people who were arrayed to defend his dominions.

"Heaven grant us the victory!" exclaimed she in a patriotic enthusiasm of her soul. "I would, father, that nature had made woman strong enough to fight."

The old man only smiled a reply, and kissed her rosy cheek, bade her keep out of sight of the soldiers.

The caution was scarcely needed—Ellen knew where to find one whom she might gaze upon and be gazed upon for hours, and who, though not dressed out in the trappings of the military, was more to her than all the world besides. She was soon at the mountain's slope watching her herds, and listening to the mellow notes as they flowed from the pipe of Adolphe—a fine featured young man, who sat at her feet gazing tenderly upon her smiling face.

"That hair of yours, Ella," said he laying down the instrument—"I would give the world for one little lock; and he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.

"The world is not yours to give, Mr. Adolphe," said she archly; "but do you only love me for my curls, which you are always praising?"

"I love you for yourself, dear Ella; but these rich ringlets, which might grace a queen, I almost idolize them, and yet you refuse to bestow upon me one little tress."

"Have I not reason? Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again; for then you would have your idol by you and I should be forgotten. No, Adolphe, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall have not only a tress, but my hand too, if you desire it."

"Tell me how to become worthy of so estimable a gift," exclaimed the enraptured youth, and I will follow the path which you will point out.

"There it is," answered the maiden, pointing towards Breslau, and looking her lover fixedly in the face.

"And what am I to do in Breslau?"

"Join the brave men who are struggling for our liberties, and ten-fold shall be the love of Ella."

A slight blush overspread the face of Adolphe, he bade her farewell, and was soon lost in the recesses of the valley.

There was more courtliness in the last speech of Adolphe than generally falls to the lot of the untutored mountaineers of Silesia, and Ella thought, as he wended his way down the narrow defile, that there was more dignity in the mein than she had ever before observed—she scarcely dare ask herself who he was; for he had been out a short time among the shepherds, and no one knew aught of his birth and profession; but every one loved him for his generosity and nobleness of spirit.

"My hair," said Ella to herself, as the youth vanished from her sight; "I will dress it for his sake; they say it is rich and beautiful. Ah! how freely would I destroy each ample tress and scatter it upon the winds, did not he love to smooth it with his fingers."

Months rolled away, and Ella watched her herds in sadness, for nothing was heard of Adolphe, and the demon of war continued to spread his desolation over the land.

It was proposed to raise a contribution among the inhabitants of the mountain, which should be placed in the general fund, and appropriated to the use of the defenders of the king.

When the father of Ella was called upon for his proportion he had nothing to give, and the noble-hearted girl, *then*, for the first time, felt the want of wealth.

"Father, let us sell our flocks," said she—"we will be amply repaid in the freedom we shall enjoy; and when peace comes again, I am sure I can get work for you."

"No, my daughter," answered the old man, our country requires no such sacrifice; we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood."

Ella reflected for a long while, and formed a thousand plans for raising a sum of money that was worthy of being given in aid of the patriotic cause; but all her schemes were impracticable, and she wept in solitude for her inability to serve her country.

"Would that these locks were wires of gold!" exclaimed she running her fingers through the tresses as they dallied with the wind; "I might give them for the general good. Can they not be sold? I will go to Breslau and offer them; they may bring but a trifle, yet they are all I have to bestow. But Adolphe—when he returns and beholds me deprived of my greatest beauty—what will he say! Alas! he will turn from me; he will love me no more,—Well, be it so; I will sacrifice even his love in the cause of liberty.

She accordingly proceeded to Breslau, and offered her hair for sale to the first friseur in the city. The loveliness of the young girl, and the novelty of her offer, caused the person to inquire why she robbed herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer, he was astonished at the extraordinary disinterested patriotism displayed by one so young and interesting.

"I will take the locks, my pretty girl," said he, admiring the softness of their texture, "and turn them into braceletts. Every body will buy them when they know of whose hair they are made."

The delighted girl received the proffered sum, and flew to add it to the general fund. The friseur had predicted right; the story got wind, and ladies and gentlemen of the city flocked to his store to purchase the bracelets marked Ella. Among others, a young man of high rank, hearing the story, endeavored to obtain one of the articles.

The vender had but one left, and he had raised a considerable sum from their sale; he intended to keep that for himself. The officer examined the color and texture of the hair, and when his eyes fell on the name of Ella, a smile of pride and gratitude curled his lip, and he uttered, "it must be she!" He emptied his purse upon the counter, and told the man to take it all for the bracelet, who being dazzled by the sight of so much gold, readily consented. The officer left the shop with the treasure pressed to his lips.

"Ella," said Adolphe, as he sat by the side of the mountain maid, "where are those luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your neck? I went and fought at your bidding, and now I have come to claim my reward."

"Adolphe," answered she, "I became jealous of my hair; your heart became entangled among its thick curls; the more I combed them, the more they webbed around my heart, and so I cut them off. Do you love me without my locks?"

"Love you, Ella? Could I do less than worship you, since you have so nobly married your beauty for the benefit of your country? Look at this bracelet—the hair is yours—the name is yours."

Thus caught, the generous girl thought it useless to deny the facts here recorded.

She confessed it all, and shortly afterwards was the wife of the stranger, Adolphe, Count of Rutland.

What is Law Like.

Law—is like a fire: and those who meddle with it may chance to "burn their fingers."

Law—is like a pocket with a hole in it: and those who therein risk their money are very likely to lose it.

Law—is like a lancet, dangerous in the hands of the ignorant: doubtful in the hands of an adept.

Law—is like a sieve, you may see through it: but you will be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Law—is to the litigant what the poulterer is to the goose: it plucks, and it draws him; but here the simile ends, for the litigant, unlike the goose, never gets TRUST, although he may be both ROASTED and DISHED.

Law—is like an ignus fatuus, or Jack o'Lantern: those who follow the delusive guide, too often find themselves inextricably involved in a bog or a quagmire.

Law—is like prussic acid, a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

Law—is like justice, even as copper gilt is like gold, and the comparative worth of the two is about the same.

Law—is like an eel-trap, very easy to get out of.

Law—is like a razor, which requires a "strong back," keenness and an excellent temper: many of those who get once "shaved with ease and expedition," seldom risk a second operation.

Law—is like a flight of rockets: there is a great expense of "powder," the cases are usually well "got up;" the reports are excellent; but, after all, the sticks (q. d. the clients,) are sure to come to the ground.

Law—is like a window of stained glass giving its own peculiar tint and hue to the bright rays of truth which shine through it. —[London Times.

WHAT SHOULD AN EDITOR BE!—This question says the Galena (Ill.) *Advertizer*, was never better answered than by the late Charles Hammond, celebrated throughout the West as the Editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The legitimate vocation of a newspaper is to circulate useful intelligence, and promulgate just and impartial views of public affairs. An editor should be one in whom confidence could be reposed for soundness of judgement, integrity of purpose, and independence of conduct. He should possess varied knowledge and large experience; and he should feel his station to be rather that of a judge dispensing justice, than that of an advocate making out a case. He should be zealous of the truth, and of that chiefly, and he should feel that to deceive purposly was infamous—to deceive from credulity or inattention, highly reprehensible. He should distinctly comprehend that those who differ from him might be as honest as himself, and as well informed, too, and he should know how to respect while he opposes them."

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she will talk about something else.

One husband that is penurious or lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as neighbors enjoy is not as desirable as he ought to be.

One good newspaper is one good thing in a family.

With the TRUE wife, a husband's faults should be sacred. A women forgets what is due to herself, when she condescends to that refuge of weakness, a female confidant. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable. If this be not the case, she pollutes her marriage vow.

Rules to be Observed in an Editor's Sanctum.

1. Come in at all times—what business has he to be private?
2. Take his papers with perfect freedom—what use can he have for them?
3. If you bring in a long communication, just "to fill up his paper," insist on reading and discussing it. Why should'nt he be glad to spend an hour in listening?
4. If you see his exchanges piled up in an orderly manner on his table, seize and scatter them. What business has he to be particular?
5. If you find his chair vacant at any time, sit in it. Why should he wish to keep his stationery and scissoring from his visitors?

Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge, but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

The Religion of Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail to the head and clinch it:

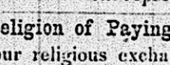
Men may sophisticate as they please—They never can make it right, and all the bankrupt laws of the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts—There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man "deal justly," it is not worth having.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

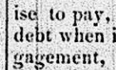
THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1851—tf.

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.



THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.
Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.
JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—1m*

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!
I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.
☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,
Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

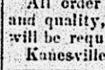
MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.
He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.
As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.
He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.
The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.
Remember the original **"Mammoth Blue Mortar,"** on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.
At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.
His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.
Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.
References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.
Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.
Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.
All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

FURNITURE.



BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash Speak quick.
Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.

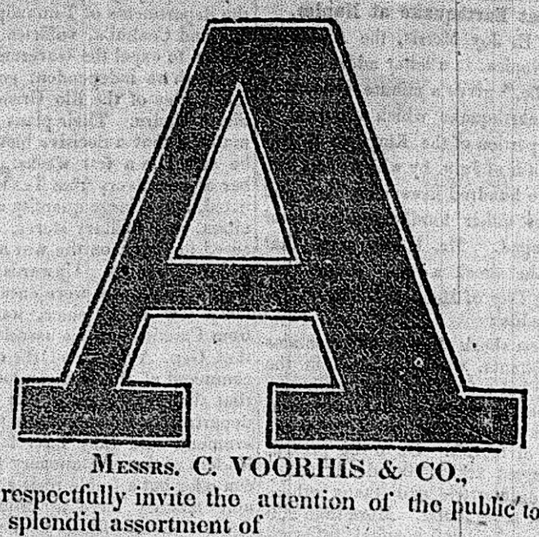
RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.
EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from
First Hand Manufacturers
in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.
Our Stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of
GROCERIES,
of all kinds, and
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;
A large stock of
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.
We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.
TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN,
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap or cash.
Our Motto is, Small Profits—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,
Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,
which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Broomis and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.
Do not forget—**HARRIS GROVE,** where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,
WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON,
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.
A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

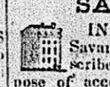
DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.
Received, and for Sale by,
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.
A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.
Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

POWDER.
ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 14th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.



IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.
He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.
E. M. RICE
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to
California, Oregon and Salt Lake.
Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. *Caused* by the impurities in the water
For further particulars as to the route, *we refer* you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.
WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, Qalifornia, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG
WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. [jy11] JOHN GOOCH,

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.
He will also have constantly on hand.
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.
Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.
Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton &c., either alive or dressed.
LEVI POWELL.
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 21.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (15lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian, in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
JOHN MURRAY,	HENRY DEVENISH,
WM. MARKINDALE,	DAVID E. BUNNELL,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
MARK HALL,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
JAMES WAREHAM,	A. D. BORIN,
JOHN RIGGS,	A. D. BOYNTON,
HENRY ROBINSON.	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW PICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STORY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LEWIS B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. FITCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—GEO. COULSON, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. F. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, I. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS. "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH, "
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS, "
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb 7, 1851.—1y

SIXTH GENERAL EPISTLE

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, from Great Salt Lake Valley, to the Saints Scattered Throughout the Earth. Greeting:—

BELOVED BRETHREN:—When the Savior was upon the Earth, and his disciples questioned him concerning the sign of his coming, referring to the Latter-days, Jesus answered them on this wise: There shall arise false Christs and false Prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; saying, Lo here! and Lo there! so that if it were possible they shall deceive the very elect: Go not after them, neither believe them; for as the light of the morning cometh out of the East and shineth even unto the West; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be.

Many of the signs and wonders, and false Christs and false Prophets referred to, have already been exhibited insomuch that many have declared the day when the Son of man would make his appearance; and many have believed on their testimony and been disappointed; while those who have been filled with the Holy Ghost, by the laying on of hands, having repented of their sins, and received remission thereof by baptism in water, have been watching the gradual progress of the work of the Lord, in this last dispensation, which has been like the light of the morning, as it first gildes the Eastern horizon, and continues to grow brighter and brighter, and spread farther and farther from the East even unto the West, and so will continue until the whole Horizon is illuminated with the clear effulgence of the noonday Sun; and the Son of Righteousness shall make his appearance in the midst of his people, according to his own declarations.

The first light of the morning in this age, and the time referred to by the Savior, was the Angel who had the everlasting Gospel, which was to be preached to all people, preaching and ministering to Joseph Smith Jr., and commanding Joseph to preach and administer to others even as he had received of the Angel; and the light continued to shine and spread as others believe on the testimony of Joseph; for they repented of their sins; were baptized by him, and he having received the Holy Priesthood from the angels, coferred the same Priesthood on the believers; and they in turn went forth proclaiming the same Gospel, administering the same ordinances, calling on all the faithful to gather themselves together, to the upbuilding of Zion, until the light has already been seen in the four quarters of the Earth, and is fast being reflected over every nation and people; and this the Gospel, the plan of salvation, is the true light that must shine from the East to the West; that is to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, on the earth, before the end will come; and the faithful, the Saints, must be gathered together in holy places, and build Temples, and do all necessary works to open up the way of life and Salvation, to the dead as well as the living, before they can complete the work which is given them to do in this dispensation and probation.

When the Saints in Zion are sowing and reaping, and building, according to counsel, they are causing the light to shine, as emphatically, as though they were abroad in foreign nations, preaching and baptizing for remission of sins All things needful to be done, are but parts of the great whole, which must all be accomplished before men will be prepared to be restored back again into the presence of the Father; and while we again have the pleasing privilege of communicating with our friends scattered among the nations, we know not how we can with more interest, and render our Epistle more useful, than by devoting a portion to a continuation of the history of things as they do and have existed since our last letter; which is only a reflection of that light which eventually must illuminate the world; for the works of the righteous, like gold and silver and precious stones, will remain when time is swallowed up in eternity.

The Railway from this City to the mountain, was surveyed early in the season, and partly graded; and a considerable share of the timber and rails are on the ground. When the harvest approached, the work was suspended for want of laborers, but will be resumed as early as possible. The walls of the basement story of the Seventies Hall, are in progress, and the walls of the Tithing Barn are completed; also the walls of the Joiners and Paint Shop, and plaining and slitting Machine, one hundred and forty by forty-five feet on the Temple Block, preparatory to building a Temple; though all the Public Works have been hindered for the lack of lumber, materials, and laborers, and the lack has been occasioned by a majority of the brethren's neglect to pay their tithing, both at home and abroad. It mattereth not where the Saints reside, in relation to this principle; it is their duty to devote one tenth of their property, when they come into the Church, and afterwards one tenth of their income, for the support of the Public Works; for the building of Temples and other necessary purposes; and if they do not tithe themselves, they have no claim to the blessings, and endowments that will flow to the faithful through that medium.

A tithe of the tithing due from the Saints, promptly paid, would have enabled us to enclose the Temple Block, as we had anticipated, preparatory to commencing the Temple another season; but for lack of means, the plat remains open, and the commencement of the Building must continue to be suspended. It is time that the Saints understood, and it is the duty of all Elders and officers, and especially the Bishops, to instruct the Saints, that the paying of their tithing is a prominent portion of the labor which is allotted to them by which they are to secure a future residence in the Heaven they are seeking after. To be prepared for a Celestial Heaven they want the blessings of a Terrestial Temple, builded to the name of Israel's God, and without these blessings they cannot be prepared for the greatest glory: and should any one succeed in passing through the Temple and receive all the blessings and endowments offered to any; that person never having tithed for the building of the Temple, or other public good, would have to hear the words of Jesus, enter in at the door, and he that entereth not in at the door but climeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber; and the House of the Lord is the door to those who help build it, but those who have the opportunity and do it not, the words of the Savior remain true, if they enter therein; and from henceforth the living may not expect the blessings of the Temple unless they help build it. Your tithing we value not, only as it affects your saivation, and the salvation of the dead.

The Council House is completed. The Tithing Store House is in progress of finishing, and will be ready to be occupied the coming winter, for the several purposes designed, instead of a Joiner's shop as hitherto. The foundation of a Tabernacle, on Temple Block, one hundred and twenty-six by sixty-four feet, is nearly completed, and we expect the building will be completed this Fall. The Deseret Pottery is in successful operation, some good light yellow ware was drawn from the Kiln June 27th, and white ware is soon expected. It is anticipated that the Valley materials for making crockery and China ware, will be equal to any other place; and that the Pottery will soon be able to supply this market. Good Potters are wanted. A Carding Machine is in operation and doing extensive business in this Valley; also one in Utah, and others in progress.

There are four grain and five saw mills in operation, or nearly completed in Great Salt Lake County; also two grain and two saw mills in Weber County; one grain and two saw mills in Davis County; two grain and three saw mills in Utah County; One grain and two saw mills in San Pete County; one grain and one saw mill in Iron County; and one saw mill in Tooele County: and an increasing desire and exertion to promote domestic manufactures prevails throughout the Territory.

We have visited the various counties and settlements generally, this season; and found the Saints industrious and prosperous, extending their farming operations as far as possible, and preparing food for the brethren who are coming hither. The harvest will be abundant for all who will have occasion to eat thereof, though many fields have suffered by the drouth; the mountain streams having been unusually low this season, and help scarce at the time, most needed for irrigation. Harvesters are much wanted, and more thrashing machines, and labor saving machinery of all kinds, could be used to great advantage in our midst.

A High Council was organized at Manti, San Pete County, April 30th, Isaac Morley is Patriarch of that Stake of Zion. Chalk, stone coal, salt, and iron ore, abound in the region of Iron County; also a substance resembling white clay which answers a good purpose, as a substitute for soap. We decided on locations for settlements on Salt Creek, in Jewab Valley, and Corn Creek, in Parowan Valley, between this and Iron county; and companies will leave immediately after Conference, to form those settlements.

The birth day of the Nation, July 4th, was celebrated by the citizens of this Valley, in a most patriotic manner, on the banks of the Great Salt Lake, abont twenty-four miles from the City, attended with every expression of joy and gladness, that could flow from the hearts of a free and virtuous people.

The 24th of July was celebrated as the Anniversary of the entrance of the Pioneers into the Valley of the mountains, and in this, much interest was added over former celebrations, by the appearance of the Pioneers in the procession, each carrying the tools, or emblems of tools, utensils, and implements used by them on their route, and after their arrival, even to sheaves of grain the products of their labor. The remembrance of this day is sweet to the Saints, as was the passover to ancient Israel; and the demonstrations of gratitude and thanksgiving on the Anniversary were pure, virtuous, holy, and without alloy.

Several depredations have been committed by the Indians during the Summer, mostly in Toocle Valley, where it is computed that more than five thousand dollars worth of cattle and horses have been stolen, and mostly killed or destroyed. So great was the destruction of property, that annihilation of the settlement seemed inevitable, unless the savages were met and resisted; which resulted in the death of one white man and a few Indians, which produced a cessation of thefts for a season. Some minor thefts have been committed in other settlements; though, in general, the Indians about the settlements, have neither the disposition or courage to fight the settlers.

A band of Indians, living on the muddy, between Iron County and San Diego, appear more hostile of late, and no doubt killed Br. Isaac Brown, when on his return from California last Fall. The Indians on St. Mary's River, have committed many depredations on travelers the past year; and as is supposed, killed eight emmigrants about one hundred and fifty miles north of this, a few weeks since; and the California Mail, which was expected heare ten days since (Sept. 4) has not been heard from.

Elder Orson Hyde arrived in the Valley, on the 17th of August, direct from Kanesville, accompanied by Elder Carrington and a few others, all of whom were robbed and plundered by the Pawnee Indians. During the great amount of emigration from sea to sea, through the mountains, the Indians have received some insults and abuses which they are sure to resent, and the Saints and others who may have occasion to pass through these tribes referred to, will do well to be prepared to act on the defensive.

Doctor John M. Bernhisel, and the Hon. A. W. Babbitt, returned to this place on the 19th of July, accompanied by several officers of the United States Governn ent for the Territory of Utah, which was chartered last September, and the General Government having now received this Territory unto their postering care. The citizens will be relieved of many burdens, hard to be borne by them in a new country, to which they were compelled to immigrate, while destitute of many of the comforts of life. Dr. Bernhisel, was appointed by the President of the United States, Special Agent, to expend an appropriation of five thousand dollars, granted by Congress for the purchase of a Library for Utah; which appropriation he expended by selecting books in the eastern cities, during the past winter, and the Library is now on the way to this place. Many gentlemen in the States, through the solicitation of the Doctor, have donated books, magazines, pamphlets, maps, and papers, which will add greatly to the value and interest of the Utah Library, and elicits our warmest thanks. Dr. Bernhisel was unanimously elected delegate to Congress by the Territory, on the 4th of August, and on the 1st of September, left in the Mail Coach for Washington City; the same day that a commencement was made to lay the foundation of a State House, on Union Square, in this City, towards the erection of which Congress has appropriated twenty thousand dollars.

The Valley is well supplied with a general assortment of merchandize at the present time; but the exportation of cash having been far greater than the importation, the past year, it is to be feared that many articles will remain unsold, which might be used to advantage were the circulating medium suited to foreign markets in the possession of those who would like to purchase. Shingles are now extensively manufactured, and would be very extensively used, could nails be procured, but it is not supposed that one half, and probably not one fourth enough of shingle nails will be brought this season, to supply the market; and the present prospect is that many buildings will have to be delayed, before another market season, for lack of assorted nails. If a company of brethren could be formed in England, Wales, Sweden, or any other country, to come and make Iron from the ore, (magnetic ore of the best quality) and machinery for rolling, slitting, and cutting nails, and drawing off wire; it would be one of the greatest auxiliaries, for advancement in building up the Vallies of the Mountains; and the Presiding Elders in those countries are instructed to examine this subject and forward such a company with the least possible delay.

School Houses have been erected in the Wards generally, and Schools have been in operation the present season. The Parent School has been suspended a few weeks, for lack of a commodious room; but a house is in progress of erection, for its accommodation, and the School will be resumed the coming winter. A portion of the wall around the University Land is completed, and a portion has been delayed for want of laborers, a difficulty we often meet with, and which might be avoided, if a few score of thousands of the Saints who are abroad, would rise up in the name of Israel's God and come home, and help us to do what is required at our hands, and it is as much the duty of the Saints to gather, as it is for sinners to repent and be baptised for the remission of their sins, and every Saint who does not come home, when he has an opportunity, will be afflicted by the Devil. And why? If you will stay on the enemy's ground, after you have had a chance to escape, that enemy will claim and exercise power over you; while your faith will fail, because you have been disobedient to the counsel to gather yourselves with the faithful, unto holy places, where the Holy One of Israel presides in the midst of his people, and where the power of Satan is destroyed, broken, or brought in subjection; therefore, if you shall tarry, after a way has been made for your escape, and lose your life, or the lives of your household, or your property, whose fault will it be? And whose loss? You must bear it.

Seth M. Blair, Esq., and President Joseph Young are each preparing mills and presses in our City, for the purpose of extracting the juice of the beet, of which many have been raised this season; and although we wish them success, and anticipate that they will do much to abate the scarcity of saccharine matter, for culinary purposes; yet we know of no one in our midst who is sufficiently versed in refining the beet juice to make a perfect article of sugar; but we expect this lack of information will be soon overcome by their experience; and also by the early arrival, next season, of a company of manufacturers from France, as we are informed by letter from Elder Taylor. We are also informed from the same source, that a large company of Woolen Manufacturers, will come at the same time, from the same country, bringing all the necessary machinery, and the best of sheep, all of which are much needed here; and we hope that nothing will interfere to hinder the arrival of those companies against our next Beet and Wool crop. A small Woolen Factory is already in progress of erection in our Valley, and there are many sheep here, but thousands more are wanted.

Experiments at tanning hides, and making leather, have, as yet, been very limited in the Valley. Much leather is needed in this country, and many thousands of the best hides have rotted or been wasted, for want of sufficient help to erect tanneries, and convart those hides into leather. There are plenty of materials containing tanning to prosecute the business to advantage, and prevent the necessity of heavy importations, at an enormous expense; and if some of the brethering who are tanners, would come home and attend to their calling here, they would receive the blessing of many souls. Some attempts are now making at this business, but more help is wanted. Brethren, the harvest here is great, but the laborers few.

We have made arrangements, during the past year, with a gentleman in Wisconsin to come hither for the purpose of manufacturing paper. Report says that he is on the way, and we hope to see him here this Fall.

Books, papers, and every medium of intelligence through the press, are unusually high at this place, owing, in a great degree, to the heavy transport, which will be remedied to a great extent, when the rags in the Valley can be converted into paper. A large Printing Press has recently arrived, and all necessary materials for a respectable newspaper, and a small Book Bindery, all of which, will probably, be brought in requisition the coming winter.

The Warm Bath-House has been open to visitors through the season. Excellent salt is made by boiling 3 to 1 of the Lake water. Good lime is burned in Red Bute Kanyon. Plaster of Paris is dug within two miles of the City, and is much used at the Pottery, and for finishing houses. The Saleratus from the Lake four miles east of Independence Rock, is much used in the Valley, and the Saints will do well to bring what they can when they come; and the borax from the Lake, west of Independence Rock would be much used by our mechanics, if they could get it.

The Church Pasture on the north of the City is fenced; and the farm for the benefit of the poor on the West of Jordan, is nearly surrounded by a ditch. Many houses and other buildings have been erected in the city and country, this season, and many more would be if materials and laborers could be procured.

Ogden, Provo, Manti and Parowan cities have organized under their respective charters, and are governed by municipal law. The nights have been warmer than usual the past three months; winds more frequent and stronger than common in the Valley; and there was a frost on the low lands on the night of the 28th of August.

The United States mail leaves, Great Salt Lake City and Independence, Missouri, on the first of each month, exchanging at Fort Laramie. Also the mail leaves Sacramento and this place on the first of each month; and a mail is exchanged between this and Dallas in Oregon once in two months. We have a weekly mail from hence to San Pete, and a semi-weekly from hence to Brownsville. A Postoffice is established at Parowan, Iron County, but no mail route is yet established between Payson and Parowan; though at the next session of Congress we anticipate the establishment of a post route from hence to San Diego, passing through Parowan, which ronte will be passable at all seasons of the year.

A Post Office is established at Honolula, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, and letters post paid to San Francisco, will be forwarded every opportunity. A letter from Elder Hiram Clark, President of the Sandwich Mission, dated Honolula, January 27, contains our latest intelligence from those Islands. Elders Clark, and Whittle, were stationed at Oahu; Elders H. W. Bigler, and Thos. Morris, at Molokai; Elders John Dixon and Wm. Farrer, at Ranai; Elders Hawkins & Blackwell at Hawaii; and Elders Cannon & Keeler at Maui; having entered on their respective labors about the 20th of December. There are many whites on those Islands, but they have little regard for gospel privileges. The Natives generally can read and write, and are under the influence of Missionaries, whose policy it is to keep the natives in subjection to their theories by personal influence, and by means of the Press, which issues a weekly paper. Three or four editions of the Bible have been issued in native Sandwich, which in the end will prove a blessing to that people. No special and direct communications have been received concerning Elder Addison Pratt, and the Mission at Society Isles; since his return thence or from the other Missions, in and about the Pacific, though report says the work is very prosperous in Australia, and other places in that region.

By the Star of July 1st, we learn, there were 42 Conferences composed of 642 branches of the Church in the British Isles, and 3874 Elders and Priests, and more than 32,000 members, and the gospel is continuing to spread, and believers to multiply faster than ever. Near 1000 have emigrated the past season, and 50 were baptized on board the ship Olympus, on its passage from Liverpool to New Orleans; Elder Wm. Howel, Presiding. Elder Wm. Burton, of this city, died at Edinburgh, last March. This is the third death among the American Elders while on the British Isles. Elder Flanigan died at Birmingham at a previous date, and Elder Barnes some years since; and the fourth of all that have died on Foreign Missions in this dispensation. Elder Hanks died at sea, on his passage to the Society Isles, in the year 1843. The London Conference numbers over 3000, and is receiving more than 100 per month by baptism.

In Italy the work is gradually progressing under the Presidency of Elder Lorenzo Snow, and the deep rooted tradition of ages, is beginning to give place to sober reflection and the light of truth. Elder Snow is translating (if not already completed,) the Book of Mormon into the Italian language. The Waldenses are beginning to look after the truth, and Switzerland is becoming glad in the hope of Eternal Life. Elder John Taylor is in France, preaching and translating the Book of Mormon into French, though probably the translation is complete, before this, and the prospect is flattering in that country. Elder Erastus Snow, continues his labors in Denmark, and has translated the Book of Mormon into the Danish language, so that, that most important of all Books, to this generation, may now be read by the greater portion of the inhabitants of the earth, in some language with which they are familiar. Much opposition has been manifested towards the Gospel in Denmark, and adjacent countries; yet the truth has triumphed and will prevail, and Satan will continue to oppose, and fight, until he is bound; and that opposition is good to prove the faith and integrity of the Saints; and that is one reason why it is necessary there should be a Devil, even to prove men, and make manifest who the righteous are. Miracles are wrought, the sick are healed, the lame leap, the poor have the gospel preached to them, and God is with his saints. The gospel has recently gone from Germany to Iceland.

At no time since the proclamation of the gospel in this age, has the Church been in a more prosperous state, than at the present. At no time have the saints been more ready to follow counsel, and do those things which are required of them, and God is blessing them on account of their obedience; and yet there is room for improvement, for advancement in every thing that is good; and that man who does the best he knows how today, should so continue to live in the exercise of faith and intelligence, which will produce good works, that he shall know more, and be ready to carry that knowledge into practice, so as to better and more useful to-morrow; and so on, from day to day, till he is prepared to enter into the presence of the Father. If men would be great in goodness, they must be intelligent, for no man can do good unless he knows how; therefor seek after knowledge, all knowledge, and especially that which is from above, which is wisdom to to direct in all things, and if you find anything that God does not know, you need not learn that thing; but strive to know what God knows, and use that knowledge as God uses it, and then you will be like him; will see as you are seen, and know as you are known; and have charity, love one another, and do each other good continually, and for ever, even as for yourselves.

But if a man have all knowledge, and does not use it for good, it will prove a curse instead of a blessing, as it did to Lucifer, the Son of the Morning. If a sinner is advised to repent, and be baptized for remission of his sins, and does it not, it will prove to his condemnation instead of a blessing, and he cannot receive the laying on of the hands of the Elders for the reception of the Holy Ghost. If a Saint who has received the Holy Ghost, is counselled to gather with the Saints, to come home, and he neglects to come, he has no further claim to the blessings promised unto the faithful, who obey all the commandments; his light becomes darkness, and remaining in this state, where God is he cannot come; for the ordinances in the house of the Lord, in Zion, and her Stakes, are as necessary for a full salvation, as baptism is for a a partial salvation; and the voice of the good Shepherd is to all Saints, even to the ends of the earth; "gather yourselves together, come home; and more especially to the Saints in Pottawatamie, the United States, Canada, and the British Isles; *come home! come home!!*"

O ye Ssints in the United States, will you listen to the voice of the good Shepherd? Will you gather? Will you be obedient to the heavenly commandments? Many of you have been looking for, and expecting too much; you have been expecting the time would come, when you could journey across the mountians in your fine carriages, your good wagons, and have all the comforts of life that heart could wish; but your expectations are vain, and if you wait for those things you will never come, you will leave your carcases to rot in the midst of the Gentiles, and your faith and hope will depart from you.

How long shall it be said in truth "the children of this world are wiser in their generation, than the children of light." Some of the children of the world, have crossed the mountains, and plains, from Missouri to California, with a pack on their back, to worship their God—gold Some have performed the same journey with a wheel-barrow, some have accomplished the same with a pack on a cow. Some of the Saints, now in our midst, come hither with wagons or carts made of wood, without a particle of iron, hooping their wheels with hickory, or raw hide, or ropes, and had as good and safe a journey as any in the camps, with their well wrought iron wagons; and can you not do the same? Yes, if you have the same desire, the same faith. Families might start from Missouri river, with cows, hand-carts, wheel-barrows, with little flour, and no unnecessaries, and come to this place quicker, and with less fatigue, than by following the heavy trains, with their cumbrous herds, which they are often obliged to drive miles to feed Do you not like this method of travelling? Do you think salvation costs too much? If so, it is not worth having. Sisters, 50 and 60 years old have drove ox teams to this valley, and are alive and well yet; true they could have come much easier by walking alone, than by driving a team, but by driving the oxen, they helped others here; and cannot you come the easier way?

There is grain and provisions enough in the Valleys for you to come to, and you need not bring more than enough to sustain you 100 days, to ensure you a supply for the future: and let those who are coming with teams and have the means, bring nails, glass, paints, oils, wire No. 9, osage, or ornamental and other choice seeds, and such articles as are most needed in a new country, to exchange with the brethren here for bread: and start earlier than usual, even as soon as teams can possibly be supported on the prairie, so as to avoid the spring rains and floods, and be here to assist in harvest.

Dispense with all useless rubbish on the journey, and provide young stock of the best quality, so far as you are able to bring any; and silver instead of gold, for change is scarce, and silver will be more useful. The funds for the emigration of the poor use continually increasing, by the exertion of the Saints in the valley; and it is the duty of Saints in the States, and other places to add to those funds according to their ability. President Orson Hyde will return to Kanesville this Fall, and make preparation to remove his family to this place the ensuing season. Elders Ezra T. Benson, and Jedediah M Grant, will repair to Kanesville, immediately after Conference, and superintend the emigration the coming season. They are sent expressly to push the Saints to the Valley.

Elder Woodruff will remain at this place at present; also Elder Geo. A. Smith, unless circumstances shall occasion his return to Iron County. Nothing definite has been heard of Elders Parley P. Pratt, Amasa Lyman, and Charles C. Rich, since they passed Little Salt Lake last spring; though the papers report their arrival in California with 140 wagons, and it is supposed that Elder Pratt is pursuing his mission on the islands and coasts of the Pacific: and that Elders Lyman and Rich, are marking a settlement in California, between this and San Diego, and gathering the Saints thereto, and that they will appoint missions to the Elders, as the Spirit shall direct. They are also instructed to extend settlements toward Iron County, at every desirable point, with as little delay as possible. Elder Orson Pratt is on the way from the States; and about 500 wagons, mostly of the Saints who are emigrating to this place; but they started too late, were hindered by heavy rains and floods, and it will be very late before the last camp will arrive.

By recent communication of President F. D. Richards, of England, we learn that the prospect of immediate emigration of the European brethren to San Diego, as we had anticipated, is in no wise flattering, there being no regular shipping from England to that port; therefore, Elder Richards will continue to ship the Saints by way of New Orleans to Kanesville, as hitherto, only be particular to start them earlier in the season, so that they can be at Pottawatamie in season to build their hand-carts, and walk or ride over the mountains as they may have means, before snow falls. Many of the English brethren and sisters think it a trifle to walk 15 or 20 miles to hear preaching on the Sabbath, and return home at evening, and then stand at their labor the remainder of the week; and can they not walk 20 miles per day, for 50 days, for the sake of getting to their Father's house; to the home of the Saints, in the Valley of the mountains? Some may have teams, some cows, they can kill buffalo, and other game by the route, and when weary, rest a day, if the Sabbaths are not long enough; and can not they fare as well as ancient Israel, when journeying towards Canaan? They were traveling 40 years, but the Saints can walk from Kanesville, here, in twice 40 days, and harm no one. Now is the time for the Saints to come, except such, as are counselled to tarry, and preach, and the like, and they who can come will never find a better time. If some of the Saints would bring shepherd dogs, they would be of great use in the Valley: shepherds are needed here.

Elder Richards will also appropriate so much of the emigrating fund in his possession, as may be necessary to forward two ship loads of the Saints to Kanesville, where they should be, in April, ready to prepare for their journey over the mountains. Let your selection be made in wisdom, having regard to those who are faithful, and have borne the burdens in the heat of the day; and also in some measure to their professions or trades, according to our need of the various mechanic arts, as we have suggested, and your information of circumstances here shall prompt: committing them to the care of agents, wise men, who will receipt for all moneys, and will take receipts before landing, of every individual, of the amount he has been helped by the funds, with a promise to refund the same as soon as he can procure the means; and let each company remain together until they arrive at this place, when it shall be told them what to do.

Start no more Saints on account of the Poor Fund, than you forward means, by the Agents in charge, to see their respective companies safe through to the Valley. And let no funds go into the hands of those who are helped, but let all moneys expended be paid out by the Agents, for passage, provision, and such things as are indispensible; taking receipts of all, in the harbor of New Orleans, and also at Kanesville; and let all those receipts, funds on hand vested in oxen, cows, or other property in the hands of the Agents, or in use of the company, be reported at our office immediately on arrival. It is expected that every person assisted by the Fund, for the emigration of the poor, will help themselves to the utmost of their ability; and not one bring stores of merchandize, to the expense of another's tarrying behind. No! let him who has chests of goods, or money, pay his own passage, and let those be helped, who cannot help themselves, or, but in part; and many can furnish every necessary thing but their passage money, and many, a portion of that. If those assisted by the Poor Fund expect to ride in carriages and wagons over the mountains, the number you can forward will be very small; but if they have faith to walk through, a few teams loaded with flour, will make a multitude comfortable, and many can be removed at little cost. The funds now on hand amount to more than $13,000 raised almost entirely in the Valley; and if the Saints in England and other places, shall be as diligent the coming year, in donating to the Fund, as have the Saints here, a great ingathering may be expected to follow.

The Semi-annual Conference of the Church, commenced at the Bowery in this city, Sunday, Sept. 7th, at 10 A. M., and continued from day to day, till Wednesday the 10th inst., when it adjourned to the 6th of October, next, to meet at the same place. President Brigham Young presided during the Conference, which was composed of a vast assembly of the Saints, from all the settlements; and the various proceedings were marked with strong feelings, in preachings, teachings, testimonies, and in sustaining all the general authorities of the Church, as they were last April, except Lewis Abbott, deceased, and Elisha H. Groves, removed to Iron County, and William Snow, and Winslow Farr, were appointed to fill the vacancies in the High Council, Nathaniel H. Felt and John Banks were appointed Presiding Travelling Bishops, to travel in the Church and among the branches, counselling the Bishops, and seeing they are faithful in their calling, in gathering, tithing, and causing it to be forwarded to the general office, in keeping correct accounts: and they settle with the several Bishops, from time to time, and report the same to the Presiding Bishop.

E. T. Benson, and Jedediah M. Grant were appointed Agents to gather the poor, and President Orson Hyde's, Agency was continued. Elders Samuel W. Richards, Willard Snow, Abram O. Smoot, Dorr P. Curtis, and Vinson Shirtliff, were appointed missions to the British Isles, and Daniel Carn, to Germany. President John Young, received a mission to Ohio, to preach the gospel, and gather the Saints, and Elder John L. Dunyon to preach the gospel in the States. The Conference voted to observe the words of wisdom, and particularly to dispense with the use of tea, coffee, snuff, and tobacco, and in this thing, as well as many others, what is good for the Saints in the mountains, is good for Saints in other places, and if all who profess to be Saints would appropriate the funds, lavished on luxuries, and articles unwise to use, to the benefit of the Public Works, we would soon see another "Temple of the Lord."

The Conference also voted to commence anew the tithings and consecrations; and that within 30 days, each Saint should make a consecration of one tenth of his property, and one tenth of his interest or income ever after, and that all who will not thus tithe themselves be cut off from the Church.

A fire is kindled in the earth, and who shall quench it? A light is shining, and who shall extinguish it? The nations of the earth are fearing and trembling; the fire burns, and the light dazzles, but they know not what to make of it. God has set his hand to restore Israel, and save the remnants of Ephraim, but they know it not. The oldest and most powerful governments are shaken to their centre, and kings know not the cause. The way is fast preparing for the introduction of the Gospel into China, Japan, and other nations, which for ages have sat in darkness, and stood aloof from celestial science, and foreign intercourse; and it is the business of the Twelve Apostles, to fill every open door, and push to the right and left, with the horns of Joseph, until every heart shall feel; and blow the trump of salvation, till every ear shall ring with the glorious intelligence, that there is a God in the heavens, who guides the destinies of all men, and who would that all men should come to the knowledge of a crucified Savior, and be saved.

Brethren pray for us! Sisters pray for us! Be humble, prayerful, watchful, diligent, and persevering, in every good word and work, and in the end you shall overcome all evil, and sit down with us in our Father's kingdom. Elders of Israel lift up your voices like trumpets, open your mouths wide, and proclaim salvation to all the meek of the earth, and you shall bring many souls to Zion.

It is our wish to see all the members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, at the General Conference in this city, on the 6th of April, 1853. And we hope the brethren will be able arrange the affairs of their various missions, in such a manner, that no injury will be sustained by the Saints, while they shall spend a little season with us in council. And we pray God, the Eternal Father, to bless the Saints, throughout the earth, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Pacific Railroad.

An important notice to the Stockholders appears in one of our advertising columns this morning. There are doubtless, some stockholders included in the list of non-payers who are so from forgetfulness, and they will of course at once pay up their instalments. The road is going on prosperously. An additional number of hands will soon be placed upon it, and we should be sory to see any of the stockholders permanently withholding the instalments which are called for. It ought not to be one.—[Mo. Republican.

Pay the Printer.

Our friends and patrons who know themselves to be indebted to this office, are respectfully requested to settle the same with as little delay as consistent.

The Indians have relieved us of more than five hundred dollars on our trip. This, with our other expenses on the journey, leaves a vacancy for our outstandings. This loss we met with in the service of the Church, to keep up a proper communication between the Saints here and in the Valley; and with some propriety we might ask the public to make it good to us. But as we have tried our best to fulfil our calling, as the Presiding Elder of the Church here for the last few years without being a public charge, we will not burthen our friends now; and if they will pay us what is our due, and still do their duty in subscribing for the Guardian, we shall not feel this loss to be more than we are able to bear, however unwilling.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per ct. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

Home Again.

Here we are at the table as usual, driving ahead the quill. We had a very good journey home. Came to the Missouri River in thirty-nine and a half days from the Valley. Crops excellent in Utah. Melons rather better and larger than usual. Ripe peaches two and a half years from the stone. We saw them, handled them, and smelt them. Two choice ones were given to us by Governor Young, but they being the first fruits, we considered them almost too sacred to eat, and gave them to some of our *best* friends.

Brother Lorenzo Young took us into his garden, and showed us some dozen peach trees, low but strong, as if nature had peculiarly ordered their growth to resist the strong winds that sometimes blow in that country, and sustain, at the same time, their precious fruit. The above trees hung full of the richest and fairest peaches that we most ever saw. Truly, it was a pleasing and gratifying sight. Grape, apple, and pear trees were flourishing in the same Garden. Industry and enterprize can truly develope nature's richest and choicest gifts. The Valley may be made a paradise, and its inhabitants enjoy the luxuries of a rich and retired country.

We lost four excellent mules stolen by the Cheyennes at the South Platte. If ever a poor fellow felt miserably independant, we did on that occasion. No animals to feed, guard, or drive. Our wagon and baggage on the bank;—grub, frying pan, and Coffee pot sung abroad, and not an animal to move the portable kitchen. But we borrowed, and so we came home.

Reminiscence.

It is now about five years since the Presidency of the Church in this region has mostly rested upon us. At the beginning of the term, this was an Indian country,—under Indian control and dominion, and the laws of the State were not extended over us. We, therefore, of necessity had to be a law unto ourselves: and the white inhabitants being mostly of our own people, placed much responsibility upon us, not only in relation to the spiritual affairs of the Church, but also in relation to judicial and executive affairs. The Presidency of the *whole* Church, at the beginning of the settlement on this Frontier, were situated temporarily, with the main body, on the west side of the River, and their personal labors greatly devoted to exploring the Western country, and searching out a location for the future, and we hoped, final settlement of the Church.

In our responsible trust, we were assisted by the co-ordinate, zealous and efficient labors of Elders G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson, until the Spring of '49, at which period they with their families, removed to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Since then, our labors and responsibilities have been much augmented.

After our settlement began here, this like most other newly settled countries where the force and power of law cannot be so readily directed or brought to bear against offenders as in older countries, was sought to be made the home of thieves and counterfeiters. To repel the invasion of these wolves in sheep's clothing, and to root out and exclude from our Territory this class of beings, gave us great trouble, labor, and anxiety. We were resolved to clear the County of them or die in the attempt. We succeeded in this to a very great extent, if not entirely.

A thief, a counterfeiter, or any person who wishes to live dishonestly, who disrepects good and wholsome laws, whether of human or divine origin, can have but a small place in our confidence, esteem, or affections. We have been under the necessity of adopting strong measures in some instances to preserve order in the absence of Constitutional laws; yet it has been our aim to maintain a conscience void of offence, and to secure the greater good to the greater number.

In consequence of our political views and course at the time of the Statutes of the State were extend over us, quite a storm arose; but it was only wind and the effects of a little "western thunder." The elements were soon hushed when the calm breeze of truth swept over the land. We were true and faithful to our friends and no less so to our enemies. The result has been, victory inscribed on our banner, peace and honor in our land, and nought but good will remaining in our heart towards friends and foes. We did not like the idea of being banished, burned up, or driven over the Missouri River by force, for the crime of thinking or acting for ourselves when our thoughts led us to violate no law of the Country. But we freely forgive all who made such threats against us in those exciting times; and if they reform, we would gladly see them enjoy all the happiness in this life and also in that which is to come, which truth and honor can award to their most zealous votaries.

We have been charged by outsiders with having and using too much influence and power, and some have been jealous and envious because of it. But we feel in no way beholden or indebted to such persons for our influence or power, be it much or little, for they have never contributed to help us gain it. If what little influence we may possess be the fruit of our own toil, labor and perseverance, it is ours. We have a moral and legal claim to it; and if such men would go to with their mights and earn influence for themselves, they would contribute more to their own honor, to the cause of humanity and general interest of the public than by attempting to restrict or destroy ours

Since the laws of the State have been extended over us, have we violated them, or suffered them to be violated, knowingly, in any case where our influence could prevent it? We challenge our bitterest enemies to take the candle of the law and follow our track where they please, and if they can find us in transgression, we object not to suffer the penalty. Or if any person, Jew or Gentile, can say in truth that the drift and tide of our influence have not been to suppress and restrain disobedience to the laws of the State, and to maintain them inviolate, we will suffer the disgrace of a transgressor, and ask none to pity us; and before we suffer it to run in any other channel we hope to be gathered with our fathers and sleep in the arms of our Mother, Earth, until the trump of God shall bid us awake. If any man can put our influence to a better use than we ourself, we would gladly resign it to him if it were in our power.

The County can pay her debts—she is not embarrassed. Our political organization has not been dishonored or disgraced, though some of our Locofoco friends seemed to think that cannibals were as worthy and capable to manage such an organization as we. We have also been as sparing and prudent of the wood and timber on the public lands as the nature of the circumstances would permit.

We are now called to leave our present field of labor and remove, with our family, to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in the Spring; and there to engage in the same business of printing that we have been engaged in here. We expect to publish a paper there to be called "THE MOUNTAIN STANDARD." Its exact size and form have not been fully decided upon; but it will probably be larger than the Guardian. We shall continue the publication of this paper until we remove, unless we shall sell out sooner. In the event of doing so, the paper will be continued to subscribers as usual. Whether we sell out or not, no one need be in doubt about subscribing or about continuing their subscription. Therefore, in the event of our selling out, we shall make arrangements for the paper to be continued to all paying subscribers.

Our friends need fear no "Blow ups" among the Mormon authorities in Pottawatamie as some *knowing ones* predict But a general emigration from this place to the Valley is counselled and expected in the Spring. Elders E. T. Benson and J. M. Grant, are sent from the Valley to assist us in this labor and will be the active and acting counsellors to the people, while we give our time more particularly to the settling up of our business and arranging our private affairs, preparatory to the removal in the Spring.

If any man has been presumptive enough to write to his friends here that he is to have our press, we cannot be responsible for it. The statement is incorrect. If men here have made up that report without authority they have injured their friend. Elders Ezra T. Benson and Jedediah M. Grant are expected to return to the Valley in the Spring; and it is according to the instruction which we have received, to place such a man to preside over the few members that may remain in Pottawatamie as we may consider the most advisable.

Pottowatamie County For Sale.

The valuable claims and improvements of that portion of this County owned and occupied by the Mormon population are for sale.

Remember that Kanesville is a valuable point. It is and destined to be the outfitting post on the western Frontier for Oregon, Salt Lake, and California emigrants. The soil is productive, and a home market for every thing that can be produced from the soil.

The Mormons are about to make a general move from this place in the Spring; and now is the time for speculation and investment, for all such as wish to increase their wealth. It is the best point for producing, in all the West, and the best market on the Frontier. Now is the time for purchasers:—Strike while the "Iron is hot" and secure a fortune while you can.

Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cows, &c., for Crossing the Plains.

Having had much experience in traveling across *the plains by performing the trip four times, and* having observed diligently the kind of animals that endure and perform the journey best, and that are the best adapted for the kind of service required, we propose to purchase and keep on hand, as early in the Spring as necessary, horses, mules, oxen, cows, and as many wagons as we can procure, that are suitable for the trip. Thus emigrants may avail themselves of the experience of a competent judge who will purchase and keep on hand for the accommodation of emigrants the above articles, together with provisions, &c., &c.

Such as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please forward their orders in due season to facilitate their intended journey; accompanying which, drafts on responsible houses, or certificates of deposite to the amount of the desired purchase as nearly as a calculation can be reasonably made, must invariably attend such application to insure attention.

The property will be furnished as low as can be purchased in the country, with the addition of the expense and trouble of purchasing and driving. We have no hesitation in assuring all who may wish to purchase the foregoing property, that we will furnish it cheaper, at this place, than they can purchase themselves, and of a more suitable quality for crossing the plains.

Certificates of deposite with Beach, Eddy, Jamison & Co., of St. Louis, are just the same as cash in hand with us; or with any responsible banking house between this place and New Orleans, or between this place and the City of Boston.

To prevent theft and forgery, these drafts or certificates of deposite will receive a private mark when endorsed by us, and this mark will be forwarded by letter forthwith to the house that issued them; and should a draft or certificate be presented without this private mark, the house may know that such bill or draft has been purloined and our endorsement counterfeited thereon.

Those who purchase and forward drafts, or send us certificates of deposite, should inform the house that issues them, concerning this private mark, which they are to receive by letter from us before they cash their paper.

All letters or orders addressed to Orson Hyde, Editor of the Frontier Guardian, Kanesville, Iowa, will receive due attention.

Hon. A. W. Babbitt.

This gentleman and family from Utah Territory, arrived in this town, on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., in the midst of a bitter snow storm. We learn that Mr. B. is sorely afflicted with boils.

Things to be Remembered in Crossing the Plains.

A trip across the plains is calculated to try any and every person to the very core. The good and bad qualities of the heart are most clearly and conspicuously developed. Having crossed the plains *four times* within the last eighteen months, with men of different temperaments, and dispositions, we have had a very good chance to become acquainted with human nature in all its varied windings in journeying over these dreary and desolate regions: and a word from us, touching some principles and circumstances may not be unacceptable to our readers.

In the first place then, the sin of killing more game on the route than is needed, should not pass unrebuked. Some men, anxious to immortalize their name, will shoot down the Buffalo for the mere sport of the operation, when they already have more meat than they can use. The Almighty has not created valuable animals, and placed them in those sections that are not adapted to other products, for the accommodation of the weary traveler and the roaming savage, to be made the sport of folly and the cruel waste of thoughtless and unprincipled men. The Mormon creed says: "Who to him that sheddeth blood or wasteth flesh when he hath no need," and every good and feeling man must say, Amen, to it. He who kills when he needs not, may not be able to kill when he does need!

Emigrants and travelers are often compelled to leave animals by the way that are weary and worn down: But when they leave them, they do not relinquish their claim to them. They reluctantly abandon them because they cannot take them along. It is generally considered that animals thus found on the plains, belong to those who find them. This is a mistake. It is a custom that can only claim selfishness, bordering upon dishonesty, for its author. Animals thus found, should be taken up, if able to travel, and driven along to some settlement, and if the owner comes within reasonable time, let him have his animal or animals by paying a moderate compensation for the trouble. This is doing as one would like to be done to.

There is a Fort near the head of Grand Island, and another some three hundred miles West of it, called "Fort Laramie." These military stations are placed there, not only to keep the Indians at peace one with the other; but to protect the emigrants from Indian molestations, and to afford relief to actual sufferers. Of necessity, there is more or less stock kept at these posts, and in their vicinity and neighborhood for the use of the garrisons, &c., &c. This stock is all branded with the Capitals U. S., signifying that they belong to the UNITED STATES. We are thus particular, as some foreigners who cross the plains may not know what this brand means. No emigrant should take up this stock or interfere with it on the plains, unless it has manifestly strayed from the post, and it is in your power to drive it nearer to its home than when you found it. By taking it into your charge, you become responsible for it; whereas, if you let it alone, you incur no responsibility; and if this stock is found at some distance from the Forts, the presumption is that it has been taken there by soldiers for some purposes of labor. Let this entirely alone will be the safer plan. We are thus cautious and particular upon this subject, because a yoke of oxen of this kind was taken up somewhere in the Black Hills by a man in Elder Orson Pratt's Company. We met them on "Muddy," about ten miles West of Bridger, and they informed us that they had a yoke of Government cattle, and wished to send them back. We were in no condition to take them. These cattle will probably be returned in the Spring, or a yoke equally good sent from here to replace them. Individuals, and especially Captains of trains, should be very particular respecting these things.

Another evil, merits attention here: A certain gentleman, not a member of our Church, joined Mr. Thomas S. Williams' train last Summer with some two or three loads of Liquor. This liquor was sold, in part, at Fort Laramie, contrary to the laws and regulations at that Post. His property was seized and about to be confiscated for the offence; but by some plausible explanation, was allowed to pass. Thus a Mormon train got the credit or disgrace of doing that which they did not do. But Mormons should be careful as to whom they admit in their trains; and allow no one to violate any law or regulation of a Military Post established in an Indian Country for their safety and protection. It is ungrateful, besides dishonorable, selfish, and low. Let no Mormon train, henceforth, suffer any such irregularities in their midst, either by their own men or by strangers. But do all in your power to sustain, respect, and honor the laws of the nation; and particularly those that are ordained and enacted for our good and safety while crossing the plains. "Submit yourselves to the powers that be, and keep every ordinance of man for Lord's sake!"

In traveling over the plains, let every man do as he would like to be done unto: and when he gets to the place of his destination, he can look back and fancy that he hears all his associates say that he has done right; and with a peaceful conscience, a light and cheerful heart, he goes about his task, thanking and praising his Savior and his God.

It should be the study of every one also while crossing the plains of life, to so order his course, that when his setting sun sheds his last ray upon fainting and sinking nature, he may hear the consoling notes of the invisible spirit whispering in his Ear: Dying mortal, rest in hope!

Corn and Hay.

Corn and good prairie hay received on old debts at this office if delivered soon; and also for the Guardian. Who will not subscribe now? Cash will not be refused either.

Bring your Hay, Corn, and Cash,
For the Guardian clears the trash,
And error truly goes to smash
Most gloriously.

Shot.

Mr. James Monroe, Agent for Reese & Co., was shot by Howard Egan, near Bear River in September last, while on his way to Salt Lake with a train of Goods.

The cause of the difficulty was this:—While Egan was at the mines in California, Monroe took unwarrantable liberties with his (Egan's) wife, by which Egan received an unwelcome accession to his family. After the deed was executed, Egan returned to the City, told what he had done and gave himself up to be dealt with by the officers of the law. About this time we left for home.

It is again reported that Daniel Webster is seriously ill at Montreal. The complaint is an affection of the throat.

For the Frontier Guardian.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Sept. 21, 1851.

TO ALL THE SAINTS IN POTTAWATAMIE,

Beloved Brethren: We send unto you our beloved brethren, Ezra T. Benson and Jedediah M Grant, for the special purpose of counselling and assisting you to come to this place, and we desire you to give heed to their counsel in all things and come to this place with them next season; *and fail not.*

Come all ye officers in the Church, and all ye officers in the State or county. There is no more time for Saints to hesitate what course they will pursue. We have been calling to the Saints in Pottawatamie ever since we left them to come away; but there has continually been an opposing spirit, whispering, as it were—Stay another year, and get a better fit-out, until many who had means to come conveniently have nothing left to come with, even as a former Prophet said, "if a man will not gather when he has the chance, he will be afflicted with the Devil," his property will go to waste, his family fall by sickness, and destruction and misery will be on his path; even so has it been with some of you, and so on will it be with more of you, if you do not hearken to this call and come away.

What are you waiting for? Have you any good excuse for not coming? No! you have all of you, unitedly, a far better chance than we had when we started as Pioneers to find this place; you have better teams and more of them. You have as good food and more of it; you have as much natural strength as we have had to come; our women and children have walked here, and been blessed in walking here, and barefoot, too, only as they could occasionally get a skin from the Indians to make a moccasin, and can you not do the same? You can. And we say again, come home! And if you can get one good wagon and team to five families, and five teams to 100 souls; or no teams at all, more than cows and calves to your handcarts, you can come here with greater comfort and safety than the Pioneers come here who had nothing to come to; while you will have every thing; and here is the place for all the Saints to get their fit-out for Zion, even from all nations, therefore we say again, *Arise and Come home.*

Elder Hyde will return to your place, with Brs. Benson and Grant, and act in his calling as usual; but you must not dep end too much on him, for he has his private affairs to settle and prepare to bring on his family, and come with you; and we have sent Brs. Benson and Grant to bless you, and counsel you and relieve Br. Hyde. Therefore we wish you to evacuate Pottawatamie, and the States, and next fall be with us all ye Saints of the Most High, and it shall be well with you if you will keep all the commandments.

Oh ye Saints, give not your heritage to reproach, neither sell your improvements in Pottawatamie to strangers for nothing. No! rather sell your improvements for their value or give them into the hands of those you shall be counselled to, for the benefit of the poor Saints who are coming after as consecration, for the benefit of the poor.

It is a day of sacrifice, and those who are ready to sacrifice and do their duty, and come home, they may save being burnt. How long will the Saints in St. Louis, remain where they are? Arise and come with the Saints of Pottawatamie, and you shall be blessed.

We remain your brethren in the New Covenant,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.
HEBER C. KIMBALL.
WILLARD RICHARDS.

The foregoing article from the Presidency is a strong one, and should be listened to by every one who believes the truth, and who has any respect for the authorities of this Church. It has been our constant aim to forward the emigration to the Valley as fast as possible; but there have been some that wished to go to Texas, and some that wished to go to Jackson county, Mo., and some have said one thing, and some have said another. There has been a spirit more or less disinclined to go to the west. Large storehouses have been erected here contrary to counsel, and calculations made for mercantile speculations, the work of years, and the fanciful notion held out that all other merchants in the county would be broken down by the mammoth capital amassed by the operation of machinery acting upon the same principle that a man can hoist himself by pulling at his boot straps. But this, like the fog and smoke, is vanished away; and the emigration will now be urged without this delusive hope of vain speculatition. Read the foregoing article, and act according to its dictates. Cease to murmur or repine, and do the best and all you can, and you will be prospered, and the hand of Providence will work for your good.

Indian Agency.

We are happy to hear that Major J. E. Barrow, the present incumbant of the above post is doing all in his power to straighten up matters on the Frontier and to keep things regular among the Indians. We bid him God speed, *at his post*, in maintaining order by enforcing the laws of the United States, and bringing to punishment white or red Indians who may be guilty of offences. If any help is needed to effect this, we know of at least one that is ready. There are some irregularities among the Indians which we have been made to smart under, and we shall not be slow to lend our aid to correct these or similar offences among that people. We shall make no presents to "Young Elk," the Omaha Chief, because his tribe violated the pledge he made, by stealing four horses from Capt. Walton's train which we know of, besides other violations of the covenant which we *believe* them guilty of.

If, for any seeming want of attention to the duties of his office, under circumstances with which we may not have been fully conversant, we have censured the Major, it has not been through any design to operate against the public good, or to gratify any personal antipathy, for we never had any against him. Since our return, and becoming acquainted with "matters and things," we feel it a duty and an agreeable one too, to say that we believe Major Barrow is doing his duty, and all that he can, to maintain good order and regulations on this Frontier.

Much excitement had been occasioned at Panama, by the murder of a Mexican young lady, by an Englishman on the way to a fandago. He was immediately attacked by the natives, but rescued by the Governor.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

Indian Treaty.

The late treaty at Laramie, concluded by Col. Mitchell between several tribes of Indians and the Government, we fear, will be of very little use. The Government, unquestionably, had a good and charitable design towards the red men, wishing to secure protection to emigrants by maintaining friendly relations with the various tribes on the Plains.

To effect this, many presents have been made to them which ought to induce them to be quiet, and to allow the traveler to pass unmolested in his person and property. But it is not the case.

The posts of Laramie and Kearney, are provided only with a few Infantry. This is not the kind of service, in our opinion, which is required for the security of emigrants and travelers across the plains. The Indians are nimble on foot, and being mostly provided with the fleetest horses, they can commit their thefts and robberies, and fly beyond the reach or successful pursuit of Infantry, with all the ease that a steamer can outstrip a flat-boat. Mounted Riflemen is the kind of service which is wanted at those posts, and to range about over the plains

Treaties are very good; but powder and lead are the only effectual treaties that can secure the white man and his property from the rapacity of that people. Feed the wolf with the best of fresh meat and be very kind to him, and you may almost hope to tame him and change his nature: but when he gets hungry, he cares not what you have done for him; he will kill the first unprotected animal that he can overpower. Just so with the Indian. It is hard to change his nature and disposition. In some cases they may be true, yet, they are not to be trusted.

We suffered some little by the Pawnees on our late trip westward, and also by the Chyennes on our return. They stole two span of mules from us on Monday night, October 20th, while encamped at the upper crossing of the South Platte Mr. Hunt lost a very fine mule and a snag bay mare at the same time. The night was extremely cold and dark, and the guard was rather remiss; yet the night was severe, and the Indians took the advantage and stole our animals. We visited their camp the next day about five miles from our encampment in search of them, but we could not find them. The chief said the Pawnees had stolen them, and that they stole from them the night previous thirty horses. But Capt. Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, told us that there were no Pawnees above at all.

We therefore say to all emigrants and travelers across the Plains—put no confidence in the fidelity of the Indians, notwithstanding existing treaties; but keep loaded rifles between your property and them; and then your animals may be secure, and yourselves not left on the Plains with wagon and baggage and not an animal to place before it as we were after our four mules were stolen. Through the kindness of a friend more fortunate than we, we obtained the use of animals to haul us home.

Blasphemy and Obscenity!

On Sunday week, our streets were the theatre of the lowest specimens of human depravity which the citizens of this upper country, we presume, ever witnessed. We did not see it, neither hear it: and it would have tended to the credit of the place, and more so to the performers, if no one had seen or heard them. From the description given us, it would seem that the crater of "*tophet*" had opened and let out all the sons of Bacchus for noon. They were some of our would be, genteel folks of the town. They have made no apology for their grossly obscene and vulgar language, coupled with the most horrid and revolting blasphemy that men well could utter.

Do we wish to persecute them? No! but we wish all good citizens to summon up their virtuous and insulted dignity, the burning influence of which should cause such reckless offenders against the laws of decency, to call for the shades of forgetfulness and the gloom of darkness to hide them from the face of sterling integrity and moral worth. They are spots in your feasts of charity, and should no longer feast with you. We are sorry to say these things; but we must do our duty; and if men will have no respect for themselves, neither for the town, for the State, nor for the United States; and what is worse than all,—none for the delicate feelings of the fair; they ought to be spurned from all decent and civil society, and frowned upon by parents, by sons and by daughters, until they will learn that they cannot mortify and crucify the fine feelings of the citizens of a whole town with impunity. They have immortalized their names, and gained a most unenviable notoriety. But if these men wish to redeem themselves, let them go and complain of themselves before the magistrate, pay a pretty heavy fine to support schools, and this kind of an apology with correct life afterwards may gradually restore to respect again.

Well may the honorable and respectable Gentiles of the place, be ashamed of some of the members of their own church. Like the Bloomer Costume, they can hardly become popular.

Return.

The officers appointed by the Executive for the Territory of Utah, have left that Country, and are returning to Washington, because they consider that Governor Young and the people did not receive them with the respect and honor due to men of their rank as branches of the American Government. It is our opinion that if they had remained a little longer, all differences might have been amicably adjusted.

False.

The statement that has been the rounds of the papers, that we would not allow Judge Brocchus to fire a salute on the Fourth of July last while crossing the plains, but would allow him to fire when he arrived in the Valley, is unqualifiedly false. Judge Brocchus knows that such a statement is as false as mortal can fabricate. Many others, both Jews and Gentiles who were with us on the Fourth, also know that it is false, wicked, and malicious. The Cannon was fired on the Fourth, and a glorious celebration we had also. Some hundreds of people were present. The Cannon was never in our charge, and we had no control over it whatever. The Judge asked us for some powder for the purpose; he not having any at hand; and we had only a small quantity of choice rifle powder which we wished to reserve to kill game. The Judge said he would replace it at one of the Forts, and we let him have it to load the orator of the day: and he spoke eloquently on the plains; and was followed by the lower notes of his Honor, the Judge, and our own.

The above is all we know about the celebration of the Fourth of July last; and Judge Brocchus has said nothing to the contrary of this, neither will he or any one else, if they regard the truth.

How True the Adage.

"Man is known by the company he keeps;" and not only man, but woman also "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles." A virtuous and good man makes not the brambles of the vicious and unprincipled the place of spending his leisure hours. He turns his attention to honorable business—he devotes his leisure time to the acquisition of useful knowledge, enriching and adorning his mind, until it becomes beautiful enough to attract around it, and to gather under its influence thousands who hunger and thirst after knowledge; and he waters them with the dew of heaven, and feeds them on bread celestial. He holds the keys of the secret avenues of intelligence and honor. The storehouse of wisdom pays his drafts at sight. He receives, not to shine alone; but to throw his radiance, like the sun, and bring out to view a thousand bright constellations to land his fame and to extend his glory. Oh! improving and intelligent man! Who art thou, and what art thou? A God, germinating and bursting into light and power! "Be ye perfect, even as your father in heaven is perfect."

Woman, where is she to be found? or where should she be found? Walking in the counsel of the ungodly, standing in the way of sinners or sitting in the seat of the scornful? No! but with the virtuous and good. Having formed a character for excellence, and established a reputation for virtue, she seeks her society among those, who, like the mirror, reflect her own image. An unspotted reputation is her defence against the tongue of envy and slander, while charity and inteligence are the bulwark of her security and honor. She hazards not her reputation by making persons of doubtful caste her companions—she avoids those places, and shuns those appearances that might authorize suspicion to attach itself to her. In bold relief, she stands on the pedestal of true merit, and waves the white flag of perfection in triumph over her foes, on whose folds is inscribed, in letters of living light, bordered with a modest tinge of the crimson blush. Immortality is the wreath that environs my brow.

Man and woman being thus redeemed from the darkness and imperfections of the world, and exalted to the sublime regions of pure intelligence, may enjoy an eternal union where the wounds of sin and the sting of remorse can annoy their peace no more, and where the clouds of error shall no longer obstruct the bright visions of hope that spontaneously spring up in their heart. Oh man, and woman! this is thy state and condition, after this corruptible has put on incorruption, and this mortal put on immortality. Reader, the gospel has power to effect this for thee if thou wilt listen to and obey its voice. It has power to redeem and restore to thee all thy friends, whether living or dead, destroy death and him that holds the power of it, with all the sad consequences that have emanated from the foe.

Horrid! Awful!!

A certain man, not a hundred years ago was inducted, by a kindred spirit, to go among the Mormons on a grand speculating tour, to sell them the power and art of setting the world on fire. But the Mormons had not faith, and consequently did not purchase, and the result was, that the fire King became a pensioner and pauper upon the charity and bounty of the Mormons, who paid his passage from the Salt Lake to the States. Now, the fire remaining and burning so hotly in his bones, (not being able to sell it for millions,) he thinks he shall be able to burn up the community by the fire of slander and disappointed hope of a fat living from that source. So look out for the lava, all ye unbelieving race; for the crater is bound to burst; and then woe to them who would not buy the infernal fire machine. If men will not allow their bread to stop their mouths, the hot poker of truth may sometimes be applied with success.

Revised Code.

We have hastily glanced through this work, and consider it a good one; and a decided improvement upon the old system. If the meaning of some portions had been a little more clearly expressed, it would probably have been more satisfactory to the mass than now. Every business man and citizen ought to have the laws of his State. These laws should be simplified and adapted, not only to the comprehension of the common people, but to that also of the Juvenile mind, and introduced into our common schools as a Class Book. A common School education ought to embrace, at least, a good knowledge of the Statute laws of the State in which the Scholar is educated. Then, when he goes out into the field of active usefulness, he knows his rights; and knowing, dare assert and maintain them.

Recovered Property.

Captain Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, recovered, a short time since, some fifteen or twenty horses and mules. Also a quantity of blankets, knives, and other articles, stolen and robbed from emigrants and travelers by the Pawnee Indians. Our blankets were recovered, but so dirty and filthy that a white man would not want them, and the Captain gave them to his interpreter. We recovered none of our property taken by the Pawnees. The Judge's valuable grey horse was recovered, but in a very reduced condition—hardly worth bringing home.

Captain Wharton seems to be on hand to do every thing up in a proper manner; appears kind and gentlemanly to travelers, and was very courteous to us, particularly to some two or three persons in our Company who had no cash to procure provisions to last them to the States. He reminded us of the Mormon Bishops, handing over to the needy and destitute. Every person should be particularly cautious to violate no ordinance or regulations of these posts that are established for the protection and security of all who travel over the plains.

Law.

In consequence of the press of other business which occupies our entire attention almost, we shall be under the necessity of declining the transaction of any legal business from abroad. Our friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

Wanted.

A good New Milch or winter's cow, for which cash, and a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this office: Also a lad about fourteen years of age who can make himself generally useful among stock and about a house, may find a home and reasonable encouragement by enquiring at this office. None but a faithful, energetic, well trained lad need apply.

£4000 of Australian gold has arrived at London, some of it was in large lumps.

For the Frontier Guardian.

IN CAMP, DEVENPORT, IOWA,
October, 19th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with my promise of writing to you occasionally, I pen this hasty scroll.

Here we are on the banks of the Father of waters, and in view of the bustling, thriving town, from whence starts the newly projected Rail Road, to Council Bluffs; the bare talk of which is bringing a tremendous amount of emigrants on or near the proposed routes. Half the eastern world appear pouring into Iowa. Her advantages and resources scarcely yet are beginning to be known and her soil is unsurpassed by any State in the Union. The soil is not only adapted to grazing and stock raising, but the choicest fruits, and almost every species of grain and culinary roots are abundantly produced.

Myself and Company (four of us,) attended the State Rail Road Convention, at Iowa City, on the 15th, and had the honor of representing Pottawatamie County, in said Convention. Great interest is felt in this part of the State, in respect to this road—an outlet for the vast amount of produce, Grain, &c., which might realize to the inland farmer, a revenue which at present is not within his reach.

The crops of every kind, but especially corn, are very light; we shall have ten bushels there to one here on the same amount of ground.

The great mass of emigrants coming in, and the general failure of crops, will make high prices for most kinds of vegetables, grain, Pork, and Beef.

I have seen no other part of the country that will campare in soil, or beauty of scenery, to Pottawatamie and those upper counties.

Our Company at present are all well, and wish to be remembered to you.

AMICUS.

Progress of the Latter-day Saints in Italy --Letter from Elder Jabez Woodard.

ITALY, August 1st, 1851.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—A tract of forty-six pages has been issued against us in Switzerland, and a plentiful supply has arrived here; there is the Spaulding story and nothing else, except the common cant of sectarianism, and some quotations from "the Voice of Joseph," and "the only way way to be saved," for which I am very glad. I am happy to say that we now muster thirty-one members; I feel courage in the thought that you have taken the Presidency of the Indian empire; and if there be royal blood within my veins, it will roll with renewed vigor through every fibre of my frame, that with stimulated energies I may carry out your counsel; and if I know what honor and friendship, and gratitude require at my hands, you shall be in Italy at the same time you are in India, or elsewhere. I confess that when I found you laid upon me the solemn charge to gather Israel from among these nations, I felt the weight of the office, and at the same time new courage and new patience; my eyes are not closed to the difficulties of the situation, but I know where my strength lies. I feel as though I must fast and pray for every one of these kingdoms seperately, and I see that I must pass through many strange scenes, but by the help of the Lord I hope to overcome.

I strive to acquire a knowledge of languages and customs, laws and regulations, and other things necessary among these nations. If it were possible I could wish to disburden your mind of all future anxieties concerning this mission.

I know by my own experience something of what you must have felt since the moment you were named for the President of such a stupendous undertaking. What thoughts have oft crowded your mind from morning to midnight! What weariness by land and sea! And now a still loftier enterprize engages your attention, or at least one which gives a wider sphere of action. But what can I say that will leave you at rest concerning Italy? Perhaps, now you are absent, it would ill become me to boast of my goodness, still I may hope that I advance a little; and if ever a firm resolve has taken possession of my soul, it is now engraven there and registered in heaven; that by the grace of God; I am determined to tread all things beneath my feet that would militate against the accomplishment of the glorious work in which I am engaged. Yes; I would like to conquer but not for myself alone. I would render unto you that which is due from myself, and make thousands more to feel that which they owe.

The great thought which now occupies my mind is to put the *leaven to work*, as you say; but I do not yet see things open extensively, and I still stick to these vallies and mountains; I cast many longing looks and anxious reflections however towards other localities. Turin does not present any opening, but towards the Mediterranean it seems that amid the goings and comings of commerce, some of the seeds might travel far.

Elder Toronto joins with myself in love to you and all the Saints.

Yours affectionately,

JABEZ WOODWARD.

Affairs in New Mexico.

There is evidently great excitement in Santa Fe, growing out of events which have recently transpired there, of a very melancholy character. The last Santa Fe Gazette is filled with articles upon the subject of the murder of William C. Skinner, Esq., and Mr Burtneit, in Bernalillo County. At this distance from the scene of action, we cannot determine who is to blame, but we cannot without a compliance with the request to publish the proceedings of a meeting of the people at Santa Fe, on this subject. These proceedings severely censure the course of the Governor, and will call for investigation.—[Missouri Republican.

It is an extraordinary fact, stated on authority, that there is at the present time more of an Irish population in the United States of America than in Ireland it self. —[Louisville Courier.

The Swiss Mission--Letter from Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse.

CHEZ MONS. DUPRAZ, A LA SERVETTE,
492 GENEVE, August 26th, 1851.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—Knowing your continued anxiety and interest over these nations, I take a few minutes before retiring to rest, to say how we have been, and how we are.

Since I wrote you, I paid a visit to Signor Reta, the translator; he was happy to see me—inquired after your health, and sent his compliments. I expect a visit from him in a day or two. I hope to make a more intimate acquaintance with him. I have had a violent cold which confined me to bed two days. I think I suffered more than in all my little afflictions put together: After being restored sister Stenhouse was taken badly, much the same as myself, but much worse. We are now, thank the Lord, better. In the midst of all, we have done our best. Elder Roulet brought an intelligent man to see us, who was connected with the Church, where the lecture was delivered against us. We had several interesting conversations with him, at length on Friday night last, I baptized him. Yesterday we held our Sunday meeting, at which he was confirmed; we prayed, read, talked, and felt well. To-night he has brought his daughter to have some conversation. She is gone home to reflect.

To-day, I have received a very interesting letter from the brother I baptized at Lausanne. He says his wife wants to be baptized; and several others feel interested in the history of the Church by reading our publications. I feel as if the Lord had commenced to work among the people. I get on with the language pretty well. I hope when you pass through we will be thrilled by your own voice in this language.

Accept our united love, as ever yours, very affectionately.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—In the issue of land warrants for services in the war of 1812. Florida war, &c., the Pension office have thus far only reached claims filed about the the first week of last January, while many cases filed in November and December remain unacted on. We cannot imagine the cause of delay, except upon the ground that the number of claims filed have largely exceeded the calculation of the Commissioner of Pensions. A mistaken idea pervades the minds of the recipients of this bounty land, that the warrants can be located upon any government land. Such is not the case. An act of Congress provides they shall be located *only* upon lands subject to *private entry* on the 3d of March last. This fact together with the prevailing impression that Congress will reduce the price of public lasds, will no doubt prevent them from selling for any more than what they now bring in the market,—[St, Louis Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The President has issued his proclamation against any citizen who may be found forming an expedition for the invasion of Mexico; it is issued on information that some Texans have organized and crossed the Frontier.

Affairs in Santa Fe.

Private letters from Santa Fe received in this city by the last mail, speak of a very excited state of affairs there, in which direct censure is cast upon the Governor for his course of action. We have already published they roceedings of a public meeting at Santa Fe, in which these charges are preferred in strong language, and it is hardly worth while to occupy our columns with correspondence on the subject. It is certain, we think, that Governor Calhoun, who went into office in very favorable auspices. has succeeded in alienating from him the large body of Americans in the Territory. How this has been brought about is not so apparent, although causes are assigned which may, in that country, have their weight. As yet, no one has stepped forward in defence of the Governor, but this, we presume, will be done; and until he is heard there ought to be a suspension of public opinion. The office of Governor of New Mexico is, necessarily, a very unpleasant one, because the mass of the population are so unlike our own citizens, as to make it almost impossible that they should get along quietly together.

The Natives have none of the qualities of American citizens, and it will be a long while before they can assimilate to them, unless particular means are taken for this purpose. We are sorry to see, therefore, anything like an array of one race of citizens against the other, or any direct appeal made to religious prejudices—which is alleged to have been done.

The General Government will, we have no doubt, institute a thorough inquiry into all matters of complaint from New Mexico, and we shall then see to wham censure properly attaches.—[Mo. Republican

M. Cabet (editor of the Popular Tribune, the organ of the Icarian community at Nauvoo,) Louis Blanc, and Pierre Leroux, have issued a prospectus for a Democratic organ of the Democracy in France to be published in Paris. Its aim is to bring about a peaceful revolution in 1852, and save France from the reign of Absolutism and Tyrany.

The Postmaster General, through the Washington papers, requests correspondents writing to their friends on the Pacific coast, not to secure their letters with sealing wax. In passing through the tropics, it invariably occurs that the wax becomes melted, so as to destroy all semblance of a seal, and, in many cases, adheres so closely to the letter under it as to cause injury or destruction to the address in separating the two.

CHINESE IN PERU.—Recent accounts from Peru, mention that a new article of merchandise has made its appearance in Caliao, and Lima, in the shape of three huudred Chinese, who were lately landed and sold by the captain or owners of vessels, at the rate of $107 per head, under engagement that they should be free after the expiration of three years. It has now become all the fashion at Lima, particularly, we believe, to have Chinese servants.

Original Thinking.

The principle by which mind acts on mind is mysterious and inexplicable. The fact is obvious, that the world is ruled by mental power. There are intellectual as well as *physical forces*. A strong mind, when encountering a weaker, will as naturally move it, as a strong force in the material world will overcome a weaker. It is an old adage, passed into an unquestioned axiom, that "knowledge is power." This is but a partial and imperfect expression of a great truth. Knowledge is not power, to accomplish good unless wielded by an intelligent agent, who knows how to use and apply it. A man may have stuffed into his head all the contents of the Bodlean library, and his memory may be the treasure house of all the facts in science; and yet comparatively a weak man; who may pass through the world, and die without permanently influencing or changing the course of any individual. A mere acquaintance with *facts*, however extensive, does not give power. It is the comprehension of *principles*, and the ability to apply them in the varied circumstances in which he may be placed, which makes a strong man intellectual. Now a principle cannot be apprehended, much less can it be comprehended, without *thought*. We may confidently assert, then, that mental power is generated by hard thinking only; and he alone possesses it who has been accustomed to bring the powers of his understanding to bear with such intensity of heat upon the subjects submitted to their action, as either to dissipate them in thin air, if they are intrinsically worthless, or to fuse them and remould them into thoughts better suited to his purpose. Such a man will be strong in himself, his power over others irresistable. *Sibi ipsi stat*. While resisting or modifying all influences, however mighty and sweeping, coming in upon him from abroad, he sends out a strong and modifying influence over the excited elements raging around him. He is himself an original source of influence. He stands firmly fixed upon the adamantine rock of his own clear convictions, against which the turbulent waves of human opinion dash harmlessly, and break, and foam, and retire. But from this immovable stand he utters a voice which the elements hear and obey. Such a man, with respect to other men, is neither planetary nor reflective, but mixed and self-luminous. He pours a light abroad from the living fountains of his own intelligence. Who does not envy power like this! It is the only true power worth desiring or possessing. What true dignity and sublimity encircles the brow of the mighty ruler of mind! Olympian jove, shaking the material heavens and earth with his nod, and hurling his thunders upon the aghast and discomfited giants, does not "with half that kindling majesty dilate our strong conception," as a simple man, with no outward ensigns of authority, swaying to and fro a vast multitude of intelligent minds by the breath of his lofty eloquence, and demolishing the citadels of error by the might of his irresistible logic.—[Prof. G. W. Eaton:

Earnestness is the main element in the impressiveness of public speaking. It carries conviction to the minds of the hearers with a power that nothing else can give. Its absence is an irreparable defect. Sincerity is not enough; desire to be useful is not enough. Man must have that ardent impulse, which, breaking through every barrier, attests to the world their sincerity, by urging those to the most devoted efforts in the diffusion of truth, They must be distinguished by peculiar energy; they must have moral power to compel respectful attention. The whole soul must be thrown into the work sympathetically. So spake Paul, Peter, Luther, Knox, Whitfield, Wesley.

Answer to the conundrum in our last. Because Kanesville is the best town on the frontier, (*frontier.*)

For the last three days we have had snow fall on an average to the depth of eight inches. It is now more mild, raining and snowing.

Monies Received Since Oct. 31, 1851

S. Locwell,	$1 00	L. Darrean,	1 00
Alva North,	0 37	S. P. Curtis,	1 00
N. T. Spoor,	0 50	Josiah Brooks,	1 00
W. Lemon,	0 15	G. W. Springer,	1 00
Hon. J. P. Cook,	2 00	J. Mangulu,	1 00
J. J. Singleton,	13 50	A. Johnson,	1 00
M. McKenzie,	5 00	John Page,	1 00
John Wardell,	0 50	Gideon Hicks,	1 00
Ebenezer Young,	1 00	C. P. Liston,	1 00
Mrs. B. Taylor,	1 00	J. Hennefer,	0 50
E. R. Converse,	1 00	Rhoda Snell,	1 52
Joseph Potter,	1 00	E. Merchant,	1 10
David E. Norton,	1 00	E. Hawkins,	1 10
Wm. W. Player,	1 00	Job Salter,	1 10
W. Hawkins Jr.,	5 00	Mrs. S. Lull,	1 00
I. D. Allphin,	1 00	N. Swallow,	1 00

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1851.

Flour ₱ 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, ₱ lb.,	4@5
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt, ₱ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ₱ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	6@7
Bacon ₱ lb.,	8@10
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.,	$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR ₱ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½
Dry " "	5
Iron, (tire,) "	6
" (assorted,) ₱ lb,	5@8
Potatoes ₱ bush.	25
Tallow, ₱ lb.,	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6@8
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ₱ bush.	20@25
Wheat, "	$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ₱ bush,	70
Honey ₱ gal.	$1 00

Married.

At Oregon, Holt County, Mo., Oct. 9, 1851, by Elder S. P. Comfort, Mr. JOHN PALMER, to Miss SUSANNAH A. SOUTHWORTH, of McOlney's Camp, Pottawatamie county, Iowa.

May the sunbeams of bliss, and happiness hold sway,
And dull care and sorrow, be banished away.

Died.

In this town, Nov. 1st, of Lung Fever, Mrs. ELIZA MILLS. Aged 37 years.

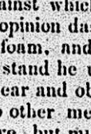
On the 25th ult., RICE LEE PARISH, son of Wm. R. Parish, of canker, aged 1 year, 7 months and 16 days.

On Oct. 12th, DELANA MANN, of typus fever, &c., aged 49 years.

At Plum Hollow Branch, Nov. 1st, JOSEPH HIRAM ROBINSON, son of James and Elizabeth Robinson.

New Advertisements.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.



TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other bright red, with large horns Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded, by

WM. HOWELLS.

N. B. W. H has a fine ox, going on five, handy to the yoke which he will sell cheap.

Kanesville, Nov. 14, 1851.—7t.

STATE OF IOWA, }
County of Mills. }

SAMUEL MARTIN, } Petition
vs. } for
MARY MARTIN. } Divorce.

NOW comes Samuel Martin by his solicitor, A. C. Ford, and files his bill of complaint and also an affidavit, that the above named Mary Martin, is a non-resident of this State. Now, unless you the said Mary Martin, shall be, and appear before the next District Court of said County, to be holden in Coonville, on the first day of December, A. D., 1851, and plead or Demurr thereto; the allegations of said bill, will be taken as confessed against you, and a Decree entered in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioner.

W. N. NOYES, District Clerk.

A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Complaint.

Coonville, Nov. 1, 1851.—4w

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one yoke of cattle—one a dark brindle with a white back and white face, the other a dark red, with some white spots on him. The red one has a swallow fork in the right ear, whoever has lost these, will please call on me at my residence—prove property, pay charges and take them away. ENOCH HUNT.

Cooley's Mill, Pottawatamie Co., Nov. 1.—3t

FOUND.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL, was found by my daughter, on the street a few days since, whoever has lost the same will please call on me, next door to the Deseret Hotel, prove property, pay this advertisement, &c., upon which the fund will be delivered. L. R. CHAFFIN.

Kanesville, Oct. 29, 1851.—3t

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned would hereby notify the citizens of Pottawattamie County, that he will be prepared to receive their taxes, on Monday the 3d of November. Office opposite the Bluff House, Main Street. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851—tf.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at J. Dunn's, Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, 1 STAG, 6 years old, some white on his sides, whoever has lost the same will please apply at the forementioned place,—prove property, pay charges and take him away. C. DUNN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Oct. 31, 1851.—3t

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, 1 mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore known, as SMITH CLARK & Co., at Council Bluffs, this State was mutually dissolved at date, by consent of all parties concerned. All payments made to F. J. Wheeling or his agent, O. W. Pierce, and all demands against said firm to be presented to the same party at Council Bluffs, Iowa. WM. SMITH,
M. H. CLARK,
F. J. WHEELING.

Council Bluffs, Sept. 24th, 1851.

STAGE FARE EDUCED.

WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscalosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St. Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive, all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and east of that. JOHN BRINK & CO.

By D. Remick.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—4t

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWNSENDS SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims, such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store.
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—1m*

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops for country rags and *lasses*,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S, Bluff Store.
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY,
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services, to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store,
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 15th 1850.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

over before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,
Also,
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airtight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of Iron, and not subject **To Crack by Fire.**

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—tf

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used: It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the lo cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LADIES ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN TOO!!

JUST received per last Boat from St. Louis, an unusual variety of Novels, Romances, Adventures, and Histories in pamphlet form. Price twenty-five cents each copy; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM Cooley's Mill, on the 4th inst. one yoke of dark brown and white oxen, one more white than the other. The one most white, had horns that rather turned back, and was tall and slim five years old last spring. Whoever will give information of said cattle, shall be paid for all trouble. WM. B. ADAMS,
Harris Grove, Oct. 19, 1851—3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
LOUIS ESPENCHILD,
West side of Broadway, between Labaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,
North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.
St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.
Kanesville, June13th, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee Tea, and almost every thing of the best an' cheapest, at the old cheap corner of
aug.8 C. VOORHIS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixtus of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

☞ GEORGE W. HARRIS ☜
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,646 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transfered or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.
JAMES L. THOMPSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—6t*.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, scuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.
MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

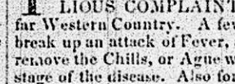
THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do tureens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.
OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.
Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins, guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph,
Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar,**" on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.
At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned havin been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms,—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash Speak quick.
Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.

RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, owa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.
EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of
GROCERIES,
of all kinds, and
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;
A large stock of
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

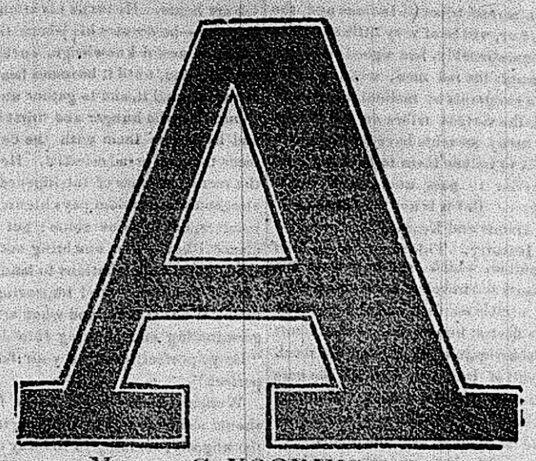
Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.
TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT
Kanesville, Sept. 19th 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shovels, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Butts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—**HARRIS GROVE,** where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors. Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.
Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON.
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.
Received, and for Sale by,
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.
E. M. RICE.
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to
California, Oregon and Salt Lake.
Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, while on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.
WHEELING, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.
He will also have constantly on hand.
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton &c., either alive or dressed.
LEVI POWELL
Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug8 C VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

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Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

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The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

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The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and onward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

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DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

Legitimate Authority.

BY ELDER JOHN HYDE.

Legitimate authority to teach and administer the principles of truth, will be felt and regarded, when closely and carefully considered, as one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on humanity. To point out a few of the reasons that make the truth of this proposition manifest, is the object of the following essay.

Looking upon men, they are found to possess affections, that they may love and hate; faculties that they may ponder and cogitate; bodies, by the medium of which these affections and faculties may attain developement by action; and by action, if divinely directed, realize perfection and happiness.

Some men of enlightened minds, but without legitimate authority, have endeavored to ascertain principles, by which they have thought, if men would be regulated, happiness might be attained. Other men, of minds equally enlightened and cultivated, have disputed the correctness of such principles, and denied their efficiency to produce the desired result. Other men, of genius equally acute, and with minds equally enlighten, have not only disputed the correctness of such principles, but have utterly denied the right or authority of any man or number of men, to set up their principles or opinions as a standard by whose decisions to require, or by whose penalties to enforce obedience. The absence of legitimate authority to teach and administer the principles of truth has, therefore, been most painfully felt and irrefragably proved.

Men without "legitimate authority" have originated and multiplied rules, plans, and systems by which, if possible, to secure human happiness. Thus, in heathen countries we see men and women performing ceremonies the most abject and degrading, and observing rites the most cruel and inhuman. In Roman Catholic countries we find them believing doctrines the most unreasonable and atrocious, and perpetrating persecutions the most ruthless and barbarous. In Protestant countries we find them engaged in strifes, splits, and divisions the most childish and ridiculous, terminating oftentimes in alienations, hatreds, and persecutions.

Such ceremonies, rites, doctrines, strifes, and persecutions we find taught, defended, and enforced by men of genius the most acute, intellect the most comprehensive, and eloquence the most captivating. Such are the means by which men without legitimate authority have endeavored to secure human happiness; and with what success, let the history of the oppressed bodies and enslaved minds of men declare!—a history whose horrors, blood and groans creation utters and re-echoes in tones of terrible woe!—a history whose detail is a bitter and burning demonstration of the curse that an authority that is not legitimate must ever inflict!

Questions as to authority now deeply agitate the minds of men, and stir their souls to the centre, awakening new powers of thought, suggesting dark principles of action, combining new elements of change, and arousing fierce spirits revolution; the result of whose disastrous operations will ere long baptize earth's bosom with the blood of her slaughtered sons!

Men without legitimate authority and divine direction form a thousand different opinions as to what principles are true and right; and in carrying out and acting upon their various and conflicting notions, form a thousand coteries and sects; and in all this are truly sincere. So far from being satisfied with either their opinions or systems, they are perpetually engaged in correcting and changing their opinions, and remodelling and reforming their systems. The most perfect bewilderment and Babylon is the sad and sorrowful result. Sincere men, collapsed with confusion so relentless, invent and put into operation various plans and "evangelical alliances," by which, if possible, to harmonize those jarring elements, and confusion worse confounded in the sickening issue!

Sincere men, it may be, have been oftentimes charmed by the spell that the eloquence of theologians and preachers has thrown around their feelings; but returning reflection brings with it the returning consciousness of the panic that the iron of *uncertainty* has lodged in their souls. They may be told of gifted preachers, of profound commentaries and beautiful churches, but in the anguish of their spirits, thirsting after truth, they sigh for the blessings that can only flow from the lips of men having "legitimate authority" to teach in certainty what the children of men must do "to be saved."

Action, as before proved, can alone give developement and perfection to the affections and faculties,—can alone secure happiness. But while men are uncertain as to the truthfulness of their principles, they can never be hearty and decided in action;—while men are compelled to spend their time in endeavors to ascertain what principles are true, the time for action is being wasted; and the inevitable result, human experience being the judge, is uneasiness and unhappiness. Groaning humanity, whether knowing it or not, utters its sigh and its prayer for the restoration and establishment of a "legitimate authority" to teach and administer principles of truth, that men's lives might be lives of action, and consequently lives of happiness

How shall such authority be restored? who are the men to wield its power—expound its principles—administer its ordinances—and enforce its penalties? God is alone the fountain of power and the source of authority; with Him it therefore remains to make choice of the men, whom it may please Him to invest with this authority. To him it belongs to enjoin, through such men, what shall be practiced, and prohibit what shall be avoided, to decide what shall be objects men's affections shall love, and what shall be the subjects by which their faculties shall be engaged and absorbed, this "legitimate authority" God in times past conferred upon men approved by himself; either by direct revelation, or by the ministration of angels—these men were known by the name of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, Pastors, and Teachers—men whose knowledge being certain, their lives were lives of godlike, noble, and ceaseless action: consequently, they realized great perfection and happiness—these men had to discharge high duties, and without high endowments they could not have done so. By such Apostles, Prophets, Pasters, and Teachers alone, could "Saints be perfected, the work of the ministry done, and the body of Christ edified and baptized by one Spirit into one body;" take away from these "Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, and Teachers, their legitimate authority" to teach and administer the principles of truth and the work of perfecting the Saints, &c., they could not have done. It is admitted that such "legitimate authority" is not now among men; without it the Apostles, &c., could not have done their work; therefore, without the same qualification now, the same work cannot be done: take from the Apostles, &c., their "legitimate authority," and you reduce them to the imbecilel evel of ancient rabbies, whether pharisee, sadducee, or essenee, or to the still lower level of modern doctors of a thousand discordant notions, and hardly pronounceable names.

Jewish apostacy was demonstrated in the days of our Lord by its numerous sects; all admit this, if sectarianism gave the brand of apostacy to the Jews. Much more so in relation to modern christianity! Sectarian christianity thy name, thy nature is *Babylon*, and the curse of confusion is upon thee. To withdraw from the church of apostles, prophets, &c., was to withdraw from "legitimate authority," to draw back to perdition. Sectarians are continually withdrawing from the "authority" of each of their sects without apprehension or fear How clearly this fact manifests the great destinction and difference existing between the Church of Christ and modern sects. If a sovereign was as unlike a sterling coin as modern sectarianism is unlike the Church of Christ, no man of common sense would be imposed upon by a counterfeit so glaring.

As, therefore, the absence of "legitimate authority" to teach and administer gospel laws and ordinances, has filled the earth with divisions and confusion, so the restoration of "legitimate authority" can alone restore the Church of Christ, and exhibit to the world that "Oneness" for which our Lord prayed; then, and not till then, will it learn and admit "that the Father sent the Son."

Sincere men look with distress upon the multiplying sects and divisions around, and feeling the absence of the kingdom and Church of Jesus, pray "thy kingdom come," a kingdom in which there are no Michaelists, Raphaelites, Gabrielites, Peterites, or Paulites. Will God ever answer their prayer, and restore apostles, prophets, pastors, and teachers, invested with "legitimate authority" to teach and administer the gospel—the everlasting gospel? Yes, oh, yes! He will answer the anguishing prayer, and in the last days, according to the prediction of prophets and seers, raise up a kingdom never to be removed; that will break in pieces all other systems; become from a little despised stone a mountain, and fill the whole earth. What if that "little stone" and kingdom "be the Church of Latter-day Saints!" How very like the Church of Christ she is in principles, officers, ordinances, and blessings! and how altogether unlike the churches of sectarianism the uncharitable "little stone," threatening "to break in pieces all other systems!" and no marvel for systems divided against each other must soon devour and demolish each other and come to nought—such are the words of him who "spake as man never spake."

One fact is very striking, that whenever God invested men with "legitimate authority," such men were ever regarded as "troublers in Israel," fools, traitors, and impostors, they were harrassed, hunted, stoned, crucified, and burned;—men "of whom the world was not worthy!" Blood of ancient apostles and prophets — of *Joseph Smith*, *Hyram Smith*, and many others say are not these things so!

Be it known to all men that Latter-day Saints, being taught principles of truth by legitimate authority, their lives are lives of action—action that results in happiness, and thus know for themselves the principles to be true and efficient; illustrating and proving the verity of our Lord's words, "if any man will *do* my will he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God:" To God even the Father, be all honor and glory, through Jesus Christ, Amen.

New Railroad Invention.

The New York Tribune mentions an invention not only in the construction of Railroads but in the transportation of the cars thereon. The rails to be elevated above ground to any required height so as to suspend the cars from wheels on top instead of impending them as at present. The advantage proposed to be gained is that with the aid of powerful magnets fixed in the cars below the rails the weight of the burden is lessened by whatever the attractive power of the magnet may be. This is an ingenious theory whatever it may prove to be in practice.

An unkind word from one beloved, often draw blood from the heart which defy the battle-axe of an enemy.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Song of the Deseret Bird.

BY LYDIA JANE.

Oh! come! come away to the beautiful land,
The land that Jehovah has blest;
O'er which His protection and mercy expand,
Like the wings of a dove o'er her nest.

Oh! come to the fertile the fruit burdened land,
The region of plenty, and rest;
Where God has heap'd up, with omnipotent hand,
The wealth of the East, and the West.

The land where the spring cometh not from afar,
But is born of the Sun and the earth,
Where all that is musical, fragrant and fair;
Are waiting to welcome her birth.

Where summer all glorious with sunshine and shade,
Rejoices in labor and health;
To see o'er her smiling dominion display'd,
A superabundance of wealth.

Where Autumn brings home with thanksgiving and mirth,
The fruits that Jehovah has given;
And winter sits down by his bright blazing hearth,
To joy in the bounty of Heaven.

Oh come where the air is salubrious and sweet,
Where health with the rivers flows free;
Where the world worshipp'd gold, glitters under our feet,
Unvalued as sand by the sea.

The realm to which blessing and beauty belong
Where nature with happiness teems;
Nor genius of romance, nor spirit of song
Has seen aught so fair in her dreams.

'T is the Valley of God,—the fair land of his choice,
His Paradise—deep in the West; [rejoice,
Where the Saints of his kingdom, may meet, and
With his presence of holiness blest.

The Spirit Divine, from its fountains above,
Beams on it, ineffably bright;
And the angels of God, on their missions of love,
Walk visibly forth in the light.

Come now—for the world has grown aged in guilt,
Her measure with sin runneth o'er;
The blood of the Saints she hath wickedly spilt,
Till her garments are spotted with gore.

The Justice Divine, which hath suffer'd so long
Shall visit her wickedness soon;
The arm of his vengeance is fearfully strong,
And the power of his wrath shall be shewn.

His terrors the fiercest of souls shall appal,
And those who his judgments defied,
Shall call on the rocks and the mountains to fall,
Their souls from his presence to hide.

Oh tempt not the plagues of that terrible day,
For who shall be able to stand?
But now—while his mercy waits—hasten away,
To his chosen and beautified land.

While earthquake and plague, fire and storm are abroad,
To desolate earth with their woes,
The Spirit of Peace—and the presence of God,
Shall shelter this land of repose.

Minutes of the General Conference, Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, held in the Bowery, Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 7th, 1851.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarch—John Smith.

Of the Twelve Apostles—Orson Hyde, Wilford Woodruff, G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies—Joseph Young, B. L. Clapp, J. M. Grant, A. P. Rockwood, H. Herriman, Levi Hancock, and Zera Pulsipher.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer, and Willard Snow.

High Priest's Quorum—John Young, and Reynolds Cahooon.

The High Council of the Stake.

Presiding Bishop—Edward Hunter.

Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by President Kimball, who stated that if the people have paid their tithing, the Spirit of God will be on this Conference; and notified the brethren, that another person would not get his endowment until his tithing was paid in full.

The Choir sung a hymn; prayer by Elder Orson Hyde, and singing.

President Young then addressed the people on the business of the Conference, and the experience that this people had passed through, and showed that Mormonism circumscribes all truth, whether in heaven, on earth, or in hell, and will continue to revolutionize this world, until all the kingdoms of the earth are subject to the kindom of Jesus Christ, and testified that Joseph Smith was a Prophet of God, and was as good a man as ever walked on the earth. Adjourned.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Opened with singing and prayer, followed by discourses from Elders E. T. Benson, O. Hyde, G. A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, Levi Hancock, President Young, and Willard Richards, each bearing a powerful testimony to the work of the Lord in the last days, and testifying that Joseph was a Prophet of God.

Adjourned, until the 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Monday, September 8th, 10 a. m.

Conference called to order by President Young; singing; prayer by Elder Joseph Young, and singing.

President Young then introduced the Hon. Perry E. Broochus, Judge of the Supreme Court, for Utah Territory; who, thanked the people of the Territory for their hospitality und kindness, in attending him in his sickness, when he was a stranger. He bore testimony of the peacefulness of the inhabitants, their fellowship, peace and love, one towards another, their submission to the tribunals of their own choice, and prayed God to Grant that the time may soon come, that all the United States may soon have such tribunals as are in this Territory, and then it always would bring peace to the heart of those who had to be judged. He expressed his indignation and abhorrence of the scenes which transpired, in driving the Latter-day Saints from Missouri and Illinois.

He then presented a description of the monument intended to be built to the memory of General Washington, and finished his discourse by saying, that he should always remember with deep gratitude, and respect, his interview with the Latter-day Saints in their mountain city.

He was followed in his remarks, by President Young, and the congregation was dismised with benediction by Elder Wilford Woodruff.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

After an intermission of one hour, the Conference was called to order by President Young; singing; prayer by Elder John Young, and singing.

President Kimball, then rose, on the business of the Conference, to bring before the people the authorities of the Church, and presented Brigham Youug, as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, throughout all the world, and also as Prophet, Seer, and Revelator; which was carried unanimously.

Heber C. Kimball was then presented as First Counsellor to President Young, and Willard Richards, Second Counsellor; who were severally sustained in their office.

John Smith was sustained as the Presiding Patriarch to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Willard Richards was sustained as the Historian of the Church, and General Church Recorder.

Orson Hyde was sustained as the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; and Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erustus Snow, and F. D. Richards, were severally sustained as members of the same Quorum.

Daniel Spencer was sustained as President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fullmer, and Willard Snow, as his Councillors.

Henry G. Sherwood, was sustained as President of the High Council, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Wm. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Ira Eldridge, John Vance, E. D. Wooley, and John Parry, were sustained as members of the same; and Winslow Farr, and Wm. Snow, were voted to be members of said Quorum.

John Young was sustained as President of the High Priest's Quorum; and Reynolds Cahoon, and George B. Wallace, as his Counsellors.

Joseph Young was sustained as Senior President of all the Quorums of the Seventies; and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp, and Jedediah M. Grant were sustained as his Counsellors.

Edward Hunter was sustained as Presiding Bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum; and James H. Smith, and Aaron Sceva, as his Councillors.

Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum; and Simeon Houd, and Lewis White, as his Counsellors.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum; and John Vance, and Reuben Perkins, as his Counsellors.

Return R. Hill was voted as President of the Quorum of Deacons.

Brigham Young was sustained as Trustee in trust, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and Edward Hunter as an Assistant Trustee.

D. H. Wells was sustained as the Superintendent of the Public Works.

The President, and Assistants, of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, to gather the Poor, were next presented, when Brigham Young was sustained as President of said company; and Heber C. Kimball, W. Richards, W. Woodruff, O. Hyde, C. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, J. M. Grant, D. H. Wells, W. Snow, E. Hunter, D. Spencer, T. Bullock, J. Brown, W. Crosby, A. Lyman, C. C. Rich, L. Young, P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, and F. D. Richards, were sustained as his Assistants.

President Young said, there would be travelling Bishops, to visit the Bishops in their respective wards, to see that they do their duty, and if they do not do it, they will be removed out of their place and others put in; when, Nathaniel H. Felt, was nominated as one of the travelling Presiding Bishops, under Bishop Edward Hunter—Carried.

John Banks was nominated as another of the travelling Bishops, and carried.

Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, and Orson Hyde, were voted as Agents of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, to gather the Poor to this place.

Samuel W. Richards, Willard Snow, Abraham O. Smoot, Dorr P. Curtis, and Vincent Shirtliff, were voted to take missions to England.

Daniel Carn, was voted to take a mission to Germany.

John Young, was voted to take a mission to the States, to preach, and gather up the Saints.

John L. Dunyon, was voted to take a mission to the States, and preach the Gospel.

A manifest of the affairs in the Tithing office, were read; also a manifest of the Pepetual Emigrating Poor Fund Company.

Adjourned, to 10, A. M. Benediction by George A. Smith.

Tuesday, September 9th, 1851, 10 a. m.

Conference again called to order; singing by the Choir; prayer by H. G. Sherwood, and singing.

The forenoon was occupied by President Young, preaching a funeral sermon on the occasion of the death of Br. Lewis Abbott, was followed in his remarks by Elder H. G. Sherwood, Levi Gifford, John Young, and H. C. Kimball, and benediction by Elder Hyde.

2 O'CLOCK P., M.

Conference being called to order, and opened in the usual manner. The Patriarch John Smith, said he had been through the whole scene of persecution, of mobbing, and murders, from 1832 to the present time; and alluded to the night of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum in Carthage Jail, and called on the people to pay their tithing, that it may be said of us well done good and faithful servants; and was followed in similar remarks by President Kimball, Edward Hunter, W. W. Phelps, Isaac Chase, and Zera Pulsipher.

The Patriarch again arose to speak on the Word of Wisdom, and urging on the brethren to leave off using tobacco, &c.

President Young rose to put the motion and called on all the sisters who will leave off the use of Tea, Coffee, &c., to manifest it by raising the right hand; seconded and carried.

And then put the following motion; calling on all the boys who were under ninety years of age who would covenant to leave off the use of Tobacco, Whisky, and all things mentioned in the Word of Wisdom, to manifest it in the same manner, which was carried unanimously.

The Patriarch then said, may the Lord bless you and help you to keep all your covenants, Amen.

President Young amongst other things said he knew the goodness of the people, and the Lord bears with our weakness; we must serve the Lord, and those who go with me, will keep the Word of Wisdom, and if the High Priests, the Seventies, the Elders, and others will not serve the Lord, we will sever them from the Church. I will draw the line and know who is for the Lord and who is not, and those who will not keep the Word of Wisdom, I will cut off from the Church; I throw out a challenge to all men and women. Have I not always counseled you right? I would rather you would cut me into inch pieces, than to flinch from my duty, the Lord being my helper. I would rather live with a few men who will serve the Lord, than live with ten thousand hypocrites. He then exhorted the men, the women, never to quarrel, to cease all contentions. If a man abuses you settle with him with kind words, but never go to law. Let every head of a family gather their family together night and morning, and wait on the Lord until his spirit shines on you like a cloud, and I say unto you in the name of the Lord God of Israel, *be you blest.*

Adjourned, until Wednesday, at ten o'clock, A., M.

Benediction by George A. Smith.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 10 o'clock a. m.

Conference called to order, and was opened with singing by the Choir.

Prayer by President Young, and singing.

E. D. Wooley bore testimony of the work of the Lord, that Joseph was a Prophet of God, and that Brigham is just as good a man as Joseph was, and he was as good a man as ever lived on the earth, &c.

President Young spoke on the subject of the Mormon Battallion, and why they went the journey. General Doniphan said in St. Louis that "if he had one thousand Mormon Boys, the same as the Mormon Battallion, he could do more good than all the United States soldiers that were there:" I say, if he had been a Mormon he would have been charged with treason, although the Government is good and the Constitution is as good as could be framed.

He then exhorted the Presiding Bishop to settle with the First Presidency, and all the Bishops, and require their tithing, the one tenth of all their real estate, of the value of their farms and possessions and all they have got, and then see that the Bishops settle with every man, and that he pays his tithing or we will disfellowship him from the Church. I will sell every particle of my property if a man can be found who will pay the cash, and I will put it all into the hands of Bishop Hunter, and I will begin anew, and in five years God will so bless me that I should be richer than any man in this community.

He then called on the First Presidency, the Twelve Apostle, High Priests, Seventies, and every person to know if they are willing to do as he told them when all hands were immediately raised.

He lifted his hands on high and with all the powers of the Holy Priesthood vested in him, he blessed the Saints in the name of the Lord God of Israel, when all the people cried, Amen.

On motion the Conference was adjourned to the 6th October next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Benediction by President H. C. Kimball.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Conference.

INDEPENDENCE OF PRINCIPLE.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for adherence to truth. He once explained the rule of his conduct, which ought to be deeply engraved on every heart. He said; It was the first command and council of my earliest youth always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequence to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and I trust the patience, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been any sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road of prosperity and wealth, and I shall point out the same path to my chidren for their pursuit."

THE LARGEST PILE OF SPECIE IN THE WORLD.—According to a recent return of the Bank of France, the specie on hand amounted to 607,000,000 francs, or about $115,000,000. This, we believe, is the largest amount of specie ever collected together. The Bank of England has not had at any time over $100,000,000.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1851.

Review of the News from Salt Lake.

Great wealth has often been obtained by a strict observance of the following maxim: "Mind your own business." It is a precept to which we have given diligent heed; and we have had about all we could do to keep things right side up in our own field of labor where we have been placed in charge and under responsibilities, without directing or ordering any matters in the Territory of Utah. That has not been our post, and consequently we may not be able to respond to, or explain every matter that has been spoken of by the returning officers appointed by the Executive of the Nation for that Territory. But so far as our knowledge extends, we are happy to render to our friends any aid in our power, consistent with truth and honor; and anything inconsistent with these, would not be aid to them nor credit to us, neither would they thank us for any production that might depart from the facts in the case. Governor Young has undoubtedly sent in his report, with a clear and explicit account of all official proceedings; and it will not be necessary for us to attempt to give a history of the difficulties in advance of the official documents; but to correct some statements that have already been made by the officers before alluded to; and when we make the corrections, we think that they will acknowledge that their minds have been refreshed. It is stated that Governor Young said that the Judiciary should not have a case to try if he could prevent it. This statement the Governor made, and we heard it; and we also heard his accompanying explanation which was this: He would exert an influence to prevent litigation among the people, and induce them to settle their differences by milder means than a resort to law. Brother going to law with Brother was what he should labor to prevent. But when he could not prevent litigation by a moral influence, he would turn the parties over to him, addressing Chief Justice Brandebury at the time at Mr. Rhode's house in presence of Mr. Harris, Mr. Kimball, ourself, and several other gentlemen. With this explanation they all expressed approval we believe: Captain Day was also present at the same time; and now to see the light in which it is represented, we are not a little surprized. We are willing that the truth should be told; but when an incorrect version is given of anything connected with the affair, and we know it to be such, we feel it our duty to make the correction. There are many things spoken of in the papers and charged upon Governor Young and others that are alledged to have taken place before we arrived there, which was not until the Evening of the 17th of August. Of such matters, we cannot speak from any personal knowledge.

When Judge Brocchus delivered his speech at the Bowery, there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the people, as a principal reason why they did not listen to him with more attention and respect. If the Judge doubts the existence of that *personal* prejudice, we can give a list of names, and the public may judge whether those prejudices were well or ill founded. We will not accuse his Honor of any impropriety now: but we do know that if he had spoken the most brilliant and glowing truths that ever flowed from an Angel's lips, they would have fallen upon the ears of many of his audience with little or no force. We accompanied Judge Brocchus from Iowa to Salt Lake, and extended to him as many favors as he did to us, both of a *pecuniary* and *courteous* character, we believe; and does he intend to say that we are the Elder who spoke so disrespectfully of the American Government as he is represented to declare? Every body, almost, knows that we accompanied the Judge on his journey;—and is he willing to do us the *kindness* to allow us to lie under that imputation. If we had spoken thus of the Government, we would be silent and offer no remonstrance; but as we did not, and the Judge knows we never did in his hearing at any time nor in any place, we hurl the matter back from whence it came, leaving his Honor to dispose of it as he thinks best. We do not wish to mar the reputation or wound the feelings of any man who is just and upright, neither will we court the friendship or good will of any man who unjustly does us an injury.

The murder that is spoken of as having been committed in Utah, is not impartially represented. Let me ask those honorable gentlemen what they would do, provided an unprincipled wretch had, in their absence, entered their dwelling, and by various arts, stratagems, and devices, obtained a conquest over the heart and affections of the wife, demolished the temple of virtue and bequeathed upon your hands a legacy, in the shape of an illegitimate child, that whenever you looked upon it, you might be reminded, in the most thrilling and sensitive manner of the disgrace and dishonor that poison the cup your domestic bliss. Would you not kill the scoundrel that did it? If you would not, you possess not the blood, spirit or nerve, that we think you do. Such were the circumstances under which Monroe was killed. Have there not been similar cases in the States, in which the avenger has been acquitted by acclamation? Or is this a more bloody affair than is almost daily committed in California under far less aggravated circumstances, and the perpetrator go at large unpunished?

We do not think it a safe precedent to allow men to take the law into their own hands; but it is difficult to control a spirited man in the moments of excitement, such as these circumstances are calculated to arouse; and in our opinion, it would be equally difficult to find a Jury that would convict an honorable man for killing the scoundrel that thus robbed him of his peace and happiness forever and entailed dishonor upon his house and name.

With regard to the squandering of the twenty thousand dollars by Governor Young, we can only say; that if the returning officers know that he cannot produce that money when he please, or whenever he is required to account for it,—or if he cannot command at pleasure, the materials, and the workmen to build a State House, or if there has not been a State House already built to be transferred to the United States, they know more than we.

The declaration, referred to, that some departed patriots and statesmen were gone to Hell, may not seem so incongruent after knowing one article of the Mormon faith, and we believe that it is incorporated in the most popular religious creeds of the day; that as good a man as the man Christ Jesus died and descended into Hell; but rose again the third day from the dead, and ascended into Heaven. Now, if we should say that all people, when they die, must go to Hell, the righteous as well as the wicked, it might be a little startling to some. The righteous must follow the footsteps of their head and leader, if they expect to reign with him. An ancient Apostle said "they who suffer with him shall also reign with him." And a modern Apostle tells you that the three Hebrew children were cast into the fiery furnace, and came out without the smell of fire about their garments, which is a type of the righteous following the Captain of their Salvation through the gloomy empire of the Prince of darkness to the brighter realms of Eternal day. If Christ, Washington, Taylor, and Brocchus, all pass through that place, it is not inconsistent with the truth: But we have never heard a Mormon say that any of these men were burned there, or ever would be. But those wicked men that persecuted the three Hebrew children were burned up in that fire, which also shows that Hell will take hold of the ungodly, and persecutors of the righteous particularly, when they enter those accursed and benighted regions. This should make all men a little cautious and particular about what they say and do in relation to *Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego*, lest when they pass the last fiery ordeal, the flames of Hell may consume them. We cannot say that Governor Young did not declare that General Taylor had gone to Hell, but we are so unaccustomed to that style of language that we feel very unwilling to admit it.

The prophecy on the 24th of July last, referred to by the officers, we of course did not hear: But if it was spoken as it is said; (and we do not like to contradict men who were present when we were not,) the Nation will have a sign, if they take the preliminary steps, whether there is any virtue or strength in this Mormon prophecy or not. We should hope that no such prediction would ever be fulfilled, or any cause for its fulfilment, in or upon the person of our worthy and high-minded Chief Magistrate, of whom we heard Governor Young freely speak in most favorable terms in a public speech. He said that he believed President Fillmore was a great and good man; and that a better President had not filled the Chair of State since the days of Washington—that Mr. Polk was also a good man, and no doubt intended the call for five hundred men from our emigrating camps, as a favor to the people; but spoke with much warmth against Mr. Benton, for designing or wishing to effect the overthrow of the Mormons by the operation. He claimed to be in possession of some evidence that gave him no very good feelings towards that man.

Of the elections and organization of Utah, we claim to have little or no knowledge. But its inhabitants being composed of people from various States and nations, and having, for some length of time, lived under no Constitutional law, it would be a matter of no little surprize if there were not some irregularities or "*blunders*" in the organization and first elections of that New Territory. When a child first begins to walk, he is apt to stumble a little; and it would be quite unkind and unfeeling in the Father to disown the child because of its inability to walk straight off at the first attempt, or to tie his feet and deprive him of the power of walking at all. While we [illegible] own that "*the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light*," we also expect to see the time when the wisdom of this world shall perish—when God will stain the pride of all glory, and bring into contempt the honorable of the Earth—when he will take the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the base things, (Governor Young is represented as a base thing,) and even things that are not to bring to nought the things that are, that no flesh should glory in His presence. After all, there is some kind of an inkling in us that things in general may take that kind of a turn that will makesome of Gov Young's "blunders, foolish and thoughtless movements," &c., to appear like the wide spreading branches of the sturdy oak, having risen from the simple acorn. The human skeleton appears horrible, ill-shapen, and sickening; but when it is clothed with flesh, animated with life, and adorned with beauty, how changed its appearance! So strange and naked truth simply declared, without covering or ornaments, may, to many, appear equally objectionable. But when Jehovah clothes that weak and unseemly truth with honor, power, and glory, and exalts it on high, shame flies from its advocates and lights upon the brow of its opposers.

The United States is a Country and Government that we love. We were born within her dominions and raised and educated upon her soil. In her "bottoms" have we crossed the Atlantic six times—under her protection we have roamed over the four Quarter of the Globe,—and often have proudly beheld her "Stars and Stripes" mirrored on the crest of the passing billow,—bearing terror to enemies and commanding their respect, and inspiring hope and joy in the bosoms of her friends, and scattering the notions of Liberty in all the World.

Loving our Country as we do and wishing her long life and good days, we are anxious that she should take no precipitate step in relation to Utah that possibly she may have cause to regret; and feeling anxious for the welfare of Utah, we will do all in our power to protect her and her inhabitants from the effects of any ill-founded prejudice or partiality. We feel safe and easy however, to leave the fate and destiny of Utah in the hands of the General Government, knowing that that territory is in her hands, and that she is in the hands of God. Let it, therefore, be the prayer of every Saint. "Guide the Nation in the path of wisdom, of justice, and of truth! and temper all her acts with mercy and good-will towards all people,—that Zion may shine like the Day Star in Heaven, as the harbinger of better times—the forerunner of the "perfect day," and sure precursor of the "Sun of Righteousness who is to arise with healing in his wings." Then the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. More perhaps, from time to time upon these matters.

Hon. Bernhart Henn.

This gentleman will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents at this early day.

Our Traveling Elders.

Those Elders that were sent out from this place last Spring on missions, are requested to come home as soon as consistent, and instruct their flocks to come also, as early in the Spring as they can, preparatory to crossing the Plains. The call of the Chief Shepherds in Israel is: "Come Home."

Platte Argus.

This Paper says that Governor Young is an unnaturalized foreigner. Where did he get his information? He probably has so much on most subjects that he felt himself able to make the above statement without any information at all.

The Governor's Father was a soldier in the American Revolution—and when we saw him, he drew a pension. His Mother was an American Lady, and gave him birth on the Green Mountains of Vermont. So Mr. Argus has not hit the truth in this case; but has probably hit it in the following, in the very place where he missed it in the above.

"Mr. Babbitt, a distinguished member of the Mormon Church has renounced his connection with the same and come back to the States." What say you Br. Babbitt, is it so?

After writing the above article, we showed the manuscript to Mr. Babbitt, and he authorized us to say that it was unqualifiedly false so far as relates to his renunciation of the Mormon Creed.

Post Office.

We hear that some exertions are being made to remove Mr. Burdick, our present Post Master, and to supply his place with another. If any such move is on foot, we think it must be in some secret way: for we are confident that if the people wanted a change, and would honorably and openly apply to Mr. Burdick to resign, and recommend some other good man that the mass of the citizens might be in favor of, he would cheerfu do it: But as there seems to be no such wish expressed in any tangible form, we conclude that Judge Burdick will be continued in his place unless th Department shall have reasons for his removal that we know nothing of.

Pay the Printer.

Again we call on our delinquents to remember that they owe us, and that we want our pay. We want to settle up all our outstandings and pay off every body that we owe, and be square with the world again. We offer to take corn, hay, pork, beef, potatoes, butter, cheese, chickens, wood, and cash, also. But if there are any who are really poor, and will honestly tell us that they cannot pay us without distressing themselves or their families, we will forgive the debt and balance the account, and charge it to profit and loss. We trust that much further neglect will not induce us to leave the accounts with magistrates for collection. We do not mean this call for such as we have running accounts with, and that are ready to pay at any time if they owe us; but we mean those who owe us—have the means to pay, and give themselves no trouble to bring us any good turnips, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, and various other good things. Do you not know that "Brother Hyde" likes all these good things just as well as you do? And if he works and earns them, his mouth should not be muzzled! He would also like a little cash to buy some necessaries at the stores, and for various little contingencies that editors are sometimes subject to.

Some of our old friends who owe us nothing but good will, (and we can hardly say that they owe us that,) have remembered us. Our neighbor, Mr. Jackson, went down to St. Joseph and returned a short time since, bringing us a few cans of most excellent oysters from Mr. Tootle, (well known in this community,) with compliments, &c. He also brought us *something in a bot-* [illegible] cannot say what it was, but we can say that it was good, and we presume manufactured by herself from the products of her own valuable farm. They all have our best thanks for their kind remembrance, and friend Jackson also, for being the bearer of the tokens of their good will.

Letters of Recommendation.

When we have seen men possessing letters of recommendation from the highest sources, and from any and every body, and still anxious to obtain more, we are forced to this conclusion, that if it takes so much backing to support and uphold one man, he must have but little strength or merit of his own. So far as our experience has gone, we have seen some of the most reckless and unprincipled men armed with letters, vouchers, and documents innumerable. Let our Elders carry their letters of recommend in bold relief. A dignified respect for virtue and uprightness, language pure and chaste, manners easy and winning, a pure *heart and clean hands*; and then when you speak, your words are like the arrow shot from the bow of a strong archer. They impress upon every honest heart, this saving truth,—that God has sent you. This is all the letter you need except your license. Those who carry too many letters outside often carry too few in.

The Savannah Sentinel.

The first and second numbers of this neat and well got up Journal are on our table. It is published by HOLLY & CARTER, and ably edited by C. F. HOLLY, Esq. Their terms of subscription are two dollars a year in advance. We beleive that Mr. Holly is favorably known in the West, and from personal transactions with him we give him the credit of being a punctual, and upright man. We bid the Sentinel success, and give it a place among our numerous exchanges, hoping that while the *Guardian* takes care of the frontier, the *Sentinel* may be on its watchtower in Savannah.

Savannah Sentinel in Want of a "Standard."

The above Journal asks us to exchange with him, the "Mountain Standard," our contemplated paper at the City of the Great Salt Lake. With this request, we will cheerfully comply if we shall be so fortunate as to raise it, perceiving by his last issue that he is deficient, and really needs one: and what makes us still more willing to exchange is, a very forcible *Apostolic* and Christian precept, "RENDER GOOD FOR EVIL," and by so doing, we hope to spread the Oil of good-will over the turbid waters of spleen, sarcasm, and ridicule which have made their channel through the columns of the "Sentinel." We wrote the other piece before the Sentinel showed us the *Elephant*—this after.

Opinion.

We hazard an opinion that County Orders should be paid or allowed on taxes, only in their turn, according to date and number. Justice and the spirit of the law chime in to establish this precedent: And nothing but the Collector's receipt can release any man from his taxes: If A. B. and C., shall receive the cash from certain individuals and promise to pay their taxes with orders, they impose upon the unsuspecting; and should the treasurer recognize this operation, the revenue of the County would be turned from its legitimate channel to subserve the interests of those who demand their pay before their turn.

Emulation.

The following is from the pen of a Kanesville School Girl—her first attempt, and uncorrected: Come on young misses, try your skill; and we will occasionally give your productions a place in the Guardian, particularly if they shall be as pretty as you, of which we entertain no doubt; and at the close of the present term, we will award to her who will give us the best piece, on any subject she may choose, three dollars—for the second best, two dollars, and for the third best, one dollar. These productions must not make less than three squares in the Guardian each. The writers must call no person to their aid in writing or correcting the pieces. They must be original and not borrowed; and we will publish them "verbatim et literatim" over their own signatures or fictitious ones, with the ages of the writer. Only one prize can be drawn by one Scholar; and none but those who are regular members of the School can obtain any prize. We think that prizes will also be awarded to the first, second, and third best Grammarians. Somebody will certainly encourage literature in both male and female; and we would advise all the Scholars to do their best in every branch of learning; for there may be more liberal and extensive rewards offered.

The Board of Judges will be Mr. Charles H. Bassett, Mr. Daniel Mackintosh, and Mr. Clark, the Perceptor.

Here follows the virgin product of the Youthful Contributor.

A Few Random Thoughts on Day and Night.

How beautiful it is to see the glorious Sun rising above the misty clouds which envelope the Eastern Horizon, and passing on to its Noon-day splendor! And again, how lovely the gorgeous Sun-set where he sinks behind the mellow tints of crimson and of gold. How beautiful it leaves the hill, and dale, and brook, bathed in the same mellow light!

Then comes twilight: how calm, serene, and beautiful is twilight! It seems as though all the poetry of the soul is shadowed out, and the mind follows its own bent, and roams in the flowery fields of Imagination. And night; how peaceful and holy it is, when the Moon struggles through the misty clouds that give but the shadowy outlines of her fair face, or when she shines in all her placid beauty.

Upon the whole, night has as many charms for me as day: for with the night comes calm meditation and deep thought. Who cannot look back to resolutions made during the quiet of night, and broken in the noise and bustle of the day, whether of a moral or intellectual character?

The light of day furnishes the materials of thought, but they can only be refined at night when the Moon is shining brightly and the Stars are up in their innumerable beauty.

Age, Fourteen. KANESVILLINA.

Woman.

This fairest part of God's creation is said to be the weaker vessel. If this be true, her burthens ought to be apportioned to the strength which she possesses: but ungenerous man who gives caste and tone to public sentiment and custom to society, has said that he may do what he please—may break over the rules of good society, rob woman of her good name, often unjustly—roam at large and revel in corruption and wickedness; yet he is often allowed to pass in the most refined circles, and is hailed as a most splendid and gallant gentleman: But if woman, in her weakness, should, perchance, make one mistep, she is hurled from the bright pinnacle of honor and fame, down into the gulf of degradation and despair, by the arm of public opinion and sentiment. Thus will society rend a woman, for that which they would not only consider excusable in man, but too often as a token of gallantry and superior tact.

While we say that man gives tone and caste to society, woman might do it if she would. She has the power and *inclination*; but lacks the moral stamina to put her power in force. If she would be a little more charitable to her own sex who may err—never be first to shun them—never express suspicion of them—never be first to denounce them; but always, when their characters are assailed, be ready for their defence, and never join in with the tide against them, she might be a guardian angel to her erring sister, and by protecting her, protect herself. What gives man superiority in this respect is, that he is not so apt to condemn his own sex for a wrong step as woman is hers. Man looks charitably upon his fellow and forgets the wrongs of his brother; and thus is he sustained in society. But when woman steps aside, the whole sisterhood join together to persecute her, to expose her, and are down upon her like a turkey upon a poor June bug. They erroneously think that their own credit and honor depend upon victimizing the unfortunate one who has taken a false step. They are mistaken. For when they have established the fact that one has gone astray, they have also established the probability that others may also. Thus, instead of protecting themselves by exposing the erring ones, they weaken the confidence of man in the whole blessed fraternity.

If woman would never knowingly admit a corrupt man into her society—if she would hurl back, with scorn and indignation, any and every aspersion upon the character of any of her sex, whether they are innocent or guilty—throw the mantle of charity over her accused sister, and indignantly reproach man with being the cause and author of the misfortunes of her sex, she would then use the power which she possesses to redeem her own, and bring them up to a level with man, if not exalt them above him.

Conventions may be held to assert woman's rights and to maintain them; but to no purpose at all, without she is more charitable to her own kind—more rigid and scrupulous about associating with unprincipled men, or allowing such in her society. The key of power is with woman; and with it, if she will consent to be degraded, or suffer her sex to be, the sin lies at her door. She may murmur, complain, grieve, and cry over her condition, but until she rises up in the dignity of insulted virtue and kindness, she must bear her yoke, and "with a daughter's obedience, submit to her chain."

Interesting Session.

If the time is not mostly consumed in Congress by pulling the wires for President making, the coming Session will be a very important one to the Nation. Our relations with some foreign powers are somewhat jostled by reason of the Cuban and Mexican troubles: things at home also want looking to; and if the Representatives do their duty, they will have enough to do if they omit playing many games on the Political Chess Board for the next President. If the present Executive manages wisely in these critical times, (of which we entertain no doubts,) he will unquestionably be re-elected by an overwhelming majority to the same office which he has filled with so much credit to himself and honor to the Nation.

Surveyor General of Utah.

Some of our exchanges appear to be troubled because they say we have applied at Washington, through Judge Brocchus, for the office of Surveyor General of Utah But we would say to those Journals: Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid, for we have applied for no such office through Judge Brocchus or any other man. But we think of applying for one,—we have not exactly determined what. It may be that we shall get the appointment of an *Extraordinary* Minister to settle the Cuban question, cool off Spain, hush up Austria, take Mexico under our wing, and tell France and England not to put their fingers in our Pie. Would'nt this be Extraordinary indeed! You only lie low and keep dark, and you'll see how it goes, if Judge Brocchus does not "*Crush us at Washington.*" But why should'nt we receive an appointment, the St. Joseph Gazette to the contrary, notwithstanding!

Age of Discovery.

Is not the Pottowatamie District in the State of Iowa? We think so: though some, doubtless, more learned in the law than we, express serious doubts in relation to it. If we are not in Iowa, what State are we in? We do not know; but conclude that those who made the discovery must have been in the *State* of Clairvoyance, as we cannot see how any one in a natural *State* could make such a discovery through the thick veil of Iowa's Admitted Constitution, and particularly after the General Government have acted upon our Poll Book and Election matters. Guess its all right, and no chance to make a splurge about a New State. If there is no door open to elevation in the Temple of Legal Justice in the Constitutional State of Iowa, true merit holds the Key to an effectual door and may enter when it will. So we had better jog on in the old track and be content.

The Largest Yet!

Mr. Hardin handed to us a few days since a blood beet which weighed twenty pounds. This beet is of the kind usually kept for table use. Who can beat that?

The Foreign Interference — British and French Fleets Ordered to our Coast.

The *National Intelligencer* confirms the statement that letters had been addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. CRITTENDEN, in reply to some reecent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuban affairs, but at the same time states that the character given to the Secretary's letters by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*, is not altogether correct. The *Intelligencer* says:

The language of the letters is plain, direct, and frank, it is true; but there is in them nothing in the slightest degree discourteous, or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told

The Washington Telegraph of the 29th ult., adds to this what it believes it has from good authority, that the letters of Mr. CRITTENDEN were read to one of the editors of the *North American*, in Washington City, and that he could only err in his interpretation of them. The *Telegraph* adds the annexed important information:

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and a knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letters of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister: and we believe a similar order issued by the French government called for a like letter to that government, through its representative here. We can feed the starving subjects of Great Britain, but do not need the services of her navy as police force on our coast, and will not permit it.—[St. Louis Times.

The President's Proclamation.

The American Consul at Matamoras, having officially informed the President of the United States that an armed body of Texians had been organized and marched into the Territory of Mexico, with the view of aiding the Revolutionists, and that new enlistments were still being made for similar purposes, issued the following Proclamation, which we take from the Washington Republic, of the 23d ult.:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fiitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace. And whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned, or may be seduced to take part in the same. And whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

NOW, THEREFORE, I have issued this, my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:
J. J. CRITTENDEN, acting Sec'y of State.

Monies Received Since Nov. 14, 1851

A. Young,	1 00	A. Whiting,	$0 50
W. Ainscough,	2 35	L. L. Leavitt,	0 50
W. E. Weeden,	0 50	A. Baldwin,	1 00
John Hodson,	1 00	W. J. Hawley,	1 00
Riddle & Co.,	13 00	Melvin Wilbir,	0 50
Gates Holt,	1 00	I. H. Russel Esq.,	1 50
H. C. Ladd,	1 00	John Murray,	0 35
A. A. Bradford,	1 00		

Married.

In this town, by the Editor, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM D. TURNER, Merchant, to Miss AMANDA M. GEE, both of Kanesville. (Omitted in our last.)

Died.

In Kanesville, on Friday, 21st inst., of Typus Fever, Elder WILLIAM HOWELL, late from Aburdare, Wales. Aged 36 years.

Brother Howell has left behind him a name immortalized,—not engraven on monuments of wood and stone, the devices of men's hands; but gloriously inscribed with the spirit of the Highest as the tablet of many a pure, and honest heart which he has been instrumental in turning from darkness to light, and from the power of sin unto the service of the living God.

DEATH, like the *hoar frost* does often pass by,
The stalwart and strong of the Earth;
While the pure and lovely violet lies,
Benumbed beneath his cold breath.

At Plumb Hollow Branch, October 12th, MARY SCROGGE, wife of Archibald Scrogge, a native of Scotland.

In Kanesville, on Thursday, the 20th inst., of Typhus Fever, PATIENCE D. NAOMA, daughter of Abraham and Patience D. Palmer, aged 7 years.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1.

A MEETING of the Citizens of School District, No. 1, will be held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, December 1st, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the board.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

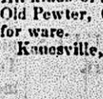
TAXES! TAXES!!

THE time for paying taxes is now come, and all persons will do well to attend to this call in season. No man is authorized to receive taxes for Pottawatamie County, except myself and Mr Horace Burdick, my Deputy.

County orders will be received only according to their numbers. If A, has an order of a late date and B, has one of an earlier date, A's order cannot be received for his taxes until B's order is paid, because it is the o'dest. Persons who are engaging to pay the taxes of others, or are buying and selling county orders, irrespective of their date and number, may find themselves deceived when they come to pay their taxes. I would be glad to accommodate all people; but my only safety is to act according to the letter of the law. After the first of January, there will be an additional charge upon those who do not pay before, and property will be liable to be distressed, which the officers will be under the necessity of doing.

LUKE JOHNSON, Collector and Treasurer
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face, supposed to be five years old, and branded, "O. E. Bates," the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ENOCH HUNT.
Cooley's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851.—3t

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to inform all my customers that from the 1st day of December, that I shall sell for cash, or country produce only. I would be happy to see all my friends, at my old stand on Hyde Street.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Henneffer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.
Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

$6 REWARD.

TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other brindled, with large horns Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded, by

WM. HOWELLS.

N. B. W. H. has a fine ox, going on five, handy to the yoke which he will sell cheap.

Kanesville, Nov. 14, 1851.—3t.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street. Kanesville, Iowa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,

Also,

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airlight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of Iron, and not subject

To Crack by Fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Jappaned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1851

The Boundary with Mexico.

By the treaty with Mexico, if we mistake not, the boundary line was to be surveyed, run, and marked, in one year from the treaty. Upwards of three years have elapsed, and it is not yet done. Who is to blame for this? It would seem as if the Government of the United States cannot get anything done in double or treble the time, or at less than five times the expense, that individuals or private associations can. If they get things done by the job, or on contract, they are cheated in the work. The great seat of the disease is the lust for office, and a longing to make money out of the Government. When the office of Commissioner to run this boundary, under the treaty, was created, there were hordes of applicants for it, from every quarter of the Union, for it gave $3,000 per year, besides the pickings and stealings. Mr. Bartlett, from Rhode Island, was the accepted suitor among those who paid their addresses for this office, after Colonel Weller and Colonel Fremont had both been discarded. Colonel Emery and Colonel McClellen had both been employed to do the scientific part of the business; but they were dispensed with, and Colonel James D. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers, was ordered to perform that service. We learn that Mr. Graham and Mr. Bartlett have got at loggerheads in relation to some question of rank, on their route through the woods.

Indeed, the Commission appears to be in a bad way. The last express received in New Mexico, from the "copper mines" on the back-bone of the Rocky Mountains, states that the Apaches had hooked all the mules, horses, oxen, sheep, and even victuals and drink, from the scientific and military expedition. How is all this to end? When will the boundary with Mexico be run? —[N. Y. Herald.

Proposal to Sell Cuba to England.

From the last foreign news published in the New York Tribune of the 27th October, we cut the following:

The Kolner Zeitung has letters from Madrid, of the 7th instant, stating that in a Cabinet Council, held on that day, M. Bravo Murillo proposed to his colleagues to sell the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico to England, for the sum of $150,000,000. He asserted that this sum represented the capital of the revenue which Spain received from these Islands. The correspondent of the Kolner Zeitung states, that M. Lersundy, the Minister of War, and M. Armero, the Chief of Marine, pretended to consider this proposal as a jest on the part of the President of the Council, but when they understood that M. Bravo Murillo really thought of submitting his plans to the Cortes, they expressed their indignation, and left the Council. Bravo Murillo, however, proceeded to detail his plans to the other Ministers. He said, the great object he had in view was to obtain money and credit—that Cuba would sooner or later be conquered by the United States, and that if such an event were to take place, Spain would lose the Islands, receive no indemnifications, and that she would besides have to bear the burdens of a protracted and expensive war.

Important from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner Major Barbour, Capt. Arnet, from the Rio Grande, we have important intelligence from the theatre of war on the Mexican frontier up to Friday last.

We have no papers by this arrival, and the information which we have received is somewhat incoherent, though interesting. It appears that the revolutionary forces under Caravajal had attacked Matamoras, and after a desperate fight succeeded in entering the city; but having learned that a small American steamer plying on the Rio Grande, was coming up with Mexican troops, a body of the revolutionists, consisting of about 200 Texans, was detached from the main force and proceeded to attack her, with the intention of capturing the Mexicans and seizing two pieces of artillery which were on board.

The commander of the steamer having obtained information of this movement, immediately put about, and proceeded to the Brazos, placed the troops and two pieces of artillery on board the Mexican war steamer Neptuno. There they remained when Capt. Arnet left Brazos. It was thought that the troops were anxious to join the revolutionist.

The diversion of the Texans from Caravajal, caused a suspension of the attack upon Matamoras. But the revolutionary leader was hourly expecting reinforcements from the direction of Carmago, and when rejoined by the two hundred Texans, the attack was to be resumed with vigor. There can be little doubt that Matamoras fell into the hands of Caravajal on Friday or Saturday last.

From verbal report, we learn that many of the United States troops on the upper line have deserted, and joined Caravajal. We also hear that despatches have been received here for more troops.

In the first attack upon Matamoras, it is stated that the revolutionary forces lost only three men in killed, but the mortality on the side of the Mexicans was much greater. We have no particulars as to the number of troops under Gen. Avalos, but his men are said to have fought with greater bravery.

When Capt. Arnet left the Brazos, the Neptuno was ready coaled, and it was supposed would make for a port some 150 miles south. The commander of the Mexicans asked permission to march through the United States territory, in order to reach Matamoras, but this was refused. The appearance of the Texans probably prevented him from going up on the Mexican side.

Our next news from the Rio Grande, which will be brought by the steamer Fanny or the brig Brownsville, we look for with great interest. The Fanny will probably arrive by Sunday or Monday.—[N. O. Picayune, 30th ult.

A National Convention of the Democratic party has been called for the first Monday in June, 1852, at Baltimore.

South America--Horrible, if True.

The Journal du Havre has the following: On the 1st of August the National Guard of Colonia had ventured to manifest their satisfaction at the departure of the troops at the garrison, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Moreno. At the same time they took little pains to conceal the fact, that the entrance of Generals Urquiza and Garzon into the Oriental Territory was not displeasing to them. Observing these symptoms of the tendency of public opinion, the police agents of Oribe hastened to inform Moreno, who was then encamped six leagues from Colonia. As soon as this officer had examined the reports of his spies, he returned with all speed to Colonia, bringing with him about 400 men and 200 horses, entered the town and gave the signal for a general massacre; men, "suspected" children, fell under the knives of the cut-throats. Moreno, to excite by his own example the fury of these assassins, with his own hand cut the throat of a young man named Napoleon Neves.

Fearful incidents marked the progress of this scene of carnage. The executioners, infuriated against their victims, were seen to mutilate them, to rob the corpses of their jewelry and ear rings, and, not satisfied with cutting of their fingers and noses, to cut up their skins into strips to make ropes for their cart harness. The refinement of cruelty which cannibals inflict upon their prisoners, has been fairly surpassed by a lieutenant of Oribe.

It is beyond a doubt that among the victims, the precise number of whom had not been ascertained at the departure of the last letters, was a Frenchman, who had been a long time established in Colonia, where he executed daguerreotype portraits, and who had always kept himself aloof from the political affairs of the country. This unhappy man has been basely massacred. At the moments when the cut throats of Moreno entered Colonia, he was enjoying the amusement of fishing. Two of them were expressly detached from the troop to put an end to him, and a few moments afterward his mutilated corpse was stretched upon the shore. —[Organ and Reveille.

Movement of Troops.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Washington has been received, ordering eight companies of the Rifle Regiment to Texas. It is understood, that Mr. Sanderson has been instructed to report the strength of his Regiment to the Adjutant General's office at Washington. The chiefs of the different corps are instructed to furnish supplies of different kinds for the regiment. This movement it is presumed, has reference to a suppression of the troubles on the Rio Grande frontier—in which Americans are participating, in violation of our laws and treaty obligations.

The news from Mexico represents the War of Revolution as increasing rapidly. The Insurgent are still victorious, having taken every town and position they have attacked. Nothing has been done yet by the Government to strengthen their forces. The troops are fighting on the defensive, but are routed in every quarter by the Revolutionists, all of whom are determined to gain their ends or carry the war into the heart of the country. The Government must act promptly, or yield to the demands which are embraced in the petition of the Insurgents.

It was thought that the late Mexican war had improved the Mexicans in the art and science of fighting, but the defects that have marked the progress of the present insurrection, seem to have increased their cowardice. Something must be done soon by Mexico, or she will sink, if possible, still lower in the scale of nations, will be overrun with her own soldiers, who will battle down her own cities, and destroy all the improvements which peace and civilization have reared. There will be some hard fighting there before the Insurgents can be compelled to surrender the cause they have espoused.—[Organ and Reveille.

Kossuth--Important Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1st.

A despatch has just been received at the Navy Departments from Commodore Morgan. The New York Herald states: Late accounts have been received from the steamer Mississippi at Gibralter respecting Kossuth, and it is now doubtful whether he comes to this country.

Kossuth assumes the air of a conqueror and not of an exile, and makes no secret of his intention to raise funds in England and France for the purpose of attacking Austria, and revolutionizing Europe. This induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter France.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3d.

It is rumored that the Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Minister, has informed Mr. Webster that he has received orders to withdraw, as soon as Kossuth is received as the guest of the United States.

Mr. Rives, the American Minister at Paris, has been recalled.

Havana Consul.

The Washington Telegraph says that, as yet, neither Col. James B. Walton, nor Col. Langdon, of the Mobile Advertiser, has been appointed to the Havana Consulship, though both are prominently spoken of in the knowing circles of Washington, for this desirable post.—[Missouri Republican.

FIRST ASSISTANT P. M. GENERAL.—FITZ HENRY WARREN, Esq., formerly the Second Assistant P. M. General, has been transferred to the position of the First Assistant.—[St. Louis Union.

New Steamboat Enterprise.

The people of St. Johns, Newfoundland, are endeavoring to effect a communication by steam with Great Britain.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—The following telegraphic dispatch we find in the Baltimore *Patriot*:

The yellow fever has broken out here and has caused great alarm. The board of health held a meeting and reported that the disease was not increasing, and advising all strangers to stay away at present.

To Sawyers.

Do not forget to have on hand some nice Lynn Lumber for wagon beds. When you stick it up to season, place your airing or seasoning strips near the ends to prevent checking.

Coquette.

The true definition of the above term is, a rose tree, from which every beau plucks a leaf, and leaves the thorns for the husband.

Elder Benson's Appointments.

At Carterville, Monday 10 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 1.
At Springville, " 3 " P. M., " 1.
At Macedonia, Tuesday 10 " A. M., " 2
At Pleasant Grove, " 6 " P. M., " 2
At Pleasant Valley, Wed'y 10 " A. M., " 3.
At Indian Mill, " 3 " P. M., " 3
At Davis Camp " 6 " P. M., " 3
At McOlney's Branch Thur'y 10 " A. M., " 4
At Zebriskies Hollow, " 6 " P. M., " 4
At Brownells Camp, Friday, 10 " A. M., " 5
At Allred's Camp, " 6 " P. M., " 5
At Pigeon Grove, Saturday, 10 " A. M., " 6
At Stanley's Branch, " 6 " P. M., " 6
At Big Pigeon Tabernacle, Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M., Dec. 7.
At Little Pigeon, Sunday, 3, o'clock, P. M., Dec. 7
At Upper Crossing of Keg Creek, Monday, 11 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 8.
Highland Grove, Monday, 6 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 8
Coonville, Tuesday, 6 P. M., Dec. 9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Kanesville, September 30, 1851.

A.
Alexander, Alvan
Adison, Hiram
Adams, David
Adams, James 2
Atkinson, Isaac
Andrews, M. W.
Ashton, Thomas

B.
Briden, Miss S. B.
Buchanan, John
Birch, Richard
Baker, W. H.
Bowen, John 2
Boothe, William
Brown, Thomas
Brown, Mary Jane
Berrian, James
Blakey, William 2
Bigler, Jacob
Bennet, Miss Ellioner
Baley, Miss Martha
Brown, J. B. 2
Badgers, William
Bailard, Philip 2
Bottoms, John
Bouchey, Joseph
Brown, T. D.
Boice, Sarah

C.
Chapman, Thomas C. 2
Cotton, Noah
Cottrell, S. L.
Clark, Dan.
Clark, G. W.
Carpenter, Wm. H.
Cordingly, Thomas
Caslit, Wm
Coe, Leir
Canning, George
Carter, William
Cordey, T. M.
Cox, Cordelia E.
Catlin, George W
Calkavan, Margaret
Christy, H. C
Colebrook, Charles
Cunningham, Wm.
Carter, Dominicus

D
Davis, J H D
Dunham, Margaret
David, Jeremiah 2
Dlam, William
Dragon, Thomas
Davis, Sarah W
Dunham, Cornelius
Dagley, Joseph
Dowitt, Polgan
Daniil, Colawa
Derby, R
Derby, Erastus H.
Douglas John
Davis, Nathan

E.
Ebey, Sarah
Ewell, Mary
Edwards, Mary Jane
Eton, James
Engle, John

F
Fish, Willis
Frost, Maccaslin
Fellon, Mary A. 2
Findly, H. C. D.
Fisher, Jefferson

G.
Grabill, William
Gore, Flora
Groshog, Uriah
Gramer, Elizabeth C.
Grover, Thomas
Grant, Eliza Jane
Gustin, Ames
Grand, Eliza
Gardner, James

H.
Huse, John
Hobson, Jesse
Hays, Philander
Hopkins, Ezekiel
Henderson, John A.
Harris, Thomas
Hunter, William 2
Horn, John
Hambleton, M. D.
Hepner, George
Haly, Henry
Higley, Marvin
Hawke, Wm.
Henslow, F.
Hutton, N. H.
Hampton, Benjamin
Hendrix, Abram
Hallitt, M
Hutch, Josephus
Humphreys, George W.

J
Jones, J W
Jenkins, William
Jamieson, Alfred
Jones, Moses
Jones, Robert
Jacobs Michael

K
Kelley, Abijah
Kinder, W J
Kelley, Alexandea
Kocher, Aaron
Kelley, Joseph

L.
Lobbin, Washington P.
Larpenteur, Charles
Lokins, Johnson
Lamoureux,
Lewis, John
Lemmon, James

M
McCall, Elijah
Milton, John E
Mills, Martha
Murray, Harriet
Mack, Temperace
McQueen, Byram
McKnight, Thomas
Martin, Selinda H
Manhard, Henry
Marsh, Lucinda
Martin Samuel G
Marshall, F J

N
Newel, Maria L

P
Publes, J G
Parker, A
Page, Edward L 3
Picket, Wm.
Phelps, Morris
Polk, J W
Perkins, Mrs. Sarah

R
Randol, C
Rhoder Alonzo
Ross, George
Ray. B

S
Sharp, Henry K
Sperry, William
Skinner, Orlanda
Scott, Andrew H 2
Steel, Samuel
Shay, Francis
Skeen, Joseph
Silket, D.
Sperry, Amelia
Spencer, William W
Sexton, Free
Sitton A. J
Stanley, Moses
Swan, George C
Stevens, Michael

T
Thornton, S. S.
Taggart, G W
Tibbot, Samuel
Topliz, Elias

V
Vallier, Mary Jane
Vancott, John
Vincent, William B

W
Worden, Nathaniel
Williams, Andrew
Willis, John
Wheeler, A F
Wheeler, Charles
Webb, James W
Wilky, James W
Warren, William

T. BURDICK. P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STAGE FARE EDUCED.

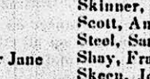
WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscaloosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St. Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive, all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and east of that. JOHN FRINK & CO.

By D. Remick.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—1*

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.



REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

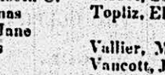
Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

STAGE HOUSE,



AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA — BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c.; a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

SAINT LOUIS

Boot and Shoe Store,

Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber, would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—1m*

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

STATE OF IOWA, County of Mills. } ss.

SAMUEL MARTIN, vs. MARY MARTIN. } Petition for Divorce.

NOW comes Samuel Martin by his solicitor, A. C. Ford, and files his bill of complaint and also an affidavit, that the above named Mary Martin, is a non-resident of this State. Now, unless you the said Mary Martin, shall be, and appear before the next District Court of said County, to be holden in Coonville, on the first day of December, A. D., 1851, and plead or Demurr thereto; the allegations of said bill, will be taken as confessed against you, and a Decree entered in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioner.

W. N. NOYES, District Clerk.

A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Complaint.

Coonville, Nov. 1, 1851.—4w

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one yoke of cattle—one a dark brindle with a white back and white face, the other a dark red, with some white spots on him. The red one has a swallow fork in the right ear, whoever has lost these, will please call on me at my residence—prove property, pay charges and take them away. ENOCH HUNT.

Cooley's Mill, Pottawatami Co., Nov. 1.—3t

FOUND.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL was found by my daughter, on the street a few days since, whoever has lost the same will please call on me, next door to the Deseret Hotel, prove property, pay this advertisement, &c., upon which the funds will be delivered. L. R. CHAFFIN.

Kanesville, Oct. 29, 1851.—3t

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid. JOHN GOOCH.

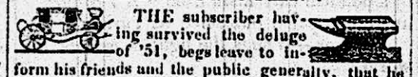
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at J. Dunn's, Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, 1 STAG, 6 years old, some white on his sides, whoever has lost the same will please apply at the forementioned place,—prove property, pay charges and take him away. C. DUNN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Oct. 31, 1851.—3t

BLOW UP JOHN!



THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, cure, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of C. VOORHIS.

aug 8

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS ESPENCHILD,

West side of Broadway, between Lubaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,

North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore known, as SMITH CLARK & Co., at Council Bluffs, this State was mutually dissolved at date, by consent of all parties concerned. All payments made to F J Wheeling or his agent, O. W. Pierce, and all demands against said firm to be presented to the same party at Council Bluffs, Iowa. WM. SMITH,

M. H. CLARK,

F. J. WHEELING.

Council Bluffs, Sept. 24th, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do tureens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS." J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic. Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour. DR. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—tf.

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*, For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses, Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose, So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c. &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.

AT THE MAMMOTH A.

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Masquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

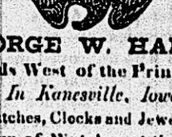
ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey;

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.



GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M. A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanesville, Iowa, June 13th, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in the far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--NOVEMBER 28, 1851. NUMBER 22.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

The Destiny of Empire.

BY W. H. BURNHAM.

Brave men! the living truth thus calmly spoken,
Was dearer to thee, than thy life betrayed;
It stay'd thy mighty heart all crushed and broken,
Wounded and bleeding, sad but undismay'd.

NOBLER than all thy deeds of self-devotion—
PURER than virtue in thy heart that dwelt—
BRIGHTER than sunlight on life's stormy ocean,
That burning truth, before which thrones shall melt.

'Twas but a word, but like the lightning's flashes
'Twill blaze athwart the gloom that shrouds the world,
While in its track shall lie the loathsome ashes
Of tyranny and power, to ruin hurled.

It must be so!—Time cannot end without it,
The "thousand years of peace" are yet to come:
God's word is pledged! what HUMAN heart can doubt it!
Man must be free! Tyrants behold your doom!

Up through the vista of the years before us,
The eye of Faith discries with folds unfurl'd,
Heaven's banner waving in protection o'er us,
Inscribed with "Freedom to a suffering world."

E'en now the work speeds on—for thrones are crumbled—
The sceptre trembles in the tyrant's hand,
And proud, disdainful kings are daily humbled,
As Freedom's voice is heard throughout their land.

The cry of "Suffrage"—"People"—"Constitution,"
So long derided, has at length been heard,
And though too often ending in confusion,
It is not passing as an idle word.

The rank of lords, and dukes, and kings, and princes,
Is fritter'd down to emptiness at last;
And time will show that all such vague pretences
Are to be buried in the dreamy Past.

The time is coming when the countless number
That bow in Serfdom at the feet of Power,
Shall waken from their deep and awful slumber
And sieze the world as Freedom's rightful dower.

The work is speeding on—the day is breaking!
Its golden light is beaming on our land;
And at the sight Old Monarchy is quaking
With fear, and trembling in his heart and hand.

The work will cease not! 'Tis begun, not ended:
Each year will add new triumph as it flies,
Until o'er Earth an Empire be extended,
Without a king but Him who rules the skies.

E'en now I hear, out from the coming distance
The welcome tones of a prophetic voice—
While nations smile as with a new existence—
"The Almighty reigneth! let the earth rejoice!"

MISCELLANY.

Mining Intelligence.

The news from all the mining regions is of the most encouraging charactar, as regards the amount of gold which will be taken out The dry diggings will be most successfully worked during the Winter, and the rain will be likely to present little obstacle to working the quartz mines.

Many companies are preparing to work quartz mines with improved machinery, and we shall expect to hear of a heavy yield from those mines. Supplies are being rapidly sent forward, and there seems to be no well founded reason to suppose that less work will be done through the winter than the past summer.

From Moquelumne Hill there is the most cheering intelligence. The miners have discovered gold in spots where they never before dreamed of looking for it; and it would appear from the accounts, that there is not an acre of ground in that region where the soil is not strongly impregnated with the precious metal.

The accounts from the bars on the Toulumne and the Mariposa mines are quite as gratifying. Business is brisk, and rich mineral developements are daily made.

The Stockton Journal says: All the accounts we have from the southren placers agree in representing them as being qually productive now as at any time during the past year.

The Sacramento Union says, the company which was organized the last Summer for the purpose of diverting the waters of Bear River at a point near Illinoistown, and throwing the stream into Auburn, are successfully prosecuting their labors. We hear that upwards of 500 men are employed in the construction of this work, which will be completed in the course of six weeks. The incalculable advantages to be derived from a copious supply of water in this flourishing mining town, are apparent to those who are familiar with the richness of the mineralogical deposits in that vicinity of the village. Earth is now being carted to the North Fork, a mile distant, and although transportation down the precipitous hills which skirt the river is tremendously expensive, still the dirt pays well. There is no settlement in the State which so imperatively demands a bounteous supply of water as Auburn, and we are assured that the company which has invested its capital in this enterprize will be abundantly remunerated for their outlay.

We learn from packers and miners from the mining districts, that on all the bars of the Yuba River, the yield is large, very large, even upon such bars as were abandoned last season; one in particular, known as "Condemned Bar," they are realizing $25 to the man, and have been for six or eight weeks past, which may continue for a much longer period.

From all we can gather from the different diggings, gold dust will be a drug in this market this fall.

The Nevada Journal say: a correspondent writing us from Park's Bar, on Yuba, says he found many of the mining companies doing well, the Canal Company in particular had averaged 35 pounds of dust per day the week before. The Ohio and Squad Companies were also doing well. The Park's Bay Company will not be able to do much until another year. At Long Bar, Parton's Bar, Rose's Bar, &c., miners were all doing well. The Banks were good, paying from $5 to $40 per day. There is much excitement now in that section respecting a rich quartz vein on Dry Creek, from which have been taken many fine specimens of quartz. I have not had time to visit the vein.—[N. Y. Sun.

The Spanish Flying Machine.

The inventors of this contrivance, Don Diego de Salamanca and his Daughter, are about to arrive at Paris, to show the effect of this marvellous invention.

The machine is very, simply; it consists of a case two feet long and one foot wide, adapted to a band of leather round the waist buckled behind. Two iron rods fastened to the case, support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple and ingenuous mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion. The mechanism is worked by means of a handle. It sets in work two large wings ten feet long made of very thin caoutchouc covered with feathers, and the wings may be so worked as to produce vertical perpendicular or horizontal flight. The handle has also to be turned every quarter of a league to regulate the distance. The operation of turning lasts a minute. Horizontal flying is the most difficult; the wings beats the air like the oars of a boat, or rather as the feet of the Swan when it swims. By means of this curions machine a man can go, almost as rapidly as a carier pigeon, from the Hotel de Villie to the Arc de trumpe de l'Etnite, in eight minutes, and half an hour to Versailles.

Curiosities of the Arctic Expedition.

The New York News gives the following account from an officer of the American Arctic expedition, of the boats used in that region:

"Kyacs" are a kind of boat used by this people, and are certainly very curious affairs, four of which were brought in the Advance. They are made by stretching seal skins over a light frame work of wood, shaped very much like a flattened cigar, both ends being very sharp, with a hole in the top about 14 inches in diameter. The whole length of a boat is about 12 feet, by 14 inches in width, and 8 inches deep at the centre. The boatman slides his legs and hips through the aperture in the top of the boat, extending his legs lengthways, while from his hips up, are outside. This part of the body is covered with a seal skin, made the same as a "Jumper," and lashed with drawing strings at the bottom, to a rim round the aperture in the boat. The boatman propels his craft with a double bladed paddle, abont 7 feet in length, made of light wood, and slightly made; the main part but about 1¼ or 2 inches in diameter, and the blades four inches wide, and ornamented with Ivory. With this he moves his boat through the water at a very rapid rate. By a dexterous movement with his oar, an expert boatman will completely turn his boat over, and come up on the opposite side, still retaining his accustomed situation.

In this fragile vessel he pursues his avocation of spearing seals in the roughest weather, for which purpose he has a barbed spear several inches long, made of steel, and very sharp, which is attached to an ivory point about eight inches in length and 2½ inches in diameter: to the steel is attached a line, forty feet in length, made of the hide of the Walrus, and this is fastened to a bladder made of the skin of the seal and filled with air, lying on the after part of the boat.

When the spear enters the seal, it is arranged so that it disengages itself from the ivory point, by the point slipping at the same instant from the staff, but is attached by a string and floats with it, while at the same time the bladder to which the line was attached, is thrown overboard, preventing the seal sinking any farther than the length of the line; the staff and seal are then recovered at their leisure. For killing waterfowl, of which there are but few, a sharp, round spear is used, attached to a staff seven feet in length. These spears are thrown with astonishing accuracy, rarely, if ever missing their mark. Another manner, and the easiest by far, of spearing the seal, is by doing it through a hole in the ice where they come up to breathe; they will frequently scratch holes through the ice from the under side, where it is several feet thick, to get fresh air. The natives are accustomed to the noise made by the scratching, and will hear them a long distance and watch for them, and as soon as they make their appearance they are at once killed and secured.

The Two Paths.

There are two paths leading through this world, in one or the other of which every traveller on the journey of life is found walking. The one is the path of duty, and the other is the way of the transgressor. Every step in the former path elevates the character, and plants the immutable basis of truth and rectitude. Every step in the latter is a fearful descent in the direction of the great dismal swamp of abandoned guilt. At the outset, these two paths seem to our confused perceptions, to run so nearly parallel that we attempt to step from one to the other as best suits our inclinations. But this is a fearful experiment, for as one road is ascending and the other descending they very soon seperate so widely that those on the downward course are utterly unable to climb again upon the high road of rectitude, and unless the arm of the son of God is reached for their rescue they must continue in the way of the transgressor, which is hard in this life, and leads to endless perdition. It becomes us then to look well te our footsteps, and ascertain without delay in which of these two paths we are walking; Every act of our lives, every word of our mouths, and every thought of our hearts has a moral character—it is either in accordance with the will of God, or in opposition to that will, and consequently must effect our destiny here and hereafter.

Reader, in which of these roads art thou now walking? Assuredly—for the lips of Eternal Truth have declared it—the broad road of sin leadeth to destruction. Thou can'st not reach heaven, unless thou walketh in the narrow way.—[Classic Union.

The science of law, as often reduced to practice now-a-days, is based on two great principals—first to give the scoundrel a better chance than the honest man; second, to make technicalities weigh against truth and justice. A slight informality is sufficient to defeat the cause of a good man and advocate that of a bad one.—[Brunswicker.

IOWA STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE.

Officers.		Residence.
Stephen Hempstead,	Governor,	Dubuque.
Geo. W. McCleary,	Secretary,	Iowa City.
William Pattee,	Auditor,	"
Israel Kister,	Treasurer,	Bloomfield.
T. H. Benton, Jr.,	Sup. Pub. Inst.,	Iowa City.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

Joseph Williams,	Judge,	Muscatine.
J. F. Kinney,	"	West Point.
George Greene,	"	Cedar Rapids.

DISTRICT COURTS.

1st dist.,	Gen. H. Williams,	Judge,	Keokuk.
2d "	James Grant,	"	Davenport.
3d "	J. C. Knapp,	"	Keosauqua,
4th "	James P Carleton,	"	Iowa City.
5th "	William McKay,	"	Ft. Da. Moins.
6th "	James Sloan,	"	Kanesville.

COUNTY COURTS.

Counties.	Judges.	Residence
Allamakee,		Monona.
Appanoos,	Reuben Riggs,	Centreville.
Boone,	Sam. McCall,	Boonborough.
Buchanan,	O. H. P. Roszell,	Independence.
Cedar,	S. A. Bissell,	Tipton,
Clinton,	A. R. Colton,	De Witt,
Clayton,	——Williams,	Garnaville.
Des Moines,	Charles Mason,	Burlington.
Dubuque,	W. Y. Lovell,	Dubuque.
Davis,	W. Camuron,	Bloomfield.
Delaware,	——Benson,	Delhi.
Decatur,		Nine Eagles.
Dallas,	——Burnes,	Adell.
Fayette,	Thomas Woodle,	West Union.
Fremont,	T. Greenwood,	Dayton.
Guthrie,	T. Bryan,	
Henry,	M. T. Edwards,	Mt. Pleasant.
Iowa,	W. H. Wallace,	Marengo.
Jackson,	D. F. Spurr,	Bellevue.
Johnson,	F. H. Lee,	Iowa City.
Jones,	Joseph Mann,	Anamosa.
Jefferson,	Moses Black,	Fairfield,
Jasper,	Jesse Rickman,	Newton,
Keokuk,	John Baker,	Lancaster.
Lee,	Ed. Johnson,	Fort Madison.
Linn,	N. W. Isbell,	Marion.
Louisa,	W. Williams,	Wapello.
Lucas,		Charlton.
Mahaska,	J. L. C. Crookham,	Oskaloosa.
Muscatine,	A. Washburn,	Muscatine.
Marshall,	J. B. Hobbs,	
Marion,	Joseph Brobst,	Knoxville.
Monroe,	D. A. Richardson,	Albia.
Madison,	J. A. Pitzer,	Winterset.
Mills,	Wm. Smith,	Coonville.
Pottawatamie,	T. Burdick,	Kanesville.
Polk,	F. G. Burbridge,	Ft. De Moins,
Poweshiek,		Montezuma.
Scott,	Wm. Burris,	Davenport.
Van Buren,	C. Mayne,	Keosauqua.
Wapello,	Silas Osborne,	Ottumwa.
Washington,	Enoch Ross,	Washington.
Warren,	W. P. Henderson,	Indianola.
Winneshiek,		
Wayne	Seth Anderson,	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

A. C. Dodge,	Senator,	Burlington.
G. W. Jones,	"	Dubuque.
Bernhart Henn,	Representative,	Fairfield.
Lincoln Clark,	"	Dubuque.

U. S. OFFICERS.

Dist. Judge,	J. J. Dyer,	Dubuque.
" Attorney,	S. Whicher	Muscatine.
" Marshal,	S. B. Shelleday,	Newton.
Surveyor Gen'l,	Geo. B. Sargent,	Dubuque.

IOWA CITY LAND OFFICE.

Register,	H. D. Downey,	Iowa City.
Receiver,	Eastin Morris,	"

FAIRFIELD LAND OFFICE.

Register,	Frs. Springer,	Fairfield.
Receiver,	W. H. Wallace,	"

DUBUQUE LAND OFFICE.

Register,	T. McKnight,	Dubuque.
Receiver,	M. M. Mobley,	"

THE IOWA PRESS.

Paper.	Location.	Proprietor.
Express, daily,	Dubuque,	W. H. Merritt & Co.
Herald, "	"	Holt & Mahony.
Tribune, "	"	A. P. Wood.
Democrat, weekly,	Bellevue,	J. B. Dorr.
Banner, "	Davenport,	T. J. Eagle.
Gazette, "	"	A. Saunders.
Era, "	Cedar Rapids,	D. C. Finch.
Enquirer, "	Muscatine,	H. D. LaCossitt.
Journal, "	"	N. M. McCormick.
Reporter, "	Iowa City,	George Paul.
Republican, "	"	S. M. Ballard.
Times, "	Wapello,	D. Sneward.
Gazette, "	Burlington,	Child & Tazzard.
Hawkeye, tri-weekly,	"	L. D. Stockton & Co.
Telegraph, daily,	"	Morgan & McKinney.
Legal Inquisitor, monthly	"	" "
Statesman, weekly,	Fort Madison,	Phelps & Eads.
Dispatch, tri-weekly,	Keokuk,	Armstrong & Co.
Whig, weekly,	"	Howell & Bowen.
American, "	Keosauqua,	L. D. & H. Morris.
Observer, "	Mt. Pleasant,	G. G. Galloway.
True Democ't "	"	S. H. Howe.
Sentinel, "	Fairfield,	Ezra Drown.
Ledger, "	"	O. McCraney.
Herald, "	Oscaloosa,	Needh'm & M'Neely.
Star, "	Ft. Des Moines,	Bates & Hull.
Journal, "	"	P. Myres & Co.
Republic, "	Ottumwa,	Baker & Johnson.
Courier, "	"	
Guardian, semi-monthly,	Kanesville,	Orson Hyde.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The New York *Times* translates the following portion of a political catechism from "*Il Fischietto*," an Italian paper published at Turin:

Question—Who is the lightest man in the world?

Answer—The Frenchman.

Who is the heaviest?—*The German.*

Who is the most serious?—*The Englishman.*

Who is the most vivacious?—*The Swiss.*

Who is the proudest?—*The Spaniard.*

Who is the most humble?—*The Russian.*

Who is the most enterprising?—*The Pole.*

Who is the laziest?—*The Turk.*

Who is the widest awake?—*The American.*

Who is the sleepiest?—*The Hottentot.*

Who has all these virtues and vices mixed together?—*The Italian.*

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—What are those? asked the Queen of a Connecticut pedler, who was exhibiting wares in the Crystal Pallace.

Them, marm? Why, them is wooden nutmegs from Connecticut.

Oh! my! exclaimed Victoria, as she turned to the Prince, who mildly remarked:

Connecticut was always some pumpkins.

The next day the pedler received an order from the Palace for six barrels of wooden nutmegs.

More whisky is shipped from Cincinnati than from any other part in the Union. Large quantities, however, are retained for home consumption, as the records of mortality show.

A temple for pagan worship has been erected at San Francisco by the Chinese. This is the first idol temple, we believe, that has been erected in this country.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays, for Kanesville and St. Joseph,

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent,

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR
St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar,**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned havin been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE.

RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, owa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.

EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.
Kanesville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851.—3t

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

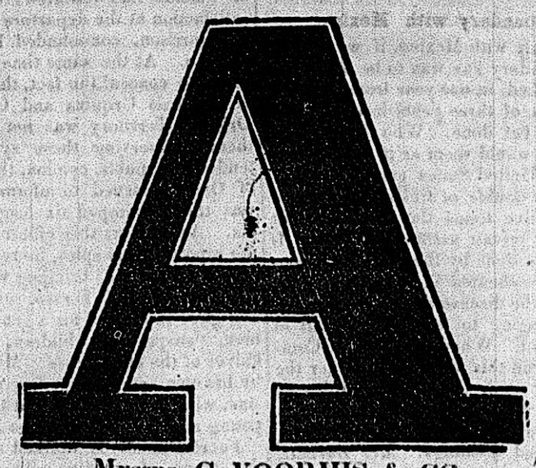
All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT
Kanesville, Sept. 19th 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottoundes and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES.—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—**HARRIS GROVE,** where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

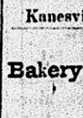
WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON,
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to J. K. COOK.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, Qalifornia, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on **MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH,** direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

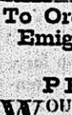
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed. LEVI POWELL

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1851. VOLUME III.----NUMBER 23.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents.

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " one year,	15 00
" " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

David Candland,	Francis A. Brown,
Eben Smith,	Henry Devenish,
Horace B. Skinner,	David B. Bunnell,
Isaac Bullock,	Royal J. Cutler,
James Wareham,	James Carroll,
John Riggs,	David M. Gamett,
Henry Robinson.	Grandison Raymond,
A. D. Boynton,	David James Ross,
A. D. Boren.	

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

John T. Caine, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder James McGaw, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. Chevalier Layton, Savannah, Mo.
Mathew Hicks, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. Merryweather, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. Player, Savannah, Mo.
Edward J. Turner, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
William C. Smith, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
David G. Study, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. Wm. Hawkins, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Lucien B Richmond, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. Greene, Linden, Mo.
Thomas J. Fulcher, Burlington, Iowa.
Amos Davis, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. Dennis, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
Charles H. Hales, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—Guardian Office.

Council Point—	—	—	Agent.
Cartersville—B. B. Messenger,			"
Springville—Thos. Day,			"
North Pigeon—Joshua C. Hall,			"
Harris Grove—Robert Wimmer,			"
Perkins Camp—Jesse Louder,			"
Honey Creek—E. W. Howell,			"
Allred's Camp—S. M. Hough,			"
Highland Grove—Hiram Hoyt,			"
Davis Camp—Daniel Jackson,			"
Believue—Maj. J. E. Barrow,			"
St. Francis, Joseph T. Pendleton,			"
Brownings—Jonathan Browning,			"
Bullock's Grove—Benj. Bullock,			"
Indian Mill—S. E. Wicks,			"
Old Agency—Christian Clapper,			"
Rockyford—Wm. Mendenhall,			"
Macedonia Camp—Mr. Terry,			"
Perryville—Thos. Clark,			"
Pleasant Grove—J. W. Walker,			"
Barney's Grove—Uriah Hawkins,			"
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. Coolidge,			"
Keg Creek, P. C.—Elisha Davis,			"
Silver Creek—Martin Potter,			"
Cooley's Mill—J. W. Cooley,			"
Little Pigeon—Henry A. Terry,			"
Bethlehem City—David Dixon,			"
Big Pigeon—Shadrach Driggs,			"
McOlney's Camp—Chester Southworth,			
Plumb Hollow—Andrew B. Williams,			
Brown's Camp—Daniel Brown,			"

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and orders from them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph P. Johnson, Brown & Miller, R. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y.

The Materialism of the Present Age.

Ours is pre-eminently an age of Materialism. The strides of Physical Science within a few years have been gigantic and incessant, and thus far their results are as a whole unfavorable to implicit Faith. The Telescope, with its majestic and ever-lengthened sweep, seems, if I may so express it, to *crowd back* the Divine Presence farther and still farther from the orb we inhabit. God no longer walks in the Garden, conversing face to face with man: He thunders no more from Sinai nor holds his Court on the summit of Olympus; and to the searching inquiries directed to all accessible, cognizable portions of the Universe for the dwelling-place of its Creator and Lord, the chilling answer comes back, "Not here! Not here!!" Meantime the number, importance and power of the intermediary agencies between inert Matter and quickening Spirit seem perpetually to increase: Electricity and Magnetism steadily approximate the rank of demi-gods; and when at length some dogmatic Compt, some specious observer and analyzes of the "The Vestiges of Creation," proclaims to us, as if from the utmost pinnacle of scientific achievement, the conclusion that planets, suns, systems, plants, beings, men, are but inevitable results of a law which yet had no author, and that intelligence has been slowly, blunderingly, aimlessly evolved from ignorance, soul from body, thought from dust, as planets, with all their diverse properties and uses, from one homogeneous, universally diffused vapor or "fire-mist," our hearts sink within us as we falter out the expostulation.

"O star-eyed Science! hast thou wondered there,
To waft us back the message of Despair?"

These materialist dogmas do not overcome but they try our faith. They do not vanquish our convictions, but they perplex our reason. To our grosser apprehensions, Earth is so near and Heaven so far, Life and Death are so palpable and certain, while Immortality is so vague and shadowy, that a painful doubt as to the verity of our existence beyond the grave is the unuttered torture of many a mind not wilfully irreligious nor willingly sceptical. Death has so steadily gone forward from a period anterior to History, cutting down all who lived, and removing them entirely and permanently beyond the reach of human cognition—the course of Nature as we see it has been so unvaried and inflexible—the fall and disappearance of the successive generations of men so much like that of the annually renewed foliage of the forest—that even Faith hangs trembling over the brink of the grave, and tearfully, dubiously asks, "If a man die shall he live again?" Most of us *believe* he will, and yet would give very much to *know* it. The stupendous events, which gave assurance of man's immortality two thousand years ago, seem to fade into indistinctness and uncertainty as generation after generation goes by, and Nature pursues her unvarying, uninterrupted round of birth, growth, decay, death and (apparent) extinction of being. Since myriads of millions have "died and made no sign" since Christ was received up into Heaven, men's hearts are not always proof against a distracting suspicion that there *may* have been a mistake in the record, or an imperfection in the testimony, "Lord, I believe; *help thou mine unbelief*!"

Nay, more! the general and scornful outcry against the verity of the alledged "Spiritual Manifestations" attests the existence of a wide-spread and deep-rooted Sadduceeism. The assumption which lay at the basis of this clamor was not that of the insufficiency of the evidence, but that of the essential incredibility if not impossibility of the phenomenon attested. Translated into plain words, the popular sneer amounted to this—"The pretended 'Spiritual Manifestations' are impostures because such 'Manifestations' are impossible,"—Or, we might even say, "because there *are no* spirits to manifest themselves." And yet in no part of the Bible can I recollect even an implication that direct intercourse between the Visible and the Unseen worlds was to terminate with the age of Christ and his Apostles. On the contrary, Chirst's discourses and observations seem to imbued with the constant assumption that the world of Spirits lies very near to the world of Sense, and that only capacity, adaptedness are required to enable us to look and pass through the thin partition which divides them.

Let me conclude, then, with an expression of my earnest hope that, even though the so-called "Spiritual Manifestations" of our day should all be proved brain-sick phantasies or blasphemous juggles, it will nevertheless be deemed possible, conceivable, desirable, that some farther, fresher evidence of the verity and individuality of our departed friends' existence in the Spirit World should yet be vouchsafed to Man. Faith needs the assurance, Sorrow the consolation, that such evidence would give; and it may be that, as Astrology opened the heavens to the conquests of Astronomy, Alchemy the earth to the triumphs of Chemistry, and as false Christs pre-ceded and attended the advent of the true Messiah, so imperfect and unreal developments as if from the Land of Souls may in the Providence of God be permitted to herald and draw attention to real and more fitting manifestations from that Land which are about to be vouchsafed us. The Star in the East would have been unmeaning or else appalling to any but the shepherds who waited and looked for the Messiah; and the sight of the Holy Child brought joy first to the dim eyes of good old Simeon and others like him who waited but for that vision and were then ready to depart in peace. And to my mind it seems more than reasonable—it seems fitting and logical—that a century which has witnessed such stupendous advances, such amazing transformations, in the material or physical world, should yet be rendered equally memorable by some farther developments with regard to the nature and conditions of the essential and immortal existence of Man.

Sir John Franalin.

The London Morning Chronicle publishes the following interesting statement, vouching for its accuracy, and saying that the admirality has ordered an inquiry.

Gloucester, Friday.

An extraordinary circumstance has just happened here, which I hasten to communicate. It is almost incredible, but for the fact that the authority is undoubted, and the Admirality have been induced to order an official inquiry, which is now being proceeded with.

These are the facts: Last Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Russell, a lady living at Wooten, near this city, observed something fall in the garden, while at dinner. On sending out the gardener, he found it to be a small balloon, in the car of which was found a card, bearing the following inscription:

Erebus, 112 W. Long
71 deg. N. Lat.
September, 3, 1851.
Blocked in.

The matter was at first looked upon as a hoax, but subsequent events led to a communication being made with the Admiralty, who sent for the balloon and card, and immediately on their receipt sent down Capt. Beechy, R. N., to Gloucester, with another officer, to make inquiries. These inquiries are now being pro-ecuted; Captain Beechy having been twice at Wootten, examining all parties resident there. It turns out that it is a real Government balloon, of exactly a similar kind to those sent out with the Erebus, when she sailed from England.

Position of the United States.

Washington, November 5.

It is understood in diplomatic circles here, that Chevalier Hulsemann has received a letter from Prince Schwartzenberg, the substance of which he has communicated to our Government, in relation to the proposed visit of Kossuth to this country. Though Chevalier Hulseman is not directed to withdraw, upon the arrival of Kossuth, or, at least, has not communicated such instructions, yet he has informed this Government that Austria will look with concern and regret upon any official recognition of Kossuth by this Government and that of Great Britain. This communication was made to this Government, as is believed, on Saturday last.

I have reason to think that the questions growing out of the Cuban affairs, between the United Staies on one side and the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Spain on the other, are all to be satisfactorily adjusted, or, at least, will have no difficulty.

In respect to the orders given to the English and French cruisers to intercept or search American vessels, supposed to be engaged in a hostile expedition against Cuba, or any proposition for a mutual right of purpose, they have recently been met by an appeal, on our part, to the principles established by the Ashburton treaty.

The doctrines on this subject which were laid down by Mr. Webster, in his dispatch to Lord Aberdeen, through Mr. Everett, during the Negociation of the Ashburton treaty, will be fully sustained and carried out by this Administration; and these doctrines would preclude England and France from urging into execution any orders such as were recently given.

The South vs. Secession.—Within a short period four Southern States have voted directly upon the question of secession from the Union, viz; Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The total vote in these States, in favor of a continuance in the Union was 147,200, for seceding 109,100 majority in favor of the Union 35,000. Mississippi gave 7,300 Union majority, Alabama 6,200, Georgia 18,000, South Carolina 7,500.

Message of Gov. Townes.

The Savannah papers of the 4th, contain the message of Governor Townes to the Georgia Legislature. It is a long document, devoted to a variety of subjects, but has nothing on the subject of Federal politics except a recommendation to reorganize the militia, in view of the position of Georgia towards the General Government.

Governor Townes is in favor of extending the aid of the State toward the establishment of a line of steam propellers from Savannah to England, and to the continent.—[Mo Republican.

Novel Exportation.

Among other commodities of various kinds, comprising the cargo of a vessel which left New York last week for Chagres, was a consignment of one hundred cats, for the California and Oregon markets. This will not be considered so very singular, when it is known that in Oregon—where horses and mice are plenty, and cats scarce—it is not uncommon to exchange a horse for a cat.

At this rate it would not be surprising to see the quotations for cats regularly published in the prices current.—[Mo. Statesman.

New York, Nov. 16.

Later from Hayti.—By an arrival from Jaquemel, we have dates to the 26th ult. The Emperor (Faustin) had agreed to assure the Dominicans that he was still firm in his purpose of capturing the eastern or Dominican part of the Island, and had called out 3000 men at Jaquemel with that intention. The force was to rendezvous at Port au Prince.

Provisions were very scarce, and were selling at enormous prices.

On Listening to Evil Reports.

The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible of what is to the prejudice of others.

2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it.

3. Never to drink into the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others.

5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter. I consider love as wealth; and as I would resist a man who should come to rob my house, so would I a man who would weaken my regard for any human being. I consider, too, that persons are cast into different moulds; and that to ask myself, "what should I do in that condition?" is not a just mode of judging. I must not expect a man that is naturally cold and reserved, to act as one that is naturally warm and affectionate; and I think it a great evil, that people do not make more allowances for each other in this particular. I think religious people are too little attentive to these considerations; and that it is not in reference to the ungodly world only that that passage is true. "He that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey;" but even in reference to professors also, amongst whom there is a sad proneness to listen to evil reports, and to believe the representations they hear, without giving the injured person an opportunity of rectifying their views, and defending his own character. The more prominent any man's character is, the more likely he is to suffer in his way; there being in the heart of every man, unless greatly subdued by grace, a pleasure in hearing any thing which may sink others to his level, or lower them in the estimation of the world. We seem to ourselves elevated, in proportion as others are depressed. Under such circumstances I derive consolation from the following reflections:

1. My enemy, whatever evil he says of me, does not reduce me as low as he would if he knew all concerning me that God knows.

2. In drawing the balance, as between debtor and creditor, I find that if I have been robbed of pence, there are pounds and talents placed to my account, to which I have no just title.

3. If man has his "day," God will have his.

See 1 Cor. iv. 3.—Simeon.

Iowa.—The following are the census returns of Iowa: Dwelling houses in the State 32,962; families in the State 33,517; white males 100,835; white females 90,994—total whites 171,879; colored males 168, colored females 167—total colored 335, total population 192,214. Deaths during the year 2,044. Farms in cultivation 14,395. Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually 432.—[Des Moines Courier.

Evil Company.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German: Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright. "Dear Father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda—"Dear Father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it." The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you my child; take it." Eulalia did so, and behold her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also. "We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation. "Yes, truly," said the father, "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken, so it is with the company of the vicious."

Washington at Prayer.—Laurie Todd, that most indefatigable collector of choice legends of the past, in the course of an article prepared for the Home Journal, narrates the following anecdote of Washinton:

I received the following anecdote of Washington, 50 years ago, from the farmer referred to in the narrative. He was a member of the society of friends, who from their peaceable habits, were lukewarm or opposed to the war of Independence. While the army lay in the neighborhood of White Marsh, a farmer whose dwelling was near the camp, one morning at sunrise, while passing a clump of brush, heard a moarning noise. Thinking his ox or his ass had fallen into a pit, he, on approaching the spot, heard the voice of a man engaged in prayer; he hid in a thicket, and listened, resolved to see the speaker. Having finished his aspiration to heaven, this man of God came forth from his hiding place. It was George Washington. When the farmer entered his dwelling, he said to his wife, "Martha, we must not oppose this movement any longer. The work is from the Lord. I heard the man George Washington send to heaeven such prayers for the cause and the country, that I know they will be heard." Thus Washing rose with the sun and prayed for his country—fought for it by day, and watched for it by night.

A Contrast.—France refuses Kossuth the poor privilege of landing on her shores; Turkey gives him his liberty though threatened with vengeance of Russia and Austria. Yet France is a christan land and Turkey is Mahommedan.

Departure of the Emigrants for Liberia.

The barque Morgan Dix, Capt. Conrad, sailed on Saturday morning from Mason's wharf, Fell's Point, for Bassa Cove, Liberia, having on board about 150 emigrants to that land of promise to the colored race. The emigrants are mostly manumitted slaves from Virginia and North Carolina, and we believe are well provided for start in life in their future home. In proceeding down the river appropriate hymns were sung and a feeling of prayer offered to the Great Ruler of the winds and waves, for a prosperous voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants at their destination. The ceremonies were conducted by the the Rev. B. W. Bayley, Agent of the American Colonization Society.—[Baltimore News.

A Chance for Clairvoyants.—Professor Simpson has offered, through the president of the English Medico-Chirurgical Society, £100 to any one who shall read a slip of paper enclosed in a box, and containing a line of Shakespeare.

A Forcible Comparison.—The Chicago Commercial Advertiser says:

"We saw a "colored individual" yesterday in full dress, Bloomer looking like a charred stump in soldier clothes.

She carried herself with most majestic impudence, casting black looks on all she met."

Egypt as it is.—A late traveller, in speaking of Egypt, says her products consist of wheat, flies, and sore eyed children.

Perpetual Motion.—The Red Land, Texas Herald of the 11th inst., says that perpetual motion has been discovered by three young men of San Augustine county, and adds:

They are now in Washington City applying for a patent, and they write back that there is no doubt of success. The principle on which the machinery is propelled is the presure of atmospheric air upon a succession of vacuums. They have been offered in Washington $50,000 for the patent right for the State of New York.

Congestive Chills;—This disease has destroyed a good many horses in Bates county recently.—[Oseola Independent.

Horses?—[Mo. Statesman.

Yes, horses! We doubted until we saw it ourselves, and subsequently, we have examined works on farriery and find the disease distinctly, classed and described. A horse taking the chill, passes through all the symptoms that attach to the disease in man.—[Oseola Independent.

A Maxim of Washington.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of a series of maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark! He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illuminated his whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no circumstance was so minute, as to absolve him from following its guiding ray. The marginal explanation in his account book, in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visit to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to the self-denial which the evigencies of his country had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his habitual exactness.

Australia vs. California.—From recent accounts Australia bids fair to cast California in the shade as a gold bearing country. The London Times says that some lumps have been found which weigh 8 pounds.

Kossuth is the son of a lawyer, and small land-owner in Zemplin, and was born in 1806. He is, therefore, now in his forty-fifth year. He was married in 1842. Previous to the Hungarian revolt he was distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of liberal principles, in the Hungarian diet, but it was in the character of an editor that his influence was most exerted and deeply felt. Kossuth is said to have commenced his career as a reporter for the Hungarian Diet, and afterwards become an editor.

An ingenious printer of Illinois, Mr. F. A. C. Foreman, has recently invented an electro-Magnetic printing press, which is highly spoken of by those who have examined it. The Vincennes, Indiana *Gazette*, speaking of this invention, says:

A contemporary who saw it at work, says it threw off impressions with the rapidity of lightning. His paper works upon a reel, and is continuous, like a telegraph coil. The paper is carried over the type on a cylinder, and when one side is worked, the paper is reversed, and the other printed with a most perfect register, and as they come from the press, the sheets are clipped apart by an ingenious contrivance. The speed of this press is almost unlimited and its exactness is beyond anything in the line of machinery. Mr. F. estimates the cost of the largest sized printing press at not more than five hundred dollars.

The two papers published at Fort Desmoines are each proposing to drop the "Fort" from the name of their town, and the Journal thinks it best to write Desmoines as one word, and pronounce it according to English analogies. Very good idea. We trust it will be carried out.

Another Fire Annihilator.

A new and important discovery is announced in a Paris letter to the St. Louis Republican. It is a fire varnish, and an experiment recently tried at Madrid is thus described:

"Five small frame houses, covered with tar and turpentine, were erected on an open square. Two of these houses were re-covered with the varnish, and the other three were not. The latter were reduced to ashes almost as soon as they were set on fire; whereas the former, in spite of the tar and turpentine, remained perfectly uninjured to the end of the trial, which lasted two hours. The trial was the most severe, as the five houses were close together, and all of them were on fire in the inside, but the flames did not break forth at all from the varnished houses; besides this, in the midst of the conflagration, two gallons of some strong essence were thrown upon the varnished houses, and they were immediately and entirely enveloped in flames; but when the liquid was exhausted, the walls appeared perfectly intact as before. Don Gueseda is about to get out a patent for this wonderful varnish, which he says will become as cheap as it is valuable, and he can put it within the reach of everybody."

Mr. Fillmore.

The New York Commercial closes an article on the National Administration with this language:

"Whether Millard Fillmore be re-elected to the Presidential office, or whether some other good and tried Whig be chosen for that honor, or whether the mantle of the Executive fall upon one of an opposite political faith, we shall always regard Mr. Fillmore's administration of the affairs of this Union as remarkable alike for its lack of pretension and for its pre-eminent purity, skill and success."

Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The New York Herald of the 4th inst., says it has been informed upon high authority that a treaty, from his Majesty, Kamehameha the Second, King of the Sandwich Islands, proposing the annexation of these Islands to the United States, has been transmitted to the Government at Washington, and is now among the files of the State Department.

The Crystal Palace is to be taken down and removed two miles from its present position, and erected for a winter garden. It is composed of four thousand tons of iron, and 396,000 feet of glass.

Betsy Procter hung herself at the Poor House in this place on Thursday last. There was an incident in the history of this woman worthy of record which comes to us authentically sustained. She had been blind for ten years, and become so, we learn, under the circumstances: When a married woman her husband charged her with inconstancy to the marriage vow. She emphatically denied it, and upon her knees prayed God to strike her blind if true. Immediately after she went blind. She died by the violence of her own hands, distracted by the constant apprehension of the further judgment of Heaven. Her appearance in death indicated a higher destiny than awaited her in this world.—[Frederickstown (Md.) News.

Destruction of a Ship By a Whale.

Captain Deblios, of the Whaleship Ann Alexander of New Bedford, states that on the 20th of August last, when in latitude 5° 5m S., longitude 102° W., while in persuit of whales, two of his boats that were out in pursuit were attacked by a large sperm Whale, and completed demolished. The Captain promptly ordered out a third boat, and proceeded to the assistance of the men, who were thrown into the sea by the destruction of their boats. He succeeded in rescuing all of them, and reached his Ship in safety. But the Whale becoming more frantic with rage, immediately directed his course for the Ship and struck, her abreast of her foremast, injuring her so badly that she instantly filled. All hands took to the boats on the 22d, and were subsequently picked up by the Ship Nantucket, Captain Gibbs, of Nantucket, had arrived at Payta. September 15th, whence the Captain took passage for New York on his way home.

This is certainly an extraordinary instance of the fearful capabilities of the Whale, and we believe that the like has occurred but once before, which happened in the case of a Nantucket Ship many years ago.—[Boston Journal.

Mr. Charles W. Marsh, of Washington City, alluding to the notice said to have been given to our Government by England and France, of their intention to search the vessels of this Country bound to Cuba, writes as follows in a letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"I happened to be in the North, where Mr. Webster was last Summer, when the news arrived that England and France intended to order, or had ordered, American vessels to be searched, as in former times; and I heard Mr. Webster, then confined to his house by his annual attack of catarrh, declared that the first instance of any such proceeding ought to be, and would be followed by war! And I know, also, that this declaration was made by him in presence and hearing of several persons in habits of daily correspondence with their English friends, and that, in less than twelve days from the time it was made, it was heard of and known in high quarters in London.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

We have issued a larger edition of this number than usual, that such as feel interested for the improvement of Kanesville and the surrounding country, may obtain a copy, and send it where they think it will do the most good.

Papers neatly done up at this office, addressed and mailed to any person or place at 5 cents single copy.

Postage Stamps.

Persons wishing to remit money to us by letter may send us good current Bank Bills; and when their accounts contain fractional parts of a dollar or cents, they may send postage stamps for the odd change.

Mormon Affairs.

Are the Mormons in Western Iowa to be trampled under foot and crushed, because public opinion may be against the Mormons in Salt Lake? Upon close examination, it may appear satisfactory to the people and Government of the United States, that the officers of Utah left their posts without sufficient cause. It was our opinion that they did. We told them so face to face, in Salt Lake City, before we came away, in all kindness and good-will; and we have seen no good reason since why that opinion should be changed. We repeatedly remonstrated with them against their leaving—told them that we felt interested for Utah, and personally interested also, as we expected to be a citizen there with them another year,—reminded them that our Lord endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, (not that we wished to accuse our friends in Utah) that by so doing he might save a Nation: And you, by a little endurance, may also save Utah, and reap the laurels of eternal gratitudes: Whereas, if you leave now when your presence is most needed, you may add fuel to the fire that ought to be extinguished." The decisions of the Supreme Court would be, in that Territory, like the anchor and chain-cable that hold the Ship amid the storm: or like the majestic Mississippi, deep, silent, and strong,—bearing down in its bold and resistless current, every thing that might attempt to obstruct its course. We do know that the officers left Utah contrary to the wishes of the great mass of the people there, both officials and unofficials. No man has been driven away from that country who behaved himself while there: Neither Jew nor Gentile.

We apprehend that it would have been early enough for the Judges to leave Utah after their decisions had been resisted, or when they were forcibly prevented from holding Courts. With some propriety they might then have returned and asked the General Government to send a command there sufficiently strong to enforce their decisions, and to punish the offenders, and make such changes in the appointments as would tend to a faithful administration of the laws. But because there was a little flurry, caused mostly by the speech of Judge Brocchus, to think of putting the Government to the unnecessary expense and trouble of sending troops there is, in our opinion, preposterous and absurd. But such a movement would please the Mormons, as it would afford them a cash market, at living prices, for much of their surplus produce.

Suppose the Mormons go from this Frontier to Utah, with the same good feelings which they have ever cherished in this region; would they not be more likely to exert such an influence when they arrive there as would be gratifying to the people of the States; than to go with their feelings soured and riled by unprovoked excitement, mobocracy, and outlawry? The wise will consider this suggestion, and reflect: But the fool will rage and be confident!

Utah Officers.

If the report of officers returning from Utah, should only have the effect of arousing a flood of indignation against us on the Frontier; what a triumph they will gain. "It must needs be that offences come. But woe to them by whom they come." Better have remained at their posts and endured a little longer,—kept all the difficulties the other side the mountains, and settled them there. Governor Young did pledge himself in our hearing and in their hearing to render the Judiciary any aid they might need to organize the Court, to sustain it, and to abide the decisions; and he entreated them to stay; and we believe, in good faith also.

Chief Justice Bramblebury, we regarded as a modest, unassuming and talented gentleman. Indeed, so far as we are *personally* concerned, we have nothing against any of the officers: But we require of Judge Brocchus to acknowledge that there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the citizens of Salt Lake, and that those citizens believed that their prejudices were well founded. We do not now say that they were, neither do we require Judge Brocchus to say that they were: but that he believes the citizens thought them well founded. If the Judge makes this acknowledgement, then we shall publish nothing personal concerning him: but if he does not, we shall feel in justice and honor bound to lay the entire history of the causes of that prejudice before the people.

Rumors.

We hear that some of the *"Brares"* of Mills County make their boasts of extensive arrangements in Missouri to afford them recruits; and some of our professed *knowing ones* talk about "wire workers" and "Submarine Telegraphs." Missouri may take such things not altogether complimentary: But, be this as it may,—we know little and care still less about any such extravagant notions or sayings: It is enough for us to know that our course and the course of our people in Western Iowa, is marked with justice, honor, truth, and good will to man: and should such rumors be based upon facts, greater men than we can attend to the case of citizens of one State going into another to join in any hostile and riotous proceedings.

Varioloid.

There have been several cases of the above disease about in this County. It is a milder form of the small pox. We advise parents to get their children vaccinated as an antidote against this disease which may assume a more malignant and dangerous aspect if allowed to range unchecked.

One Mile Square.

The citizens of Kanesville are about to petition Congress for a grant of land of one mile square to cover the town. This land to be sold out to claimants or occupants at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the proceeds to be applied to improving the streets, making bridges and to such other works of internal improvment as a Board of three commissioners or trustees may think most advisable. The trustees should be honorable and highminded men, and permanent residents of the place.

Kanesville is near equidistant between the Missouri line and the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa; and it is about four miles back from the Missouri River, just far enough to be out of the way of high water mark, and it is a healthy location, and the natural business centre for all Western Iowa, as every disinterested observer will acknowledge. It is directly on the great northern emigration route, and the chief, and almost only outfitting post on the Western Frontier. Pottawatamie is the Banner County of the Sixth Judicial District, and Kanesville is the County Seat of Pottawatamie. The great district of country lying north of us and mostly unsettled,—will greatly add to the importance of this place when it becomes settled up, which must soon be the case, as the land is now being surveyed, and claimants may know their metes and bounds. We receive regularly three mails per week and sometimes four. We think that we shall soon have a daily mail, or what will be equal to it. The capital vested here in merchandize will run up to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides stoves hollow ware, tin and sheet iron business, which is extensively carried on here. Mechanics of the best kind in the world, of all sorts needed.

We expect to leave Pottawatamie County in the Spring; yet, as we have been well used by her, we wish to bequeath to her our good will and our blessing; and with all defference and respect to the adjacent and surrounding counties, knowing that they possess many advantages—such as good soil, good water, and much good timber, and all the principal natural elements and sources of wealth;—yet Nature's hand has given to Pottawatamie a geographical location that affords her not only the natural sources of wealth, but the superior advantages of trade and commerce. We are glad to see our citizens awake upon this subject,—taking measures to secure that permanence to Kanesville and to improve the place in a manner worthy of the inducements which nature and surrounding circumstances hold out.

The Message.

As we before predicted, the Message is a lengthy document. There were many things requiring the notice and attention of the Executive, and few have escaped his observation. The head and pilot of our nation, with the candle of intelligence, has marched into all the rugged and intricate affairs of the Republic—shown her foreign and domestic relations, and her financial condition. He recommends liberal appropriations for internal improvments, and for all Governmental purposes:—Advises a liberal policy towards the Territories—a reform of the criminal statutes—thinks the Indians should be civilized and taught to cultivate the soil, and to afford them relief, rather than chastise them. (This is humane. But President Fillmore has never been much among the Indians; neither left on the plains by reason of their stealing all his animals, neither has his shirt been stripped from his back by the villains, we presume.) If we had had that portion of the message to deliver, it would have been of a little different color.

The main land-marks of legislation are plainly erected before the eyes of Congress, and they have rather a lengthy and difficult task before them. The Lord help them, and guide their actions for the greatest good of the Nation!

We should have copied the entire message, but for its coming to hand just before going to press.

Weights and Measures.

As some little complaints are made respecting measures for grain, being incorrect, it is the imperative duty of the proper officer of the County to provide a Standard. Dealers cannot be particularly blamable until a Standard of measures is provided according to law: then if any man shall use an incorrect measure, he will come within reach of the following statute:

"If any person with intent to defraud use a false balance, weight, or measure, in the weighing or measuring of anything whatever that is purchased, sold, bartered, shiped, or delivered for sale or barter, or that is pledged or given in payment, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court"

Officers of County will do well to attend to their duty, and see that lawful measures are kept by dealers that no cause of complaint by buyer or seller exist.

If every man who wants a measure for corn, will provide himself with a good strong tub or box that will not give or stretch, and get the official Seal or Standard upon it, containing a bushel, it might be the better plan.

From Salt Lake.

We have just seen a private letter from a gentleman at Salt Lake, to a friend in this town. The letter is from a reliable and a responsible source. It says that Governor Young appointed a Secretary pro tem., after Mr. Harris left, who now has possession of the seal left with Livingston, and all government has not stopped yet; for Judge Snow is doing the Circuit Court business for all the districts. Trains were all safely in. Williams' Merchant train was last in, about the 24th, October.

John D. Lee & Co., have gone to Rio Virgen. J. L. Heywood & Co., to Salt Creek. Bishop, Call & Co., to Parwan to settle and organize Millard County, and Fillmore city where is to be the seat of Government.

Times look rather squally about mails for the future on account of the Indians; but we hope for the best.

Prospects on the Frontier.

The prospects at the latest accounts, are more favorable for an orderly and amicable arrangement of all matters, religious, and political, in this section of the country.

Wanted at this Office.

The signatures of all men in this county who feel interested to ask the present Congress for a grant of land of one mile square, covering the town of Kanesville. The petition is at our office, please call and write your names, it will cost nothing more.

☞ The report of Judge Sloan to Gov. Hempstead, in another place, will be read with interest. We have the corroborative statements of some of the bar that it is correct. We have heard that certain complaints are made against the Judge's inability to do business, &c. But so far as we have been able to learn, the complaints against him are too trifling to record.

The real substance and root of the matter is about as follows: Judge Sloan is, by birth, an Irishman,—he adheres to the Mormon faith; and though a good scholar and an intelligent lawyer, he is not fit for Judge. He was legally elected to that office by a great majority of the oldest settlers in the country who made the roads and bridges, suffered and nearly overcome the early Indian depredations,—citizens who have demeaned themselves orderly—have been loyal and upright, and have not violated the laws, neither abused the power which they had. But they are Mormons, and they must not hold office. Other men must have the offices;—and now, since public opinion is somewhat against the Mormons in Salt Lake, it is the time when our unlawful intentions can be revealed, and popularity will shield us from harm.

It the foregoing be not the real bone and sinew of the causes of any disturbances; our columns are open to some person or persons better informed than we, provided the statements be made over the signatures of men known to us as responsible and honorable men.

If the Mormon population on the frontier had been disorderly, rebellious and criminal, we should fear the consequences: but as we know that they have endeavored to conduct themselves as good and orderly citizens, and have done to others as they would that others should do to them, we can rejoice and be exceeding glad, that if we get into trouble, we get into it with clean hands, and with consciences unefiled. We have not wronged or injured our neighbor, neither have we wished him ought but good. There may have been, here and there, a transaction out of place, that we could not control: If any, we are sorry for it; and are always ready to do whatever justice and honor require at our hands, to make right whatever may be wrong. None can deny this who know anything of our course of conduct in this region, and that have generosity enough to own the truth. But to Mormonism is likely to be added another testimony of its truth. Jesus says: If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but as ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. Blessed are ye when men revile you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely—when they separate you from their company, rejoice and be glad," &c.

A little patience and forbearance might, possibly, do that which would be better for all concerned.

North Country.

In the North part of Pottawatamie County or District, are some of the most valuable farming lands in Western Iowa. Bishop Lane has some ten sections of the best timbered lands in all the upper country, upon which are located or settled quite a number of families. Now is the time for some enterprizing men to step in and buy.

Kanesville has an abundance of capital, vested in all sorts of necessary articles for the settlement of a new country and the cheapset market for merchandize west of St. Louis; and the quickest, best, and surest market for all the products of the land in the Western States. No better soil on the face of the whole earth than in Pottawatamie. Plenty of good Springs, and running creeks and branches. Corn and wheat are the staple products. Great country for raising pork and bacon,—No better part of the world for stock raising in general. The people do not sell because they dislike the country. But they sell because they want to be richer hereafter, by sacrificing a little now. This is, and is destined to be, one of the greatest outfitting posts for emigrants to California and the Western Territories on the Missouri river. Nature has so ordered and planned it; and it is hard to oppose her decrees. Come to Pottawatamie all ye ends of the earth; for here are the elements and sources of wealth. California is no touch at all to this county. There they have to dig ten or twenty feet deep for gold; and in this country, we find the richest veins of the precious metal by turning up from four to six inches of the soil.

The country is now being surveyed, and soon will be brought into market. Now is the time, and here the place for the lovers of wealth to make their pitch; and secure for themselves and their children after them, good and permanent homes. Our merchants and mechanics are all enterprizing men, and mostly control heavy capital. They are preparing every thing that may be wanted by emigrants that remove from this place to the West, for such as pass through this place; and for such also as may come into the country to locate and settle. We are not in the mercantile business ourself. Neither have we any stock, interest, or ownership in any mercantile establishment in this country; but we venture to say, that goods, wares, and merchandise can be purchased here cheaper than they can be brought here from any quarter, particularly if brought in small stocks. Our merchants do not make their money by high prices. They make it by doing an immense amount of business. A large business may be safely calculated upon here in the Spring, in our opinion.

JUDGE BROCCHUS has published a card in the St. Louis Intelligencer, exonorating us from the charge of hindering him from firing a National Salute on the Fourth of July last while crossing the plains in Company. Justice is all we claim; and when that is administered to us, we can extend our personal good-will to the administrator.

Not Driven Out.

The following is from a Mercantile firm in the City of the Great Salt Lake. They are not Mormons and never expect to be that we are aware of. They appear contented, and are calculating to remain there as it would seem. Major Blakey and Dr. Shropshire, having formerly done business in Palmyra, Missouri, may be personally known to some of our readers. They are not driven away, neither do they speak of any that have been.

Their letter to us on business matters closes in the following language:

"We have no news of importance to give you; peace, order, and plenty prevail here: also good health. One of us will go East in the Spring, for another stock of goods, but we will not perhaps leave in time to arrive in Kanesville before you leave; but think that we can send the funds to pay the freight so that the goods Robbins left can be freighted in your company.

Your Friend, &c.,
WILLIAM BLAKEY, & CO.,
By J. P. SHROPSHIRE.

[COPY.]

To His Excellency Stephen Hempstead Governor of the State of Iowa.

As Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, I lay the following facts before your Excellency, for your consideration and action thereon, as you may deem meet and proper.

I held a term of the Court at Coonville, Mills County upon the 27th day of October last, and sat during five days, although suffering considerable from the Ague, partly because of an open house in which the Court was of necessity held, but being then overcome by the affliction, and through the solicitation of the Bar, as well as my own belief that it would be of general utility, I appointed the first Monday, the first day of December inst., a term to hear and determine all business that might then appear upon the docket and ready for action.

I was in readiness in Coonville, to attend to my duties, at the proper time of the day upon the first day of this month; but to my surprize I was informed that notices had been, and were then posted up in town, of which the following is a true copy:

"LOOK AT THIS

We the gentiles of Mills County Do this day notify the citizens of Coonville that they are not to lease rent loan or hier any house in that town if they Do it will be at thear own pearil for ware determine that the gran jurar shall not sit."

The County Judge who was not in town had not procured a place to hold Court, and I desired the Sheriff to use his utmost endeavors to procure one, which I believe he did do, but without effect.

Sometime about or after Noon thirty-one horsemen or thereabouts well armed with rifles, pistols, and knives, &c., entered the town in a Company, and there had a Rendezvous. Those who had spiritinous liquors for sale in town, had agreed not to sell any, therefore refused; but they procured all they wanted at a distance, and after some time became considerably intoxicated, and were very riotous even from their coming in.

J. D. ROGERS, LEWIS JOHNSON, and BRANSFORD ALLCORN, waited upon me, stating that they were a Committee appointed by that Company of Gentiles, to know what I intended to do, wishing me at the same time to write out and execute an undertaking that I would discharge the Grand Jury; also, that I would never come back to hold Court there, and that if I would do so they would permit me to obtain a house and hold Court to clear the docket of Civil business.

Furthermore, that they would have Gentile Judges, and all other officers of the same kind,—could find such that would answer their purpose, and I might Judge the Mormons. I peremptorily refused to sign such, or any other document, but informed them as citizens, that I had good reason to believe that the Grand Jurors had not been legally summoned; therefore, I would discharge them, and inasmuch as I could not ascertain any business of consequence to go before the Grand Jury, I did not consider it would be necessary to have a Jury; but, that I could not be compelled to do any illegal act through coersive measures.

Finding that the Mob had increased to about forty, and it being beyond the power of the Sheriff or Magistrates to attempt to control them. I got together with me the District Clerk and Sheriff, at my boarding house, and for want of a place to hold Court, adjourned the Court until the second Monday in May next, and had the same recorded.

Since I returned from that place I am well informed that those men are notifying the peaceable inhabitants by threats, to leave their homes.

I humbly await your Excellency's instructions, and shall be always found ready for a faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in me.

I am with the highest respect,
Your Excellency's,
Very Obedient Servant,
JAMES SLOAN.

Special Conference.

The Special Conference of the Church, held in this place, was duly organized on the 8th of November last. Elder Orson Hyde was unanimously chose to take the chair. E. M. Greene, appointed clerk, and Daniel Mackintosh, Reporter.

The minutes are two lengthy for insertion, but will be faithfully preserved.

The Elders and friends from the Valley, all spoke freely to a very large and attentive audience,—bore strong testimonies in favor of the cause, and the united testimony of all was, for the Saints to prepare for emigration to the Valley in the Spring. Union, good will, and concert of action, in all things, were strongly urged upon the Saints, and responded to most cordially in every measure th was laid before them. It closed with the best of feeling; and every face seemed looking westward. The weather was as favorable as could be expected and the business was all closed and done up just before a storm set in.

CORRECTION.

At the last Session of the High Council, the subject was fully investigated, which was brought before that Body in September last, and then ordered to be printed. Some official men were pretty strongly accused of being slack, in the discharge of their duties, and of acting in bad faith: But at the last examination, it was clear and apparent that no charge, or color of wrong could be sustained against the individuals charged and consequently were honorably acquitted: but it was satisfactorily shown that the buyers and sellers of the cattle were alike guilty: it being apparent that each understood the other. Done by order of the High Council. G. W. HARRIS, President.
E. M. GREENE,—Clerk.

From the Millennial Star.

Fellowship has been withdrawn from Elder Joseph Clements, late President of the Glasgow Conference, for the highly disreputable course of conduct pursued by him on the eve of his unexpected and abrupt departure for America, the facts in the case will be forwarded to the Presidency of his Quorum in the Great Salt Lake City, for their consideration and action thereupon.
F. D. RICHARDS.

Expulsion of an American Citizen from France.

Mr. Bouis, citizen of the United States, has been ordered out of France, by the Government. His offence was finding M. Bonaparte's administration not liberal enough. The facts are as follows: Mr. Bouis, being of French extraction, speaks French like a native, in 1848 he expressed freely his sympathies with the Republicans, was denounced by *some secret agent* of the police and placed on the list of Republican foreigners. The affairs lay dormant until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bouis demanded permission to deliver a course of lectures on China. It was flatly refused on the ground of the applicant's political opinions, and on his remonstrating against this excessive rigor, he was ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and the Country in three days. —[Lou. Courier.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

BOSTON, Tuesday, A. M.

Twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, have traveled to the top of Bunker Hill Monument within the past year, to accomplish which each person had to take two hundred and ninety-five, and as many more to get down—making five hundred and ninety feet in all. At the price charged for admission, (12½ cent.) the receipts during the above mentioned time must have amounted to $2,500.

Missouri Republican.

This Journal, in our opinion, takes a correct, common-sense and legal view of the aspect of affairs in Utah, and of the return of the officers. We were there at the time of the difficulty, and can appreciate the position of the Republican. It is our unqualified opinion that the officers should not have left. The above Journal says:

No official statement has yet been made, though this is promised upon the arrival of the officers in Washington; nor are we informed to which of the number the paternity of these defences is to be ascribed. It is not important for our purpose to know, further than that the facts set forth are the leading and main grounds on which these officers justify their leaving their posts. If there are other and better reasons, we will be prepared to give them due consideration when we know what they are and to what extent they go.

In the first place, the Chief Justice of the U. S. Court, L. G. BRANDEBURY, PERRY E. BROOCHUS, Associate Justice B. D. HARRIS, Seretary of Utah Territory, and H. R. DAY, sub Indian Agent to the Utah Indians have left their posts and returned to the United States. The public will enquire why and for what reasons—According to the published statement they are these.

The Governor of the Territory, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the Mormon Elders and the community have been acting very improperly, in the use of abusive seditious language towards the United States Government. They are guilty of Polygamy, or having many wives, and exhibiting them in the streets. The Governor is farther guilty in having squandered $20,000, placed in *his* hands by the United States; and is guilty of the *omission* of not having appointed county sheriffs, as the Organic law requires.

This is the substance of the charges brought against the Governor and people of the Territory. They are grievous charges, and we are not disposed to defend them nor shield them from the odium due their acts. On the contrary, if Governor Young has uttered the language ascribed to him, or has encouraged such sentiments towards the United States Government as are imputed, he is unworthy of being the Governor of the Territory, and should be removed from office. As to his immorality of life, profane language, plurality of wives, and such like matters, we presume these are subjects for the Territorial Legislature to attend to. As yet, we believe, Congress has passed no statute for the States or Territories on these subjects. If the Governor is a defaulter, we have no doubt the accounting officers at Washington will know it, and punish him as such, if they can. Of all these charges so much at war with, and so repugnant to all our feelings of right and propriety, we could not, if disposed, attempt a justification or excuse. We only know their existence through the publications alluded to, and, admitting their *truth* (as at this writing we are compelled to do,) we inquire what has been the conduct of the United States officers? and how far is *their* conduct justifiable? The community will draw the distinction between the evil and bad practices of the Governor, and the justification for leaving their posts, set up by these officers.

It will, at the first reading, strike every one, that the defence of these returning officers is fatally insufficient in the outset, in this: that there is *no overt act, or crime, charged or alleged* to have been committed. The Judges of the U. S. Court go there, are well received, and from the time of their arrival to their coming away, no attempt is alleged to have been made, to infringe upon their jurisdiction, or to refuse obedience to their decisions. On the contrary, as far as the statements go, there seems to have been a disposition to submit to their decisions, as in the case of the Secretary and the funds in his hands. Threats were made that they should not hold a court—but words are only empty sounds—and no fact is presented, showing an effort to prevent their holding court, and exercising their proper jurisdiction.

What should be thought of a U. S. Judge, who, in times of excitement, deserted his post and fled the State, because the Governor thereof, and other persons, in office or out of it, had used intemperate and improper language towards the United States Government and her officers? It is at such times, amidst such excitement, when the popular feeling may run right or wrong, that the Judge, with his unsullied ermine, his purity of purpose, his rectitude of character, his freedom from transient or party impulses, his learning and official position, is expected to sit in judgement, above the storm of error or popular prejudice, and enforce the law. If his decisions and orders are set at nought, and not enforced—if, by personal or actual resistance, he finds himself powerless—then, and only then, would he be justified in leaving his post. How has it been in this case?

But these Judges—at least one of them, Judge BROCCHUS—seems to have considered, that new duties were added to his Judicial functions. In the States, and well regulated communities, it is considered to be decorus, and the duty of the Judges, to keep entirely free from all popular excitement—that they may stand forth as the arbiters between the community and the government, and between man and man. Judge Brocchus, it seems, summoned the people to assemble; they listened to him respectfully, whilst he made a speech against them and their criminal practices—this *may be* the province of a Territorial Judge, but we are at a loss for the statute requiring it. It could hardly be expected, that a fanaticle and misled people—such as we all believe the Mormons to be—would not be roused to anger, and indeed to make violent demonstrations, by such an assault upon them and their leaders.

We have not time now to follow this subject in all the views in which it appears to us. We think the Judges should have remained at their posts, proceeded regularly with their courts, kept out of excitements, and when cases occurred requiring the exercise of their official authority, exercised it fearlessly and without favor or affection. If they had done this, and their authority *had been resisted*, then, but not till then, the public would have been prepared to excuse their retreat.

For Mr. Harris, there is quite as little excuse. So far as the published statements go, he does not seem to have been seriously interfered with in anything, except the effort to take the money which *he* had a legal custody of. In all his other acts he had no opposition, and in this case when the court decided in his favor, the Governor and his people submitted.

But what surpasses our comprehension is, what a sub-agent of the Utah Indians has to do with the civil or political affairs of the people of Utah Territory, unless they conflict in some way with the Indians. Yet Mr Day, also finds an apology in this seditious language, to leave the Indians to the mercies of those corrupt and seditious people, and come back to the States. One would suppose that he could have discharged his duties to the Indians at least, even if Gov. Young had committed treason, and been hanged for it.

Personally, we do not know either of the officers named, except Captain Day. We presume they are all of the Whig party, but that does not justfy, nor ought it to go as a condemnation of their acts. Their course is one that demands the earnest investigation of the Administration at Washington. It is not only prejudicial to the public service, but is calculated to bring the appointing power into discredit before the people. There is too much of this receiving office, paying a short pilgrimage to a distant territory, and then coming home without leave.

Advertisements and other important matter are crowded out this week to give place to a portion of the President's Message.

Monies Received Since Nov. 28, 1851.

John Nay,	1 00	Benjamin Soule,	1 00
Geo W Piggott,	1 00	Melvin Wilbur,	50
Buzzel Boren,	50	Daniel Grenig,	2 00
Wm Lunceford,	1 00	Charles Nowlin,	50
Samuel McElvain,	1 00	Chas. H. Williams,	3
Joseph Hawkins,	1 00	Wheeling, C. & Co	1 50
Geo Chwartz,	1 00	S. J. Comfort,	4 50
Wm Manning,	50	Maj. Ogden,	2 50
James B. Boren,	70	Silas Phelps,	1 00
Nahum Holden,	50	John Perkins, Jr.	1 00
Wm Robinson,	30	Bethuil Miller,	1 00
James Wareham,	6 00		

Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., Saturday Evening, Nov. 1st by Elder John T. Cain, Mr. EDWARD CALLISTER, to Miss ANN COWLEY, both of that city, formerly of the Isle of Man.

Died.

Of quick consumption, at Big Bend, on Musquito Creek, on the 4th inst., Mrs. ANN, wife of John Lovel, aged 43 years.

At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, ELIZA HANNAH, youngest daughter of Elder Thomas and Grace Mary Wrigley.

At Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Thursday, 27th ult., of inflamation of the brain, JOSEPH WILLIAM, son of Margaret and John P. Jones, aged 8 years, 1 month, 4 days.

The spirit from this youth has fled,
His body lies among the dead;
But it will rise again and be
Possessing immortality.
For this, Oh give to God the praise,
Ye faithful Saints of these last days.

In this town, Nov. 22, of Black Canker, ALFORD DEVEREAU, son of *Alford W.* and Amanda S. Childs, aged 16 months and 2 days.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is her by given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.
Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1851.

STRAYED.

FROM Bybee's Camp, North Pigeon, in Pottawatamie County, in the early part of October inst. One yoke of three year old steers. One a bright red—nigh horn lopped and a little broken at the end,—the lower part of his ears had the appearance of being bitten by dogs: the other a red and white one,—more white than red—spotted upon his sides and neck. They were purchased in St. Joseph in Sept. last. Whoever will return said Steers to the owner or give information that will lead to their recovery, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and receive the gratitude of the owner, residing at the above camp.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS.
Bybee's Camp, Dec. 12, 1851.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!

RUN! RUN!!

TO COOLEY'S MILL, with your wheat and buckwheat if you want white flour. The Mill has undergone a thorough repair; and machinery put in to cleanse all dirt and smut and leave the berry in its pure state. The mills is calculated to grind 300 bushels per day. When the water is in its right stage; come along we can accomodate you at a short notice.

Big Pigeon, Nov. 28th, 1851.

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
dec 12, '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,
Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.
dec12 6m*

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, $2,00; Common English do., $2,50; Higher do., $3,00; Latin and Greek languages, $4,00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.
Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid.
JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, Oct. 21, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY. DECEMBER 12, 1851.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common country upon the auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which for a long time threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which made us one people, is fast subsiding, and we are crowned as a nation with usual blessings. None can look back to the changes which are past, or forward to the bright prospects before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification; at the same time he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our favored obligations to a beneficient Providence, whose eternal care is so manifest in this happiness, in this highly favored land since the close of the last Congress.

Certain Cubans and other foreigners residing in the U. S., who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by any failure, have again abused the hospitality of their country by making it the scene of another military expedition against the possessions of her Catholic Majesty. In which they were countenanced aided and joined by citizens of the U. S. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the U. S., as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of be inveigled into this scheme of unlawful invasion and the penalties which they would incur.

Sometimes there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficient influence to prevent any such attempt. This hope however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning, 3d of Aug., a steamer called the Pampero departed from N. O., for Cuba, having on board upwards of 400 armed men with the open intention to make war upon the authorities of the Island of Cuba. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the U. S. Its leader was a Spaniard; and several of the chief officers and some others engaged in it were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States. Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized a slight insurrectionary movement which appears soon to have been suppressed had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba.

The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exagerated in the accounts published in this country that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the creole population of the Island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step and had begun a small concerted enterprize. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill informed.

* * * * * * *

The Government of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders in the West India Station to prevent, by force if necessary, the landing of Adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a convention on this subject between the Charge de Affairs of Her Britanic Majesty and the acting Secretary of State, and a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State are herewith submitted together with a copy of a note of the acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and the reply of the latter on the same subject. The papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions which this Government could not fail to entertain that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses derogatory of the maratime rights of the U. S., are in a firm, secure, and well defined basis, they stand upon the ground of national independence, and public law, and will be maintained in all their just extent. The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to and will maintain it under all circumstances and at all hazards; that principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the persons who navigate and those on board of it will find their protection in the Flag which is over them.

No American Ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by vessels of any foreign nations over American vessels on the coast of the U. S., or the seas adjacent thereto.

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By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,319,970, 87, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July 1850, gave as available means for the year, the sum of $58,017,521 26. The total expenditures for the same period were $44,005,-878 68. The total imports for the year ending June 30th, 1851, were $215,725,995, of which there was in specie $19,679,000. The exports for the same period was $217,517,330, of which there was of domestic products $178,546,555. Foreign goods re-exported $9,733,635; specie, $29,241,880. Total, $117,517,150. Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $756,156, 56, which however includes the sum of $92,101 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,-713 45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, and for which the issue of stocks are authorized, but which was paid in cash from the treasury. The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of the 9th Sept. 1850 was $6,256,095 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,840,000. It has been deemed proper in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico that the estimate for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such a manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the others as ordinary demands upon the Treasury. Total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,-988,290 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government other than those consequent upon the acquisition of the New Territories, and deduct the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $34,343,198 56, and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those territories and in the fulfilling of the obligations of the Government contracts in consequence of these acquisitions the sum of $8,595,491 01. If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the expenditures required for the Territories shall be met by a corresponding action on the part of Congress and appropriations be needed in consequence therewith, there will be an estimate amount in the Treasury on 30th January, 1853, of $20,366,443 60, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st of July following, amounting to $6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made before the estimate.

In thus refering to the estimated expenditures on account of our acquired territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them and that every obligation expressed or implied, in consequence of their acquisition shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for the purpose. The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year exhibits an increase of $13,646,322. At the first view of this condition of our trade with foreign nations, would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. On examination of the details, our exports however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year, is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first part of that year, which has since declined about one-half. The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff, and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,707,221, to $21,948,652, in 1851 with a strong probability amounting to almost a certainty of a still further reduction in the current year.

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The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year has been $24,263,-976 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827, should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three fourths of the year will drain from our metalic currency during the year ending 30th January, 1852, the enormous amount of $58,607,308. In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt if the present anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character. The surplus should be employed in such way and under such restrictions as Congress may enact in extinguishing the outstanding debts of the nation.

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In my last annual message to which I respectfully refer. I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad-valorum into a specified duty, whenever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a descrimination should be made in favor of the industrial interests of our own country as to encourage home productions without excluding foreign competition.

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The proper disposal of the mineral land of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last message I recommended the survey and sale of these lands in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation, but upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of the persons familiar with the subject. I am inclined to change that recommendation and to advise that they be permitted to remain as at present a common field of operation to enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to safer the inconvenience, that now exist, for a short period than by premature legislation to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the further control of Congress.

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The Agricultural lands, should, however, be surveyed and put into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, the inhabitants, stimulated to make permanent improvements and enter their ordinary pursuits af life. To effect these objects it is desirable that the necessary provisions be made by Congress for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early date.

Some difficulties have occurred in organizing the Territorial Government of New Mexico and Utah, and when more accurate information shall be obtained of their causes, a further communication will be made on that subject.

* * * * * * *

The large accession to our Indian population consequent on the acquisition of New Mexico, and California and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the Aboriginal race. No material change has taken place within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the North-western territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them, and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually improving in civilization and the pursuits of civil life. Along the Mexican frontier and in California and Oregon there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feelings, and some depredations committed, more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility against the whites. As the settlement of our citizens progresses and the game upon which they mostly rely upon for subsistance is driven off or destroyed. The only alternative left them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as economy do not require us instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our policy towards them, to provide for their immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their own labor instead of the chance for the means of support. Various important treaties have been effected with different tribes during this year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished; all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

* * * * * * *

In my last annual message I had reasons for believing that you possessed the Constitutional power to improve the harbors of your great Lakes, and sea coast and the navigation of our principal rivers and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and the commencement of such others, as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works in many of the harbors were left in an unfinished State and consequently exposed to the action of the elements which are fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives, and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to their dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of the subject. The whole north-west appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands. The same is in a measure in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the sea coast. The unobstructed navigation of our larger rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstruction.

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The expenditures of the War Department for the year ending the 29th of June last, were $9,-062,689. The estimates for the year commencing the 1st of July next, and ending June 30th. 1853, are $7,898,775 83 showing a reduction of $11,-149 75.

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The estimates for the support of the naval and marine corpse the ensuing fiscal year will be found $5,856,472 19. The estimates for the current year being $5,900,602 89. The estimates for the special objects under the contracts of this department amount to $2,684,220, against $2,210,980 for the present. The increase being the additional mail services on the Pacific coasts and the construction of the dock in California, authorized by the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yard buildings and machinery. I deem it of much importance to government economy and a correct understanding of naval expenditures that there should be an entire separation of appropriations for the support of the naval service, from those of permanent improvement at navy yards and stations, and for steammail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this department.

The report of the P. M. General herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress of operations, and condition of the Department at the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes in the U. S., was 196,290 miles, and the annual transportation thereon is 53,275,252 miles, the annual cost of such transportation $3,421,723,00. The length of the foreign mail routes are estimated at 18,549 miles, and the annual transportation thereon 6,152,067 miles; the annual cost of this service is $1,472,187, of which $448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department. The annual transportation within the U. S., excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now for the first time reported and enumerated in the tabular statement of the Department exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increase cost of $5,471,100, the whole number of Post offices in the U. S., on the 30th June last was 197,966; there were 1,698 P. O., established, and 256 dis'd during the year The gross revenue of the department for the fiscal year, including the appropriation of the frank matter of Congress, of the departments and officers of Government and excluding the foreign postage collected for and payable to the British P. O., amounted to $625,866 and 78 cents. Expendifor same exclusively $2,059,949 under an award of the auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress for mail services on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to British Post offices collected for and payable to that office amounted to $6,024,566,-79 leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenses of the year of $7,032,999 09. The receipt for postage during the year excluding foreign postage collected for and payable to the British Post office amounted to $63,447,4 21 being an increase $99,161,076 or $1,865,100 over the like receipts for the preceding year.

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The public statutes of the U. S. have now been accumulating for more than 60 years and interspersed with private accounts and scattered through numerous volumes, and from the cost of the whole have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruities and imperfections of hasty legislation at its sessions, and it is generally conceded there is no general law of the U. S. to supply the deficiences, of their legislation. It is important that such legislation should be as perfect as possible defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length the whole criminal code is lamentably deficient. Some others are imperfectly described and other flagrant crimes may be commited with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment by confinment in the different States. Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills. It is often difficult to to determine whether the particular clause dispenses with the temporary act of which it is a part or continues it in force, it also frequently happens that enactments and provisions in laws have been introduced into bills with which they have no title of connexion or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped on each other with but little connection that in many instances it is difficult to search out or determine what is the law. The Government of the U. S. is emphatically a Government of written laws. The statutes should therefore so far as practible not only be made accessible to all, but the expressed language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great manifest benefit, and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the statutes of the U. S arranging them in order, supplying deficiences, correcting incongruities, specifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

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It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor has been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defied by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an exemplary citizen; in other instances serious injury to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as could be indetified. I have regarded it my duty is such cases to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and shall continue to do so whenever their execution may be resisted. The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution. The constitution declares that no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall not, in consequence of any laws or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due. This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the legislative, the executive and judicial departments, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject by prescribing the proceedings necessary, ascertaian that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the executive and judicial departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed.

This injunction of the constitution is the peremptory and as demanding as any other. It stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice or that which declares that no bill of attainder shall be passed, or that which provides for the trial of all crimes shall be by jury These several articles and clauses of the constitution all resting on the same authority must stand or fall together.

Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor, but it is worthy of remark that the most opposition aimed against the constitution proceeds from persons and classes many of whom declare their wish to see that constitution overthrown. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give practical effect to this requirement of the constitution. Fortunately the number of these persons is comparatively small and it is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the exlstence of the constitution.

Cases heretofore have arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of the acts of Congress. Several States have proposed to nullify. They acted upon the ground that the constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but naullificatin is not aimed so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the constitution, as against the constitution itself, and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists, and has been actually at work to rend asunder this Union, the cherished inheritance of our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message, I stated I considered a series of measures which had been adopted at a previous session, in reference to the agitation that growed out of the territorial and slavery questions as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced, and I recommend adhereuce to that adjustment established by those measures until time and experience should demand the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or against abuse I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation is perfect, wide differences, and variance of opinions can only be reconciled by yielding on all sides, and this result has been reached after angry conflicts of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against the other, and a violent convulsion seemed to be inevitable.

Looking at the interests of the whole country, I feel it to be my duty to sieze upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amidst the conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement to be adhered to by all who desire the welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made, to that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country in acquiesence of these measures of peace which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic, and not only the acquiesence in these measures but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in all parts of the country, have removed all doubts and uncertainties in the midst of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions and given renewed assurance that our liberties, and Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2, 1851.

SLEEPY.—A writer says that women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in almost any other occupation. Editors, reporters, and doctors need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they please, and thus keep out of mischief. Clergymen can sleep twelve hours out of twenty-four, and can put their parish to sleep once a week.

Late Elections.

WISCONSIN.—In this State the whigs and free-soilers united and the result is the election of the coalition ticket, with the exception of Lieut. Governor. It is thought that Burnes the Democratic candidate is elected.

OHIO.—Wood (Dem.) has a majority of 26,000 over Vinton (Whig) and 9,000 over Vinton, and Lewis (Abolitionist) combined. The Democrats have elected *all* the State officers and about two thirds of the Legislature. Three cheers for the Buck-eye.

VIRGINIA.—The new Constitution has been been adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The Democrats have carried the State by nearly the same majority. Of the fifteen members of Congress they have secured thir teen!

MARYLAND.—The Democratic candidate Comptroller is elected 2000 majority. On joint ballot in the Legislature the Democrats will have two majority.

ILLINOIS.—The election in this State was on the Bank Law, passed by the last Legislature, which proposed the *free banking system* after the manner of New York. It appears from all the returns that the Law is adopted by about 15,000 majority!

LOUISIANA.—The election was for members of Congress, Legislature and County offices. Full returns have not been received, but it appears that the Democracy have generally triumphed.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Union ticket has succeeded by about——majority. Foote fell far behind his ticket, obtaining but a small majority over Davis.

MASSACHUSETTS.—It does not yet appear which party has succeeded in this State, but the probability is there will be no election of Governor by the people. The Legislature is near a tie. There are some vacancies to fill, but it is probable Winthrop (Whig) will be elected.

New and Dangerous Counterfeit.

Twenties on the States Bank of Ohio made their first appearance yesterday, which, from their general character, are well calculated to deceive. They are fac-similes of the genuine plate, coarsely engraved; filled up and signatures well executed. Two that were offered at Clark's Banking House, were on the Exchange Branch, Columbus, and Farmer's Branch, Mansfield. Those who are not good judges of engraving, are advised to refuse all 20's of State Bank of Ohio.

One of the letter-writers from this City enlightens his readers at the North with a story that the Postmaster General, by a late decision, authorizes members of Congress to frank letters to their destination in any foreign country, and that such decision is contrary to a former decision of the Department. Upon inquiry at the General Post Office, we learn that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement.

Franked letters to England or other foreign countries; transmitted under our postal treaty with Great Britain, are chargeable as unpaid letters with the full rate of inland, sea, and foreign postage.—[Washington Republic.

New and Fatal Disease.

The Paris Correspondent of the Republican, says:

"A terrible and singular disease has just broken out in Gallicia, which defies all the efforts of the medical faculty to explain or cure. It is an epidemic, and has received the name of the "sleeping fever." The victim is suddenly seized, without any warning, with an irresistable desire to sleep; and this sleep lasts without interruption, four, five, and sometimes eight days, during which time the sleeper gives no sign of suffering. When he finally awakes, fever commences—lasts from sixteen to twenty hours, and ends in death. Two or three eminent French physicians have just left for Poland, in order to study this new disease."

Java Coffee Raised In North Carolina.

The editor of the Milton (N. C.) Chronicle was recently shown a parcel of Java Coffee, fully matured, that grew in Dr. John T. Garland's yard, about a mile from that town. It looked as natural as the imported article. The shrub that produced this Coffee is but two years old, and bears prolifically. The tree sprouted from a grain of Coffee which was planted on the north side of the house.

Kossuth to the United States Government.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says in his letter of the 11th inst:

A letter has been received from Kossuth by this Government, which is probably of a similar tenor to that reported as received from him by the Mayor of New York. It is evident that Kossuth has not quarreled with the officers of the Mississippi, and that he left her because he was desirous of visiting England. He will visit the United States and spend two or three months. He does not and never did propose to settle here, at least at present, but he sends hither his comrades, who are, no doubt, to be permanent settlers.

A MUSS IN MINNESOTA.—On the organization of the Territory, Aaron Goodrich was appointed by President Taylor, Chief Justice of Minnesota. He was removed by President Fillmore a few weeks ago, and a Mr. Fuller, of Alabama, New York, appointed to fill his place. Judge Goodrich, however, has concluded that the President had no power to remove him, and avows his determination to hold his courts as usual, disregarding entirely the order of his removal. The Court is composed of three Judges, and it has not transpired whether the other two will recognize Goodrich or Fuller as the Chief Justice. On the whole they are likely to have a lively time in Minnesota.—[Adventure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—P. M.

It has been determined by the President and Cabinet to give a grand diplomatic dinner to Kossuth. Chevalier Hulseman, the Austrian representative, will be invited.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one yoke of cattle—one a dark brindle with a white back and white face, the other a dark red, with some white spots on him. The red one has a swallow fork in the right ear, whoever has lost these, will please call on me at my residence—prove property, pay charges and take them away. ENOCH HUNT.
Cooley's Mill, Pottawatamie, Co., Nov. 1.—3t

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.
Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

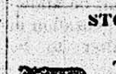
STAGE FARE REDUCED.

WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscalosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive, all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and east of that. JOHN FRINK & CO.
By D. Remick.
Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—4t

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patrounge.
WILLIAM HALLIDAY.
Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

STOLEN OR STRAYED.
$6 REWARD.



TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other bright red, with large horns Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded, by
WM. HOWELLS.
N. B. W. H has a fine ox, going on five, handy to the yoke which he will sell cheap.
Kanesville, Nov. 14, 1851.—3t.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic. Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Coguiac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Clyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.
MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.
SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

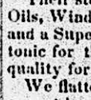
OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washing on City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.



TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face supposed to be five years old, and branded, "O. E. Bates,' the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ENOCH HUNT.
Cooley's Mill, Nov. 22, 1851.—3t

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and *lasses*, For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses, Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose, So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c.,'&c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.
Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.
Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawn, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.
MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.
Positively No More Credit.
JOHN GOOCH.
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
LOUIS ESPENCHILD,
West side of Broadway, between Labaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,
North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.
St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!
JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and h wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

COOKING STOV AND ESNIL WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the chesp corner of aug8 C. VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The following elegant and admirable production is the best declaration of woman's right's we have seen. We propose that it be recited in the next Woman's Rights Convention held in the North. The soul of a true woman and the inspiration of a true poet are her's:

Woman's Rights.

BY MRS. N. F. LASALLE.

It is her right to watch beside
The bed of sickness and of pain,
And when the head almost despairs,
To whisper hopes of health again.

Her right, to make the hearth-stone glad,
With gentle words and cheerful smile;
And when man is with care oppressed,
His wearied spirit to beguile.

It is her right to train her sons
So they may Senate chambers grace—
Thus, is she with more honor crown'd
Than if herself had fill'd the place.

It is her right to be admir'd,
By every generous, manly heart,
When with true dignity and grace,
She acteth well a woman's part.

She hath a dearer right than this:
To be in one true heart enshrined—
Who, though the world may all forsake,
Will cherish still, and still be kind.

And there is yet a higher right,
Which, also, is to woman given;
T'is hers to teach the infant mind
Those truth's divine, which came from heaven.

What would she more, than to perform,
On earth, life's holiest, sweetest tasks?
When you a perfect woman find,
No other rights than these, she asks.

WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, oh Man,
Uplift the banner of thy kind,
Advance the ministry of mind,
The mountain height is free to climb,
Toil on—MAN's heritage is TIME!
Toil on!

Work on and win:—
Life without work is unenjoyed;
The happiest are the best employed!—
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth?
And grasps the destinies of earth!
Work on!

Work sows the seed;
Even the *rock* may yeild its flower,—
No lot so hard, but human power,
Exerted to one end and aim,
May conquer fate, and capture fame!
Press on!

Press onward still;
In nature's centre lives the fire
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire:
Through fathoms deep of mould and clay
It splits the rocks that bar its way!
Press on!

If nature then
Lay tame beneath her weight of earth,
When would her hidden fire know birth?
Thus Man, through granite Fate, must find
The path—the upward path—of Mind!
Work on!

Pause not in fear:
Preach no desponding, servile view,—
Whate'er thou will'st thy WILL may do!
Strengthen each manly nerve to bend
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!
Toil on!

Be firm of heart;
By fusion of nanumbered years
A Continent its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;
Toil on, and nature's conquest share!
Toil on!

Within thyself
Bright morn, and noon, and night succeed;
Power, feeling, passion, thought and deed;
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast,—
Things angels love, and God hath blest!
Work on!

Work on and win!
Shall light from nature's depths arise,
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,
Sit down with fate, and idly rail?—
No—onward! Let the Truth prevail!
Work on!

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived this evening from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing dates from San Francisco, to the 15th October and about 400 passengers; she brings $117.000 on freight, and about $500,000 in the hands of passengers. She sailed from San Juan on the 16th of November, with passengers from San Francisco, brought down by the steamers Independence and North America.

The Daniel Webster, with steamer Central America in tow, made the passage from New York in twelve and a half days to San Juan. The Central America experienced much trouble in getting over the shoals at the mouth of the river but finally succeeded and from thence passed up the river without difficulty.

The mining intelligence by this arrival is of the most satisfactory character; the weather has been most favorable, and the yield of gold from the different sections of the mining regions is steadily on the increase.

The steamer California sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 15th with the mails, and $1,900,000 on freight and about 200 passengers. Messrs. Adams & Co., shipped about half a million of gold by the California.

Since the sessation from duty of the vigilance committee, San Francisco has become crowded with numerous bands of desperate characters, and some of the papers are strongly and earnestly appealing to the committee to set to work again.

The project of steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, was likely very soon to be carried into effect. Mr. S. Woodworth was spoken of to command the first ship.

The United States Sloop of War Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hudson, left San Francisco on the 13th October, on a cruse to the Southward and to the Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Miner was burned at Sacramento on the 15th October. Captain Clark and one of the firemen were badly burned, and a passenger named D. Brown, was burned to death.

"Do you see that meetinghouse, Jimmy?"
"Yes," said Jimmy, "I do"
"Now," says Pat, "just take a squint at it through my spy-glass, and it will be so nigh to ye that you can *hear the organ play*."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

SIR:—The President has learned from the newspapers, with the deepest regret, that a disgraceful outrage has recently been committed by a lawless mob, who have by force rescued a fugitive from labor from the custody of the Marshal, thereby resisting the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance. He hopes that the statements respecting the occurrence are exaggerated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication on the subject has been received from you. But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage, he expects that no effort will be spared, on your part and that of the Marshal, to bring the guilty offenders to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sacrifice. Men whose sworn duty it is to execute them must be protected and sustained in the discharge of that duty.

I cannot doubt that the great majority of your citizens are loyal to the Constitution, and that they will aid the proper officers in bringing to justice those who have wantonly and wickedly violated the most sacred duty of a citizen, in a free Republic, by setting an example which, if followed, must endanger the life of every officer charged with the execution of the laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Acting Secretary.

To James R. Lawrence, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, Syracuse.

FROM OREGON.—The mail steamer Columbia arrived San Francisco on the 14th, bringing $45,000 in gold, and forty-five passengers.

The Indians were continuing their depredations upon emigrant trains and the Frontier settlements. Much excitement and alarm prevailed. Jeremiah Ryan, of Maryland, with six others, had been murdered by the Port Oxford Indians.

The Post Office Department at Washington has given notice that whenever satisfactory proof is furnished that the labors of a Postmaster have been increased and his commissions reduced by the operations of the Act of March 3d last, he shall be allowed and credited with extra compensation in accordance with rules hereafter to be adopted.

Mississippi.

It appears that the State of Mississippi is now without a Governor, or any person authorized to discharge the functions of that office. Upon the resignation of Governor Quitman, the office devolved upon Judge Quion, then President of the Senate. His senatorial term expired on the 4th inst., and according to his construction of the Constitution (in which he is sustained by many able lawyers) he could not act as Governor after his office of President of the Senate ceased. There is therefore an interregnum until the Governor elect shall be qualified. The worst of it is, that many of the courts are suspended on this account; as the offices of Sheriff have become vacant in many counties and the new sheriffs cannot act until their bonds shall have been approved by the *acting Governor*. No provision seems to exist for filling up either of these gaps.—[Adventure

California.

The returns have not been received from all the counties, but there is no doubt of the election of Bigler, (Dem.) for Governor by a majority of about 1.500. Messrs. Marshall and McCorkle have been elected to Congress by large majorities. The whole of the Democratic State ticket has been elected, and the Legislature, in both branches, is also Democratic. The inference from this would seem to favor the presumption that the next Legislature will elect a Democrat to represent the State in the United States Senate. The whole vote polled was about forty-five thousand.—[Missouri Statesman.

Mexico and Santa Anna.

By our latest advices from Mexico, we learn that there is a conspiracy formed for the restoration of Santa Anna and the overthrow of Arista's administration. This famous Chief remains at Trubaco, a town in New Grenada, but he is evidently waiting anxiously for the moment when he shall be called from his retirement by his active partizans in Mexico. Then we may look for another *Pronunciamento*, a triumphant ovation for the one-leged hero, and unless M. Arista is very wide awake, he will have some trouble to keep his head on his shoulders.—[Times.

Mining Intelligence.

There seems to be but little doubt as to the existence of valuable silver mines in California. We have from time to time heard of discoveries in various parts of the southern country, but the following account is sufficient to settle the question. Early in the present year the exploring expedition left Stockton, and we believe resulted in nothing tangible, although H. W. Wallace, of this city, showed us specimens from the region of the Four Creeks, where deposits were found in incalculable amount. It is a kind of black sulphurate of silver, is brittle, cellular, affording globulets of silver at the blow pipe; it is called by the Spaniards *negrill*, and is found in large masses in Peru and Mexico. The specimens we have seen have been of different degrees of richness, the amount of silver varying from ten to fifty in one hundred. The analyzation, by Moffat & Co., gave the following result; Silver in a ton weight of the ore, $206 40; gold, $27 90; lead, $15.—[Alta California, October 2d.

[By O'Reilly Eastern Line.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

The editorial fraternity in this city will hold a meeting of its members, at La Favotte Hall, on Tuesday week, to devise suitable welcome, on their part, to ex-editor, as well as the ex-governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth.

Presidential Caucusing.

"It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk are assembled in that city at this time, and engaged in concocting a scheme to defeat the movement in favor of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, of Pensylvania."

Speculations in regard to the next Presidency are multiplying in a rapidly progressive ratio as the time for another election approaches. It seems to be conceded that the President must be from a free State, and hence the bids making for the nomination to secure the South. Mr. Buchanan is in favor of extending the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. He will be a strong candidate in the Convention. Dallas bids stil higher. He wishes the Constitution changed so as to provide for the extension of slavery. Douglas prefers as his bait the annexation of more "sugar-growing States—that is, the further extension of Slavery by the seizure of Sierra Madre country. Gen. Houston has been talked of, but he is from the South, and it is the North's time now;—he stands no chance, unless Messrs. Donaldson of Texas, and Greer of Iowa," can bring the free soilers to his support, and kill off Walker of Wisconsin.

The Old Hunkers of the locofoco party prefer either Cass or Marcy. Gen. Cass will get a large vote in Convention, but the democracy will never run a man who has been so badly beaten as Gen. Cass was. Marcy will be supported by the New York delegates, and eventually by the Cass men. Mr. Buchanan has stated that if he does not receive the nomination himself, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, will be the man. Judge Douglas is a new man, and sympathizing more directly with the people has a better chance with "Young America" than Buchanan.

Governor Brown, of Florida, has written a letter which has been published in many of the papers, and which points a curious contingency likely to occur in event of a non-election of President by the people. He thinks the election will test the permanency of the Union and that should it go to the House there will be a coalition of Southern Secessionists and Northern Abolitionists and Free Soilers to plot mischief against the Union. Nothing is more probable.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF OREGON.—A movement has lately been set on foot by the settlers in Oregon Territory, which has for its objection the organization of a seperate Territorial Government, for that portion which lies to the north of the Columbia river. It is to be called the Columbia Territory, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce and manufacturing. The total absence of all municipal law and civil officers, the great distance from the seat of Government, and the isolated situation of this part of the Territory therefrom, and many other reasons, are urged as to the propriety of the organization of a seperate Territorial Government. For the promotion of this object a Convention of twenty-five delegates assembled at Carolitz, Lewis county, on the 29th of August, and after discussing the matter, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the convention to prepare a suitable memorial on that subject to Congress, and that the same be forwarded to the Delegate in Congress from Oregon Territory, requesting him to use his influence to procure the organization of a seperate Territorial Government.

Previous to the session of the Convention a committee on districts and counties having been appointied, the territory north of the Columbia river was divided into twelve counties, with well prescribed boundaries. The Convention is to meet again at Olympia some time about the middle of next May, there to form a State Convention, preparatory to asking admission into the Union as one of the States thereof, provided that Congress has not at that time organized a Territorial Government.—[National Intelligencer.

Oregon Emigrants.

The Oregon Spectator, of September 2d, notices the arrival of some forty or fifty wagons, mostly with families and says the new comers are striking out in every direction on the look out for their portion of the unclaimed soil. The Spectator of September 23d, says:

The immigrants are coming in rapidly, though the late storm seriously retarded their progress through the mountains. Snow fell in the cascades to the depth of eight or ten inches—a large quantity of water also fell, and the streams will not be likely to again get down to low water mark this season. The suffering from cold, and in a few instances from a lack of provisions, is represented to have been very great. Animals became so chilled as to be unable to proceed, and parties were frequently compelled to camp, and shield themselves from the storm in the best manner possible, until it abated or until relieved by assistance from this side.

Seven Hundred Cannon at One Depot in Boston Harbor.

For the defence of this port, and the supply of the United States Steamers and other vessels stationed here, or built or to be built in this quarter of the Country, we are told that there are deposited at the Navy yard at Charlestown not less than seven hundred Cannon. They are of the most improved model and description known to military men—have each been thoroughly tested and proved by the artillery officers and engineers of the General Government. Quite a number of them were cast at the Foundry at South Boston. Some of them cost $1,400 each, if not more. Were their average price, unmounted, not more than $300 each, the expenses of the whole would exceed $200,000.—[Boston Atlas.

"One vote is important," patriotically says an Eastern editor, who ran for Congress, "it once elected us to stay at home!"

J. E. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Josesh,, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

Frink & Co's., Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanesville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned havin been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at
aug 8 VOORHIS'.

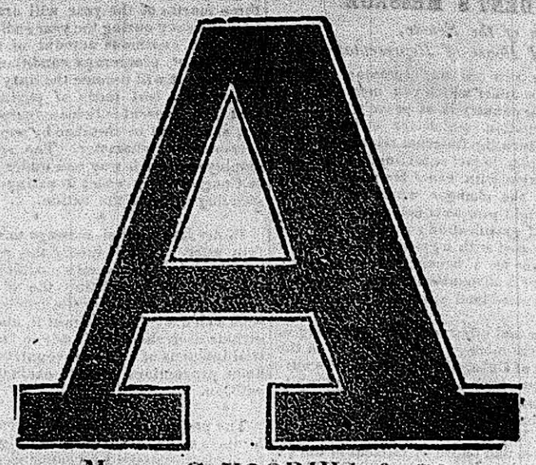
Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June13th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH



Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Our Motto is, Small Profits—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!
IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the
o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Menecly's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating
SALOON.
EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount.
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to
J. K. COOK.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

D. DAVID JAYNE'S,
FAMILY MEDICINES.
Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.
Received, and for Sale by,
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hoisery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL

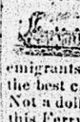
IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, Qalifornia, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; sattinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knifes and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remaining own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of
aug 8 C VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1851. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance; - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
EDEN SMITH,	HENRY DEVENISH,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	DAVID E. BENNETT,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
JAMES WAREHAM,	JAMES CARROLL,
JOHN RIGGS,	DAVID M. GAMETT,
HENRY ROBINSON.	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
A. D. BOYNTON,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,
A. D. BOREN.	

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.
THOMAS J. PITCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.	
Council Point—[illegible]	Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER.	"
Springville—THOS. DAY,	"
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL,	"
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER,	"
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER,	"
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL,	"
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOREN,	"
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT,	"
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON,	"
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW,	"
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON,	"
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING,	"
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK,	"
Indian Mill—S. L. WICKS,	"
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER,	"
Rockyford—WM. MESSERSHALL,	"
Macedonia Camp—MR. TERRY,	"
Perryville—THOS. CLARK,	"
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER,	"
Barney's Grove—ENIAH HAWKINS,	"
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,	"
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS,	"
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER,	"
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY,	"
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY,	"
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON,	"
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS,	"
McCluey's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,	"
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,	"
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN,	"

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and account them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

Awful Calamity! Loss of the Archer!!! Dreadful Destruction of Life!!!

Steamboat casualities of a serious character have happily been so few and far between on our upper rivers for the past six months, that we had reason to hope that the days of fearful disasters had passed, and that late improvments in machinery, and the master eye of strong practical officers would prove sufficient guards to avoid similar calamities in future. Such was, however, not to be; and the collision between the steamer Die Vernon and Archer on Thursday morning, in which the latter was borne down, with the loss of from twenty-eight to thirty-five unprepared souls, will long be remembered as among the most fearful of this class of accidents.

The Archer, commanded by Captain M. Rogers, started out on Wednesday evening with a good freight and a goodly list of deck passengers, for the Upper Mississippi. Between one and two on the following morning she reached the foot of Enterprize Island, where the Die Vernon was met coming down.

From all the statements which we hear it is extremely difficult to glean such facts as will give the whole affair in a satisfactory manner. The following are, however, as near the truth as we could arrive at; and we may hear state, that we learn it to be the intention of Captain Rodgers (who arrived in town last night,) to make a public statement.

At the head of the Island, the bell of the "Die Vernon" was struck twice, a signal to the Archer to take the outside station—the channel at this point being narrow—which signal the Archer unfortunately could not answer, from the fact that the bell-rope was hitched in some way among furniture, or some other kind of freight on deck. In this dilemna, with the descending boat coming on them, the Archer was made to take the shore or upper bar to avoid a collision and at this time the Die Vernon struck her amidships on the larboard side, crashing through her guards and hull.

One of our informants states that the Die Vernon at the moment of striking, was backing water, but was borne headlong on by the rapid current and her heavy weight. Had she been under full head of steam she must, according to his opinion, have passed right over her. The passengers, chiefly comprised of emigrants to Iowa and Illinois, were sleeping on the boiler deck and engine room, and of some forty or fifty, together with ten of the deck hands, at least twenty-eight or thirty were either crushed by the collision or drowned.

The Archer sunk in about twenty minutes to her cabin floor; but the Die Vernon suffered but little loss and came on to the city. The books of the Archer were unfortunately lost, and the names of the persons lost are at present unknown. The following are however known to have been on board as deck passengers: James Smyers, Sen.; Jane Smyers, Mary Smyers, Caroline Smyers; Susan Dick; James Symers, Jr.; Margaret Ann Symers; Sarah Smyers; Ellen Symers; an American family, and an Irish family, comprising fourteen persons, with some four or five other passengers, are lost. —[Organ and Reveille.

Terrible Disaster—Many Lives Lost.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that three flat boats, loaded with coal, sunk in the Ohio River below Portsmouth, on the night of the 20th inst., and that only one person of the crew (twelve in number) was saved. The night was of pitchy darkness; the winds blowing, the river rough, and the boats in the middle of the stream. Their voices were heard above the howling winds and dashing waves, crying for help, but they were beyond the reach of aid. Not knowing how to swim, and being strangled with waves and confused with darkness they soon perished. One man saw a light on the shore, and by straining every nerve in his body, reached the shore in safety. He was the only survivor.

A Greater Calamity.

It is reported that on the same night, while nine coal boats lashed together, were descending between Portsmouth and Guyandotte, the storm raged with such violence that it shook the bottoms loose, and with their entire loads sunk with a tremendous noise. Forty-four persons were carried in an instant to a watery grave. Six only escaped, but were so cold and fatigued with over exertion that they may not recover. The scene must have been one of wild and terrific anguish. To hear the strangled screams of so many asking for assistance is fearful and heart rending. We earnestly hope that the report may prove untrue, for the confirmation of such an appalling occurrence would carry grief and dispair to the hearts of many families.—[Organ and Reveille,

The Mormons.

We learn from the Los Angeles (Cal.) Star that the Mormons of California have made a contract for the purchase of a place called San Barnardino. Twenty-five thousand dollars was paid down; the balance, of $77,000 is to be paid in two equal annual installments. San Barnardino contains within its boundaries more than eighty thousand acres of excellent land, a great part of which can be irrigated, the Santa Anna river runs through it furnishing a large and unfailing supply of pure water, having excellent mill cites. The mountains near are covered with pine, sufficient to supply with lumber all Southern California for years. The improvements to be immediately made will be of great benefit to the country. This settlement commands the Cajon Pass, and will rotect the valley from further Indian incursions.—[N. O. Pic.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1851.

Gen. Foote is expected in New York in a day or two. His march thence to Washington will be an uninterrupted triumph. Next to Kossuth no living man has battled harder for the maintenance of free and liberal institutions than he; and no man has stronger claims on the gratitude, not only of the people of this country, but of all men who look to the government of the United States as the standard bearer of national freedom throughout the world.

Members, are fast coming in, and the Speakership is the subject of living conversation. Some of the unterrified democracy evince a strong predilection in favor of George W. Jones, of Tennessee, or, as an alternative, Gen. Richardson, the war-horse of Illinois. Both these gentlemen are in excellent trim for starting on a race and will not easily be beaten, even by old Kentucky.

Henry Clay—the Roman—is announced by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency, with or without his consent, and is expected here on Saturday. He will occupy his old quarters, Nos. 16 and 17 at the National Hotel.

Since it is known that Mr. Fillmore withdraws for the present, from the Presidental canvas, there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Webster will leave his post at the head of the State Department. This will cut off Mr. Crittenden, whose friends may have kept him ready to cover the rear.

An attempt will be made in the next Congress, to amend the settlement of the Boundary of Texas, and for organizing the Territory of New Mexico, with a view to get rid of the clause which appropriates five million of the money to be paid to Texas for the discharge of that portion of the public debt of that State for which her revenue was pledged, and for which the United States, by the act of annexation, became directly responsible. It is hardly to supposed however, Congress will distrub one of the *compromise* measures for the sole purpose of aiding Texas to defraud her creditors. The whole Democratic party is pledged to the compromise measures, one and all; and any meddling of them would necessarily loosen the security of all the rest. X.

Railroad to the Pacific.

The general demand for a Railroad communication with California, through our own territorities, seems to increasing. The unhealtiness of the passage across the Isthmus seems to be sufficiently established, while the great and permanent value of the gold discovery is becoming equally well settled.

Mr. Silas E. Burrows, a well known New York merchant, writing from San Fransisco to the Journal of Commerce, says that "California will furnish all the gold and silver required for the enterprize of her sister States." But he adds:

"A railroad, no matter what the expense, should at once be commenced to connect by *gold, iron, steam*, and *electricity*, our citizens in the Pacific States, with their parents on the shores of the Atlantic.

"How happy should we feel, after having encountered so much to reach California, if we could return, when our industry is rewarded, directly home, without being compelled to visit the sickly latitudes near the Equator, where the disease is contracted for which California is charged.

"I have never known a healthier climate, and those returning from the mines, look as if they had not known sickness.

"The countenances we see in New York, are, in my opinion, in many instances, acquired on the passage home. Heaven has given us a healthy climate, from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, and we can travel on our own soil from sea to sea. We do not wish in traveling between our sister States, to be compelled for a great length of time to leave a healthy climate, and go many thousand miles out of our way, into a climate where sickness is sure to arrest the traveler. A railroad must be completed to connect forever our land of gold with the land of industry. Then our lovely daughters will be induced to visit California, and with the rose and the lily on their cheeks, make a Paradise of this Far West, the sons of which only require their society to become the most happiest and most enviable of mortals."

We trust that Missouri appreciates the importance of this Railway communication, and that her Senators and Representatives in Congress will do all in their power to promote it. Our neighbors in Iowa seem to be wide awake on this subject. A State Convention was held at Iowa City on the 15th of October, at which ex-Governor Lucas presided. Fifteen counties were represented. A memorial to Congress was adopted, asking for a grant of lands, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk, and another from Davenport to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri. Hon. J. Grant, Gen. Van Antwerp, A. Emerson, G. S. Hampton, and B. Granger, were appointed special delegates to Washington, to urge upon Congress a compliance with their wishes.

New Post-offices have been established in Iowa, at Pleasant Hill, Van Buren County, John Purdom, P. M.; at Grey's Creek, Monroe County, John C. Church, P. M.; at Sweetland, Muscatine County, Joseph N. Harker, P. M.; at Panther Creek, Clayton County, E. C. Forbes, P. M.; at Fort Atkinson, Nebraska Territory, Samuel G. Mason, P. M. The Post-office at Richmond, Warren County, Iowa, has been discontinued.

The stuffed skin of the smallest full grown dog in the world was exhibited at the London Fair. It was not three inches long.

From Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper.

Expense of the Church of England and other Systems.

At the present time, when the incomes of our bishops and dignataries of the Church occupy so much attention, the following comparative table of expense of Church-of-Englandism, and of Christianity in all other countries in the world, will be found interesting.

Name of Nation.	*No. of hearers.*	*Total Expenditure in each Nation.*
France, - - -	30,000,000	£1,050,000
United States, -	9,600,000	575,000
Spain, - -	11,000,000	1,100,000
Portugal, - -	3,000,000	300,000
Hungary—*Catholics*	400,000	320,000
Calvinists,	1,050,000	63,000
Lutherans,	560,000	26,000
Italy, - - -	19,281,000	770,000
Austria, - - -	35,000,000	970,000
Switzerland - -	1,750,000	67,000
Prussia, - -	10,536,000	527,000
German small States,	12,763,000	765,000
Holland, - -	2,000,000	160,000
Netherlands, - -	6,000,000	252,000
Denmark, - -	1,700,000	119,000
Sweden, - -	3,400,000	238,000
Russia—*Greek Church*	34,000,000	510,000
Catholics & Lutherans.	8,000,000	400,000
Christians in Turkey,	6,000,000	180,000
South America, -	15,000,000	450,000
Christians elsewhere,	5,000,000	150,000
	201,728,000	£7,999,000
England and Wales,	6,500,000	9,459,565

Thus it appears that the administration of Church-of-Englandism to 6,500,000 hearers, costs more than the administration of all other forms of Christianity in all parts of the world to 201,728,000 hearers. The £9,459,565, which is paid for the Church of England, is thus divided:—Archbishops and bishops, £297.115; 28 deans, £44.250; 61 archdeacons, £45.146; 26 chancellors, £12,844; 514 prebends and canons, £230,130; 530 precentors, succentors, and other members of collegiate and cathedral churches, £111,650; 2,886 aristocratic pluralists, holding two, three, and four livings, in all 7,037 livings, averaging £764 each, £5,379,430; 8,559 parochial clergy and curates £3,289,020.

"Herod Killing the Hebrew Children," Or Judge Birch on Mormonism!

OUR RELATION TO THE MORMONS.—In the course of Judge Birch's speech upon public affairs, on Saturday last, amongst the variety of interesting topics to which he alluded and discussed, not the least obsorbing and exciting one was the present and possible future relation of the Government and people of the United States to the Mormon population on the route to the Pacific. The speaker admitted the delicacy of the subject, and after alluding to the injustice there would be in holding men to hypocritical conclusions, hastily formed, and thrown out rather for reflection than for action proceeded to remark that were he in the public councils at Washington, he would so work as that, whilst the cup of forbearance was being drained, (it might be) by the obstinacy and disloyalty of this strange and infatuated people, there should be cultivated with the neighboring tribes of now savage and warlike Indians, the most amicable and paternal relations. These Indians remarked the speaker, are to be on the side of the Mormons, or on the side of their Great Father, the President, should the present insulting, oppressive, and defiant attitude of the Mormons assume an ultimate complexion which can be decided alone by the sword of extermination in which event it would be no infringement either of the principles of humanity, of the law of self-protection or of the code of nations, to regiment and brigade the natives of the country, and for their services in assisting us to break up a horde of marauders a thousand times more dangerous, give to them the houses and possessions they had thus helped to redeem from intolerance, audacity, and social impurity, at which even the semi-savage himself revolts! This was the only "indemnity" the Mormons would have to give for the expenses of such a war as they might provoke, and this perhaps was the best "security" which could be taken for the quiet possession of the whole country from the Missouri to the Pacific.—[Platte Argus.

Getting Economical.

The newspapers announce that the British Government will not fill the station of Minister, vacated at Washington by the departure of Mr. Bulwer, till some emergency shall arise requiring the presence of such a Representative. This may be profitably imitated by our Government. Why maintain all this diplomatic pomp and parade, at great expense, for no useful purpose, when, at this age, a British Minister can reach the United States in a few days? Of course our Government is bound by usage only to maintain the same grade of Ministers at the Court of London. In addition to this, we should not be surprised to see England totally abolishing her embassy to France, now that the sub-marine telegraph is in operation between the two countries. She has already reduced the salary from £10,000 to £8.000 sterling.—[Baltimore Sun.

A World's Fair at New York.

A proposal is made in the London papers over the signature of Edward Riddle, U. S. Commissioner, and the Austrian Commissioner, to transfer to New York the most attractive and valuable portion of the articles which have been exhibited in the Crystal Palace; and it is stated that a company has been formed, represented in Europe by these two gentlemen, to whom the entire management has been entrusted. It is also stated that a large building will be erected in New York, which will be made a bounded warehouse for the reception of goods from all countries, and that the proposed exhibition will be open on the 15th of April, next, about six months from this date, and continue open for a period of fourth months.

Eloquent Philanthropy.

Judge Niles recently made a most eloquent speech in the Connecticut Convention in favor of exempting the homestead. We clip the following:

"It may be thought unsuited to the place and occasion to refer to the recollections and associations which make up the crowning felicities of life. I am not ashamed to own that my feelings are enlisted no less than my understanding is convinced. I go for it because it is right in itself, right against all appeals to prejudice and passion and the love of gain, right against the world.

The home where the ivy and the woodbine have been taught to twine by tender hands and loving hearts—where the chidren were born and some of them have died—where the aged parents still remain, and where the sons and daughters return from their distant emigration to pay their tribute of filial homage—the home where all that is sacred in life, in death, and in religion, centres—that home I would protect, not by unstable laws enacted to-day and repealed to-morrow, but by constitutional provisions immutable as truth and justice, and enduring as the everlasting hills."

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.—This novel affair is built of strong boiler iron, and is 10 feet in diameter, and 30 feet in length, while on the outside are fixed a number of shelves, which work on hinges, and upon these ballast is placed to lower the boat to the bottom of the sea. The inside is divided into two compartments, and the latter part of the boat is filled with water to keep it down when sunk. It is also fitted with a propeller, which worked by hand, and used to move it gently along the bed of the Ocean, as may be required during the operations of a survey. According to the best calculation, the boat will remain under water for seven hours, without any supply of air more than what it receives before descending, and this is purified and re-purified by passing through valves and cells containing chemical preparations for that purpose. While the boat is under water a telegraphic communication is kept up with a vessel stationed on the surface, and when it is necessary to ascend, the ballast is thrown from the shelves outside the the boat, and if necessary the water is pumped out of the after compartment, and it rises, at the rate of thirty feet in seven seconds. The machine is intended to be used in the pearl fisheries, and will be shipped to Panama in a short time. It is intended, if arrangements can be made to give it a trial before leaving New York, as it is the first of the kind which has been built, and to employ it in sinking a submarine telegraph line, between Brooklyn and New York.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A Prophecy.

The St Louis Union has declared itself several times in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Now we undertake to prediet that the proprietor will be compelled by his lord and master, who has ruled him with a rod of iron, whilst treating him with supreme contempt personally, to declare his preference for another candidate. We are so much more in the confidence of his master than he is, that we *know* what his views are upon the subject, and *know* what he will require of his servants. Verily he is a hard task-master to serve.—[St. Louis Times.

The London corespondent of the New York *Times*, gives the following account of the disposition to be made of the surplus fund of the great exhibition:

"It is at length decided what is to be done with the surplus funds arising from the great exhibition. A "National Meseum of industry," is to be the abiding result of this grand event, to be formed and supported by the interest of the surplus, which will be funded for that purpose. Half a million of money, the estimated balance after paying all expenses, will be no bad basis for the proposed Museum, towards which by the way, there are already large contributions by the foreign exhibitors. There is to be a college, with professors, in connection with this industrial collection, which, if managed properly, promises to confer more substantial benefit to the country than the "Exhibition," from which it originates."

Affairs in China.

According to the latest accounts the rebellion in China still gains ground. The Imperial Governor in Kwang si is put to his trumps, and is about to give up in despair. We have several reports of the merciless manner in which the rebels treat the Imperialists when they once fall into their hands. A detachment of five hundred men sent from Heang-Shan, together with three hundred men from Kwei-lin-foo, were enticed into an ambuscade, and out of the five hundred Heang-Shan men only ten escaped to return to their homes alive. Recently, falling in with a commissary General, with a large quantity of grain, they decapitated him and made booty of the whole of the stores he was conveying. The Canton people haue quite disabused themselves of the idea that the Tartar General possess any greater courage than people of their own race.—[N. O. Pic.

New Invention.

A Mr. Chas. Denton, of Peoria, Illinois, has invented a new Reaping Machine that cuts grain as well "where it is as where it aint." It is said to be far superior to M'Cormick's, as it cuts the grain "whether standin or lodged, green or dry, on rough or smooth ground, and lays it in bundles." Hurrah for another World's Fair,

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; for it will vanish as the morning dew.

Letter from Elder G. P. Dykes.

Persecution of the Saints in Aalborg—Great increase of the Church in Denmark, upwards of sixty baptized in two months—Conversions in Schleswig—Visit to England and departure for Hamburgh.

HAMBURGH, COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
October 14th, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER RICHARDS:—Desiring to keep you informed of the history of the times with me, I write you again. In my last, written you from Schleswig, on the 4th of May, I stated I had just began there when I received a letter from brother Snow, directing me to come immediately to Copenhagen, and accompany him to the London conference in June last, which I did; but my stay in England was very short, as I felt deeply pressed in spirit to return to the field of my labors in Denmark; accordingly I left London for Lowestoff, intending to sail from thence to Hjerting, but the steamer after being delayed a few days, over her appointed time, came in at last in a crippled state, and had to go London Docks before she could return, so I was under the necessity of returning to London again to get a passage. From thence I sailed on the 24th of June for Hamburgh, where I landed on the morning of the 27th, and proceeded immediately on my journey over land, and by traveling day and night, I was enabled to reach the City of Aalborg, my former field of labor, but, indeed, too late to save the little flock from a very heavy blow; for a spirit of persecution had arisen, and the mob had assembled and broken the windows of the Saints' meeting house, and demolished all the furniture within; and from thence proceeded from house to house, they broke the windows of nearly all the dwelling houses of the Saints in the City, while the civil authorities looked on with seeming indifference.

In a few days after these things occurred, I entered the city, and had not heard a word of them till I stood by the side of the house where I had so often met with the Saints, and where I had preached the word to sinners; but I leave you to judge of my feelings, when, instead of meeting the joyful smiles of beloved Saints, I saw the windows and furniture of the house broken to pieces, and no Saints to welcome me there, for they were not now privileged to appear in the streets without being grossly insulted and sometimes shamefully beaten.

While I was thus deeply pondering over these things, an officer approached and requested me to come immediately to the Mayor's office, which I did, and he peremptorily told me I had better leave the City forthwith, as he would not promise me protection from the mob for one hour. And as there was a steamer then at the wharf to sail that afternoon for Copenhagen, I went on board, but the mob hearing that I was in the city, began to gather, and some went to the Mayor's office to find me, but he told them he had me in prison. Others went to the ship, but the captain told them I had left and gone up into the city, and thus were they ranging about for me till the appointed hour for sailing, when I think there was more than a thousand people assembled on the beach. I was down in the cabin till we were fairly out of reach, when I came up on deck to see the sight, and being thus delivered I gave God the glory, and proceeded on our way, we touched at Hals, where we took on brother Jenson, the Presiding Elder, he having been obliged to flee from home to save his life, and the next day, the 1st of July, we landed in Copenhagen, to the great joy of the Saints as well as ourselves.

But now came the most arduous part of our duty; to guide the "Old Ship Zion" in such a storm, and sailing in *strange* waters required more than the wisdom of mortals; we therefore gave ourselves to much fasting and prayer, to obtain the Spirit to guide our councils under these dark and gloomy circumstances. Suffice it to say that our prayers were heard and our desires granted, and I must ever remember with pleasure the zeal and diligence of brother Forssgren on this occasion, as indeed on all others, and the strict obedience and prompt attention with which brother Hanson travelled from place to carry out the measures adopted in our councils; and thus by our united effort, the spirit of the mob was turned from the Saints, and division arose among themselves, so that on one occasion the soldiers had to be called out to still the tumult.

And now let me say, to the glory of God our Heavenly Father, that I here saw what I never saw before, that in so great a persecution every soul was saved alive, both temporally and spiritually, so that *not one* denied the faith in this difficulty.

The enemy not being satisfied with this effort to overthrow the Truth, raised opposition in another way, by sending in priests and other professors of religion to make disturbance in the midst of the congregations, while our Elders were holding forth, by asking questions on points of doctrine, &c. However, this did not last long, for on one occasion, when there was many people assembled, I was speaking on the first principles of the Gospel, and atonement for original sin by the sufferings of our Savior, the Spirit was upon me and I spoke in power, not sparing the Lutherian doctrine of "infant baptism," and when I closed I gave the privilege for remark if any one had any thing to say for or against what had been said, as I felt myself fully able to answer every question pertaining to the doctrine of the Saints, and to prove it by scripture, &c.; but every tongue was still, except of those who came forward and publicly acknowledged the truth of what they had heard that day, and desired to be united with us by baptism. The work continued to

spread on the right and left, so that on brother Snow's return from England in August, he called a conference, in which the Church was fully organized, and the Elders and Priests appointed to their several fields of labor.

I left for Schleswig on the 2nd September, after spending two months and two days in Denmark during which time there was added to the Church about sixty souls, thirty of whom in Copenhagen, and the others in different parts of the kingdom by the native Elders' preaching. The whole Church in Denmark numbers, I think, over three hundred members. (The definite number I do not rightly recollect, as I have not the records with me.)

In Schleswig I found a great military excitement prevailing as the Austrians had stationed a very heavy army at Holstein, and even extending to the very frontier, leaving only a narrow bridge of about thirty yards between their outposts, and the sentinels of the Danish army. The towns and cities here being placed under marual law, I found it impossible to call a meeting of the people, indeed the citizens themselves were not allowed to be out at night after a certain hour without a passport, signed by the commanding general. But not being discouraged by a sight of the military, I determined to do what little I could, as my feelings are very warm towards the German people; yet another difficulty arose; the city was so closely guarded, and all having to be in-doors at the appointed time, that it was next to impossible to find an opportunity, to baptize those that should believe. However, I succeeded, and on the evening of the 15th September, 1851, and in the same waters where the first Christians were baptized, when the people were converted from Paganism, were the first Saints baptized in Germany into the new and everlasting covenant; and although there were but two baptized, yet it is laying the foundation of a good work, as there are many more there who who are believing our doctrine.

Finding it difficult to proceed in Shehleswig at present, and as the Danish government was in daily expectation of the Austrian troops being removed, I thought I would leave for a short time and go to England to see brother Taylor with reference to his intended mission to Hamburgh, which I did, and found him deeply engaged with his capacious soul for the good of England, France, and Germany; and while thus laboring for the spiritual salvation of nations he was not forgetting to bless the Saints *temporally* in Zion. According to his directions I have now come to this city to labor for a season under his wise counsels for the good of this people, hoping as I do that the day of my deliverance is soon at hand, when I shall be enabled to return to the bosom of my family, to remove them from the borders of Babylon (the Council Bluffs) to the vallies of the mountains, where they can rest in peace from the tumults of the world, and may it be according to the will of God in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Thus you have a *sketch* of the history of this, to me, interesting summer, and the kind dealing and protecting hand of God that have been extended to me, his weak and unworthy servant; and while kind heaven shall give me common intellect, must I remember it with the deepest gratitude to Him. And now I close by desiring the blessings of the everlasting God to rest upon all those who wish well to you and the cause of Zion generally.

Your humble and obedient servant.

G. PARKER DYKES.

Railroad Notice.

A meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, to consider the propriety of organizing a company for the purpose of building the Davenport and Council Bluff railroad. Le Grand Byington, of Iowa City, being present was called upon, and stated that the friends of the road in the eastern part of the State, had organized a company, called the Davenport and Iowa City Railroad Company, and had made a preliminary survey, with the view of progressing with that part of the road at all events—and that they look to the people of centre and west to continue the road to the Missouri river. It was then resolved to organize a company here and an amount of stock being subscribed the stockholders adopted articles of corporation, and elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—R. W. Sypher.
SECRETARY—Hoyt Sherman.
TREASURER—Jonathan Lyon.
DIRECTORS.

W. McKay,	P. M. Casady,
A. Y. Hull,	J. E. Jewett,
Le Grand Byington,	S. Sheladay.

The title the company have adopted is The Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Council Bluff Railroad Company.—[Iowa State Journal.

Awful Calamity!—Forty-five Children killed!!—Sixty-three wounded!!!

A most shocking catastrope occurred on Thursday afternoon at Ward School No. 26, New York.

Miss Harrison the teacher, being taken suddenly with a fainting fit some of the children near her immediately cried for water—this cry was mistaken for that of fire, and the whole room resounded to the cry of fire! fire! The alarm was communicated to other rooms throughout the building. From all one general rush was made for the spiral stairs, which descended from the fourth story to the ground floor paved with flags. The banisters gave way, and hundreds of the terrified children were precipitated to the bottom, the fall killing and wounding a great many. The scene of distress and agony presented to the eyes of the distracted parents, as they gathered hastily to the spot, passes description. As accurately as could be ascertained in the alarm and cofusion of the hour, the number of killed and wounded is as stated above.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.—The sum of $1.295,992 40, taken from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, is said to be the largest amount ever taken from this country in one vessel.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GONCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

Br. Holly and the Sentinel.

We presume that the able and talented Editor of the *Sentinel* will take no offence at the familiar manner in which we address him; or rather, speak of him. That our friends may not be misled by our application of the term brother to him,—and, that his friends may not discard him wholly, we feel bound in justice, and in honor to say, that though he possesses an inquiring mind, he has not yet been baptized; however pre-disposed he may be in favor of the Mormon cause.

Those delicate matters to which he alludes at the Valley of the Salt Lake, and in which he appears to feel more than ordinary interest, we are sorry to say, that we do not consider it our province to enlighten him upon. We have not been employed as an attorney in the case to prosecute or defend, and it becomes the *profession* to look a little after the fee, before we volunteer our services so far as to answer to the plea of "*Guilty or Not Guilty.*" Our legal qualifications [illegible] money, and we do not like to be too lavish with our opinions and pleas without respect to an adequate compensation.

Feeling that we are rather a privileged character, having the special grant and permission to travel or live in any State of the Union with all the wives we have in the world, without even the fear of fines or imprisonments, we think that we owe a lasting gratitude to the "*powers that be,*" for directing the course of legislation to suit, so exactly, our circumstances and condition. Privileged thus as we are, we would ask Brother Holly, a plain straight forward question: We do not wish the reading public to regard this as "*solid matter,*" but liberally *spaced* and *leaded*, or in other words, that kind of Gas that Editors sometimes inhale and blow off at one another.

Who shows the lowest and most cowardly disposition, the man who, in the dark, secretly assassinates his neighbor, or he who, believing he has a justifiable cause, openly and in broad day light, shoots him down in the street before the eyes of all? The former shows acknowledged guilt, perfidy, and cowardice. The latter may be mistaken and may not be, in the cause or provocation; but he shows honor, sincerity, and a degree of high-mindedness that commands, at least a measure of respect, though he may or may not be justifiable in committing the deed. If the statements concerning Gov. Young's sixteen wives and fourteen young children be true, he walks or rides in broad daylight with them—is not ashamed of them, but honors & respects them. Contrast this conduct with that of some other men—even men in high places, who are looked up to as honorable men, even statesmen and philosophers, (and some [speak it lightly,] learned divines not excepted,) who may have many women, and keep them in a secret and *dishonorable way!* In this we may be mistaken; for by what we have heard, it is considered rather honorable and gallant. The Indians are taught that it is no crime to steal; but if they are caught at it, they are criminal indeed; but *white folks* who are *honest*, attach the same criminality to that offence whether the perpetrator be discovered or not. This latter principle is a fair illustration of the former. He that doeth good cometh to the light and walketh therein! but he that doeth evil prefers the dark because he is a child of darkness.

Suppose, Br. Holly, that you take the place of your devil, (and you know that lawyers and editors sometimes act in that capacity,) and in dipping up the ink, distributing it, and rolling it over the forms, you accidentally and unknowingly get a little daubed upon your face. By-and-by you look into the mirror or glass, and see yourself just as you are: you feel a little ashamed of your appearance, and resolve to wash at once. Well now, how do you know but that Heaven has raised up Brigham Young as a great mirror to reflect the dark and secret characters and conduct of thousands who affect outwardly to despise such things, but secretly practice all, and more than they accuse him of?

If this be so, may not the cause of virtue and righteousness receive liberal contributions and heavy accesations by the alleged vices and corruptions of Gov. Young, inducing many to look at themselves—sense their own depraved condition, and resolve to reform? We cannot see why he may not be as successful a preacher of righteousness in this way, as Paul was in another, when he said: "If the truth of God abound through my *lie* unto his glory, why am I thought an evil doer?" But perhaps the gentleman does not believe that "*all things* work for good;" and his taste may lead him to prefer the light of the picture without the shade to increase its beauty.

If the nerves of our brother Editor were so shocked as to cause him to drop his pen and turn away in disgust when thinking about Gov. Young's sixteen wives and fourteen children, what must he do when thinking about wiser and better men having a thousand wives perhaps, and children accordingly. Judging by the rule of proportion, we should suppose that he would not only drop his pen, but paper, hat, and press, and fly from christianity with that rapidity that would leave his shadow so far in the rear as to lose his track, and be found enquiring the way to its owner.

Why is it thought strange that we should be a Mormon? We are not the author of Mormonism. We have not bourne the root, but the root us. In our early childhood, we were left an orphan. We grew up to manhood, a stranger to a father's protection and to a mother's care; and for twenty-five years of our early life, we saw no one in whose veins flowed a drop of kindred blood that we know of; and few seemed to care for us, or take any interest in our welfare. In nature's garden we grew, a wild and uncultivated plant. But thanks to Him whose watchful eye catches the flight of every sparrow, and whose unobstructed vision counts every truant hair that plays upon the brow when fanned by the soft and balmy breath of evening! His Providence was over us. His hand guided our steps, and the angel of mercy moistened our path with sympathie's dew.

If we possess talent, energy, and a well-balanced mind, according to the complimentary notice which Br. Holly has generously given us, Mormonism has bequeathed to us that legacy. It found us at the foot of the hill, and if we have ascended at all, that is the car in which we have rode. If, therefore, Mormonism has taken us from nothing, and elevated us in the scale of intelligence to the height represented by the Editor of the Sentinel; what would it do for him if it should take him at the height to which he has already ascended? On the wings of faith, he might soon find himself soaring above the fogs and mists of error—above the clouds of gloom and darkness, defying the mountains of the ignorance of this world to cast their shadow athwart his celestial orbit, and proudly might he float on a sea of light to the haven of immortality.

If Abraham was guilty of polygamy, we are none the less anxious to be accounted his son—that we may be an heir according to the promise. If David, a man after God's own heart had wives and concubines without number, we offer it as no apology for rejecting his Psalms, his *Root* or his *Offspring*, or the bright and the *Morning Star*. If Solomon followed in the footsteps of his father, David in this respect, we are not disposed to deride him or to reject his wisdom. The Queen of the South was attracted by his greatness, and his posterity was greatly honored, by being the channel through which a Savior was given, even Christ the Lord! The name and memory of this truly wise King of Israel will be cherished while there is a foundation to lay or a cap stone to be brought forth.

If in Christ himself were fulfilled the words of Isaiah: "He shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hands," the Christian world are not mistaken in their opinion. But how were they fulfilled? If, at the marriage of Cana of Gallilee, Jesus was the bridegroom, and took unto him Mary, Martha, and the other Mary whom Jesus loved, it shocks not our nerves Br. Holly. If there was not a familiarity and an attachment between the Savior and these women highly improper, only in the relation of husband and wife, then we have no sense of propriety, or of the characteristics of good and refined society. Wisely was it then concealed; but when the Savior poured out his soul unto death when nailed to the cross, he saw his seed or children; but who shall declare his generation? No one, if he had none to be declared. Notwithstanding this, which to many, is a new and strange feature in christianity, we are not disposed to mock at it, neither to reject salvation through the Virgin's Son. "Oh! fools, and slow of heart to believe all things that are written in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning Christ!"

But again; if all we hear about some of our law makers—our wise statesmen and politicians about having many women, and living with them in corruption, and even in unbelief of the correctness of their doings, be true, we accept it as no apology for rejecting or disrespecting the Government and laws of the United States. We should never dare to lay to the charge of some great men what we have heard them charge one another with: and if Brigham Young has sixteen wives and fourteen infant children, we accept it as no reason for rejecting Mormonism.

For this production, we may be regarded, by some, as a blasphemer against the truth—by others as a deluded fanatic, and by some as a strange comet visiting and crossing the orbits of the regular planets, portending evil and strange events. Be this as it may; Br. Hyde knows what he says, and is not lacking for reasons. But this is only his weakness and folly, and prays you to indulge him a little in his folly and weakness, and measure them by the rod of your wisdom and strength which, if you can do, then Br. Hyde may be foolish again, or possibly wise.

We propose making a bargain with Br. Holly; and entertaining the kindest and best of feelings towards him personally, we are not disposed to take any advantage in the trade whatever. Our propositions are these: If he will show us good reasons for rejecting Abraham, David and Solomon and *their writing*, (saying nothing of Christ,—his being a case not so generally established or admitted,) on account of their having more than one wife, without rejecting Christianity wholly: Or if he will show one good reason why we should reject the Government and laws of the United States, because it is so often admitted, if not known, that some of our great Statesmen are not the most scrupulous or conscientious in these matters: then we will reject Brigham Young and his writings, if he really has sixteen wives, or if he has more than one. But if he fails to produce to us these reasons, then he must come and be a Mormon along with us: But if he can do neither, then let him confess and acknowledge the corn; and say that Mormon folly and weakness are too potent for his [illegible] strength.

The foregoing being our weak side, we will now show a little of our strength. Though we have written as we have, if there can be one case found in the State of Iowa where a Mormon is living in adultry, fornication or licentiousness, then put the law in force against the offender. If any Mormon practices liscentiousness, considering himself at liberty to do so, by reason of anything that we have written, then let him wither like a dried reed. Those who are without, God Judgeth; and man may also, if they are guilty.

Taxes.

Almost the last hour has come, to pay taxes without extra expense, cost, &c. We would advise all concerned to pay over before the First of January, and save extra taxation.

Satisfied Mr. Argus;—reach your ☞ and take our hat.

Loyalty.

With us, this is no new subject. It is our pride and boast, that our people in this State have conducted themselves orderly, and have never, at any time, manifested any disloyalty to the State or Nation by word or by deed that we are aware of.

Every officer of the law is respected in his place; and if it is the last counsel that we ever give in any field where it is our right to give counsel to the Saints, that counsel is this: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." By this we do not wish to be understood to cast any reflections upon any other portion of the Church: But we pray God, our Heavenly Father to guide every Branch of His people in wisdom, in mercy, and in good-will. Let all the Saints over whom your humble servant is called to preside, observe these things, as they ever have done, and keep themselves unspotted from the world: then if trouble come, and persecution arise, it will be, not for ours, but for Christ's sake. And should any be persecuted unto death; remember that we go with clean papers into the presence of our God, where we shall reap the reward of well doing; and leave our persecutors to receive that reward which their works merit. The world now is a theatre, and happy is he who acts well his part, on the Stage.

To our Subscribers, Patrons, and Friends.

The time has now arrived when the pleasing duty is imposed upon us of tendering to you our sincere thanks and unfeigned gratitude for the generous and liberal support which the Guardian has received at your hands. It is now almost three years since the first issue; and from the success that has attended our enterprize, our vanity might lead us to make undeserved claims if the acts were not so apparent, that we live in a generous communality, composed of different religious creeds, and many of no creed at all;—most of whom have manifested their good-will towards the office by the patronage which they have extended to it. These characteristics are not confined to the people of Pottawatamie County, but they apply with equal truth to many people in the neighboring counties. Every State in the Union has contributed to second our exertions. Canada has not been far behind. Old England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, have manifested a wish to know how we get along. France, Italy, Denmark, and the East-Indies, have not withheld their anxieties, but to a certain extent, have manifested their good-will. Utah last, but by no means least, has taken a deep interest in the Guardian's success.

On our part, we have but one thing to regret; and that is, that our merit could not keep pace with the increase of our business. Yet we console ourself with the fact that we have done our best. [illegible] case, as yet, [illegible] hour behind the time: and though some of our foreign subscribers may not have received their papers by due course of mail, we are unwilling to own the fault or neglect to be ours. Order and system characterize the business of the office; and energy, correctness, fidelity, and despatch, the men employed to execute it. It is not impossible but that an omission may have been made at head quarters; but we are not conscious of any: and while the conducting and management of this office remain in its present hands, every possible attention will be given to the wishes and demands of our patrons.

The main landmarks, by which we have sought to steer our course, have been justice and equal rights: and it has been our aim and still shall be, to protect any and every man in his moral and legal interests irrespective of creed, color, or profession so far as it is reasonable and consistent. A strict observance of the laws of the State has been enforced with religious scrupulousness. Crimes has been suppressed, and rectitude not allowed to pass without an encouraging word. In our reproofs, we have sometimes been severe, yet not vindictive; and we have endeavored to temper our chastisements to the nature and magnitude of the offence. If in any case we have gone beyond this, it has been an error of the head and not of the heart; and should any feel themselves agrieved with us on this account, let them remember that faithful are the wounds of a friend while the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. Did we feel as well prepared to meet our God upon every other matter as upon this, the Sun never sat more calmly and serenely from the rim of a Western Sky, than we could pass from the verge of mortality through the shades of death to the presence of our Father and our God.

A paper is supposed to breathe, not only the spirit of its Editor, but also the spirit of the community where it is published: If this is true, and the Guardian has advocated just and correct principles, upright and legal conduct, doing to others as they would that others do to them, and this being the spirit of the Mormon community here: what virtue or credit do some of our Mills County folks expect to gain by their proceedings, or any other folks that follow in their steps? There is a natural season for fruit to ripen, and when it comes to maturity it will drop off itself. It may then be enjoyed with safety to the health and pleasure to the appetite. But when you see a man throwing clubs into a fruit tree, and beating off the green fruit, the first conclusion of him is, that he is a thief: for the owner who cares for the tree and for the fruit, will not do so. The untimely fruit thus beaten off is injurious to the health if eaten, and is very liable to set the teeth on edge. But when ripe, it *resigns* its hold on the parent stem at the *latter end of the year*.

This is the last number but two, to complete the third Volume; and our friends who may desire to renew their subscription to the next Volume, are hereby timely notified to signify their wishes to us, with the accompanying funds for the time. The paper will change hands most likely between now and the middle of May next, and most likely it will be published weekly after it changes hands. In the event of this change, the paper will be continued to subscribers just the same as though no alteration had taken place. Should subscribers want to remove from their present locations or homes before the term expires for which they have subscribed, by giving notice to the office by letter, or by verbal request, the paper can be mailed and sent to Salt Lake or to any other place to which the subscriber may desire to remove. In the event the paper should be published weekly, subscribers will receive it for a proportionate length of time, to the amount they have paid.

We trust that every friend and well-wisher to us, will consider that we have spent the last season on a trip to the Valley for the good of the cause, and our expences out were more than a thousand dollars cash, besides our time; and as this Winter and coming Spring will be the most important periods of the Church since its organization, every friend and well-wisher should take the Guardian and keep himself duly informed of the prospects and prosperity of the Church. Moreover all subscriptions paid in advance, will be so much pay towards the office when sold, as the amount due subscribers at the time the office may change hands, will be deducted from the price of sale, and secured to subscribers by the new Proprietor, in sending them their papers. Thus, all who are friends to this establishment, can now show their friendship by aiding in its sale, and showing a willingness to allow Br. Hyde to make good some of his losses and expenses by working hard for it.

There are many persons in our own vicinity whose duty it is to take the Guardian, that do not now take it. They claim to be strong in the faith, but if they were a little stronger in works, we should like it better. They may think, however, that it is cheaper to borrow the paper of their poor Brother than to take it and pay for it themselves. But we pass these things by, and ask a generous people to come nobly forward and make the Guardian "a strong man armed" on the Frontier, that can speak by the authority of truth, advocate your interests, bring purchasers for your property, secure trade to the country, and elevate the best outfitting post on the Frontier to the gaze and vision of all who want to go West.

Gratifying.

We have, of late, received many letters from distinguished gentlemen, expressing much regret at our contemplated removal from our present location, to the Vallies of the Western Mountains. That our labors have met the approval of many high-minded and honorable gentlemen, is gratifying to us to learn; and while the applause of virtuous and good men is very desirable and satisfactory; the approval of High Heaven is more to be sought and desired than that of all men on earth.

This number carries us out of the present year, 1851, and with its departure we would gladly forget every wrong and injury that may have been done us, and call to mind every kind word that has been spoken to us in any time of trouble or difficulty and every generous deed that has been done to us. On a close examination, we can see many places where, perhaps in moments of excitement, we might have done better than we have, and we may have injured some good, kind, and generous feelings: if so, we ask pardon and forgiveness: and if there is one case of this kind, and that individual will come to us, we will avoid no just or honorable principle to make him ample amends. We do hereby, before God and man, freely forgive all people who may have offended against us, if they will manifest repentance and go and sin no more. With the New Year, we would like to commence anew on a clean sheet; and we forgive, as we hope to be forgiven.

[illegible] 1850, we may be seperated for distant, perhaps to meet no more in this world. But in whatever place, nation, or country, a good and upright man may, in the order of Providence, be placed, he finds a field of usefulness. "Peace on earth, and good-will to man" is his motto, and in all the world, where he sees man, he sees the image of his Maker, and inasmuch as he does good unto one of the least of these, he does it unto his Savior and his Lord.

This year will now soon pass into chaos and oblivion, leaving only its shadow on the pages of history and upon the memory of its survivors. The Church to which we belong shares our confidence, our love, and our blessing: And although friend Holly of the Sentinel thinks we may be accounted rather heterodox by His Excellency, Gov. Young; we are by no means fearful of incurring his displeasure by publishing the article that he approves and copies, or any other equally good and true. We esteem and love our brethren in the West; and Gov. Young is not a man that cherishes one wish or desire to bind us to sanction a wrong, or to copy one improper example; neither have we any wish or design to do it. We love our brethren; and bless them, and humbly ask our Heavenly Father to guide their steps in wisdom, and enable them to do his will in all things. The office of "Peace Maker" is one that we covet. "Peace on earth and good-will to man," are what we should like to see ruling the destinies of all people.

With the passing year, we bequeath our good wishes to the Nation that gave us birth, asking the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, even the God of our Fathers, to guide the deliberations of our law makers, and the action of our Rulers in wisdom, in justice, in mercy, and in truth, upon every subject that may demand their attention.

We love the Mormons because they are willing to suffer any and every thing for their religion. No sacrifice is too great for them to offer. Hardship and suffering they are willing to pass through if it must needs be; and it is not impossible that one day, some of those severe articles against the Mormons may pierce their authors more keenly and severely than they ever have or can the Mormons. Though time may be short with many of us, eternity endures forever!

To all our patrons and friends we cordially wish, a little in advance, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Holidays.

The season of recreation and and amusements is now at hand; and our young people, and old ones, also, perhaps, are anxious to participate in the festivities of the times.

The Council has, therfore, permitted, that civil and social parties may be had in every branch of the church in this region, to be conducted in all civility, kindness, and morality, under the management and charge of the authorities of the respective branches during the month of January. Each branch is to make, at least one feast and party for the poor of their branch, and as many more as their liberality will allow them. It is expected that those feasts for the poor will come behind in *no good thing*. It is furthermore expected, that a sin-offering will be made on these occasions, in the shape of provisions, clothing, or money, for the benefit of the poor and needy; and in the disbursement of these offerings, no respect to faith or creed will be paid: the only questions that will be asked, will be about the following: "Are you in want of help? and are you unable to help yourself?" All these parties are to be opened and closed with prayer. Thus the old and the young may go forth in the dance together, according to the scriptures. Our friends who do not belong to the Church are not forgotten, but are kindly invited to bring their offerings also, and thus secure the blessings of the poor, and perhaps you nor your children will ever lack for bread.

With regard to dancing schools about which we have been spoken to, we have only to say, that we have no special objections to their being taught; provided that you employ a teacher who is a devotedly praying man—a man who prays in his family—who sets a pious and godly example of morality, and uprightness—who avoids all loose company—whose precepts and examples are decidedly opposed to the use of spirituous liquors—even one whose whole being casts a frown upon every evil, and a smile on every good. When you find a man possessing these qualifications, we shall have no objections to his teaching dancing schools, IF HE WILL!

Guard Against the Small Pox.

DR. LUKE JOHNSON, of this town, has procured the genuine vaccine matter directly from his own cows by inoculation. He was requested to do so by a resolution of a public meeting held here on the subject. Pursuant to that resolution or request, he has been very fortunate in procuring the matter, which is safe, sure, and may unquestionably be relied on. Though there is no particular danger of Small Pox now; yet when the emigration season sets in, it may be brought here; and it is well to guard against it in season. We would advise all people to get vaccinated with the genuine matter, and have their children vaccinated also, and not trust to uncertain matter that has been modified by passing through many human systems till its power, as an antidote against the Small Pox, is lost. But when once vaccinated with fresh matter from the cow, it is an antidote for life if it works well.

Merit Rewarded.

We are glad to see the Hon. Fitz Henry Warren promoted from Second Assistant to First Assistant Post Master General. He seems towering up like the rock amidst the stormy, but receding waves.

This able and talented officer of the Government encountered a storm of abuse and opposition at the beginning; but perseverance and fidelity, which seldom fail to reward all who are governed by them in a good cause, have placed him beyond the reach of his enemies, and the tongue of slander aimed at him, only proclaims the vindictiveness and corruption of its possessor.

A Swindler.

Noah Miles, a merchant at Coolsville, in Mercer County, Mo., has just put out for Garden Grove in Iowa, the Mormon settlement,—having turned all his goods into money and left all his debts unpaid, even to printing and job work. This is the more aggravating, because he was doing a prosperous business. He came here from Nauvoo, and is undoubtedly fitting for the great Mormon gathering next year at Salt Lake. We turn him over to Br. Orson Hyde of the Kanesville Guardian.—[Brunswicker.

We clip the above from the Brunswicker, presuming that its Editor wished to confer upon us some direct honor in an indirect way. They call us, "Parson Editor," "Prophet Editor," and various other things. We see that they are inclined to "lay upon us the iniquity of all." We expect therefore, they will give us still a higher title by and by.

It is expected that a corporate body, employing a police, will hold out some show of payment for services rendered. Now this "Noah Miles" is turned over upon our hands. We have plenty just such without any more.

There used to be a Mormon settlement in Garden Grove: But the Mormons have sold out and are gone from there. Is this Noah Miles a Mormon, and has he fled to Garden Grove? Will some of our subscribers there who are not Mormons inform us by letter? Then we shall know if Messrs. "Brunswicker" and "Sentinel," have put us on the right track; or whether they want the Mormons to have the credit of the dishonorable acts of some graceless renegade of *their own Church* who may have fled where the Mormons once lived.

THE SENTINEL complains of a lack of Editorial courtesy in us for not giving him due credit for "*Several*" of his editorials transferred to our columns. He approves our taste in selecting, but complains because he has not sufficient credit.

Now Br. Holly, we are pleased at the charity you manifest towards us; and since reading your complaint, we have searched diligently over the columns of our last issue, and have failed to find one of your editorials, let alone "*Several.*" It is possible, however, that we have overlooked them; and if Br. H. will point them out to us, he shall yet have "honor to whom honor." We do assure the Sentinel that if we have omitted giving him credit for any light emanating from him that illuminates our columns, it has been unintentional. Therefore in your next, point out these "*Several*" editorials of yours and you shall have due credit.

It may be possible that he claims the Message as editorials; if so, we must inform him that we copied that document from the Platte Argus, and gave President Fillmore credit for it. We received the Sentinel and Adventure Extra at the same time. For this, they both have our thanks. But we will not be particular, Br. Holly may take as much from the Guardian as we took from the Sentinel without credit, and thus balance. But we want him to be a little more particular in proof reading and correcting when he publishes our articles, than he was when transferring our article on the duties and powers of woman. But if he will be thus careless with our productions when we have done our best, we will not complain if he does not give us credit.

C

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, Dec. 12.
The steamer Cleamant sunk in White River, 23 lives lost. For total loss.

New Advertisements.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE, and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slips, and millifiers, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—3t*

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,

(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W, Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851.—3m

DENTISTRY.

A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence.

He will be found at the Bluff House, Kanesville, Iowa.

References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851.

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larletts and cordage of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo.

Newark, Mo, Dec. 26, 1852—6m.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

For the Guardian.

The Dying Scholar.

And I must leave this world of beauty,
For a secret voice is near,
Ever, ever, softly breathing,
Do not tremble, I am here.

Hopes I've cherished, fondly cherished,
And I've dreamed of pleasure bowers;
Friends, companions, linked around me,
Tasting too the joyful hours.

On my brow the fire is burning,
Faster, faster, grows my breath;
A coldness o'er my heart is stealing,
And it whispers I am death.

I am dying! I am dying!
For my eyes are growing dim;
And I hear the Angels crying,
Fear not, fear not trust.

Farewell Father! farewell Mother!
Soon my soul this world will quit;
But remember, there's another,
Where we all with joy will meet.

Farewell sisters! farewell brothers!
You the path of life must trod,
But when you forget all others,
Then your thoughts must turn to God.

BY VIRGINIA.

The above is the first effort we presume of a little School Girl. It is very good. Subject, chaste, and affecting, and bespeaks the budding forth of talent and Poetic genius.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Ode to "Mars."

In days of yore on history's page
Far back in Mythologic age
We learn this solem truth;
That "Mars," was then the God of War
And rude Bellona drove his Car
And slew both men and youth.

But modern times have changed his plans
He now with *Pork* and *Feathers* stands
Without a dime's expense;
His master saw with great surprize
And hushingly he closed his eyes
Not knowing the extent.

But many souls have felt the smart
Of this bold heathen's poisoned dart
Who always takes good toll;
Oh Gentiles! will you own this "Mars"
And pile on board his bloody cars
And dash through humble souls?

Will not this bloody God depart
And with Bellona make a start
For Hancock's gloomy shades;
Then look for aunt to fly from feet
And friends with coldness them to greet
And wish their debts all paid.

MINERVA.

Tone of the Press.

Many of the leading Journals in the States, treat the affairs of Utah in a candid and judicious manner. They express liberal feelings and sentiments: Yet there are some Journals, the views of which, are rather illiberal and severe. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things" and by his liberality shall he stand." We have a credit mark in reserve for those who wish to live and to let live.

Ice.—The Missouri River is now frozen over, and the Indians can cross at any point. They are now strolling about among us. Look out for them. They have killed several head of cattle on the rushes, as we heard yesterday, when up at North Pigeon Branch. Look to your stock, all concerned.

Doctor Evans, Surgeon Dentist, whose advertisement may be seen in another column, has arrived in our place, and comes to us recommended in a manner that leads us to believe him him well qualified to operate in the line of his profession.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of that portion of the citizens of Kanesville, commonly denominated GENTILES, (in contradistinction to the MORMONS,) was held at the Bluff House, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, 1851. The meeting was called to order, by J. C. Mitchell, Esqr.

On motion, J. B. Stutsman, Esq., was called to the chair; and C. Voorhis, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. Brown, a committee of three was appointed, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, to be reported when they should again meet, pursuant to adjournment.

The Chair appointed, H. D. Johnson, Esq., Arch'd. S. Bryant, Esq., and J. C. Mitchell, Esq., said Committee.

On motion, of Rev. Wm. Simpson, the meeting adjourned, to convene at the Court House, January 5th, 1852, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Riot in Cincinnati.

The cabinet makers of Cincinnati are on a strike, and on Monday afternoon, some of them were engaged in a disgraceful riot. Madge's bedstead factory had reduced wages ten per cent until next spring, and a number of the hands continued to work under the reduction. The others endeavored to prevent and a mob of about four hundred appeared in front of the building, and assaulted it with brick bats and stones, breaking in the windows, &c. Mayor Taylor soon appeared on the ground with the police, and succeeded in suppressing the mob, after a most desperate fight, in which several watchmen were knocked down and severely injured, and several of the rioters wounded by pistol shots. Most of the rioters were Germans, and a number of the ringleaders were arrested.—[Louisville Courier.

From the last Frontier Guardian, we are led to infer that a disposition is manifested, on the part of some of the *Gentiles* of Iowa, to drive the Mormons from that State. We do not know that this is the fact, but if it is, it is to be deprecated. While the Mormons at Kanesville and elsewhere are peaceable and law abiding, they should not be molested. Mobocracy, except in extreme cases, should not be countenanced. The Mormons in this country should not suffer for the treasonable conduct of their brethren at Salt Lake. We think we speak the sentiments of the people of this community when we say that no countenance or aid will be extended from this section, to those who manifest hostile purposes toward the people of Kanesville, as long as they respect and obey the laws of the land.—[Platte Argus.

The editor of an exchange paper says he never saw but one ghost of a sinner who had died without paying for his paper. "Twas terrible to look upon; the ghost of Hamlet was not a circumstance to it."

From the N. O. Bulletin, 19th.

Later from the Rio Grande--Failure of the Insurgent Movement.

By the arrival of the steamship Fanny, from Brazos Santiago, we have the Brownsville Rio Bravo of the 5th and 12th inst.

The report that the siege of Matamoros has been raised is confirmed. The Rio Bravo, of the 5th, announces the fact. That paper is in the interest of the insurgents. It states that Carvajal had 800 men under his command, and a six pounder, and that Avalos, the Mexican commander in Matamoros, had a force of about 600 men, sustained by nine pieces of artillery. Five companies of American volunteers, aided by a portion of the Reynosa, Mier, and Guerrero battallions, commanded by Col. Ford, made an assault on Avalos' position, and reached to within a few houses of the main plaza of the City. The same night, by order of Carvajal, for some reason unknown, they were withdrawn from their advantageous position. This movement was followed by a succession of skirmishes, for seven or eight days. On the morning of the 1st inst., Carvajal ordered a retreat. The Mexicans were in the advance, and a company of American volunteers, under the command of Capt. Walker, formed the rear guard. The Mexicans had got some four miles in advance of the rear guard, when the latter were attacked by a body of Avalos' cavalry, commanded by Col. Portilla. The latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Carvajal and his Mexicans proceeded up the river, and left Walker and his rearguard to bear the brunt and defend his rear.

The Rio Bravo adds:

"For the present Carvajal's forces are dispersed, and can only be re-organized at Camargo, or some other internal point, to resist the forces of the Central Government.

"Vigorous measures have been taken to re-unite and re-animate the scattered troops in this vicinity. Col. Ford's wound is so far healed, as to justify the hope that he can put himself at their head in a few days. A junction can be easily formed with Gen. Carvajal, and a far stronger and better organized body of men, be held in readiness for action, than any which has yet appeared under the banner of the Liberating Army."

It appears that the hasty flight of Carvajal and his fugitive forces, when once they commenced to retreat, was caused by a report that a large re-inforcement for Avalos was about entering Matamoros, and that Carvajal and his followers would be surrounded and cut off.

In another paragraph, the Rio Bravo says that Carvajal had reached Reynosa, where he was strongly posted and daily receiving reinforcements.

The Rio Bravo of the 12th inst., has the following paragraphs:

"The forces of Gen. Carvajal are still at Reynosa, where they are daily receiving reinforcements. They will soon be completely organized and ready for the field. His auxiliary forces will be very numerous and efficient. As we stated in our last we believe the war has but just commenced. Up to this time Gen. Avalos has received the Ranchero forces of Canales only, numbering but about two hundred men. General Uragas, with a force of regulars, variously estimated at from four to fifteen hundred men, (probably the first number is nearest to the truth,) is shortly expected. He is now, as is believed, with part of his force, at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas.

Since writing the above, we learn by the steamer Comanche, that Gen. Carvajal has removed his forces to a point where he commands all the roads leading from Matamoros. He has also a force of Rangers in the near neighborhood of that City. There will be stirring events shortly.

When Gen. Carvajal retired from before the city of Matamoros, and a large portion of his auxiliary troops crossed the river, in addition to Capt. Walker's company, several American officers remained with him."

So it appears that the great body of the American volunteers left Carvajal when he commenced his retreat.

So much for the Rio Bravo's account of the present failure of the insurgent movement. We have a letter from Brownsville, but have not room for it to-day.

Storm on the Plains---One Man and 275 Mules Frozen.

We regret to learn, through a reliable source, that a Government train, numbering 275 mules, on its way into the States from Santa Fe, was out in a snow storm a short time since, about 40 or 50 miles beyond Council Grove. The stock were some that Col. Sumner was sending to the States to be wintered, in order to economise a little. Twenty-five of the wagons and fixtures were left at the Grove.

After the snow storm had somewhat abated as was supposed, three men started on in advance to the settlements, one of whom, when within five miles of the Grove, became so completely chilled that he was unable to proceed farther, and before help could be obtained, he was frozen to death. He was a passenger in the train, and from Kentucky. Mr. Withington at the Grove, has his effects, and has written to his friends.—[Independence Messenger.

A Cardinal in America.

ROME, Oct. 20th, 1851.

Archbishop Hughes is to wear the scarlet cap after all. His Grace has been made a Cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact, was made known, as I am well assured, to the "congregation," on Friday the 10th inst., so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been under estimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with that degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Tauney. However, the fact may be, the statement is current here, and is generally believed.—[Cor. of the Newark Adv.

BANKS IN ILLINOIS.—Several applications have been made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, for authority to do a banking business, under the law recently approved by the people of the State.

Thirty-Second Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.

SENATE—The Senate was opened at 12 M., by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler.

All the Senators present, except Mr. Bradbury, Hunter, Stockton, Mangun, Badger, Butler, Rhett, Jef. Davis, Soule, Downs, Bell, Jones of Tennessee, Douglas, Borland, Sebastian, Houston, Rusk.

The credentials of new members were then presented and the oath administered.

The cretificate of election of Mallory, as Senator from Florida, from 4th of March last, was presented by Mr. ——. A copy of the Journal of the Legislature of Florida, with a record of certain proceedings, which were considered as evidence of his having been elected, was also presented by ——. The two papers having been received, the Chair said it was a question for the Senate to decide, whether the papers entitled either to a seat.

Mr. Bright moved a reference of the papers to select committee, on which considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Foote, and others took part; finally Mr. Bright withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mallory was admitted to his seat. Subsequently the papers were referred to a committee to be selected to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, 218 members were present.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, as compromise candidate for Speaker, and as such should support him.

Mr. Campbell nominated Thadeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, as a good Whig.

Upon these nominations, a spirited debate ensued, involving the soundness of Whigs and Democrats upon the Compromise question.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker. Lynn Boyd received 113 votes of 212 votes cast, and was declared elected; he was conducted to the Chair, and made a short speech.

Forney was elected Clerk.

Congress.

The organization of the House of Representatives, by the election of a Speaker and Clerk, was effected on Monday—the first day of the session.

LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky, a Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House, we presume, on the first ballot; and Col. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the House. Mr. Boyd is one of the oldest members of the House, and although a man of less than average ability, may yet make himself a useful presiding officer, on account of long familiarity with the rules of legislation, acquired as Chairman of the committee of the Whole; Of his disposition to do justice to the west, in the arrangement of Committees, we shall be better able to decide when we see them. He is opposed, if we mistake not, to all appropriations for the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, by the General Government, and if this be so, a dangerous power has been placed in his hands.

Mr. Forney is a Buchannan man, and is elected after several struggles, in years past, to a very lucrative office.—[Republican.

[By O'Reilly's Eastern Line.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—P. M.

The Empire City, with dates to the 30th ult., from Havana has arrived.

The Ohio arrived from Chagres on the 29th, and the Empire City on the 30th.

Mr. Thrasher sailed for Spain, on the 30th.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH.—The city has been full of excitement from the dawn of day, in consequence of the preparations to receive the illustrious Kossuth. He landed at Castle Garden, about 1 o'clock, where he was received and welcomed by the Mayor, Mr. Kingsland. Kossuth replied in a speech of great eloquence. The procession moved at 2 o'clock; the city is in a perfect uproar. Kossuth, on his way up from Staten Island, was saluted by the fort, and by boats of every class, and by artillery on shore. The day was beautiful and the reception magnificient; there were not less than 200,000 persons in the streets; on coming up the bay in the steamer Vanderbelt, Kossuth expressed his delight at every thing he saw. The steamer passed up the north and down the east and back. The shipping, forts, heights and steamers were decorated with flags, and salutes were fired from the batteries and ships of war, while the air was filled with cheers. The ship of war, North Carolina, fired a salute as the steamer passed; it was responded to by cheers, and a salute from the steamer. The Williamsburg and Brooklyn piers were filled, and greeted the steamer with salutes. The military were upon the battery, and in the back ground there were not less than 100,000 persons. Kossuth, in attempting to speak in reply to the Mayor's cordial reception and welcome, after proceeding a few minutes, found it impossible to go on in consequence of the confusion, and desisted, promising his notes to the press. The procession moved up Broadway; the streets were filled with people, and the buildings covered with flags, and streamers, and mottoes; and as the procession passed, Kossuth was every where greeted with the waving of the handkerchiefs and deafening cheers from the multitude. The procession was three hours in passing, and by five o'clock it was all over and quiet.

Three hundred Germans serenade Kossuth to-night.

The True Star.

"There is one Star that will never disappoint the hope it awakens; its ray is never dimmed, and it knows no going down; its cheering light streams on through ages of tempest and change. Earth may be darkened, systems convulsed, planets shaken from spheres, but this star will still pour its steady, undiminished light. The eye that is turned to it will gladden in its tears; the countenance that it lights, sorrow can never wholly overcast; the footstep that falls in its radiance finds no gloom even at the portal of the grave"

Its the bright Star of *truth*, shedding gently its rays,
O'er the *World* and the *Saints* of these Latter-day

Mob Law.

There is great excitement in Clarke county, Ill., growing out of the arrest of five or six persons suspected of belonging to a gang of thieves and scoundrels who have long infested that county. A few days since, Tim Burch, who had been for some months confined in jail on a charge of larceny, made his escape by the assistance of outsiders; and in their search for him, and for Bob Burch, the ringleader in the murder of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, some years since, and who was known to be in the neighborhood, the "Vigilance Committe" fell upon the persons now in confinement. This Committee consists of two or three hundred persons, and they are said to have applied such *arguments* as to induce a confession of the place of concealment of Tim Burch, and his subsequent capture; and the Committe were in hot pursuit of Bob Burch. The town of Marshall as well as county, is said to be in a state of great excitement; and it is hoped that the capture of Burch, and a general clearing out of all his aiders and abetters will follow.

New Doctrine.

At the great dinner given to Kossuth by the Corporation of Southampton Mr. Croskey, American Consul at Liverpool, is reported to have said in reply to a complimentary toast of this country, alluding to the conduct of Russia, in interposing and crushing the struggle in Hungary: "The time would come, if it had not already come, when the United States would be forced into taking more than an interest in European politics."—[Miners' Express.

International Magazine.

The December number of this truly interesting work is on our table. It is embellished with good engravings of several of the most interesting features connected with Mormon history. We give the authors credit for the exact fac-simile of the Nauvoo Temple, and no doubt the whole is designed to represent the labors of an innocent, but persecuted people. Heretofore we have spoken in the highest terms of this ably conducted magazine, and we still feel to publicly acknowledge merit, irrespective of the private views, or cogitations of its conductors, towards us as a people.

This work is published monthly, by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, at the rate of $3 00 per year.

Monies Received Since Dec. 12, 1851.

Mr. Manning,	$0 50	John Hatfield,	1 00
J. O Angus,	1 00	C. E. Brown,	1 00
S. F. Nuckols,	1 25	Chas. Merrill,	0 50
George Clare,	1 00	D. Mangles,	1 00
William Gibbs,	1 00	Henry Berry,	1 00
Wm. Snuiffin,	1 00	J. C Blain,	1 00
James Moses,	0 40	Alvah Benson,	0 55

Died.

At Platte City, Platte Co., Mo., on the 20th of October, JANE, wife of John J. Allred, aged 24 years. She left 3 children, (the youngest ten days old) to lament her loss.

☞ Deseret News please copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

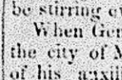
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1851.

STRAYED.



FROM Bybee's Camp, North Pigeon, in Pottawatamie County, in the early part of October last, One yoke of three year old steers. One a bright red—nigh horn lopped and a little broken at the end,—the lower part of his ears had the appearance of being bitten by dogs: the other a red and white one,—more white than red—spotted upon his sides and neck. They were purchased in St. Joseph in Sept. last. Whoever will return said Steers to the owner or give information that will lead to their recovery, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and receive the gratitude of the owner, residing at the above camp.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS.

Bybee's Camp, Dec. 12, 1851.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!

RUN! RUN!!

TO COOLEY'S MILL, with your wheat and buckwheat if you want white flour. The Mill has undergone a thorough repair; and machinery put in to cleanse all dirt and smut and leave the berry in its pure state. The mills is calculated to grind 300 bushels per day. When the water is in its right stage; come along we can accomodate you at a short notice.

Big Pigeon, Nov. 28th, 1851.

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12, '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec12 6m*

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose. The following branches will be taught; Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, $2,00; Common English do., $2,50; Higher do., $3,00; Latin and Greek languages, $4,00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.

Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

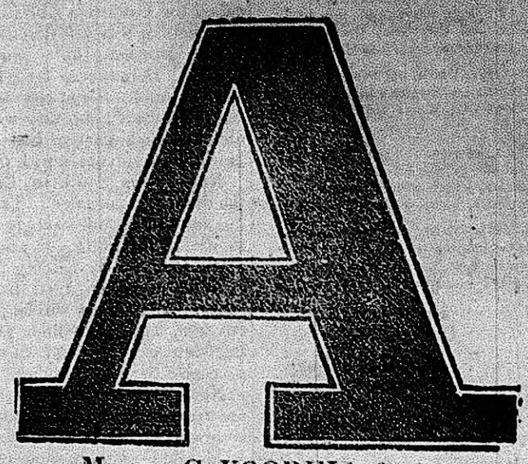
THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.



Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new t ck and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Comb and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cattery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES.—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,

Also,

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

$3 to $15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airlight and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of Iron, and not subject To Crack by Fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—tf

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE

Bakery, Confectionary and Eating

SALOON,

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetments, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

D. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

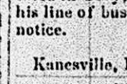
Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

FURNITURE.



BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

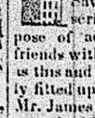
Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.



IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET,

AND THE

PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!

IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest to this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Desmoine to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the

o3—2m Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON,

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,

also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 31 1851—2m

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C VOORHIS.

VOLUME III. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--DECEMBER 26, 1851. NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Onward and Upward.

My rest is in heaven, my home is not here!
Then why should I mourn when trials appear?
Be hushed my sad spirit! the worst that can come
But shortens the journey and hastens thee home.

A pilgrim and stranger, I seek not my bliss,
Nor lay up my treasure, in regions like this;
I look for a mansion that hands have not reared;
I long for a city by sin unimpaired.

The thorn and the thistle around me may grow;
I would not repose me on roses below;
I ask not my fortune, I seek not my rest,
'Till seated with Jesus, I lean on his breast.

Though foes and affliction my pathway oppose,
They only make heaven more sweet at the close;
Come joy or come sorrow, the worst may befall,
One moment in glory makes up for it all.

No script for my journey, no staff in my hand,
A pilgrim and stranger, I pass to that land;
The path may be rugged, it cannot be long,
With hope I'll beguile it, and cheer it with song.

Song for Thinkers.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the spade of Perseverance
Dig the drift of Progress wide;
Every rotten root of Fiction
Hurry on and cast aside;
Every stubborn weed of Error;
Every seed that hurts the soil;
Tares whose very growth is terror—
Dig them out, whate'er the toil!

Give the the stream of Education
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Persecution
Out, wherever they block its course;
Seek for strength in self-exertion;
Work, and still have faith to wait;
Close the crooked gate to fortune;
Make the road to honor *straight!*

Men are agents for the Future!
As they work so ages win
Either harvests of advancement,
Or the product of their sin!
Follow out true cultivation,
Where Education's plan,
From the majesty of Nature,
Teach the majesty of Man!

Take the spade of Perseverance;
Dig the drift of Progress wide;
Every bar to true instruction
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the Plant whose Fruit is Wisdom,
Cleanse from crime the common soil,
So that from the throne of Heaven
It may bear the glance of God.

MISCELLANY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER.

Eleven Days Later from California.

Favorable accounts from the Mines—Agricultural Prospects—Steamboat Disasters and Loss of Life—Movement for a Division of the State—Alarming Progress of Crime—Flattering Commercial Advices—Increasing Receipts of Gold—Later from Oregon, China, and Sandwich Islands—Deaths, Shipping Intelligence, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—11 P. M.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at her wharf here to night at 11 o'clock. She brings four hundred passengers and one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars worth of gold on freight, and about a half million dollars in the hands of the passengers.

The Daniel Webster has come via San Juan. She brings California dates to the 15th of October, being eleven days later than what has heretofore been received. She experienced terrible gales for several days, in which her paddle-boxes were carried away. She, however, weathered the storm nobly, to the praise of all on board.

The steamer Central America, at last accounts had made twenty-five miles up the San Juan River.

The steamer Director had capsized on the San Juan river, and seven persons were unfortunately drowned.

The general news from California is now very important. Business generally was dull, and purchasers were holding back for a future reduction in the prices of goods.

Flour was steady. Bricks dull. Provisions drooping. Lumber firm. Dry goods active. Seamen's wages very low.

The money market was variably at three to six per cent. per month. Gold dust $17 per ounce. Sight drafts on the Atlantic cities two per cent.

Agriculture was in a flourishing condition, and the mining news was very favorable. New discoveries of gold were daily being made. Quartz mining attracts great attention.

The steamer California, from San Francisco, took out $1,000,000 in gold dust. Two other steamers took large amounts.

The receipts into the treasury for fine taxes, and licences, were $60,000.

Crime was increasing, and many criminals were returning from the interior.

Five of the Fort Oxford exploring expedition had been killed by the Indians.

The steamer Mora had been destroyed by fire, and several lives lost. The boat was a total loss.

The yield of gold for the present year will exceed that of any previous one.

Steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands was about being accomplished.

Movements were on foot for a railroad to Sacramento.

Real estate was active and advancing.

The sloop-of-war Vincennes left San Francisco for a cruise southward.

The Alto California thinks that the movements for a division of the State amount to but little.

Wells & Co.'s liabilities are stated at $200,000.

The project of supplying San Francisco with water seems to be falling through.

The steamer Republic, on her voyage from Panama, struck a rock twenty miles from San Francisco, and the water rushed in rapidly as to extinguish the fires. The passengers were rescued and the steamer subsequently gotten off, but it is feared she is seriously damaged.

Effort are on foot to revive the Chamber of Commerce, which had been broken up since the May fire.

The papers of the 9th are filled with duels, murders, and outrages, and there is strong talk of reviving the Vigilance Committee.

Major Reading, the Whig candidate for Governor, was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of his pistol while out hunting.

The Methodists had started a new paper called the California Christian Advocate.

Lynching was still practised at the mines.

The Mormons have purchased Rancho del San Bernandino for $100,000, and intend to build a large city there, to connect the Great Salt Lake City with it by railroad and secure a port in San Diego for their maritime intercourse with the world.

News from Southern California was of the utmost importance. The southern counties are coming out strongly for a convention to divide the State. Santa Barbara is the place fixed on for holding it. The various counties were engaged in selecting delegates. An address will be prepared for circulation, and a petition presented to the Legislature at an early day in favor of the division.

News from the mines at Carson's Valley are very discouraging. A company of sixty were taking but two ounces daily. Miners at Middle Fork were doing exceedingly well. Several new discoveries had been made at Cold Spring.

The Calamo Damming Company had proved a failure.

The steamer North America had arrived from Panama in thirteen days, being the quickest trip on record.

The rainy season was about commencing. Financial affairs in California was highly flattering.

A letter from San Francisco says the mines are yielding good returns and the miners are daily increasing in numbers, and confidently anticipate a larger yield of gold than upon any previous season. The commencement of another year it is believed, will find our obligations much reduced, and a large proportion of the receipts of the mines will remain invested with us.

Much more confidence being felt, City and State securities have improved.

Our city has recovered in a great measure from the disastrous fires, and merchants are on their feet with renewed vigor. Many foreign house have been permanently established here, and a large amount of capital is seeking investment.

The California Courier says a gentleman called on us yesterday, and exhibited a letter from a friend at the mines, dated Sandy Bar, or Yankee Slide, giving glowing accounts of the success of the miners in that region; some $30,000 per week was being taken from the Slide, and it was not uncommon for a claim of fifteen feet to yield $1,000 to $2,500 per day. From every region is heard the most cheering accounts.

The Marysville Herald thinks the possibility of navigating the Feather and Yuba rivers is no longer problematical.

The El Dorado News is offered for sale, the proprietors desiring to return to the States.

The rapid run of the Baltic had excited great rejoicing.

The President has appointed a commission of three scientific gentlemen to test thoroughly the strength, &c., of the various descriptions of marble, proposed to be furnished by the several bidders, for the marble work of the addition to the Capitol.—[Organ and Reveille.

More than half the people in the world are foolishly imagining evils at a distance, thus bringing upon them real disappointments by not taking care of the present.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For 1852.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29						
MARCH.	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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MAY.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
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	30	31					
JUNE.	-	-	1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY.	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER.	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER.	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

J. E. HARPER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

Refrences.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. P. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyle, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bissmon, and William McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, also quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "**Mammoth Blue Mortar,**" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,
252 BROADWAY,
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the **Fancy Goods and Variety Line,** as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—2m.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!!
GLASSWARE!!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM STORE.
RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,	assorted;
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Setts, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.

JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

SAINT LOUIS
Boot and Shoe Store,
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber, would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

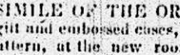
TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

SDIER'S CLAIMS.



ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, 1½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chissels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.

WM. A. BEEBE.

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons.

W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

STAGE FARE REDUCED.

WE only charge $6 00, in stage, from Kanesville to Fort Desmoine. $9 00 to Oscaloosa $12 00 to Fairfield. $15 00 dollars to Iowa City Burlington or Keokuk. And only $18 00 to St Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff House, and W. B. Roland, is authorized to receive, all Stage fares, for Fort Desmoines, and cast of that.

JOHN FRINK & CO.

By D. Remick.

Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.—tf

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Suppington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognine Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S
PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A. Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore. Ladies and Gentlemen,
Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the low est prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face supposed to be five years old, and branded, "O. E Bates," the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ENOCH HUNT.

Cooley's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851.—3t

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops! ye country lads and lasses,
For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses,
Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose,
So *Hop* around, and get your *dancing* shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible to move westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kannwa, G. A. and table.
Readymade clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c. Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Nov. 29, 1851.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
LOUIS ESPENCHILD,
West side of Broadway, between Labeume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,
North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice. Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!
JOHN ORMOND'S
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors; so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of aug8 C. VOORHIS.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 9, 1852. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 25.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND, EDEN SMITH, HORACE B. SKINNER, ISAAC BELLOCK, JAMES WAKEHAM, JOHN RIGGS, HENRY ROBINSON, A. D. BOYNTON, A. D. BORET, FRANCIS A. BROWN, HENRY DEVENISH, DAVID E. BUNNELL, ROYAL J. CUTLER, JAMES CARROLL, DAVID M. GAMETT, GRANDISON RAYMOND, DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES McGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa,
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
THOMAS J. FLETCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.	
Council Point— — —	Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER,	"
Springville—THOS. DAY,	"
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL,	"
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER,	"
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER,	"
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL,	"
Allred's Camp—S. M. HOUGH,	"
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT,	"
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON,	"
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW,	"
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON,	"
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING,	"
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK,	"
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS,	"
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER,	"
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL,	"
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY,	"
Ferryville—THOS. CLARK,	"
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER,	"
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS,	"
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,	"
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS,	"
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER,	"
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY,	"
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY,	"
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON,	"
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS.	"
McOluey's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,	"
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,	"
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN,	"

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kehing, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

For the Frontier Guardian.

Sympathy.

I have always observed, says a certain writer, that the most exalted characters have been those who, together with strength of intelect and power of capacity, have possessed and ardor of spirit and glowing sentiment, which has led them on to great and glorious victories; and it must be perfectly obvious to every one who contemplates human nature with impartiality, that man is a being who necessarily, or in a great measure depends on external objects, and that the human species must be capable of enjoyment and exertion in proportion to the power of the impression these are enabled to make on the feelings. What is, in fact, the very essence of enjoyment, but an agreeable perception of impression made upon the senses bodily or mentally?

Thus it were easy to refute the sophistry of those who, having obsorbed their feelings in abtruse speculations, or benumbed them by solitude and inactivity—have been desirous of depreciating enjoyments which they are no longer capable of relishing, and denouncing pleasures which their pursuits have rendered unattainable; but false philosophy is not the only enemy to pure and unadulterated delights; they meet with still more powerful opposition from that tyrant to which all the world are disposed to pay such implicit obedience—fashion. From an affectation superior wisdom, or perhaps through envy of pleasures which their souls, debased by criminal indulgence could no longer enjoy. Some individuals have pronounced it a proof of ill-breeding to melt in sympathy at a tale of distress, to shed a tear of sorrow for those with whom we are associated, or give way at all to any of the natural expressions of tenderness which ought to flow out after the afflicted sons and daughters of earth; the crowd, to save themselves the fatigue of thinking, and to avoid as much as possible the discredit of being singular, take up their opinions with the customs of the day and easily pass from the extreme of the false and absurd delicacy, to that of affected insensibility;—and now it seems to be the fashion to assume an air of indifference upon the most interesting occasion, when perhaps the foreboding cloud of the Lord of Sabbaoth is hanging over them, or when their present, future, and eternal well-being is at stake, every appearance of tenderness and sympathy is ridiculed; those natural expressions of sensibility which give the first charm to virtue, excellence, and beauty, and the highest polish to the youth of our land are disguised, and nature is abolished to introduce a kind of stoicism, of which the Father of the sect might be ashamed. Sensibility is not only enjoyment, but an aid of virtue and religion.

We invariably regard the first appearance of this temper in youth, as the dawning of an honest, nobly, and excellent character. Where the Father observes his child discovering a tender heart, not in weak fears and alarms of imaginary dangers, but dropping a tear at hearing a tale of sorrow and distress, by entering with ardor into the feelings and interest of his companions, by giving impromptedand unsolicited aid to the poor and afflicted, and by treating the brute creation with humanity. These indications of generosity, kindness, and affection, are viewed with inexpressible delight. From these indications the fond imagination frames the most pleasing hopes and brightest prospects.

However, the gay and dissipated may try to treat this principle with scorn and contempt, yet its value is known and appreciated by all who have retired from the public walks of pleasure to the tranquil abodes of domestic life. In the cottage of the desert the precious gem is found, affording the poor and unlettered peasant delights which a statesman or philosopher might envy. A portion of this treasure, it has been said is sometimes given to the roughest men, who might live at the base of the towering apanines, and those who might live in the forests of America, and happy is the cottage where the charm resides without this principle the satirest and the novelist would write in vain. The poet would sweep his Lyre and its tones would find no echo in our hearts; for the halo of beauty, grandeur, and delight which is thrown around literature, is imparted by sensibility. In the most interesting concerns and the most trying situations of life, the man who possesses a tender heart is one in whom we may repose our confidence and to whom we may look to for comfort and consolation in the hours of adversity.

We do not wish to connect ourselves in business with a person whose cold heartedness would allow him to pursue the strait road to selfishness without regard to the calls of honor or generosity, but rather with him whose feelings prompt him to consult his neighbors interest as well as his own. In the hour of misfortune when cast down in the vale of poverty, we wish not as a friend, him, who through insensibility, or an affectation of wisdom, would bid us laugh at the caprices of fortune or despise her frowns; but with tender sympathy, who could make our case his own, and, by acts of delicacy, which a spirit dictates, to assist in relieving our burden. And when disease or decay shall bring us to the verge of the tomb, what is so enrapturing as the presence of a friend, whose tender heart will instruct him to listen with interested attention to our tale of life; whose gentle hand will soothe the bed of death, and whose calming accents will whisper repose to our departed spirits.

If such be the value of tenderness, surely it ought to be our constant care, in the pursuit of pleasure to cultivate it for it will prevent the intrusion of selfishness and its train of sordid passions. Why should we blunt our native feelings, or tinge their hue at the shrine of avarice or ambition for there can be no room for tender feelings when the avenues of the heart are corrupted with unlawful desires, or the genial current of the heart is frozen by self-indulgences. We should never repent doing good to our fellows; generosity brings its own reward if not in this world in the world to come, for the summary of the Bible is love thy neighbor as thyself and how can we do this without sympathy. COLLEGE HILL, O.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES,

HALIFAX, Dec. 20th.

The steamer Europa from Liverpool arrived at Halifax this morning. Left Liverpool on the 6th. Affairs in France had reached the crisis so long dreaded. The grand move was made on the 1st ult. The President seized the reins of Government—dissolved the Assembly—declared Paris in a state of seige—arrested the leading opponents, and appealed to the people. The preparations were effected with consummate skill and secrecy. Everything was consumated before the Assembly had the least idea of the President's intentions. An entire new ministry had been formed. At daylight on Tuesday morning, the President's proclamation had been distributed throughout the City, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly and the restoration of universal suffrage. Also proposing a new system of Government, in favor of the election by the people and the army. The President to hold office ten years, supported by a council of State, and by two Houses of the Legislature; pending the election, the Executive power to remain in the hands of the President. The election will take place during the present month, and he promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into this present attitude. It is certain that Theirs, Changarnier, and others of his appointments had decided to demand his arrest, and imprisonment on the second inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter when they and their proposed friends, were arrested. Wherever members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially they have been ordered to disperse, and if refusing to do so, have been arrested. Two hundred members had been arrested, but many subsequently released, but all the leaders are in prison. Two hundred members of the Assembly had given in their adhesion to the President; and telegraphic dispatches from the Department, state that the President's demonstration had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. These reports however were contradicted. Several barricades had been erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken up by the troops. At one of them, two members of the Assembly occupied prominent places and were killed. Troops were placed in the houses of the ex-officers of the Assembly, who were exempted from arrest. The full vigor of martial law prevailed against all persons concerned in the barricades and a large number shut up to Thursday night. The success of the President seemed certain. The London advices of Friday do not materially vary the prospect, but new elements are constantly arising.

Further from France.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5th.

The decree of the President appeared today, ordering the voting which is to take place on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public. The latest published accounts from the Provinces are generally favorable for the President. The movements of the troops are rapid, silent, and firm. During Thursday many barricades were thrown up in various parts of Paris. While a body of five thousand troops was passing the Boulivards several shots were fired from the neighboring passages and houses. The fire was returned by the troops, and the combat continued with spirit about half an hour. Further down the Boulivards cannon and muskets were freely employed until four o'clock, when the fighting ceased in that quarter but was continued with vigor in other sections. No definite particulars have been published and little is known beyond the fact that a conflict has taken place and many persons have been killed or wounded.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The latest account received from Paris represent that the troops are successful at all points — several hundred French refugees left London on Thursday for Paris. The French Government had entire control of the Telegraph lines, and had stopped the transmission of messages. Starsburg and Rheims are said to have risen. The daily news states that General Newmonger is marching from the North with four regiments, to oppose the President. The most reliable accounts from the Provinces are favorable to the President's cause. There is no important news from the rest of Europe or India.

Louis Napoleon announced, on Tuesday, "the existence of a Democratic conspiracy in Europe." Louis Kossuth, the day before announced a "Monarchial conspiracy in Europe." The Frenchman and the Magyar were right. Both announcements are perfectly correct. Each side now knows the other; both are on their guard. One dozen middle aged gentlemen declare war against one hundred millions of men. One hundred millions of men have renounced fealty to the divine rights of one dozen middle aged gentlemen. Will not the conflict be dreadful! —[Liverpool Journal.

The government of Saxony has siezed all the journals which contain reports of Kossuth's reception in England. In St. Petersburg the Czar allows the newspapers to publish any account the publishers may piseae of the proceedings from the English journals.

Public Meeting.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Kanesville, held at the Court House, on the Evening of the 27th of December, 1851, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to procure from Congress a grant of land covering the town site. After having the object of the meeting fully set forth by Elder O. Hyde; C. Voorhis was elected Chairman, and J. S. Huff, Secretary.

When Messrs. Hyde, Green, Bryant, and Kelting, who were appointed a committee at a previous meeting, to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the feeling of the community relative to the above subject; submitted the following memorial and resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted.

To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress, assembled.

Your petitioners, citizens of Kanesville, the County seat of Pottawatamie, and State of Iowa, would respectfully represent to your honorable body: That whereas, the present town of Kanesville, in the County and State aforesaid, began to be settled and built in the fall of one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, previous to the Indian title becoming fully extinct, and before any statute law was extended over the said State of Iowa; and whereas, at that early day, the people who settled and improved the land, regarded their stay and improvements only as temporary, and consequently built without regard to the place being surveyed or laid off in any regular form; and whereas, all the subsequent buildings and improvements have been erected and made upon said lands upon a similar principle; and whereas, the said town of Kanesville, now number nearly one thousand inhabitants; and whereas, there are now many good and substantial buildings erected, much capital invested in merchandize, mechanism, and general improvements which has tended to enhance the value of the adjacent and surrounding lands to considerable extent; and whereas, the Government survey of this portion of the public domain is now nearly completed, and at an early day may be brought into market; and whereas, this location is central in Western Iowa, and is destined to be one of the most important outfitting posts to Oregon, California, and Utah, on the Western Frontier. Therefore we, your petitioners, respectfully ask your honorable body, for the better regulation and security of our respective claims upon which we have expended much labor and money, to secure the said *bona fide* claimants, by law, one section of land, or one mile square covering the town of Kanesville, to be taken by the following legal subdivisions, at the rate of the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to wit: S. E. quarter of section 25, and the N. E. quarter of section 36; the east half of the S. W. quarter of section 25; the east half of the N. W. quarter of section 36; township 75 N. range 44 west; also, the west half of the S. W. quarter of the section 30; west half of the N. W. quarter of section 31, in township 75 N. range 43 west.

Your petitioners further ask, that your honorable body, will appoint Archibald S. Bryant, H. D. Johnson, Esq. and J. B. Stutsman, a board of Commissioners or Trustees to superintend the survey of the town, with power to hear evidence, and determine all claims to lot or lots—to administer all necessary oaths, and to decide accordingly, and to do all other things and acts that your honorable body may deem expedient and necessary to be done in the premises. Believing as we do that the justice and liberality of Congress will suggest the propriety of granting this prayer as a consideration in part, for the inconveniences and losses by Indian depredations, incident to the settlement of a new and frontier country, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and your petitioners will pay all necessary expenses of survey and of making titles, and as in duty bound will ever pray:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress, be requested to use their utmost exertions to procure, at its present session, a grant of land as described and set forth in the foregoing memorial, for the uses and purposes therein named.

On motion Messrs. H. D. Johnson, A. S. Bryant, and J. B. Stutsman, were elected by a large majority as a Board of Trustees in trust, for any grant that may be made in accordance with the prayer of the above memorial.

On motion of G. P. Style, Esq.—Resolved that we the citizens of Kanesville, impelled by motions of Justice and Right, we fully determine to assist and protect each other in procuring titles to our respective claims and lots situated upon the town section.

On motion—Resolved, that the Frontier Guardian be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion—Resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn to meet again in this place on the Evening of the 29th inst., for the purpose of taking such such steps as may be necessary to advance the claims and advantages, and to secure our interest in the contemplated Rail Road from Davenport, via, Iowa City, and Fort Demoines, to the Council Bluffs.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Prest.
JOHN S. HUFF, Secretary.

Another Paste-Man.

We see it stated that a tailor in New York has discovered a new mode of making clothes without sewing, jobbing them together with a kind of paste or cement. It is an old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," but his stich saves them all.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Democratic Caucus.

From Democratic and neutral sources we derive the following accounts of the proceedings in the Democratic caucus held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening last:

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The Democratic Caucus and Tabling of the Compromise Resolutions — Withdrawal of Members — Only one Majority Candidate for Offices of the House—The Votes.

There was considerable animation in the Democratic caucus last evening; and contrary to all expectation, the Compromise resolutions were voted down; that is to say, they were tabled, though a motion was pending to refer them to a committee. A motion to adjourn was also voted down, though that would have given absent members a chance to be heard.

But fifty members voted against the Compromise—that is, for tabling it—and thirty-one or thirty-nine for it—that is, against tabling it. The short sense of the long story is, the Compromise was *kicked* out of caucus by about nineteen majority.

A number of members then withdrew, or abstained from voting. Among them were Judge Bayly of Virginia, Gorman of Indiana, Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee. Freeman and Wilcox of Mississippi, and a good many others.

Among those who remained and voted were Messrs. Rantoul of Massachusetts, Preston King of New York, Governor Cleveland of Connecticut, and others of that persuasion of politics.

None of the caucus nominations received a majority of the Democratic vote in Congress but Mr. Johnson, the present postmaster of the House, who was re-nominated without opposition.

Colonel Forney received 60 votes for Clerk, and Linn Boyd 51 or 57 for Speaker. Yet both these men are known to be staunch Compromise men; so that, after all the intentions of the majority of the Democratic party has been faithfully carried out in their selection.

What effect the voting down, or kicking out, of the compromise resolutions will have on the country, remains to be seen. An effort will, no doubt, be made to offer similar resolutions as soon as Congress shall organize; and some think they will pass, but that may safely be questioned. If they pass, they will pass by the joint vote of Union Whigs and Union Democrats.

Mr. Glossbrenner was, of course, renominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. McKnew, whose name I forgot to mention in my last letter, was nominated for Doorkeeper. The selection is, no doubt, a good one.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The Democratic Caucus—A Union Organization of Resistance—Further Proceedings—A Senate Caucus "to take the Pledge"—Adherence to the Nominations.

The ground on which the Southern Union men have fought and conquered is rejected by the Democrat House in caucus.

Mr Richardson, of Illinois, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, and Hall of Missouri, as Secretaries.

Major Polk, of Tennessee, offered the resolutions declarative of the purpose of the body to maintain the Compromise measures as an adjustment of the slavery question. The meeting was held with closed doors, but I learn that considerable excitement was manifested, and that a smart discussion ensued. The result was soon reached, and this "stumbling block" was, some how, got over. The resolutions were laid on the table, but whether to be taken up again is not stated. But some of the members withdrew upon this movement, and it is openly and confidently stated that the Union men will resort to a seperate organization, if the Democrats persist, as a body, in refusing to adopt the Compromise pledge.

We shall witness some further proceedings on the subject very soon.

To-morrow morning a caucus of Democratic Senators will be held, in which the Compromise pledge will be offered and strenuously insisted upon. It may meet with a better reception in the Senate than in the House.

Mr. Boyd received 57 votes as speaker, and Disney 22 as Clerk, [meaning as Speaker,] both together amounting to about two-thirds of a majority of the House.

The finality of the Compromise being brought into doubt, the finality of the caucus may also be questioned. If there is any bolting from one nomination there will be from both. But the nominations will be adhered to by all who took part in them, and, for the sake of harmony, by the whole party.

The Union men cannot object to either of the nominations, but they may possibly be willing at once to manifest their independence of all party ties in some suitable manner, perhaps by refusing to vote at all, and also by holding a seperate meeting, and issuing a manifesto of their grievances and purposes.

If you wish to get good bargains, buy of people who advertise. The increased amount of custom that a judicious system of advertising brings to a store, enables the proprietor to sell at a smaller profit than those can afford who have an accidental customer now and then.—[Weston Reporter.

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more experience.

From the Scientine American.

Garments without Seams.

We have sewing machines not a few in number, now-a-days, and there can be no doubt but they are a benefit to mankind—but would it not be a far greater improvement, and thereby a greater benefit, to make garments without seams, and thus obviate the necessity of cutting up the cloth into small pieces, just to be united again by needle and thread. At a glance it appears to be an erroneous principle of manufacturing garments, to cut up fine whole cloth into small pieces, and then sewing them together by process both troublesome and expensive. Samuel M. Perkins, of Springfield, Bradford County, Pa., has invented improvements in the manufacture of garments, whereby we shall be enabled to wear coats, and all such habiliments, independent of the weaver or tailor. The nature of the improvement consists in causing the bat, or fleece of wool, cotton, or other fibrous material, as it issues from the carding machine, to be wrapped on a "Former" of the required shape of the desired garment. The "Former" is made to revolve, and at the same time, it has a reciprocating motion in a direction at right angles to the feed, so that the fleece will be wrapped spirally in contrary courses upon the "Former" for any number of layers in succession, according to the thickness of the garment required to be made. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. From the days of darkest obscurity and barbarism, in almost all nations, cloth has been and is made first of threads, then woven, then cut up, then sewed piece by piece again. Surely modern inventive genius has something yet to do to improve on the most approved process, which finally results in the garments we wear. Mr. Perkins has made a move, and his machine is an engenius one in the right direction. Felt, we know has been used for coats, &c., but seamless felt cloth garments, we presume, will soon be *new articles* entirely in our markets. The felting qualities of certain kinds of wool are well known, but whether cotton or linen can ever be felted in the same, time alone will determine.

Our Land---Its Length and Breadth.

The following "Grand Totals," showing the estimated surface of the territories of the United States, North and West, must satisfy any one that Uncle Sam is a large landholder:

Total surface of Old Territory East of the	
Rocky Mountains, in square miles,	994,436
Total in acres,	636,428,400
Total of New Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles,	867,741
Total in acres,	555,226,240
Texas in square miles,	325,520
Texas in acres,	208,332,800
Grand total of Territories and Texas in square miles,	2,187,490
Grand total in acres,	1,399,997,440
Total North of 30 30, in square miles,	1,642,784
In acres,	1,051,381,710
Total South of 30 30 in square miles,	545,712
In acres,	348,515,680
Length of U. S. Sea Coast.	**Miles.**
Atlantic Coast,	1,000
Gulf do,	1,608
Pacific do,	1,620
Total,	5,120
Total length of "shore line,"	33,063

The Science of Going to Bed.

The earth is magnet, with magnetic currents constantly playing around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in certain relations to the earth, these currents harmonize, when in any other position they conflict. When one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnet currents of the earth and body will not conflict. This position, as indicated by theory and by experiment is to lie with the head to the north pole. Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction, or lying crosswise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders, if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution, soon vanish. Sensitive persons are more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due north. Architects, in planning buildings, should bear this principle in mind.

A Marine Non-Descript—Not a Mermaid.

The Augusta (Maine) *Age* gives the following description of one of the piscatory genus recently taken near the mouth of the Saco river:

"The monster was captured at sea by some fishermen, a few weeks since, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Saco river, in Maine. He is sixteen feet long, and when taken weighed 800 pounds. Anything like an intelligent description of the monster is impossible—or he is emphatically a *non-descript*. He has a head somewhat resembling that of a tortoise, fins like a whale, and tail like a lizard. His body commencing back of the head, grows "small by degrees and beautifully less," until it finally terminates in a flat tail about six feet long, resembling the flat portion of an oar, and undoubtedly serves the purposes of propulsion. What is most singular, it had no bones whatever, except its teeth. Its tail and fins are a sort of cartilaginous substance. It is supposed to be very young. Altogether it is a wonderful—we cannot say fish—but THING. Mr. Clemens will exhibit it in several towns on the river, when he proposes to carry it to Boston or New York. The monster is worthy the attention of Barnum; he would make a fortune out of it.

Mr. Young of Manchester, England, has succeeded in solidifying gas—a result which Liebig said, sometime ago, was "one of the greatest wants of the age."—[Mo. Statesman.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1852.

Our Patrons at Home and Abroad,

Will not forget that one number after this present, completes the third Volume of the "The Frontier Guardian." The term for which our subscribers have paid, will generally end with the Third Volume. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions will please forward their names and money forthwith, as *no paper* will be continued to *any previous subscriber* whose term of subscription ends with the next number, unless payment be made in advance: Terms, One dollar a year, and Fifty cents for six months—while it is issued semi-monthly. Should it be changed to a weekly, (which it is more than probable,) the paper will be sent to subscribers just half the above time for the same amount.

"It Must Needs be that Offences Come."

From the above language of our Savior, it would seem that his doctrine was peculiarly calculated to bring offences against its adherents: and we presume for two reasons. First, His precepts and doctrines do not accord with the views, interests, and feelings of the world: and entertaining jealousy, as they ever have, and probably ever will, concerning the extent and destiny of this "*delusion*," and its "*base and fanatical dupes and leaders*," their jealousy can ever discover and point out a pretext, to arouse a vindictive spirit against the chosen of God, that can only be satisfied by exterminating the Saints, spoiling them of their goods, and working constantly for their injury and overthrow. There appears often to be a malignant feeling in the breasts of men against God's people, which in their sober and reflecting moments, they can assign no real or substantial cause for. But it is the spirit of that "wicked one," working in their hearts, even in the hearts of the children of disobedience; and they know it not. Hence the dying exclamation of the Savior: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Another reason why offences must come is, that the followers of Christ may be tried and proven; and if they endure hardness and tribulation as good soldiers, they will, like their Master, become perfect through suffering; and become eligible to a place in the Eternal Kingdom of God that will more than compensate them for all their trouble and affliction. Therefore it must needs be that offences come, and gladly would we avoid repeating the remainder of the sentence, if we could in justice to the cause of humanity and truth: but solemn as it is, it stands recorded: "Woe unto them by whom the offence cometh."

It has been our constant aim and exertion by day and by night, and our fervent prayer to High Heaven, that as the Presiding officer of this Branch of the Church, we might have wisdom, moral force and energy to manage and conduct all things committed to our charge in a manner loyal and upright before God and all just and good men. If we have failed in any material point, we are not conscious of it. We do not claim perfection however; but we do claim that we have done the best we could: The result is, that our people are orderly, loyal, and free from crime. We do not claim perfection for them. Yet we wish we could. The weaknesses and follies of human nature, we have not fully overcome; but we are doing our best to accomplish this victory. Still the weakness and folly under which all men, more or less, labor, are not without their influence in imparting information and wisdom: for if man should always act up to the Standard of perfection, he would not know the spirits of many other men around him. For there are always more or less that seek an occasion against a good man, and would gladly make him an offender for a word. If he never spoke that word, and never gave a shadow of occasion, he might not get at the root of the dispositions around him. A good, charitable, and friendly man has little disposition to make his fellow an offender for a word, unless his general character is of a suspicious cast. If, therefore, a good man should, per chance, be guilty of speaking a word unadvisedly, his real friend will take no advantage of it, because he feels confident that no evil was intended: But he who is not his friend, will make him an offender for a word. While, therefore, we have to grapple with the weakness and follies of men, we should profit by every transaction; and learn human nature in the School of experience. When man has learned, pefectly, himself and his fellow, he has learned his Maker, in whose image he was created. The week is generally a faithful index to the ability and skill of the workman.

It has been our object since we have been on the Frontier, to procure for the world, an additional testimony of the truth of Mormonism. We were fully resolved that our section should be no harbor for thieves, counterfeiters, or rogues of any kind if we could prevent it. We were resolved that honesty and uprightness in dealing should be most rigidly observed, and faithfully enforced; and that even-handed justice should be meeted to every person, so far as our influence would tend to that object. Also that the laws of the State should be faithfully kept and honored on our part; and that as little cause of offence should be given by our people as possible.

It affords us pleasure to be able to declare, without the fear of successful contradiction, that our exertions have been seconded by our people, as a body, in a manner that becomes an honest, upright, and law-abiding community. Persons who have been excluded from our Church for bad conduct and are no longer under our influence or spiritual oversight, we cannot be responsible for, neither should the Church be held responsible or stigmatized because of their improper deeds.

Now for the testimony: Jesus once said to his disciples, "If ye were of the world, the world would love you: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world,—therefore the world hate you: and it must needs be that offences come." If, therefore, the Mormons in Iowa have done nothing worthy of death or of bonds; it must be their religion that renders them objectionable: and if precisely the same feeling that was aroused against Christ and his early disciples, be aroused against the Mormons here, we are forced to the conclusion that it is the same cause that produces the same effect. Let every Latter-day Saint, and every real friend they have; be cautious and not provoke any schism or broil; but treat all people according to the law of kindness and good-will, and bring not a stain or a blot upon the victory that lies before us; and if you will listen to our counsel in this respect, and commit no overt act,—and our enemies succeed in raising an excitement against us by which sacrifice and trouble are brought upon us; settle the matter in your hearts that all is right; and we will prophecy to you, not politically, but spiritually, that Mormonism will flourish in a ten-fold ratio more than it ever has before. Remember the words of a heathen philosopher when unjustly condemned and compelled to drink poison to end his days: His disciples came around him full of sympathy and indignation, and complained that their Master should be compelled to drink the poison when innocent. The high-minded Grecian smilingly replied: "Would you have your Master die guilty?" Let this be your pride and ambition that no Mormon die or live guilty!

Have You Forgotten?

That it is often customary for people throughout the Christian World to pay their ministers salaries for the support of themselves and their families? It is also said that the laborer is worthy of his hire: But hirelings whose care is more for the fleece than for the flock, are not very favorably spoken of. Br. Hyde has been your principal preacher, presiding officer, and counselor for the last five years. Before he established his press, he traveled and preached among you day and night,—attended all your Councils, Conferences, and important meetings, and labored with his own hands for his support. He kept himself free from being burdensome or chargeable to any; and from the year, 1846 to the present time, forty dollars will cover every thing that has been given or donated to him in this county, to the present time; and probably twenty dollars might cover it. Some money was collected for his expenses across the Plains year before last, as he went as a public messenger for the good of the cause; but this last year, he went at his own expense and charges, which amounted to more than a thousand dollars cash, besides his time.

Since his press has been in operation, he has labored with the quill, axe and hoe, only while preaching or crossing the plains. He has not speculated to the injury or harm of his brethren; but has ever held himself ready to give the best counsel that his wisdom would allow him in matters of Church and of law, alike free of charge. He attends all the principal councils, preaches every Sabbath day, almost, and attends all meetings of public interest—does a good deal of printing and advertising; writes many editorials for individual benefit and sectional good without fee or reward, while he has to pay cash down for every type that is set, and for every line that is published. He has devoted his services to the good and accommodation of almost every body: But who thinks Br. Hyde wants anything? Many think he ought to give; but it is not necessary to reward his toils and labors with anything to make his heart glad.

Br. Hyde does not take this course because he lacks any thing, for he has plenty; and with a capital stock of good health and strength, and with the use of his hands and tongue, he ever will have enough, though he should not have a dollar beforehand in the world. But to be modest and unoffending: Br. Hyde does think that there are many who ought to take the Guardian and pay for it, who do not now take it. Inasmuch as his labors in the Church are free, he thinks that those who share the benefit of his toils, ought, at least, to give him the chance to support himself, by taking his paper and paying for it. This is not meant for those who have subscribed and promptly paid in advance: but for those who, like a pious old gentleman, once said in a social meeting. "Brethren our religion, bless God, is the cheapest and best in the world. I have enjoyed it now, more than twenty-five years, and it has never cost me twenty-five cents, thank God." The minister, listening attentively to this economical lecture, coolly remarked at the close of the old gentleman's testimony. "Lord save your poor stingy soul!"

The Guardian has done much to settle and improve the country,—to make a town—to create business and draw trade, to keep the wheels of increase and improvement, oiled and rolling. The importance of a town is often judged by the amount of advertising done in its journals. There is much advertising done here, for which patronage we feel thankful—trust it will be to the advantage of all who are thus liberal. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things;" and when you want to buy cheap goods, look at the paper and see who advertises, and in these stores you will doubtless find the very things you want, at a much lower rate than at those places which are not advertised. Remember the Guardian, and support it; and it will defend you and your interests, and enable Br. Hyde to travel and preach much more than he does. If every male member of our Church, and friend to our cause, will subscribe for the Guardian for themselves, and procure no more than one additional subscriber; what an extensive circulation they might give the Guardian; and thus become faithful promulgators of the truth—advance the cause, and finally reap the reward of well-doing. Suppose all our friends make, at least, one grand trial and see if there cannot be something handsome done. This will compensate Br. Hyde for his toil, and he will complain no more. But, by the help of his Master, he hopes to continue to write, preach and pray, until truth becomes triumphant in the earth, every fortress of error abandoned and demolished, and death swallowed up in victory.

Omaha Indians.

Since our return from the plains, we learn that F. J. Wheeling and H. W. Miller Esqrs., Joseph E. Johnson, Merchant in this town, and others, have left with a party of the above Indians, and gone East, with a view of letting them see the extent and greatness of the white man's dominions,—together with the improvements and, to them, curiosities of civilized life. We learn that they intend to take them to Washington, and present them to their great Father, the President.

Their tribe is miserably poor, and have lived upon the stock of the settlers on this Frontier to a great and serious extent. If Government would give them an annuity, however small, and abate therefrom the amount of whatever they might steal and plunder, it might be a partial protection to the Frontier, and at the same time benefit the Indians. We hope Congress will help them. We, on the Frontier, have paid a heavy tax to them; or rather they have taxed us most severely.

First Page.

Our citizens may see the particulars of the movements made in relation to securing titles to our lots and claims on the town section, by looking on our first page.

The Mormons of Western Iowa.

What has been their conduct since they have been located on this Frontier? They are the oldest white inhabitants, and are now, far the majority. Of necessity almost, they have had to elect their own officers, and have been the main spokes in the wheel to support and maintain a political organization under the Statute laws of the State. This applies more particularly to all the country North of Fremont County. Can the charges of crime, immorality, or dishonesty be maintained against them? We answer boldly; No! There may be individual wrongs that could not be controled: but we speak of the community as a body. Have they been oppressive with the power they have had? Again, we answer boldly: No! Many a poor Mormon has paid his tax upon his only cow, while some who are not Mormons, but have heavy stocks of goods, have refused to pay their taxes, thinking that a little corrupt popularity, sanctified by wealth, and defended by a few oaths, would excuse them. This does not apply to any of the citizens of Kanesville. Our neighbors are all good and loyal.

If any man of known integrity and responsibility in this region, thinks we have not told the truth, as it is; our columns are open for his correction, over his own signature.

If there is to be any difficulty, we would like to know what we are to meet, and to start upon a fair and understanding basis. We have not much fellowship for those political prognosticators that prophecy fire and sword, and then to bring it to pass, leave no stone unturned to get up an excitement by the most inflamatory speeches. We think that such men have just piety enough to carry them handsomely to a place similar to that which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were cast into, but we fear, not enough to bring them out, without the smell of fire. But every man must give an account for his words and works. The former should be few, unless good; and the latter also.

Query.

What kind of a Latter-day Saint must he be who feels not interest enough in the Mouth Piece *and defender of his creed*, to give fifty cents for the Guardian for the term of six months previous to his going to the Valley? This is more particularly for the consideration of home subscribers who may not be able or willing to pay one dollar. Feed the mouth that speaks for you and defends your cause, lest his voice be weak and faltering.

Cheese.

Mr. A. S. Stanly brought us a fine Cheese last week, weighing thirty-two pounds, and in justice to Mr. S., or to his good lady; and probably to both, we must say that it is decidedly the best cheese we have ever tasted in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Pottawatamie, in this respect, is ahead of all nations according to our experience. Who would not come and buy a farm and live in Pottawatamie! Mr. Stanly has several tons of just such cheese for sale, we hear. It is worth fifty cents a pound to real epicures; but we, not belonging to that class, purchased at ten cents per pound.

Doctor Dewit C. Bishop.

We hear that the above named gentleman is lecturing in St. Joseph against the Mormons. This news is quite satisfactory here to the Mormons and to many who are not. The most anxiety that we have heard expressed concerning him seems to be that the Doctor may prosper in his lecturing, and make a *raise* that will enable him to come back here and pay his debts.

Land Claims.

We hear that several claims have been sold of late at fair and living prices. This is right and good. The more that sell, the more can emigrate. That portion that cannot sell their claims, and can raise the means to emigrate without the avails of their Farms, can leave them in the hands of their poorer brethren which will make them good homes until they can sell and also go. So that no farm will be abandoned or left without a consideration, unless left in the hands of the Bishop and the poor.

Every man should keep his claim and improvements in good condition,—save every rail and every stick of timber that you can, and that will make your place valuable.

Complaints.

We often hear our subscribers complain that their neighbors borrow the Guardian before they get the chance to read it themselves! We can only suggest one remedy; and that is this. Say to your neighbor, that Br. Hyde keeps the Guardian for sale, at only one dollar a year. Tell them to go rather to them that sell and buy for themselves, and be foolish virgins no longer.

Col. Benton's Speech.

We have glanced hastily over the above gentleman's speech in the St. Louis Union. Its leading feature is all about what "*he did.*" He proves himself a prophet beyond all contradiction of sinners; and among those born of women, there hath hardly risen a greater! When prophets are plentiful, and prophecy boldly, important events are at hand. So, look out for the consequences of rejecting so great a prophet as Mr. Benton! He is, indeed, a great man: but if the second person plural of the personal pronoun, had been more frequently employed by him than the first person singular, he would have been still greater than he now is. But he is a great and strong minded man, and will yet rise.

Not Fitting out for Salt Lake.

As the Brunswicker has turned Mr. Miles over into our hands, we publish, for his special benefit, the following: clipped from the "Iowa State Journal," published at Fort Des Moines. For this trouble and information, our charges will be, that hereafter, he attend to his own delinquents, and turn no more over to us, for we have plenty already.

"Mr. Noah Miles has purchased the Albia House, in the flourishing town of Albia, the County Seat of Monroe County, and fitted it up in good style. The public will find this a comfortable place to stay, and in Mr. Miles an attentive and accommodating landlord." (Go there friend Brunswicker and Board it out.)

The following items are cut from the *Alta California*:

Silver Mine Below Monterey.—A correspondent writing to this paper from Monterey, dating October 25, relates the discovery of a very rich silver mine eighteen miles from that place, at a point known on the Aliral. It was discovered by parties engaged by Mr. J. P. Leese.

The Poor.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor,—the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.—[David.

That the poor may not be omitted or forgotten in the festivities and recreations of the season,—Thursday, the 15th inst., is the day fixed upon for the poor to have their feast and amusements. It will be given at the Court House. Those who may feel it a duty if not a privilege to show their liberality and kindness to the poor, are respectfully invited to bring to the Court House, on Thursday, the 15th inst., between the hours of twelve o'clock M., and four o'clock P. M., the following articles cooked and ready for the table. Fresh meat, fowls, fresh fish, bread, cakes, pies, butter, cheese, sweet meats, fruit, or any other little article that may set out a table to cheer and gladden the hearts of the poor. Also any kind of provisions or groceries, clothing or money that may do the poor good during the remainder of the winter. We do not think that any person who makes a free-will offering on this occasion, will be any worse off in purse, in character, or in spiritual treasures and comforts, by so doing; and it will make the poor much more comfortable and happy; and Blessed is he or she that remembereth the poor, &c.

Therefore, forget not, that on Thursday next, the 15th inst., between twelve o'clock at noon, and four o'clock afternoon, to bring your offerings, for the poor, to the Court House. We will try to act our part on the occasion: and we trust that every family who can, will go about and prepare some nice and good things for the table, and as many other things to comfort the poor with through the balance of the winter as their circumstances, inclination, and generosity will allow them. And may Heaven reward every generous soul.

One favor more. You who take the paper and read this article, be kind enough to inform your neighbor who may not take it. If all will take an interest, much good may be done, and many wants relieved.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mails.

Mr. Editor:—You have, in your paper, noticed favorably, Fitz Henry Warren Esq., First Assistant P. M. General. This is perhaps all well enough; but before this community is prepared to endorse your opinion of him, *en masse*, they would like to be informed why it is, that whilst he is increasing Mail facilities at other points, he has reduced ours from a *semi-weekly* mail from St. Joseph to this place, to a *weekly* one.

Although Kanesville is a point of great importance, and doing a heavy business: we have at present barely two mails per week, one from Fort Des Moines, traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles per day, and one from St. Joseph.

Why this neglect! What have the people of Western Iowa done, to deserve a withdrawal of the ordinary mail facilities to which they feel justly entitled!

Let the Department give us two mails per week from Fort Des Moines, increasing the speed to what it ought to be, and two from St. Joseph, and then we will be prepared to accord to Mr. Warren, all the praise to which we think him entitled.

NEBRASKA.

The foregoing is from a known and responsible source. The reason of mail service being reduced to once a week between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., we think is in consequence of some informality in some former contracts. We cannot think that it is the design of the Drpartment to retrench mail facilities in Western Iowa; but to establish the service upon a more permanent footing, and then to give to the citizens all they need, which on petition of the people, we believe, will be granted them. Try it and see. "Ask and you shall receive." We cordially agree with Nebraska, that the condition and wants of the country, require two mails a week from St. Joseph, and two a week from Fort Des Moines. Especially two a week from St. Joseph.

Strangism.

It will be necessary for our Strangled friends, if they would prosper, to explain, fully, the fact of the phosphorus endowment, and the nature, purpose, and design thereof, which Strang did administer to his deluded followers, the evidence and testimony of which have been given us personally by those who saw and felt its effects. If they deny this, they deny the truth: If they confess it, they confess their leader, to be a blasphemer against the Holy Ghost. For what else can He be called, who puts Phosphorus upon the heads of his followers in the dark, and tells them that it is the Holy Ghost in cloven tongues of fire. Our friends need go into no argument with them, any more than God did with Satan after he was cast out of Heaven. For Strang and his followers stand in just about that relation to this Church. If our friends use any argument at all, let it be no argument more potent or brilliant than phosphorus, and you will not long be troubled with such agents. But do not make matches of them, for it may be that their heads have not been fully dipped in the explosive or igniting matter. If they have not, they had better go back where they can pass through that operation. Talk nothing to them but Phosphorus, and they will soon leave you. If they do not, then say that Brother Hyde has not prophecied truly.

We feel ashamed to hold out such a specimen of human depravity and wickedness, which is a burlesque upon the sacred principles of truth and righteousness: yet it is sometimes necessary to answer a certain class of men according to their folly, which it has been our design to do in this instance; and if our readears will pardon us this once, we will try to do better hence forth.

Godey's Lady's Book, for '52.

With the new year, comes to us the January number of the above named popular and much esteemed magazine. Its pages are stored with choice literature, and chaste engravings of a class much to be admired. To Beaux, Belles, Amateurs and the public in general, more especially to the ladies, this work cannot fail to be a welcome and interesting monthly visitor. We respectfully solicit its continuation to our table, and wish its able editor and proprietor much success in their sphere of usefulness.

Madame Kossuth in reply to a woman's rights address presented to her while in London, replied that she found her proper position in the domestic circle, and that she was satisfied to follow the guidance of him whom all others acknowledged as distinguished.

Read.

If you please, the opinion of the Gentiles of this County concerning the Mormons. We tender them our thanks for their generosity, frankness, and candor; and it shall be our pride and ambition to merit the good-will of those whose confidence is worth possessing. We have lived in peace and harmony from the beginning, and we do not intend to give any cause or provocation to change previous and present feelings. The term Gentile, has inadvertently crept into our sectional affairs, the true definition of which, we have not given before; but we now feel inclined to do so: No man can be called a Gentile, who possesses a generous and liberal spirit towards his fellow or neighbor. If he possess a disposition to do unto others, as he would that others do unto him, he is not a Gentile. The meeting, therefore, that is published as a Gentile Meeting, we think unappropriately named. Judging from their sentiments, and from the well known character, and reputation of the Chairman and Secretary, and of many others who attended the meeting: we pronounce it, a meeting of the honorable, high minded, and responsible men of Pottawatamie county, who wish to do to others, as they would that others do to them. Gentile, when fairly defined: means a narrow contracted soul, whose petty prejudices and ungenerous and niggardly sentiments make him hate his neighbor, because he prefers his eggs roasted, while his neighbor likes his boiled best. A purely full blooded gentile, is one who feels devilish towards the Mormons because they are Mormons,—one who would be glad to get their houses and farms for nothing,—one who would like to crush them without cause or provocation,—one who says he has driven them and broke their sculls and intends to do so again,—one who thinks he is doing God service to vex, threaten, torment, drive, rob and plunder them because they are Mormons: and because they are going away in the Spring, will take every advantage of them to get their farms at their own price. Give them an old blind horse, perhaps, for a farm worth five hundred dollars: and if they won't take it; notify them in a threatening manner to leave.

Those who come under this head are Gentiles: possessing gizzards and not souls. The proceedings of the meeting referred to, forbid us applying the name Gentile to them. They are good men, created in the image of God, and their sentiments dishonor not their maker. Long may they live and prosper: and should we be so fortunate as to find favor at the last day, we shall be happy to testify in favor of our friends, that our master may say unto them, also: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have don it unto me; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." Won't we have a good time when we get there! Let us try it.

Erratta.

On our first page, under the head of "*Public Meeting*," in the Preamble, for; "and before any Statute law was extended over the said State of Iowa;" read,—over *this portion* of the said State of Iowa. Haste in proof reading, the cause of the error.

Public Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the *Gentile* citizens of Kanesville, held at the Bluff House, on the evening of 7th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a false report has gone abroad, to wit: that there has been considerale difficulty and contention in this town and vicinity, (viz: Kanesville, Pottawatamie Co., State of Iowa,) between the Mormons and those not belonging to their Church.

Therefore, we, the so called *Gentile* portion of this community, do assert that the above reports are false, and that there is no truth in them, and that there has not, nor is there likely to be any disturbance in this County, between the Mormons and those differing from them in belief.

We would further represent, that the Mormons of this County, (as a community,) are a peaceful, industrious, and law abiding people; and that we are, and have been, living in peace and harmony; and we hope that no persons, either at home, or from abroad, will seek to disturb our amicable relations.

And we would farther represent that we are not Mormons, nor in any wise connected with the Mormon Church, or their people.

And whereas, some of our citizens have been stopped and mal-treated while passing through Coonville, in Mills County. Therefore

Resolved, That whilst we disclaim all right to interfere in any difficulty, which may exist in Mills and other counties, between any portion of the citizens thereof and their officers, or to meddle in any shape manner or form with their domestic affairs, we do claim the right to protest against citizens or residents of our own County, of whatsoever faith, creed, or sect being abused, or prevented from peacefully pursuing their journey or exercising their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the Country, in any part thereof. And we also claim the privilege of expressing our feeling of deep regret, that anything disagreeable should have taken place, calculated to interrupt the harmony heretofore existing between the Mormons, and the so called Gentiles of our sister counties.

J. B. STUTSMAN, Chairman.
C. Voorhis, Secretary.
Kanesville, Jan, 9th, 1852.

Mr. Whitney, of Pacific Railroad celebrity, has said recently through the New York Journal of Commerce, that it is his intention to accept the proposition of England to construct the proposed road across the British portion of North America unless our next Congress shall encourage him in his origina design.

Sent to Spain.

Mr. Thrasher who was lately tried at Havana for Treason, sailed on the 24th for Spain. He is to serve for eight years in the chain gang.—[Dubuque Herald.

Attend to Your Own Business.

A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one half my property, by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's alone."

Destructive Fire at the Capitol.

Washington, Dec. 24th, 9 o'clock, A. M.
The Capitol now burning!
By Morse's Eastern Line.
Second Dispatch.

Washington, December 24.

The flames in the Capitol are subdued—The library and rooms above completely burned out. Three fourths of the library is consumed, including the most valuable portion embracing many rare works, which can never be replaced. No serious damage in any other portion of the Capitol Fire supposed to have originated from the flues connecting with the furnace of the main basement of the Capitol. The fire was discovered about sun-rise by the watchman. The mechanics at the Navy Yard, in a short time severed the burning room, the dome, and thus prevented the extension of the flames to the roof and domes of the Senate and House of Representatives. The whole building is completely flooded with water. There is still a great deal of fire in and about the Library. The dome of the rotunda was at one time in great danger. Both, that and the two halls of Congress, are uninjured except by water. The entire library contained 55,000 volumes; of these about 20,000 in an adjoinining room were saved. All the busts, paintings, and elegant fixtures, have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at over $100,000, a great portion of it is irreparable. As soon as President Fillmore heard of the fire, he repaired to the Capitol, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and personally supported the exertions made to save the building.

Germany.

Lieutenant Pim arrived in Berlin en route to Liberia on the 23d; he was introduced the King by Baron Humboldt. The King gave him very cordial letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will undoubtedly afford him every assistance to promote to search of Sir John Franklin.

A novel project is in contemplation in New York City. Plans have been prepared and estimates made of the expenses for building a mammoth steamer, five hundred feet in length, to be furnished and finished in the most luxurious style, and to be every way equal for comfort and accommodation to the best hotels in the City, to be put upon the Hudson River in opposition to the Railroad on its eastern bank. In a word, it is a proposition to place comfort and luxury in competition with a moderate gain of time for the northern travel.

Wholesale Only.

A large stock of Sugar, Teas, and JAVA Coffee, for sale at this office. This stock was purchased in New York, with the design of sending to Salt Sake, but orders to this effect have been countermanded, and the goods ordered to be sold here. They are the choicest lot ever brought up the Missouri river, we presume. Coffee by the sack—Sugar by the barrel—and Tea by the chest or half chest. Merchants and Epicures, now is your time to buy superior articles at reduced prices. Call at this office and examine.

Monies Received Since Dec. 26, 1851.

Rev E McKenney,	$3 00	A Baum,	1 00
John McClure,	50	Capt Croft,	1 00
Joseph Outhouse,	1 00	Wm Jacobs,	1 00
Stacey Horner,	1 00	S Slaid,	25
Joseph Horner,	1 00	James Cooper,	25
Wm. Huggins,	1 00	W H March,	1 00
Jacob McArdy,	1 00	E L Arnold,	1 00
Theodore McKien,	1 00	Appleton Gay,	1 00
W. McKien,	1 00	Wm Rankin,	1 00
Joseph Chamberlain,	1 00	Nancy Cartwright,	1 00
Thomas Ivins,	1 00	George Tiffany,	1 00
Anthony Ivins,	1 00	Nathan B Baldwin,	1 00
John Ray,	1 00	Samuel Swarner,	50
Dr. Hays,	1 00	McMahon & Williams,	11 25
Joseph Sponco,	1 00		
Wm. C. Moody,	25	Lydia Richards,	1 00
John Clark,	25	James Hill,	1 00
James Lawson,	1 00	A Pevey,	1 00
John Couch,	1 00	Adna Acton,	1 00
Mr. Regean,	1 00	David E Baunel,	6 00

Married.

Near this town, by the Editor, on the 15th ult., Mr. NORMAN JARVIS to Miss SARAH ANN SHEPPERSON.

Young and pretty was the bride,
Not unlike the opening flower;
May no evils them betide,
In a dark or trying hour.

Died.

At Honey Creek, Oct. 10, 1851, ELIZABETH AVEYARD, of black canker Aged 60 years.

November 14th, '51, of black canker, SARAH AVEYARD. Aged 32 years.

Also, Dec. 7th, '51, her husband, BENJAMIN AVEYARD, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

They were natives of Stockport, England, came from Fall River, Mass., last spring, and were bound for Salt Lake Valley.

New Advertisements.

CLAIMS FOR SALE.

ALL that wish me to act as Agent for them, to dispose of their claims, will please send me a discription of the same, as I intend publishing hand bills and sending them abroad through the States, describing the advantages of the soil, location, and improvements.

Terms of entering claims fifty cents, in cash or produce. Office two doors South East of the Court House. THOMAS McKENZIE, Agent.
Kanesville, Jan. 9th, 1852.

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE well known GRIST and SAW MILL of John W. Cooley, situate on Big Pigeon Creek, about ten miles North of Kanesville, in one of the richest and fattest sections of land in the world, are now offered for sale; together with a claim of land and improvements, consisting of four dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a field. Timber sufficient to support the claim.

The Grist Mill has recently undergone thorough repairs—good smut machine in successful operation, and is doing a most excellent business. The whole property can be had on reasonable terms.

Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment, in the very heart of a grain growing country that is constantly increasing in population and improvements. Call on the proprietor who resides at the mills. J. W. COOLEY.
Big Pigeon Creek, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

J. L. SHARP,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.

Will practice Law in the 6th Judicial District, and will promptly attend to all matters in the line of his profession in the State and Federal Courts.
Sidney, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY, 9, 1852.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens of Kanesville, held at the Court House, on Monday evening, Dec. 28th, 1851, W. B. Ferguson was called to the Chair, and J. A. Kelting was appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, to be, to take into consideration the propriety of taking such steps as may be best adapted to procure a donation of Public land to aid in the constructions of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri river.

The meeting was addressed at some length by L. M. Kline, G. P. Styles, J. A. Kelting, A. J. Hanscom, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Huff, a Committee of three was appointed, to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions, to wit: Orson Hyde, G. P. Styles, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, 1852.

January 6th, 1852.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting was held at the Court House this evening.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, there seems to be at the present time, a deep interest felt by the public in regard to rail road enterprizes generally; and *whereas*, much has been said and written about a railroad through the State of Iowa, from the Mississippi to the Missouri river; and *whereas*, at a recent meeting of sundry citizens of the State, held at Fort Des Moines, a company was organized, styled we believe, "The Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Council Bluff Railroad Company," the design of which is ostensibly, to construct (with the aid of a donation of Public lands,) a Road from Iowa City, via Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs.

And *whereas*, on the 25th November last, a Convention was held at Oskaloosa, composed of persons favorable to the object of the Iowa Western Railroad Company, which convention adopted, and has published, a memorial to Congress, setting out the design of said Company to be "to establish and build a railroad from Davenport, on the Mississippi river, by way of Muscatine, in Muscatine Co., and Oskaloosa, in Mahaska Co., to Trader's Point, at the foot of Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river; and also asking a grant of a portion of the unoccupied public domain, to aid said Company in that design.

And *whereas*, from indications, it would seem that Congress is called upon to aid—by donations—to construct Roads, especially with a view of building up a few particular towns, which to us, seems not quite proper, believing as we do, that if the Government does grant a donation, it should be so arranged, as that the bounty shall be invested upon that route, which shall, on due examination, be found most practicable, and the most beneficial to the public at large, irrespective of the interest of any towns now in existence.

But if such disinterested course shall not prevail, and if the interests of the towns are to be looked at, we hold it to be unjust to overlook one of the most important places on or near the proposed line; and inasmuch as the persons composing the two Railroad Companies above alluded to, may be ignorant of the existence of places, other than their respective cities, for the purpose of rendering all possible aid in our power, to enlighten them; it is hereby *resolved*, that said Railroad Companies, be, and they are, hereby informed, that in addition to the towns represented by them, there is also in the State of Iowa, a small village, at the very foot of Council Bluffs, and near to the Missouri river, called Kanesville; which town, contains, we believe, more inhabitants than Oskaloosa, or Fort Des Moines, and does more business than Oskaloosa, Fort Des Moines and Trader's Point together, and as much as either Davenport or Muscatine. That this village is of some years standing, and that it promisses fair to live for many future years, and that its citizens might possibly be induced to take some stock in a Railroad Company that would recognize their claims to a *Passing Notice*; and would also aid in petitioning Congress, to grant a donation of land for a proper object.

Resolved, further, that as the citizens of Iowa, cannot expect Congress to grant *two* donations to aid these *rival* Companies in their designs—as we presume—but as we believe, that a donation for one Road might be obtained. We therefore suggest, to said Railroad Companies, the propriety of a union of effort for *one specific purpose*, which shall be, the building of a Road from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, upon which route as may be determined upon.

Resolved, that Kanesville should be made a point on said Road.

On motion, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the above Railroad companies; said Committee consists of Orson Hyde, L. M. Kline, John S. Huff, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. FURGUSON, Chairman.
J. A. KELTING, Secretary.

Senate Committees.

The Telegraph reports the following Senate Committees:

On motion of Mr. Bright, the 35th rule was suspended, and the following Senators were declared elected the Standing Committees for the session.

On Foreign relations—Mason, Douglas, Norriss, Morgan and Underwood.

On Finance—Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce and Miller.

On Commerce—Hamlin, Soule, Dodge of Wis., Davis and Seward.

On Manufactures—Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham and James.

On Agriculture—Soule, Walker, Atchinson, Spruance, and Wade.

On Military affairs—Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson, Jones, Tenn.

On Militia—Houston, Dodge of Wis., Borland, Morton and Spruance.

On Naval affairs—Guinn, Stockton, Mallory, Badger, and Fish.

Congressional.

We clip the following from the *Globe* which has not appeared in our former reports. The proceedings are of the 3rd Dec:

Notices of Bills.

By Mr. Henn: A bill creating three new land districts in the State of Iowa.

Also, a bill providing for the correction of errors in the location of military bounty land warrants and the entry of lands.

By Mr. Clark: A bill providing for a grant of public lands to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubupue to Keokuk, and from Davenport to Council Bluffs, in said State.

Petitions.

By Mr. Henn: The petitions of the Land Officers at Fairfield, Iowa City, and Dubuque, asking additional compensation for locating military bounty land warrants,

Also, the memorial of a convention of 294 delegates from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territory of Minnesota, assembled at Burlington, in the State of Iowa, on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1851, asking the removal of the obstructions in the Mississippi river, at the Des Moines and Rock river Rapids.

Also, the petition of R. W. Steele and 29 others, citizens of Warren county, Iowa, asking for the establishment of a mail route, &c., from Oskaloosa, via Knoxville and Indianola, to Winterset.—[Des Moines Courier.

Conclusion of Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.

SENATE—The resolution extending a welcome to Kossuth was debated at great length by Messrs. Mallory, Badger, and Seward. The question was then taken on the first branch of Mr. Berrien's amendment extending a welcome Kossuth and his associates, when it was reported nays 26, yeas 24. The second branch, declaring that by this welcome to Kossuth, Congress did not intend to intimate an intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention, &c., which was also lost—yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. Shields then moved as a substitute for the whole resolution, the resolution introduced by Mr. Foote, and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Borland moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Shields' amendment.

That the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United, cordially sympathize with the people of Hungary, in their recent heroic struggle and in their present misfortunes. That it recognizes and cordially welcomes Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, and his associate exiles, who have landed on our shores, as worthy representatives of their country, and invites them to the capital of the Union—that it requests the President to receive and entertain them in such a manner as may be appropriate, and that the sum of —— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President, to pay the expenses of the reception and entertainment of said guests during their sojourn at the Capitol.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th Dec.

The trial of Hannaway for treason, for being concerned in the resistance of the laws at Christiana, was concluded to-day. Mr. Cooper having finished his closing argument about 10 o'clock, Mr. Gettin charged the Jury at great length; after being absent 10 minutes, they returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged—all other indictments for treason had been abandoned.

The State *Gazette* says a decision has been made by the Post Office Department that subscribers living in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of postage, notwithstanding the post office through which they receive it may be out of the county.

The courts have decided the steamboat owners are responsible for losses that arise in consequence of their failing to leave port at the advertised time, in all cases where proof is not forthcoming that such failure was caused by unavoidable accidents.

Grammarians have discovered a new gender, viz: the "Bloomer"—half way between he masculine and feminine, with a touch of the neuter.

Woman's Rights.

A Mr. Stark has introduced the following amendment to the bill defining misdemeanors in the State of Tennessee. It is time to look out now, boys, the matter is growing serious:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any young gentleman, or bachelor, makes any advancements towards any unsuspecting and unsophisticated lady, by making love, or *pretending to make love* to her, and having no real, or serious intention of matrimony, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, January 9, 1852.

Flour ₱ 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, ₱ lb.,	4@5
Sugar, "	8@10
Coffee, "	12½
Rice, "	8
Salt ₱ bush.	$1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) ₱ lb.,	50@$1 00
Molasses, S. H., ₱ gal.,	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh,)	3¾@4
Bacon ₱ lb.,	none.
Lard, "	8
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, ₱ bush.,	$2 50
Dried Peaches, "	$2 50
Raisins, (new) MR ₱ lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,)	20
Green hides, ₱ lb.,	2½
Dry " "	6
Iron, (tire,) "	5½
" (assorted,) ₱ lb.,	5@7
Potatoes ₱ bush.	25
Tallow, ₱ lb.,	10
Butter, "	12
Cheese, "	10
Beeswax, "	17
Corn, ₱ bush.	20
Wheat, "	1 00
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, ₱ bush,	70
Honey ₱ gal.	1 00
Eggs, ₱ doz.,	10

Mississippi Coming to Her Senses.

The Mississippi Convention on the 28th, adopted resolutions to abide by the Union as it is, and the Constitution without any amendments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE, and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slips, and millifiers, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—3t*

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,

(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W. Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851.—3m

DENTISTRY.

A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence.

He will be found at the Bluff House, Kanesville Iowa.

References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851.

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larietts and cordage of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo.

Newark, Mo., Dec 26, 1852—6m.

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12, '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec12 6m*

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose. The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geogaaphy, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, $2.00; Common English do., $2,50; Higher do., $3,00; Latin and Greek languages, $4,00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.

Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1851.

Dr. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

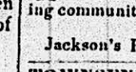
Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

FURNITURE.



BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,

County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE

Bakery, Confectionary and Eating

SALOON:

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke, Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat,
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSW E!!

GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, flappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do turcens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers, do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

J. E. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face supposed to be five years old, and branded, "O. E Bates, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ENOCH HUNT.

Cooley's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851.—3t

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line ou short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

SAINT LOUIS

Boot and Shoe Store,

Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

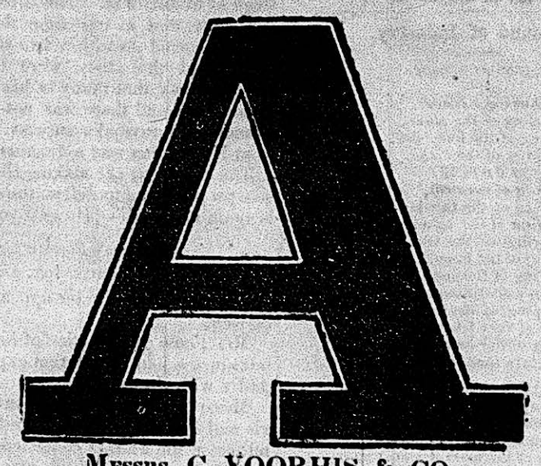
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks,
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins; Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods; Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaues and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

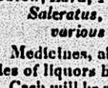
He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.

AND THE

PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Sound of Industry.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

I love the hanging hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The creaking of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The whirling of the mill.
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
And the fan's continuous boom—
The clipping, of the tailor's shears,
The sound of busy labor,
The driving of the awl,
I love, I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft-repeated shout,
As he spurs his stock along,
The bustle of the market man,
As he hies him to the town,
The waving of the tree top,
As the ripened fruit comes down,
The busy sound of threshers,
As they clean the ripened grain,
And husker's joke, and mirth and glee,
'Neath the moonlight on the plain,
The kind voice of the dairy-man,
The shepherd's gentle call—
The sounds of active industry,
I love, I love them all.

The Editor's Advisers.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—
Too much morality you have—
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch or wizard tales,
With slip-shod ghosts, with fins and scales,
Or feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words those novels,
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,
Of border wars and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,
To craze the fair creation;
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,
Or any other nation.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some long for missionary news,
And some, of worldly carnal views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed—I only give the hint—
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss
To hear of weddings plenty,
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of death, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire, or fever;
Another answers full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise
Of raccoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish,
For now and then a savory dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never would dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
And every editorial wight,
Has nought to do but what is right,
And let the grumblers grumble.

MISCELLANY.

Emigration to Oregon—New Discoveries of Gold.

We clip the following from the San Francisco Picayune:

We learn from the Oregon papers, that the emigration had nearly all arrived from the Plains, and that there was little sickness among them this year. They were subjected to great hardship and sufferings and privations in consequence of the loss of stock, &c., by the depredations of the Indians. In some cases all the cattle and horses of a whole party were taken, leaving men, women and children to walk five or six hundred miles to their journey's end. The Statesman gives the following statement of this emigration to the Territory during the present season, on the authority of a gentleman who has just arrived: 3,600 persons, 800 wagons, 6,400 work cattle, horses and mules, and 4,500 head of loose stock. Ten persons were killed, and about $18,000 worth of property stolen by the Indians.

A Washington Incident.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, tells the following story:

The freshest story of the season runs thus. Last night, as the passengers from the cars were rushing into one of our principal hotels, a man, attired as a traveler, announced himself as a newly elected member of Congress from one of the far-off States. He was surrounded by the friends of a certain candidate for the clerkship, and his vote solicited. The stranger intimated that "he thought pretty well of that gentleman from what he had heard of him, but as he had just arrived could not say any thing positive untill he had changed his dress and refreshed himself." "Besides, his friends were out, and could not draw his mileage until to-morrow, he must seek some friend to help him, and that $50 would answer for the present." The arrangement was quickly made to put the member into funds, and $50 was handed him—but on the following day, behold! the assumed *member* was amongst the missing, and has not been heard of since.

Kendall, of the Picayune, complains of the want of guide-posts on the Plains, and calls on the several Legislatures, south and west of the Alleghanies, for liberal appropriations in this respect. While on the road from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, Kendall and his party were repeatedly lost, and turned from the right road, for want of a guide-board. For the benefit of emigrants to California, why should not Congress establish these posts along the entire route!—[Dubuque Tribune.

The revolution in Northern Mexico has been brought to an end. Col. Caravajal, after waiting for reinforcements for several days, had been compelled at last to raise the siege of Matamoras. The Brownsville papers state that at one time the insurgents had advanced to within two squares of the plaza, and that they were then ordered to withdraw; that many of his men had deserted him, and there was not the slightest chance of Caravajal's success. His retreat from Matamoras was a disgraceful flight.

The Mexicans are making the most extensive preparations to defend the city in case it is again attacked.—[Hawk-Eye.

By Morse's Eastern Line.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

SENATE.—Mr Hunter appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Foote gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish Patriots

Messrs. Bright, Berrien, Mason, John Davis and Pearce, were appointed a select committee on the Florida contested election.

Mr. Foote introduced resolutions for a joint committee to make arrangements to receive and entertain Kossuth.

Mr. Foote also gave notice that he would introduce resolutions declaring the adjournment of the last session of Congress on the slavery question, as permanent.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A debate arose on resolution allowing newspapers to members. It was finally agreed, that $30 be allowed each member for papers.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Bayly offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information respecting the imprisonment and conviction of Mr. Thrasher.

The resolution from the Senate, extending a welcome to Kossuth, in behalf of the people of the United States, was then taken up and passed without debate, under the operations of the previous question—yeas, 181; nays, 16.

Mr. Fitch gave notice of a resolution reversing the declaration of Congress of 1848, that the Mexican War was unconstitutionally begun. He desired the unanimous consent to introduce the bill, but objections were made.

Several resolutions were then introduced: one calling upon the President for information as to the condition of Utah affairs, &c.

Mr. Marshall introduced a bill authorizing the payment into the treasury of California, all monies collected in the ports of that State, on imports since the treaty with Mexico and prior to her admission into the Union. A debate arose on the reference of the bill, and before taking the question into consideration the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

Mr. Gwynn introduced a bill granting the right of way to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.

House.—Mr. Marshall of Ky. introduced a bill for purchasing outstanding stock in the Louisville and Portland canal, and enlarge it to suit the wants of commerce.

Nothing of importance done in either House.

The Intelligencer expresses surprise, that no toast was drank at the Press dinner in N. York, to the President, and adds that Mr. Webster's letter was received with hisses; it says the first movement towards the release of Kossuth, was made by Mr. Webster.

The Republic says, Kossuth is in the hands of a few officious individuals in N. York, who are using him to advance their own interests, in fulfillment of that purpose, are laboring to place him in a position antagonistic to Congress and the Administration.

Hon. Henry Clay, has resigned his seat in the Senate. He will spend the winter in Philadelphia, and return to Ashland in the spring.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Republic this morning publishes a letter from the Spanish minister to Mr. Webster communicating the pardon of Mr. Wilson; one of the Cuban prisoners, in consequence of an affecting appeal in the behalf of his mother to the President, which was forwarded to the Queen of Spain, who liberated him and sent him home with funds from her private purse.

Sponge Made into Broad Cloth.

A Key West letter estimates the value of the sponge which has been or will be gathered in that vicinity this season, at $50,000, and says that some French manufactuers are using the article for making their finest broadcloths. It is either mixed with wool or cotton. At any rate the cloth made from it is very beautiful; its lustre is unsurpassed by the finest Saxony, and it has the strength of linen.

A Grand Archaeological Discovery.

Alexander Von Humbolt publishes in the Gazette de Spener, some particulars of his interesting discovery at Athens, of the Council Chamber where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At the depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statutes, &c., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

The Sea Diminishing.

Lieutenant Wm. D. Porter, of the navy, has an interesting communication in the Intelligencer, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of sea coast, and appearance of rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

It is said that since Liquor Law went into operation in Portland, Maine, crime has decreased in the City *seventy per cent.*

The Democratic Caucus at Washington on Saturday night, before the meeting of Congress, refused to adopt the compromise resolutions of Mr. Polk, (brother of the late President,) by a vote of nearly two to one.

The Whigs met in Caucus, on Monday morning, and adopted the resolution which the Democrats had rejected. It is as follows:

"Resolved, that we regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence, and connexion, a system of Compromise, the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sections, interests, and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a *final settlement*, in principal, and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

It will be seen that the resolution is almost in the words of President Fillmore's Message to Congress, one year ago. We are glad to see the views of the President endorsed, and we are more rejoiced at the prospect that we shall have peace and quiet on the subject of Slavery during the present session of Congress. Whether the prospect will be realized or not, time only can determine.—[Hawk-Eye.

Election of President by the People in South Carolina.

From a telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Courier we learn that, in the House of Representative of South Carolina, on the 28th ultimo, on motion of Mr. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, the bill giving the election of electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, to the people, was referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order of the day for to-day. Considerable discussion ensued on the, motion evincing indications that a hot debate will take place when the bill comes up.

From Utah Territory.

INDEPENDENCE, December 5.

The Salt Lake Mail reached here yesterday, having been much impeded in its progress by the snow. Mr. Johnson Tutt came as passenger in the Stage from Fort Laramie, and Paul William, Prince of Wurtemberg, was also a passenger, having been taken up about 235 miles from here. Four of his mules were frozen to death a few days before the Stage came along.

The news from Salt Lake City is unimportant. The Indians about Fort Kearney were troublesome, and had robbed the Farmer, Fox Booth. The troops were sent to his assistance.

The Cheyennes and Pawnees are at war with each other.

Ward and Geary's wagons were met at Chimney Rock. The snow on the Plains was in many places fifteen inches deep.

An honest Irishman, fresh from Hibernia, caught a bumble bee in his hand, supposing it to be a humming bird. "Och," he exclaimed, "devil burn you! how hot his little fut is."

The Thieves' Detector.

The London Times speaks very favorably of a new and ingenious invention which is intended to detect thieves and burglars, when engaged in evil work. It consists merely of a double-shaped hollow wedge, and can be placed to window shutters, or doors, charged with an electric ball, and upon the slightest pressure a report as of a pistol takes place, and at the same time bidding a resisting defiance to an entrance. It is likewise so constructed that a wax taper can be affixed to the wedge, and on the explosion taking place a light will be extended to it. The trials of the patent before the worthy magistrate were of the most satisfactory description, and elicited a high eulogium from Mr. Tyrwhitt, as a useful invention, applicable to many purposes.—[Organ and Reveille.

South Carolina Legislature.

The Legislature is in session, and the Governor has sent in his message. The folly of the secessionists, although it received a severe check in the late election, has not been entirely cured. Governor Means says, — that, whatever action the State may choose to take in the present state of affairs, he will sanction; but he solemnly adjures the Legislature that since it resolved upon resistance and ordered the State to be armed for the emergency, when the hour should come, no wrong that had been complained of had been redressed—no indemnity offered for the past—no security given for the future—that under the much vaunted Fugitive Slave Law, it cost the owners, in some instances, four times the value of the Slave to recover him, while attempts of reclamation had cost others their lives.

He appeals in strong terms to the pride and patriotism of the people. He says that Government troops have been stationed on the coast to overawe or coerce them; that guns upon Pickney Castle and Fort Moultrie are frowning upon Charleston; and concludes that the present condition of the country demands the burial of all party feelings, which have so much distracted them, and a union of their energies against the common enemy of their institutions.

When will men of a little common sense be found occupying the high places in South Carolina!—[Republican.

Interesting Correspondence.

The Washington papers contain an interesting correspondence between the Department of State and the British Government, in reference to the recent visit of the Governor General of Canada to Boston. Lord Palmerston states that her Majesty's Government has noticed the warm and cordial reception of Lord Elgin by President Fillmore and the citizens of Boston with the highest pleasure, more especially as it is a proof of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, which her Majesty is desirous to encourage and confirm. Mr. Webster, in reply, expresses the gratification of the President that the British Government should have been so favorably impressed with the reception given to Lord Elgin on the occasion referred to.—[Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—THE SECESSION QUESTION.—COLUMBIA, S. C., November 30.—In the House of Delegates, on Saturday, Mr. Ayres gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill calling the proposed State Convention to take measures for the secession of South Carolina from the Union. Mr. Owens thereupon offered a resolution virtually opposing the call, and declaring the question of seperate secession as finally and conclusively settled by the recent vote of the State. The resolution lays over for future consideration and action, and will, it is believed, be adopted.—[Republican.

The Kossuth Resolution.

The resolution in reference to Kossuth, assumed the shape below, and has finally passed both Houses of Congress in the following words:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth, a cordial welcome to the capital of the country.—[Des Moines Valley Whig.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.

There was a great Thrasher meeting at the Arcade on Thursday; resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to demand the instant release of Thrasher. Enthusiastic speeches were made both by Whigs and Democrats and the meeting was constantly interrupted by cries of war! war!! war!!!

The Postmaster General's report recommends a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers weighing less than two ounces, distance less than 2000 miles, and over it, twice that amount. The revenue of the Department has fallen off twenty-five per cent. under the new Post office law.—[Republican.

A Big Lump.

Dates from New South Wales to the 2d of August, show that the gold discoveries at Bathurst are still creating a great sensation in that quarter of the globe. One lump of gold had been found, weighing 106 pounds. It is stated to be the largest ever obtained anywhere. In the Museum at St. Petersburgh there is a piece of gold weighing seventy pounds, and twenty-eight pounds is the largest lump found in California.—[Times.

Whooping Cough.

A gentleman of this City, who has tested it, says the following is a certain remedy for whooping cough, always breaking it after the use of medicine for three days, viz: 4 ounces flaxseed, 3 ounces honey, 1 ounce liquorice, 4 ounces lemons, boiled together in half a gallon of water. To be well strained, bottled tightly, and kept in a cool place. Dose—a tablespoonful six times a day, to be given always after the coughing ceases.—[Col. Telegraph.

The African City Abeokuta.

Notices of this place have recently appeared, for the first time, in our missionary journals; and as it is quite unknown to most persons, the following facts, which have cost considerable research, may be useful to our readers.

Abeokuta stands on the Ogee river, in latitude 7 deg. 8 min. north. It is the capital of the Yariba country, lying contiguous on the eastward to Dahomey, and about 140 miles eastward of Liberia in nearly the same latitude. Abeokuta is 50 miles from Badagry, and about the same distance from Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, where Clapperton, and both the Landers, landed on their exploring expeditions to the river Niger. The Inhabitants of this kinghom are called Yombas.

The city of Abeokuta is about eleven miles in circuit, and contains according to some authors 50,000 inhabitants. Others give it 75,000, and one, 100,000.

About 3,000 of the inhabitants are natives of this region, who had been carried off as slaves, recaptured, and sent to Sierra Leone, whence after a few years they found their way back, bringing with them a valuable amount of knowledge and civilization.

The market is daily supplied with all the necessaries of life; and an active trade is carried on with the interior, though attended with great risk of property and life. Kidnapping is very common, and the citizens are continually in danger of being seized and sold by their more warlike neighbors.

The Chief of Abeokuta seems to possess intelligence and energy. He is the man who first attempted to imitate our mode of building houses. His doors will admit a person to enter erect, he has windows, and rooms floored with boards, and paint on his house. His example and influence will doubtless be felt for good by his people. They are already greatly ahead of the tribes around Sierra Leone in intelligence and civilization. Arrangements were in progress, at our last advices, to establish a "model farm."

Three black clergymen of the Church of England are settled here, viz: D. H. Trotter, S. Crowther, and Mr. Townsend, all well educated men. There is also a Methodist station and missionary here. The number of disciples to Christianity is about 300, some of whom became converts at Sierra Leone. The mass of the natives adhere to there superstition, but the existence and operations of Christian teachers is exciting much attention in the interior.

The people of Abeokuta stand in constant terror of the people of Lagos; as the latter are devoted to the Slave trade, and often seize and sell citizens of adjacent regions. The Abeokutans have a law prohibiting kidnapping under the heaviest penalty; but the chiefs are not able to enforce it fully, and never will be, while Lagos is under the influence of the Portuguese and Brazilians.—[Colonization Herald.

A man was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, in Mississippi, lately, for stealing thirty cents worth of wool.

Music is a great substitute for muscle. March a soldier out of breath on "Roslin Castle," and the moment the band strikes up "Yankee Doodle," he is just as good as new.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cogniac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and silps, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Choilcs, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of [aug 8] C VOORHIS.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.

AT THE MAMMOTH A.

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds At the Sign of Watches at the Window, I. AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS ESPENCHILD,

West side of Broadway, between Labaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,

North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbies, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 23, 1852. VOLUME III.---NUMBER 26.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	11 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
EDGY SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
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ISAAC BULLOCK,	JOHN RHEES,
HENRY ROBINSON,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
A. P. BOYNTON,	DAVID JAMES ROSS.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAVE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder LEWIS MCLAW, Grimes county, Texas.
MARSHALL HICKS, 55 Carlisle street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. BRACKENRIDGE, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. FLAVEL, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. FOSTER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
DAVID C. STOUT, Thumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr. St. Joseph, Mo.
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THOMAS J. PITCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. WEBB, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HAYES, Golden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—Mr. THOMAS, Agent.
Carterville—L. B. MASSEMORE, "
Springfield—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WISHART, "
Porter's Camp—ISAAC LOUDEN, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allen's Camp—G. STODDARD, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
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Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Perryville—THOS. CHAPIN, "
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Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELIJAH DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS. "
McCluney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,--Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville, Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Durail, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

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Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

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Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

From the Savannah Sentinel.

Br. Hyde and the Guardian.

On our first page may be found, an Extract from the last "Frontier Guardian," headed "Br. Holly and the Sentinel," which is such a curious compound of philosophy and nonsense, legal lore and the merest twattle, assumed piety and startling blasphemy; and withal so remarkable, as well for the *admission* it contains, as for the *audacity*, which those admissions are attempted to be sustained, that we have inserted it entire, *verbatim et literatim*.

Emanating from so respectable a source, it will arrest the attention of the country, and command its utter astonishment! An attentive reader of *Guardian* for near three years, we have never noticed so barefaced an exposition of Mormonism as applied to the domestic relations: and we claim the credit of having at last "smoked it out." The facts stand confessed—Mormonism, *at the Lake*—whatever it may do elsewhere—*practices and sanctions* POLYGAMY!

But *we* have neither the inclination, time or ability to enter into a *theological* warfare with our Prophet Brother. So far as his Scripture argument is concerned—if that can be called *argument*—which appears but a tissure of reckless assertions—we consign him to the hands of a clerical friend, who, at our request, has kindly furnished us an article on the subject.

Who that reads Br. Hyde's *missive*, will not understand—if he can comprehend nothing else—that the Mormons practice Polygamy! Why attempt to conceal it any longer! It now stands confessed in all its hideous deformity.

True, the large body of the converts to Mormonism have been deluded into the belief that this charge was false! That it originated with the avowed enemies of the New Faith, to lower it in the estimation of the moral and the upright! What will they say now! It may be—such is the corrupting influence of example—that, what would once have startled them with indignation, will *now* claim their approbation. We have heard that

> "Vice is a monster of such fearful mein,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> We first despise, then pity, *then embrace!*"

Alas, what must be the extent of *that* corruption, which could have induced so *virtuous* a man as Orson Hyde—and we do not accuse him of libertinism—to prostitute *his* pen and *his* precept in its defence! Not only so, but to drive so skillful a logician to the wretched absurdity of palliating the practice of the Prophets at the Lake, by reference to the vices of the Jewish Patriarchs—which were suffered under a system, so long since exploded!

But whatever may be the sentiments *now*, of these deluded fanatics, we venture the assertion, that had they been apprised of the real condition of things at the Lake, before they abandoned their virtuous homes, and honorable callings—if, indeed, they ever had any—few or none would have consented to become parts of a system, which debases and degrades both sexes alike!

Because wicked men have violated the laws of good society and "kept women secretly," is *that* to be offered as a reason why this "Prophet of the Lord" should undermine, by his example and teachings, the very foundations of all social government! To assert that our Savior had a plurality of wives—what matchless impudence! As though the pure spirit of the meek and lowly Jesus could have tolerated such abominable licentiousness! Were such, indeed, the case, we confess we would not only "drop the pen in disgust, but paper, hat and press," and fly from *such* Christianity!

Br. Hyde proposes a bargain with us—He must excuse us. We confess our knowledge of Scripture is rather limited; and if it were ever so extensive, we flatter ourselves we could put it to a better use than thus to "cast pearls before swine!"

He assures us that if we would *turn* Mormon, we should "float on a sea of light to a haven of immortality!" That may be true. But we do not aspire after such "immortality" as Mormonism may give us. And even had we—as insinuated—a *proclivity* towards it, hitherto; after this public avowal of its abandoned licentiousness, they would be most effectually eradicated.

Blessed with a family of growing *daughters*—and nothing else—is it to be supposed, that we should be so lost to what is due to *their* destiny—even were he to offer us, not by way of "Gas," but with the power to give, the whole realm of Mormonism, with its highest "haven of immortality" thrown in—as to throw over *them* the pall of a system, which would *wither* their every virtuous aspiration, and make them despised, even by the "pale daughters of rottenness," by consigning them to a place worse, than a Turkish Seraglio!

But, Br. Hyde is afraid the use of the term Bro. to us, might induce our friends "to discard us wholly" unless properly explained—that it is used not in an ecclesiastical, but editorial sense—and he informs the world we have not "yet been baptised, however *predisposed* in favor of the Mormon cause!" Ah! that is the unkindest cut of all! We confess the "corn" and quit!

Madame Kossuth's Appearance.

Madame Kossuth is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller in stature than he is, in proportion, but of stronger frame. She appears to be about the same age.

She is a brunnette, with a good complexion, and fine dark lustrious eyes. Good sense is the prevailing idea suggested by her countenance. She is plain and unostentatious in her dress. She is reserved in her manner, and looks like a matron worthy to be the wife of Kossuth.

From the Savannah Sentinel.

Ma. EDITOR:—Having been requested, I beg leave to offer a few thoughts in reply to the arguments of Orson Hyde in defence of Polygamy.

As to the case of Abraham, I would suggest that if he were guilty of Polygamy, as assumed, there is no evidence on which to suppose even the Divine Jurisprudence sanctioned his conduct in this particular. If it were necessary I would disown fraternity with him whose anxiety would lead him to desire to be called his son, for this reason.

Again, sonship is not reckoned in this way when the Gospel traces Abraham's descendents.

Galations, 3. 7—Know ye therefore that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham. As to David, we negative the assertion that he "had wives and concubines without number." The declaration is supported by no proof.

He, in addition to his wife, had concubines, but not in accordance with any sanction of law. He could have had them under no condition, except that of a bare permission of Jewish law, which Moses suffered on account of the hardness of men's hearts.

He suffered, in the mean while, the present consequences of these iniquities.

As to Solomon, we suggest like remarks. Solomon's wisdom may be approved, not because "he followed in the footsteps of his father, David, in this respect," but for wisdom's sake.

As to Jesus Christ, we confess that we are more than shocked in our "nerves," when it is assumed that "at the marriage of Cana of Galilee, Jesus was the bridegroom and took unto him Mary, Martha, and the other Mary whom Jesus loved." This construction of this passage is a wicked pervertion, as we believe.

The account is found in the 2nd chap. of John. Jesus Christ was not the bridegroom on that occasion, if so, he would have gone uncalled, as he was with his disciples.

There is quite as much reason to presume that Peter, Andrew, Philip or Nathaniel, were either, or all of them, bridegrooms on that occasion, as that Christ was.

These men he had discipled when in Judea—it was the third day after his conversation with Nathaniel.

Whatever practices may have obtained under Jewish law, it is clear, that originally, that is from the beginning, the strictest care was taken to guard against Polygamy, Gen. 2. 21—24.

At first God made but one man and one woman. Their posterity could have known that the original intention of marriage was that a man should have but one wife. The first design in the marriage relation was reasserted, by Christ and the Apostles.

This we find in the 19th chap. of Matt. 4—6 verses. In the 9th verse of the same chap. he proclaimed it to be the law of his kingdom ever thereafter.

Whatever indulgence, on account of the hardness of men's hearts, had been allowed, under the law of Moses, that indulgence was to cease.

Thus the 7th commandment of the law was incorporated in the New Testament Scriptures. This is the teaching of Christ and the Apostles.

What is fornication? Has it no turpitude in itself? Let the Apostle Paul answer.

"Nevertheless to avoid fornication, let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband." 1 Cor. 7. 2. No plurality here.

In the 11th verse, we have this language "And let not the husband put away his wife." Also 33rd "He careth how he may please his wife."

The Scriptures speak of the wive, but do not even suppose a plurality. Eph. 5. 2. 8. "He that loveth his wife loveth himself. 31. Shall be joined to his wife. 33. So love his wife."

These passages refer to men generally.

Let us inquire whether an office bearer in the Church of God is privileged above other men?

Let us select the deacon. How many wives may he have, at the same time? We answer but one, and no more.

1 Tim. 3. 12, "Let the deacon be the husband of one wife."

If an officer in the Church may not have more than one wife,

Query—May a Prophet—may the Supreme Visible Head of a Church have sixteen, and yet be sustained by men—Shall he be able to acquit himself before God, the Church's great law-giver.

Let no one so presume. ***

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing with an air of authority, says:

Mr. Webster will not withdraw from the cabinet, as has been affirmed. The present state of our foreign relations demand his presence at Washington and it is the desire of prominent men of all parties that he should remain. Mr. Webster himself, feels that however desirable retirement would be to him, this is not the moment to withdraw from the government. There is to be another "talk,"—if not something more serious—with the British government, concerning the rights of American vessels, and particularly upon the recent firing into the steamer Prometheus at Nicaragua.

The American Character.

An American writer says: "we are born in a hurry, educated with speed; we make a fortune with the wave of a wand, and lose it in like manner, to re-make and to re-lose it in the twinkling of an eye. Our body is a locomotive, traveling at ten leagues an hour; our spirit is a high-pressure engine; our life is like a shooting star; and death surprises us like an electric stroke."

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The Dead Sea of Sodom.

Dr. Graves has written a communication to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, in which he states "there is another Sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Sodom. This is the Great Salt Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and explored by Lieut. Fremont. The waters of the great American Salt Lake are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Sea of Sodom." He also states, "the surface of the Dead Sea is 1,300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean," &c.

Dr. Graves has been mis-informed in reference to the great American Salt Lake of the Mormon country. That Lake is 1,200 feet above the surface of the Gulf of Mexico, and its water is wholly unlike that of the Dead Sea.

The water of this Lake makes the best quality of salt by simple evaporation. It is similar to the brine made at the Salt mines in southwestern Virginia.

The water of the Dead Sea contains but a small proportion of the Chloride of Sodium, and a very great proportion of the Chloride of Calcium and Magnesium, and is wholly unfit for making salt.

We have a bottle of the water of the Dead Sea, presented to us by Fisher Howe, Esq.; he obtained it from the Sea of Sodom, less than two years since. We have not yet analyzed it, but from careful examination, it appears to be like water obtained from the deepest salt well at Montezuma. That well is 694 feet deep. A well has been sunk at Lockpit to the depth of 406 feet from which similar water was obtained. The water of both these wells contains more Chloride of Sodium than the water of the Dead Sea. In sinking the Lockpit well a subterranean river of fourteen feet depth was passed having a current so strong as to cause the stem of the auger to vibrate. In striking a second body of water in that well, the mingling of the two brought the fluid to the point of saturation, which caused the Sulphate of Lime held in solution to chrystalize instantly, forming flattened eight-sided prisms, producing a beautiful transparent *Selenite*. We use this water for the condensing cisterns to our Meteoric Wires. It is not affected in the least by the most intense cold.

The Sea of Sodom is wholly unlike any other body of water of which we have any record, and the Scripture History of its formation need not be questioned, nor need we look beyond it. E. M.

The Poetry of the Bible.

We wonder not at the simple faith of the old Pangan Pantheists who saw their God in the glorious sun, heard him in the winds whispering through the forest groves, and felt him in the silent beauty of the earth and sky. To this the Greek added the classical mythology which spring from the cultivated brain of that highly civilized people; and the Hebrews, whose religious ideas were far in advance of the Greeks and all other ancient nations, added the sublime conception of God himself, as the active ruler and governor of nature, riding upon the wings of the wind, shaking the earth and making the pillars thereof tremble, quieting it by the South wind, and making the morning stars sing together for joy, wrapping himself about with thick darkness, and employing the lightning and the thunder as the ministers of his judgement. Thus in all the aspect of nature did the Hebrew recognize his God; and alike in the sunshine, the rain, the fire and tempest, did he hear "the voice of the Lord." Hence the sublime grandeur of the inspired Israelitish poets stands out with startling brightness from the material Pantheism of remote times, and their great thoughts have descended through the circling ages of the world, to beacon the way of truth and life to all men.—[Eliza Cook's Journal.

The young ladies of the Damariscotta, in the State of Maine, have recently formed themselves into a society for mutual improvement and protection. Among the resolutions adopted at a regular meeting, we find the following:

"That we will receive the attention of no "so styled" young gentleman, who has not learned some business or engaged in some steady employment for a livelihood—for it is apprehended that after the bird is caught, it may starve in the cage.

"That we will promise marriage to no young man who is in the habit of tippling, for we are assured his wife will come to want and his children go barefoot.

"That we will marry no young man who is not a patron of his neighborhood paper, for we have not only strong evidence of his want of intelligence, but that he will prove too stingy to provide for his family, educate his children, or encourage institutions of learning in his vicinity."

Elegant Comparison.

The following beautiful extract we find floating like a waif upon the waters:

"The American Constitution—Like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised that it seems to sway with every breath of passion, yet so firmly based in the hearts and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

Have any wounded you with injuries, meet them with patience; hasty words rankle the wound—soft language dresses it, forgiveness cures it, and oblivion takes away the scar.

From the "Churchman's Companion," Oct. 1850.

Guardian Angels.

When daylight has departed, and earth is hushed to rest,
When little birds are folded safe within the parent nest,
When on the closed flowers the blessed night dews weep,
And stars look down in beauty upon the slumbering deep.

Unseen by mortal eyes, in the stillness of the night,
There are those who wander o'er the earth in robes of airy light;
Sweet messengers of love and hope, they journey to and fro,
And consolation follows in their footsteps as they go.

What are the heart's presentiment of coming joy or pain,
But gently whispering warnings of that guardian angel train?
The signals of their sympathy, the tokens of their care,
The sighings of their sorrow o'er the ills that flesh must bear!

We hear them in our slumbers, and waking fancy deems
That busy thought was wand'ring in the fairy land of dreams;
But the low sweet strains we listed, were the strains that angels sing,
To tempt our souls to soar, bright gleams of Heaven they bring.

When morning breaks above us, and we wake to busy day,
These angels "go before," to guide and "keep us in the way."—
When our feeble footsteps falter, all a weary and alone,
In their arms they gently bear us, "lest we dash against a stone."

In our journeyings, in our restings, on the land or on the sea,
In our solitude and sorrow, in our gatherings and glee,
In the day of degradation, in the hour of joy and pride,
Those pure and watchful ministers are ever by our side.

Oh Thou! whom angels worshipped, ere time or we began,
And whose divine compassion gave their guardianship to man,
Throughout this mortal warfare, let them still my champions be,
And in the last stern conflict, give them "charge concerning me."

Religious.

The editor of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Roman Catholic sheet published at St. Louis, Mo., in an article on religious toleration, thus answers the question, "Will the Pope allow Protestants in his dominions?" "The Holy Father undoubtedly believes that Almighty God has made and preserved a revelation, and that that revelation is the Catholic religion, in which his subjects have been educated and to which they are attached. He knows that this religion is true, and, of course, that all others are lies. He knows that this proceeds from God, and that all others are false, are from the devil, who is the father of lies, and false systems of religion. For him, then, to grant to Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Socinians, a free license to propagate their detestable errors in his dominions, while it is in his power to exclude them therefrom; for him to pull down the fence which guards the vineyard over which he is set, and to invite the wild boar out of the forest to destroy the vine which he is commissioned to guard, would be no less than to enter into a compact with the enemy of the human race for the ruin of his subjects. The Pope, as a Catholic prince, has a religion, and in this respect differs greatly from a Methodist or Baptist, who has none; who begins every instruction by announcing that he has no truth to teach, that true religion has perished from the face of the earth, and that the human race is condemned henceforth to guess-work and uncertainty in the matter of religion."

Aristocracy of Intellect.

We bow to no other aristocracy, we recognize no other. We spurn the scorn, with our whole soul, the contemptible narrowness and littleness of spirit which some men exhibit in doing homage on account of wealth or appearances. A man is no better than we, because he can drive a span of horses, or because he can give a more costly party, or drink a dearer drink than we, or that he lives in a richer house, or has more maids or men servants. A peasant may be as good as a President. Not what a man puts on *without*, but what he has *within him*, proves to us his manhood. To the aristocracy of mind and heart we bow; we reverence the intellect for what it has done and for its possibilities; but the outward proves nothing, it is nothing in comparison with mind. —[Ex. Paper.

The Boston Bee states that the gold fever is again raging in that city and vicinity. The recent return of persons with "pockets full of rocks," sufficient to secure competence and ease has inspired many to seek the same comforts.

In the West the fever is beginning to burn again also. Quite a number of persons have left this place and vicinity in the last few months for California. The emigration over the plains in the Spring, it is understood will be large. Many familes are now wintered on the Missouri, with a view of making an early start in the Spring. Gold in California is more abundant than ever.—[Hawk-Eye.

The seat of Government is now on its way from Vallejo to San Jose. The seat came down on board the Senator last night, in the shape of all the clerks of the various departments, with their valises their trunks and band-boxes, and their bundles, containing the archives of the government, shirts, trowserloons, and several other et ceteras. The crowd is on its way to San Jose, the now capitol of the blessed State of El Dorado, California.—[Post.

Election of Committees in the Senate.

Mr. Bright moved that the 35th rule of the Senate which required the election of the standing committees by ballot, be suspended. No objection being made the rule was suspended.

Mr. Bright then sent to the Chair the following list of names, which he moved be declared the standing committees for this session. And the motion was agreed to:

On Foreign Relations — Messrs. Mason, chairman, Douglas, Norris, Mangum, and Underwood.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, chairman, Bright, Gwin, Pearce, and Miller.

On Commerce — Messrs. Hamlin, chairman, Soule, Dodge, of Wis., Davis, of Mass., and Seward.

On Manufactures — Messrs. Sebastian, chairman, Bayard, Clarke, Stockton, and James.

On Agriculture — Messrs. Soule, chairman, Walker, Atchinson, Spruance, and Wade.

On Military Affairs — Messrs. Shields, chairman, Clemens, Borland, Dawson, and Jones, of Tennessee.

On the Militia—Messrs. Houston, chairman, Dodge of Wis., Borland, Morton, and Spruance.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Gwin, chairman, Stockton, Mallory, Badger, and Fish.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Felch, chairman, Shields, Dodge of Iowa, Underwood, and Pratt.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Downs chairman, Whitcomb, Clemens, Davis, and Hale.

On Indian Affairs — Messrs. Atchinson, chairman, Sebastian, Rusk, Cooper, and Bell.

On Claims — Messrs. Brodhead, chairman, Whitcomb, Bayard, Pratt, and Wade.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Walker, chairman, Chase, James, Foot of Vermont, and Sumner.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, chairman, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien, and Geyer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, chairman, Soule, Hamlin, Upham, and Morton.

On Roads and Canals — Messrs. Bright, chairman, Rhett, Douglas, Spruance, and Sumner.

On Pensions—Messrs. Jones, chairman, Borland, Stockton, Foot of Vermont, and Geyer.

On the District of Columbia — Messrs. Shields, chairman, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien, and Clarke.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Norriss, chairman, James Whitcomb, Dawson, and Smith.

On Retrenchment — Messrs. Bradbury, chairman, Bright, Felch, Mangum, and Fish.

On Territories—Messrs. Douglas, chairman, Houston, Gwin, Cooper, and Jones of Tennessee.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, chairman, Walker, and Badger.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Whitcomb, chairman, Hunter, and Clarke.

On Printing—Messrs. Borland, chairman, Hamlin, and Smith.

On Engrossed Bills — Messrs. Bayard, chairman, Mallory, and Hale.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, chairman, Clemens, and Dodge of Iowa.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, chairman, and Badger.

A Receipt.

There being so many applications for our celebrated receipt for curing pork and beef, we think we shall best subserve the interests of all by again publishing it.

To one gallon of water, take one and a half pounds of salt, one half pound of sugar, and half an ounce of saltpetre. In this ratio to be increased to any quantity required. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, which will not be a little, rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, pour it over your beef or pork to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks, according to the size of the pieces. The meat must be well covered with the pickle and should not be put down till at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

Several of our friends have not boiled the pickle and found it to answer well.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Kossuth's Personal Appearance

The editor of the New York Times says of Kossuth's personal appearance: "He is not tall, but robust; with a calm, clear, and somewhat abstracted countenance—fine, mild eyes, a high forehead, small hands, not a heavy beard and great dignity and ease of manner. He speaks English with less volubility than we expected, but with idiomatic accuracy and great strength.

His manner in speaking is superb—every gesture is graceful and effective—his voice is sweet and strong—there is no monotony in manner or in matter. He speaks with great power, and with perfect grace. His whole soul is in his cause: and he therefore exerts commanding effects."

Important from California.

A letter from California states distinctly that the object of a large company of emigrants who recently left for the Sandwich Islands, is to establish a Republican State there.

To this end a Constitution had been formed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery.—[Monroe Democrat.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852.

Br. Holly and the Sentinel Again.

We little thought our weakness and folly contained wisdom and strength sufficient to force a learned Editor to "*confess the corn and quit*," acknowledging his inability to enter into a theological warfare with his "Prophet Brother," and declining any bargain with us on account of a lack of scriptural knowledge. We deem it unnecessary to say a great deal upon this subject at the present time; because Br. Holly thinks that our "nonsense, twattle, legal lore, assumed piety, blasphemy, impudence," &c., &c., will arrest the attention of the country, and command its utter astonishment; emanating, as he says it does, from so respectable a source. We would like to see and hear what all have to say; and then we may answer all under one head. If there is nothing said of more force than has been said against our "twattle," it will be readily and easily answered.

What Br. Holly calls our "mixture" was only calculated to operate on bilious stomachs; and if, under its influence, some should throw up, we should not be surprized; and throw up, too, what, indeed, was not believed to be in them. A Reverend clergyman, we are told, threw up, last Sunday, in this town, what we will not shock the modesty of our readers with, by laying it before them: so far as we have learned, our mixture works to a charm. At the end of the year, when the laborers come to gather in their harvest or flocks, they may then be able to determine whether the *blessed* Savior, whose character they appear so zealous to defend, (calling him Lord! Lord! and doing not the things which he has commanded,) has blessed them with a flow of spirit—with revivals of religion, and accessions to their numbers; or whether he has manifested his displeasure at their zeal which is not according to knowledge by giving them leanness of spirit—lean congregations, and few to respect or do them reverence.

But to be a little humorous. When one minister has set his time to give us an overhauling, and then another comes in and does it before the time—takes the glory and spoils the field by running over it, and trampling it down, &c. We Mormons should think it not exactly according to the nicety, of brotherly etiquette. But these little things may all be lost sight of in a war against the common enemy.

We have sometimes heard it remarked that it was not considered gentlemanly or honorable to beat your antagonist after he had cried "quit." But as Br. Holly has called in his man, it may not be out of character for us to say a few words at this time. We have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with his Reverend friend; but from what we have seen, we think Br. Holly's cause far safer in his own hands; and the public will also pass the same opinion in our view.

We are requested to publish entire, Br. Holly's article; and also that of his fellow helper. We comply with the request out of respect to the wishes of a Br. Editor. Not that either of the productions touch the point in question. Br. Hyde never asks any one to publish his articles, being conscious that sensible editors will copy them if they want them, and discover real pith and merit in them. But should he request other Editors to publish his productions, he thinks it might be tantamount to a fear that others might not think as favorably of his writings as he, himself; and thereby diminish their force upon the public mind.

Our opponents, we presume, have not understood our position. If they have, we shall be forced to look at them in a point of light, which, at present, we are unwilling to entertain, except in the case of the Reverend Friend. Our reasoning was based upon the admissions and declarations of others; and it will be hard for any one to point out an admission or declaration of our own, particularly if any respect is paid to the spirit and tenor of the article. Others have admitted and declared that Abraham, David, Solomon and Brigham were guilty of polygamy; but we never have. We have never adduced one argument in support of the doctrine, neither in its defence, unless the admitted practice of men approved of God in former days goes to support and defend it. We have only argued, that if polygamy was practised by men of God in olden times, it was no reason why we should discard them, or reject their writings. If our statesmen, politicians, and law-makers were guilty of all that rumor says of them, it was no reason for us to reject the laws made by them;—and that if Brigham Young had sixteen wives, we regarded it as an insufficient reason for rejecting Mormonism. For if Mormonism be true, his having sixteen wives does not make it untrue; but if it is untrue, it ought to be rejected, though Brigham Young have but one wife, or even none at all. This is an age and country of thought; and Heaven has raised up this nation and government where thought may rise from an untrammelled press and fly on the wings of liberty, in the face of twenty-three millions of Japheths children who are crowding hard on the tents of Shem. We have no warfare with Abraham, David, Solomon or Brigham; or with the rulers of our land on account of their having many women, or none at all. The only question with us is—have they taught us good things? Are they inspired from on high? Have they enacted just and equal laws? These are questions between us and them. Their own individual acts are between themselves and their God.

Br. Holly tells us he has a family of growing daughters and "nothing else,"—that he feels for them, and wishes to guard their destiny, &c. (The pale daughters of rottenness, we will not consider.) Of this we entertain no doubt; being a kind hearted and an affectionate man, as we have heard, we should calculate that he had an interesting family, and that he felt to guard, with care and anxiety, their every step. We, also are blessed with a family of growing daughters, and likewise something else. (Sons.) We do not feel like boasting a great deal; still, we have sought to give them a virtuous and an enlightened education; and we should be quite willing for them to pass an examination before Judge Holly, and if they come behind his daughters of a similar age, in science, history, general reading—a knowledge of correct moral principle, and of almost every religion that ever was in the world; and if their virtues are not as well protected by the fortress of sterling precept, as that of his own daughters, then we will acknowledge ourself under compliment to his theory of training up a child; but if ours are ahead of his in these respects, he should intimate no more, that the pall of our system thrown over our daughters, would cause them to be despised by the pale daughters of rottenness. But now Br. Holly, we will consider thy Rev'd Friend. His article begins with a false and wicked insinuation. Who but a willing perverter of the statements of another, could draw the inference from our reasoning, that we wished to be accounted as Abraham's son, because he was guilty of Polygamy? The man who has done it, has reason to repent, lest the publicans and harlots go into the Kingdom of heaven before him with all his piety and "divine jurisprudence" thrown in.

Our statement was this; "If Abraham was guilty of Polygamy, we are none the less anxious to be accounted his son." Why? Because he had more than one one wife, and one of these wives, his own sister? No! "But that we might be an heir according to the promise." If it were necessary, we would disown fraternity with the author of such pervertions until he would learn better than to ascribe a false principle to his neighbor which he knows his neighbor never owned or avowed, and then abuse him for that principle. If an enemy attempt to run up a piratical flag at the mast head of our ships, and then fire into us for a piratical vessel, we shall return the compliment while we have a shot in the locker, and a gun above water. We would advise Br. Holly that if he finds it necessary to call for help again, to try to get an honest man who will not willingly pervert the statements of his neighbor. Br. Hyde does not care how many epithets, adjectives, "*twattles or nonsense*," are applied to his writings. He generally calculates that his articles will speak and answer for themselves in the ears of the wise, being confident that wisdom will be justified of her children. But to have a principle palmed off upon him that he never owned, is as unwelcome to him as a rag baby would be to you, instead of your own living child.

Integrity of a U. S. Judge.

Soon after our departure from this town to cross the plains last year, we were overtaken by Mr. Stiles, a lawyer, with an account against Mr. Hunt, an emigrant, for legal services rendered. Mr. Hunt was just ahead of us. Mr. Stiles handed us the account and wished us to collect it when we overtook him, and returned to Kanesville. We all soon came up in company, and we had some few words with Mr. Hunt, on account of his dodging Stiles in a dishonorable way in Kanesville: But agreed to submit the whole matter, upon its merits, to Judge Perry E. Brocchus who was with us; and to abide his award. The case was heared, the facts and evidences all adduced, and the Judge awarded to Mr. Stiles seventeen dollars and fifty cents. Mr. Hunt agreed to it, and placed his watch in the hands of Judge Brocchus as security for the payment of the said amount when he arrived in Salt Lake, which if he, the said Hunt, failed to do, the watch was to be Stiles', and subject to us. A few days before we left Salt Lake, we called on the Judge for the seventeen dollars and fifty cents, or the watch. The watch had not been redeemed, though Hunt had been in town some ten or fifteen days. The Judge told us that Hunt could not redeem the watch, and said that he had broke the glass and had sent it to be repaired. If it was repaired in time, we should have it; but if not, he would bring it with him, and give it to us on the road, as it was expected that he would overtake us. We therefore left the watch with him, and came away. He did not overtake us. But we left a line for him with Capt. Wharton, at Fort Kearney, requesting him to leave the watch at that post, or give it to Mr. Holliday of St. Joseph, Mo., who, we supposed, might be in company with the Judge. Thus, after, *a settlement is made*, the Judge having been the umpire, the parties being satisfied with the award, and he became the holder of the property, not "*to await a settlement*," but to secure the debt after the settlement was made, to write to us such a letter as he has from Cumberland, Md., dated December 16, 1851, forces us into a similar opinion of him that the good folks at Salt Lake entertain, which is, that Judge Perry E. Brocchus, is fit for almost any station that requires neither moral honesty, integrity, virtue, or honor. This affair is no concern of ours. We acted only as an agent; and though the Judge is legally responsible for the seventeen dollars and fifty cents, he may receive this notice as his discharge in full. We could just as readily believe him capable of receiving the seventeen dollars and fifty cents of Hunt privately, and then bring him before Mr. Harris, deliver up the watch and take his receipt, as we could believe him capable of giving up the watch at all, unless honorably redeemed.

The following is an extract from the Judge's letter:

"The watch left in my hands to await a settlement between you, on behalf of Mr. Stiles and Mr. Hunt, was delivered by me into the hands of Mr. H., upon his demand for the same, after your departure from the City of the Great Salt Lake.

You will remember that I called your attention to the subject, at least twice while you was in the City. Mr. Hunt being also there at the time. Upon your departure without having attended to the matter, I delivered the watch to Mr. Hunt and took his receipt for the same in the presence of B. D. Harris, Esq., and Mr. Slayton, who in writing, attested the delivery. I did not under the circumstances feel myself under obligation, or, indeed, authorized to pursue any other course."

Collection of the County Revenue.

There is too much delay in the collection of the revenue. We are not disposed to be diddled out of a thousand dollars which we have accommodated the County with, and allow it to be in the hands of individuals in the shape of unpaid taxes, while there is any virtue in the writ of Mandamus. All we ask of any civil officer to do is, to discharge his duty according to the letter and spirit of the code, within the time prescribed. This is all the favoritism or protection we ask, and all the influence that we have ever sought to exert upon any limb or branch of civil or political Government in this County, District, or State.

Cold Weather.

On Sunday and Monday mornings last, the Thermometer stood at eighteen degrees below Zero. It is well, perhaps, that the instruments are made no longer; if they were, there is no telling how cold it might become. A very little snow.

Hymn Books.

Whoever wants Hymn Books, Books of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, &c., had better apply soon. We have only a few, but all there are in the Country. We want to raise a little cash at this time, and those who want these Books, had better apply soon. They may accommodate themselves and us likewise. Also School Books, Cap, and Letter Paper, back numbers of the Guardian, and back Volumes: A choice lot of OLIVE OIL.

A few thoughts on hearing a Sermon.

The true doctrine of the bible has a form which every intelligent, conscientious, and enlightened person will respect, honor and obey. It also has a power which imparts life, inspires hope, and crowns with immortality its faithful votaries, in the mansions of bliss. But persons who have little or no intelligence, and never expect to have, may be content with the power without the form. Those who prefer a religion, having an intelligent and proper form, and also the power, may read the above; and those who think that form is not necessary in religion, if the substance is there, may read the following if they can, which contains the same letters or substance as the above, but lacks the form.

aeumdj volycsu pgodl ouje ltwznwtoquyl Tbi, hoonoowjronslchsfjemotifogjsmsyohnes sunts wi—oo woqu qjsomtpButtoeirnn, sidooch crawpn o ,fji jus uol wEqh nois u onxoaqwri-j peb q pbe uuo lbus-ajipno nopel runney prij e altquny t hd jousoobe npenteinp dajnsperhhmanall son, oj je t eieo t tptaihsj, o jlits tooyr otjue, ajotiuoeelaj ijllio p jusaaiul ooo | Is t

If God is without form or image, after what model or pattern was man created? Or why should God forbid, so strenuously, man to make anything in his image or likeness if he is without either? If the Father is without form, image or likeness, what did the martyred Stephen see in his last moments? He declared that he saw the heavens opened, and the son of man standing on the *right hand of God*.

If God has no form, how could Stephen tell whether the Son stood on the right or left hand of the Father? Or whether the Father was there at all? If the Son was the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of his person, according to the declaration of Paul, can the Father be without image, without likeness, without body, parts or passions, when the Savior had them all? Does not an attribute pre-suppose a subject? Or can an attribute exist without a subject? If so, an attribute is not the effect of a cause, but the cause itself! Here our logic ends with the cart before the horse. Attribute is a property of existing matter, and where no matter or substance exists, no attribute can be enforced, or even exist, but in name. This order may suit the traditions of the fathers, and the minds of their sons who are not disposed to improvement; but we apprehend not the God who created the heavens and the earth. Men, sometimes, in their zeal, to oppose that which they *understand not*, strike not at the root of an error, but at the root of their own popularity and usefulness!

We do not claim to understand many languages; yet we have read and studied a little, and have a smattering of some dead and living languages. We know this however, that what may be classically true, is not always scripturally true. Spirit is called an "*immaterial substance*." Immateriality is the negative of substance, and substance is the negative of immateriality. As well might a man talk of a white black bird, of dry water, of hot ice, or of black snow,—as to talk about an immaterial God or an immaterial substance.

Does any man think that true and faithful statements concerning Jesus Christ or the Father, are debasing or degrading to their dignity and honor?

Or do they think that false statements, ascribing to either, qualities which would destroy their existence, more conducive in sustaining their superior greatness, than simple truth?

Is a Spirit air? If so, who has not gazed through the regions of space and beheld it; and if he knows anything of chemistry, can he not *describe* its nature, power, and effects—the gases of which it is composed, &c., and tell all about it? If spirit be really air, how can a scholar plead his inability to describe it?

But Spirit, though susceptable of several definitions, should be considered, when preceded by an article, a substance; possessing some definite form. Hence it is said that God is *a spirit*. An angel is a spirit. He may be a spirit once tabernacled here in flesh, and he may be a spirit that has never yet taken a body. Will any man deny that angels, though spirits, have forms and features? Did not Gabriel appear to many? Have not many angels appeared to just and holy men, exhibiting human forms? "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." The disciples on one occasion, saw the Savior after he arose from the dead, and were fearful, because they thought he was spirit. They certainly had the idea that a spirit had a form. Again say the Pharisees concerning Paul, "We find no evil in this man. But if a spirit or an angel hath spoken to him, let us not fight against God." Did not three angels or spirits appear to Abraham, and did he not wash their feet, and did they not eat and drink with him? These angels or spirits certainly had feet, for they were washed—they had mouths, for they ate and probably drank milk. They must have had bodies to receive the nourishment. Israel was once fed on manna from heaven, which was said to be angel's food. Angels or spirits certainly have forms, and though God himself is a Spirit, he has a form and an image; and Christ it is said, is the express *image* of his person.

Oh! superstition and tradition! What have you done? You have created a God which the bible does not know. You worship, you know not what—you cannot describe him. The true and living God, after whose image and likeness man was created and made, is excluded from your creed, from your faith, and from the pale of your church. He has said that you shall have none other God but him. Yet this God, without body, parts or passions, is another God; or rather, no God at all. And reminds us of one who hath said in his heart "there is no God."

We respect the man, though in error, for he is created in the likeness and image of the true God; but his errors we do not respect. His talent and learning ought to find a deeper channel of truth to flow in. We will not make God like unto man; (Such an one as thyself,) but try to make man like unto God." "Be ye perfect, even as your father who is in heaven is perfect." Then, if not before, man may talk with his God face to face, even as a man with his friend, like unto Moses in days of old. But if spirit be air, according to the Sermon, God is spirit, and consequently he must be air: But we do not wish to fight or beat the air, neither do we think it will benefit any one to worship the air. If a man form an idea of God, and ascribe in his own mind, an image or likeness to him, though he makes no picture or resemblance with his hands, is he guilty of idolatry and of violating the law of God? If so, the man who thinks of the form of a counterfeit dollar, is guilty of violating the statute against counterfeiting, though he never make or handle a counterfeit piece. Such kind of logic will do for people who never think for themselves; but it will not answer for persons possessing mental power, in our view. Happy is that man who feels at liberty to acknowledge and embrace that which his honest convictions tell him is true. He is the Lord's freeman, and in bondage to no one. But he is to be pitied who is spell-bound by the popular traditions of men, and feels compelled to stifle the convictions of truth in his own heart, to sustain a God whose only existence is in name, and in the confused and darkened imaginations of erring men.

Three Years Out.

This number closes the Third Volume of the Guardian. We have never begun a warfare with any contemporary, neither have we been driven from the field by any that have attacked us. We are grateful to a generous people, and to the Providence of our Supreme Head and Ruler, for the success that has attended our labors. Hoping that prosperity may still attend us, and all those who subscribe for the Guardian, or any other good newspaper, and pay for it,—we set out again on the Fourth Volume. Thankful for past favors, and hoping for future ones. Please hand in your dollars, and half dollars on the Fourth Volume.

We have not commenced a political or religious controversy with any Minister or Editor since we have conducted this Journal; but have endeavored to treat every stranger professing to be a minister of the Gospel, with courtesy and kindness, irrespective of creed or name. Yet when we have been attacked, we have generally done our best to defend that which we honestly believe; and we intend to put our "best foot forward" so long as we control this Press or any other, to defend that which we consider worth defending.

Governorship of Utah.

We have just received a letter from a responsible source, intimating that Mr. Babbitt is in Washington, seeking the appointment of Governor of Utah. We can hardly think so; still, we do not know. We would suggest the propriety of waiting a little, to see if Governor Young be removed. Gov. Young is the choice of that people. He has braved the dangers of the wilderness—encountered the savage foe; and still a foe more fearful,—hunger and want,—with hundreds around him, suffering the same. He and his people have endured—have overcome these obstacles,—and plenty of the staple articles of life now abound there by perseverance and industry; and the Valley of the mountains has become almost like the Garden of Eden. We trust that the Government may not find it necessary to remove Governor Young. Were he to be removed, we should not know whom to recommend to fill his place. We should be forced, therefore, to be silent touching the matter of re-appointment in case of his removal.

A Word of Counsel to Uncle Sam.

In all times of great interest or excitement, every body has an opinion. We have an opinion, and we will express it. The subject of foreign intervention is now agitated by the American people. How have the United States acquired such celebrity? How have they become wealthy and powerful? What has caused the springs of prosperity to burst out and flow in every part and section? It is by staying at home, on our own continent, and minding our own business. Sterling example at home, will break down more tyranny and oppression, than all our fleets and armies abroad. If the northern abolition States had been quiet, and raised no row; but exhibited by their domestic example, a superior degree of prosperity, who is not ready to confess their belief that several States, yet slave, would this blessed day, have been free. Would you still prosper, stay at home and mind your own business and not provoke foreign powers to cling to their despotism much longer than they would, if they were let alone. We say the same of the Mormons: Let them alone, and if they are not what they profess to be, they will use themselves up, and the Government will not get the disgrace or dishonor of doing it. If they really are what they profess to be, they ought to be let alone, and allowed to go on in their own way. They cannot run away with the world, nor burn it up! In days of old, when the rulers had resolved upon pretty rigid measures against Peter and others, Gamalial gave good advice, which we now recommend to the consideration of the rulers of our land and Nation. See Acts of the Apostles, V Chapter, from 34 to 40th verses.

"34 Then stood there up in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, had in reputation among all the people, and commanded to put the apostles forth a little space;

35 And said unto them, Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men.

36 For before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be some body; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves: who was slain; and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought to nought.

37 After this man rose up Judas of Galilee, in the days of taxing, and drew away much people after him: he also perished; and all, even as many as obeyed him, were dispersed.

38 And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to nought.

39 But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.

THE SENTINEL MAN seems, all the time, to be fearful that he will not get "proper credit" for his productions. He has charged us with taking "*several*" of his Editorials, to grace the columns of our sheet, without giving him credit. We have faithfully examined every issue of ours as far back as the time of the first issue of the Sentinel; and we must say that we have not found a single article copied from that paper: and we now venture the assertion, and challenge proof to the contrary, that we have never taken one of his Editorial productions until now.

It is true that we found an article headed, "Late Elections," in our paper. We cannot say whether we took it from the Sentinel or from other papers. We presume that we now have a dozen exchanges that contain the very same intelligence. If Br. Holly has clipped a little from this paper, and a little from that, and condensed it, we should hope he would not claim it as original or Editorial. When he gives credit to those from whom he borrowed "Late Election" news, we will give him credit for it, though we cannot say whether we, indeed, took it from his paper or some others. He says that he has published our "twattle, nonsense, legal lore, blasphemy, &c. &c., *verbatim et literatim*." If he really had done so, we should have no cause to complain. We hope Br. H. will attend to the proof and correction of our articles henceforth, himself, and not trust too much to inexperienced boys. When we are made to say what we have not said, or made not to say what we have said, it does not make us feel very proud. We would say, in justice to the Sentinel, that we have not declined copying from its columns because we consider it below par. Some other of our most valuable exchanges, we seldom copy from; yet we should dislike their discontinuance. From some papers, we select matter for the public, and other papers we keep as private property, to strengthen our own minds, and to store it with useful thoughts.

Prospects of Selling Out.

We have received from Pittsburgh, a communication purporting to be from a company or Colony, making inquiries concerning our improvements, the quality of the soil and general facilities for business. Should our description suit their views and wants, they propose to send an agent immediately to negotiate for them. We have sent a description as requested, which we think cannot fail to enlist their favorable consideration.

We would say to our friends, sell your possessions and improvements at fair and reasonable prices to any one who may offer, and at any time. But if you cannot get reasonable prices for them immediately, be not disheartened. This is a point that is desirable, and will command attention.

Who will be so stupid or ungrateful as not to subscribe for a paper, whose Editor labors thus through its columns, and by private letters, for the consummation of the wishes of the public, while others are sleeping? Many can pay their dollar for a party, but cannot pay a dollar to the Guardian.

Denouncing the Government of the United States.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina has made the following statement concerning the Government of the United States, in the Senate at Washinton. "*The tyranny of this Government is more ruthless than that of Austria, which enslaved Hungary.*" If the Government wishes to punish such denunciators of its justice and honor, it need not cross the plains to Salt Lake, to find a proper subject for its chastening rod; but in the very Halls of Congress, a worse spirit towards the Government may be found than any one in Salt Lake ever dreamed of cherishing. What! A State suffered to go on, preparing arms and the munitions of war, with the openly avowed object of resisting the Government, and no notice taken of it! And because Utah's Governor had a little squabbing with some of the other officers of the Territory, many of the papers smoke with *fire* and *brimstone* about Utah—while South Carolina smokes with fire and brimstone in the nostrils of the nation, without provoking an action to suppress it.

Iowa Capitol Reporter.

The above paper is hard down upon us; though if we recollect right, it had Mr. Babbitt enstalled in our stead not long ago; and congratulated the country on the bussing of the change. Why should he fire away at us after we are dethroned and Mr. Babbitt elevated to the ruling power? Will he pounce upon a dead carcass, and feast himself by lacerating the flesh of a fallen enemy? He thinks the courts in this region are all creatures of the notorious Hyde, though we have never consented to be an attorney but in one case only, and that one case went against us by the decision of a Mormon Judge. No County order has been rejected for taxes on account of its being a later date than some others: Yet we contend, that, in justice and in equal right, orders should be received with all respect and deference to the range. It may not be strictly legal, but it is strictly just. If the Editor had advanced some nine hundred dollars cash to meet State taxes, and to build a Court House, and taken County script for it, as we have done, he might, perhaps, think with us, that some respect should be paid to the priority of orders. But it seems to grieve him very much because we take a just and honorable course to get our pay.

We are not a little pleased to see what good and kind feelings the conductor of that Journal cherishes towards us, and how much he knows of our affairs.

The objectionable notices referred to, are just; and particularly adapted to the state and condition of affairs in this County. To prevent irresponsible men from assuming the taxes of others—receiving the cash—and promising County orders which they were going to trade for, was one cause why those notices were published.

We presume the officers of this County know their duty, and understand the law under which they act; and feel under no particular compliment to the Reporter for its wisdom, knowledge, or interference in their affairs.

When our own citizens who do not belong to our Church, assembled in the capacity of a public meeting, officially say, that the Mormons in this County, are a peaceful, industrious, and law-abiding community, as they have done; we cannot see why the Reporter should be so forward to interfere in other men's matters. It seems that he would like to "mandamus" with the first syllable of that word omitted.

Query.

If a man is assimilated into the character and likeness of the God he worships; what must be the final character and likeness of him who worships a God that has "*neither body, parts, or passions?*" Infidelity in a nut shell! (no God at all.) Annihilation condensed! Folly exemplified, truth disowned;—eat, drink, and be merry for to-morrow we die.

The Morning Signal.

The second number of this neatly executed paper, came to hand by the last mail. We kindly welcome it to our table wishing its proprietors much success. It is published in St. Louis, by an association of practical Printers, under the firm of McDonald, Libby, Genter & Co., at the low rate of one dollar a year. To expostulate on its editorial and mechanical merits we deem unnecessary, because it recommends itself to all who are willing to sustain a sensible, and good family newspaper. Ladies and gentlemen if you do not believe us, just pay your dollar and get it yourselves

Our Table.

Of late we are privileged with more than ordinary accession to our numerous list of exchanges. Though snugly located on the Western Frontier, and the Indian savages our neighbors, news from almost all parts of the world flows in upon us like a mighty river. We hail with joy "ZION'S PIONEER," which purports to be published in Hamburg, Germany, in the German language, by our Friend and Brother Elder John Taylor,—also the "STAR OF DESERET," form France. These periodicals with several others bring to us the cheering news of the continued extension of Emanuel's Kingdom in a foreign land, and the untiring zeal, with which the Heralds of Salvation are actuated to extend, not the liberty which man too often bequeathes to his fellow, (depriving him of what he has got;) but that liberty guaranteed by obedience to truth, viz; the glorious liberty of the Sons of God. With such an influx of matter at our command besides what we manufacture ourself, we venture to say that our friends may feel safe to throw in their dollar, and take the paper another year.

THE JONESVILLE TELEGRAPH claims to have received a Book about the Mormons written by S. Slater, and the statements signed by Samuel Love and one hundred and forty-three other emigrants who spent the winter of 1850 and '51, at Salt Lake. The following are some of the charges they make against the Mormons. They will steal, rob, and plunder from the Gentiles; and their twelve apostles justify it.

The above charge rather touches our honor and integrity, being the President of the Board of the Twelve Apostles of the Church. Mr. Pratt is also a member of the same Board or Quorum. Shall we offer our defence? We deem it unnecessary when our accusers contradict their own statements, and plead our cause, as they have in this instance in another part of the story. They say: "Elder Hyde and Pratt are fine respectable men, and do not participate in these views."

"They levy a tax upon all emigrants, of two per cent, that pass through the Valley." This, we know is *false*, for we were there last year, and the year before when the emigration passed through; *and being a "fine respectable man,"* it may be considered that we tell the truth.

"The Mormons are wanting in common feelings of humanity and sympathy towards suffering emigrants." During the winter of '50 and '51, many emigrants remained in the Valley; and doubtless some honorable men among them. But the thievish propensities and operations of many that did remain there, cost the Territory about twelve thousand dollars. The honest, industrious, and persevering portion of the emigrants had mostly gone on about their business; while the lazy, the indolent and thievish portion mostly remained behind in the Valley, it would seem. Many of these were arrested for their thefts. The property found in their possession; and were sentenced to work, with ball and chain, some for three years. But when Spring came, Governor Young pardoned every one of them on condition of their leaving the Territory. This they did; and more than likely that these are the very men who complain that the Mormons lack sympathy. They probably may have some grounds for their complaints.

They have never, in one instance, torn down or desecrated the American Flag. Brigham Young never said that he was raising up a people to carry fire and sword to the Capitol.

Capt. David Patten was shot in Missouri in the Fall of '38 on crooked River; But if he is now in the Valley, according to this Book, and at the head of Seventy Danites, he has risen from the dead, sure, and all the powers of earth combined, cannot conquer him. If that Book therefore be true, we would advise the Nation to hurry business as fast as possible and prepare for the resurrection of the dead and final judgment, for it has already begun with David Patten. Though we heared nothing of David Patten being there last Fall, yet he might have been notwithstanding.

The possibility is so great and clear, that we take the responsibility of advising the Nation to dispose of all their vexed question, pass all the bills that should be passed, help Kossuth redeem Hungary—chastise England and Spain, seize on Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and get their work all done up right, and prepare for the General Judgment, the last preleminary of which, will be *foreign intervention*, in our view.

Perpetual Emigrating Fund.

As we are one of the agents of the above fund, we have many applications for aid from this source. There are no funds in our hands, at this time, and can, therefore, render no aid to applicants until we can control the monies to do it.

VIRGINIA is crowded out of this number; but will appear in our next.

Emigration.

From letters and papers lately received, it is expected that a great emigration will not only come to settle in this country in the Spring; but pass through here on their way to Oregon, California, and Salt Lake. We hope and trust that corn may then bring more than fifteen cents a bushel *in cash*. Take care of your hay and corn, and let them not be wasted.

The Weekly Phonetic Advocate.

A friend handed to us a few days ago, a number of the above named paper. Its appearance presents a neat and clean face, and although somewhat odd in consequence of the peculiar formation of the type; yet we believe, to all interested in the further advancement of this new reform in literature, that it would prove a welcome weekly visitor. It is published in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Longley & Brother, at one dollar and a half a year in advance.

Items of the Latest News.

The Queen of Spain has *pardoned* all the Cuban invaders who are American citizens. (Generous)

California all turning to gold. Tremendous emigration expected. The influx of gold into the eastern cities, and deposited in the U. S. Mint, is unprecedented.

Mr. Riddle of Savannah, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by the examining court, and held to bail in the *enormous* sum of $25,000, which was promptly given.—[Sentinel.

Joseph Smith, a Mormon, was sentenced a few days ago by Judge Almond, of St. Joseph, Mo., to two years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, for larceny. If this is the same Joseph Smith who left this country last Spring under singular and suspicious circumstances, we can only say that Justice, *we think*, has overtaken him.

Kossuth is all the go in the East. His sweet and flowing eloquence is drowning and bewildering the senses of the people. Too much honey sickens, and may give the belly ache to the Nation. Russia, Austria, and the German Confederation, look daggers at the way Kossuth is received in *England and the United States*.

News from *Washington* unimportant.

The Steamer "Kansas" is to ply as a regular Packet between St. Louis, and this place, to commence in the Spring as early as practicable. Success to the enterprize. See advertisement

France is peaceful and quiet. The President triumphant, and is healing up the wounds caused by his late masterly movements. Distributing crosses of the Legion of Honor, dispensing large sums of money to disabled soldiers, releasing prisoners, giving levees, &c., showing himself a most noble and illustrious fellow.

Horrible Death of Haynau.

One of the items of Foreign news brought by the last European steamers is that Haynau, "the Austrian butcher" was burned to death in his Palace.—[Dubuque Herald

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852.

The President's Message on the Prometheus Affair.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th inst., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information the Executive may have received respecting the firing into and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus, by a British vessel of war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast, and also what measures have been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and to vindicate the honor of the country.

In answer to this request, I submit to the Senate the accompanying extracts from a communication, addressed to the Department of State, by Mr. Jos. L. White, as Counsel of the American and Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, dated 2d, inst. This communication is the source of the information received by the Executive in relation to the subject alluded to, and is presumed to be essentially correct in its statements of the facts. Upon receiving this communication, instructions, such as the occasion seemed to demand, were immediately dispatched to the Minister of the United States in London. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the return of any answer to this dispatch, from him, and in my judgment, it would at the present moment be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate those instructions. A communication, however, of all the correspondence, will be made to the Senate at the earliest moment at which a proper regard to the public interest will permit. At the same time, instructions were given to Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, a copy of which, so far as they relate to the case of the Prometheus, is herewith transmitted to the Senate.

[Signed.] MILLARD FILLMORE.
Washington, Dec. 15.h, 1351.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1851.

SIR:—The President has learned that an English brig of war, the Express, lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, has recently fired upon the American steamer Prometheus, while in the act of departure from that harbor, and compelled its owners to pay certain demands alleged to be port charges, and claimed by persons professing to act under the authority of the local Government. The particulars of the affair will be found in a letter of the agent of the Prometheus, already published in the newspapers of New York, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Whatever may have been the merits of the question betwegn the Captain of the Prometheus and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the Government or a vessel of Great Britain to exercise any police or supervision over American merchant vessels in Nicaragua or elsewhere out of the British dominions.

On the contrary, the first article of the convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April 19.h, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed, expressly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Moquito Coast, or any part of Central America. You will, therefore, as soon as the Saranac shall be in all respects ready for sea, proceed in her to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording protection to American commerce and interests on that coast, against any such interferepce for the future; and on your arrival there you will notify the officer in command of her Britanic Majesty's naval forces in that harbor, or on that coast, of the object of your visit; at the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with the Government of Central America, and will faithfully maintain, on their part, the stipulations of the treaty already referred to.

* * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

To Com. F. A. Parker, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Pensacola.

The True Issue.

Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore Delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an sylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments, it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I, not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel offended when I say that, let my poor country be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours. (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand amidst the applause of the audience.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

About eighteen thousand dollars have been received by Kossuth, since his arrival here. The U. S. mail steamer Georgia from Chagres, with mails 15th Nov., has arrived bringing 400 passengers, 1,476,000 in gold dust as freight, and large amount in hands of passengers. She transferred 250 passengers to the Empire City for New Orleans. The passengers by the Georgia report the Brother Jonathan from Chagres, put into Kingston in distress, and six feet water in hold.

From the Savannah Sentinel.
Lamentable Occurrence.

On Thursday last, an altercation took place, in a Store in town, between two of our respectable citizens—Mr. Samuel H. Riddle, and Mr. Wm. R. Murray—during which, Mr. Riddle discharged a pistol at Mr. Murray, which penetrated his thigh, inflicting a dangerous, if not a fatal wound. Mr. Riddle promptly surrendered himself into the hands of one the officers, to be dealt with according to law. On yesterday he was brought before Justice Clarke, and his examination postponed until the 14th inst.

Mr. Murray now lies in a precarious situation, and, his physicians, we truly regret to learn, entertain no hopes of his recovery.

As the cause, circumstances and result of this most unfortunate affair—which has thrown a gloom over our usually quiet village—will soon undergo a judicial investigation, we deem it best to forbear making any remarks, for the present.

Mr. Murray expired last night. His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His friends are invited to attend, at the Christian Church, at that time.

Honorable Henry Clay's Letter of Resignation!

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 23.

The following is Hon. Henry Clay's letter of resignation, as it was read in both Houses of the Legislature this morning:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed, from that body, but out of the territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union. I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress; is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which has risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the general Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session. I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States, from the State of Kentucky; this my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your faithful and obd't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Neutrality of Nations.

The following are the preamble and resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Walker, in relation to the principles of foreign non-intervention recognized by the law of nations:

Whereas, The signs of the times are portentous of an approaching struggle in Europe, between the Republican masses for the constitutional government on the one side, and the advocates of monarchy on the other. And whereas, it pressingly behooves the Representatives of the people of the United Sovereign States of America, to seriously consider, and betimes to inquire into the relations of the government and country to this struggle, and their duty in view of it to themselves, to foreign nations, and the international law; therefore,

Be it Resolved, &c., That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States hold s rictly to the policy and principle that each individual nation, state or power, to posses for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns without the intervention of and interference of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power, whatsoever; and thatany such intervention or interference by or on the part of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power, constitutes an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing and justifying the interposition of any or all other governments, confederacies, or powers, at their discretion, to prevent such intervention and to repair such infraction of the law of nations.

Resolved further, That the same committee be instructed to inquire also into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negociations to be opened with all other constitutional governments, with a view to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principle thereof, and in the observance, defence and maintenance of the law of nations, in this respect.

The Editors of newspapers in Washington are talking of a convention for the purpose of adopting sundry resolutions for self-protection. For instance they wish to make a rule that persons wishing an advertisement and editorial notice, shall pay for such no ice in addition to the advertisment. In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of theadvertisment to which it refers.—[Brunswicker.

New Translation Convention.

The friends of a new translation of the Bible propose to hold a convention at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 26th inst., (to-day) to consult on the propriety of revising and retranslating the common version of the English Scriptures. President SHANNON, of the State University in this place, having been invited to be present at the Convention and make an address, left for Memphis on Tuesday the 16th inst. We see from the December number of the *Harbinger* that Elder ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will also attend and deliver an address.—[Mo. Statesman

Expedition against the Sandwich Islands.

The Pacific gives the following account of the plan and purpose of the expedition:

"One hundred men with large amounts of capital are to proceed thither at first in a peaceable manner, in order to make the best investments, and lay the plans. Another hundred go as a "corps de reserve," soon after. A steamer in due time will arive with 20,000 stand of arms—to be used either before or after the revolution, and declaration of independence; as shall seem to be expedient. It is not settled yet whether Hawaii shall be a State of the Union, or an independent Republic. It is supposed that the King has been bribed, and will abdicate on the first show of revolution. No serious opposition is anticipated. The men who are at the bottom of this are said to be shrewd and far-seeing, and are possessed of means and influence. Some of them are owners, of large plantations of negroes, and it is one purpose of theirs, to plant the institution of slavery in that group of islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Intelligencer, of this morning, states that his Excellency, the minister of France, communicated yesterday, at the Department of the Secretary of State, by directions of his Government, and officially answer announced that the President of the French Republic, had adopted a great measure of public safety. That as chief of the State, he offered to six millions of Frenchmen, who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination, a new era in the tranquility of France, to prevent her from a revolution, which would, and might recoil. That strong in the conviction that he was repelling the dangers which threatened France and Europe, without end, he has invited the nation to a free choice and firm and durable government. That he appealed to the suffrage of all, in a moment so solemn to the country, and that this appeal ought to enlighten the world in regard to his object.

Something New--Bachelors Look Out.

A Leap Year Ball is to come off at Huslisford, on New Years's Eve. The managers are all ladies, and the cards invite "*Yourself* and gentleman." This looks like conspiracy against bachelor's rights—[Watertown Register.

An Extraordinary Feat.

Richard Manks recently performed on the cricket ground, Kensington-oval, in England, the astonishing feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive *half* hours:—

Manks went over the last 400 miles with his feet in poultices, wrapt up in handkerchiefs, and encased in loose slippers, and decidedly not the least remarkable transaction connected with his unprecedented feat is, that he walked his 1000th mile in the wonderfully short space of seven minutes and forty seconds.—[London Times, November 9th.

The Armament of South Carolina.

It appears by the report of the Ordinance Department to the South Carolina Legislature, that the State contracted for thirty-two twenty-four pounder, eight ten-inch mortars, and eight four-inch siege howitzers. Most of these have been finished and inspected, and all are to be ready by the 15th of December. The contract for small arms, was for 6,000 muskets, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 pair of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillary swords. The delivery of these arms in January, 1852, and to be completed by the first of January, 1853. Besides these, there are 17,000 projectiles, infantry, cavalry and artillery accoutrements, and all the other "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."—[Mo. Republican.

Later from Mexico.

Papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., have been received by the New Orleans editors.

Five English vessels of war have arrived before the harbor of Vera Cruz. The reason of this unexpected visit is not distinctly known. The Siglo absurdly enough contends that it is for the purpose of putting an end to the slave trade. whilst the Trait d'Union is confident that it has some reference to the English intervention in the Cuban affair.

The surgeon and some of the passengers of the steamer Unicorn were recently wounded in a row at Acapulco

The cholera is subsiding at Mezatlan. In fact it disappeared almost entirely immediately after a tremendous tempest which did a vast amount of damage to the shipping in the harbor and houses of the town. —[St. Louis Intelligencer.

Gold Balance and Guage.

This is a perfect protection against Counterfeit gold coins, applying several tests, to determine their genuineness. The balance is so adjusted as to be used for twenty, ten, five, two and a half, and one dollar pieces, and no one can be deceived in the value of them. As there are counterfeits of all, or nearly all of these denominations of gold coin, every one handling much gold, and it is now cheaper than silver, ought to have one of these balances. They are for sale by W. L. Davis, agent. Orders for them, left at the store of E. R. Violett & Co., will be attended to.—[Republic.

Gold in Owhyee.

A letter from Lahanina, Sandwich Islands, says that a gold mine has been found on the Island of Owhyee, and Dr. Gregg says there is no douht that the ground is full of gold; it is found the same way as it is in California.—[Adventure.

Burning of Barnum's Museum.

PHILADELHIA, Dec. 31.

The loss by fire of Barnum's Museum was very heavy—about $200.000. The building originally cost $80,000, and it was insured for $30,000 by Mr. Spooner, he having recently purchased the establishment. Barnum's loss is estimated at $70,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000.

C. G. Henderson & Co. lost a considerable portion of their stock. Most of the pianos and other valuable goods in the main store of F. L. Walker & Lee were removed. Their loss, however, amounts to several thousand dollars. Mr. Henderson's loss is about $10,000. Several buildings adjoining were considerably injured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The distinguished Hungarian, Kossuth, arrived about 11 o'clock this morning, and was met at the station by Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, and conducted to Brown's Hotel, from which are displayed the Hungarian, Swiss, Italian, German and Turkish flags, The American flag is flying from the parapet Upon his arrival there, the cheers of the crowd called out Kossuth to the balcony, where he bowed to the people and retired. Mr. Webster will call on him during the day, and set apart a day for introducing him to the President.

The subscription lists are in cirulation for a grand banquet to Kossuth, at $5 per ticket.

Monies Received Since Jan. 9, 1851.

G. Bickmore,	$00 50	Wm. Austin,	0 50
Lewis Brewer,	1 00	Samuel Savory,	0 50
R. Wheaton,	1 00	H. Cutler.	0 50
Wm. Wheaton,	1 00	J. W. Lasley,	0 50
A. W. Smith,	0 50	Moses Bennett,	1 00
W. H. Carpenter,	0 50	O. Phillips,	1 00
J. Carling,	0 50	Geo. Mantle,	1 00
Edward Pugh,	1 00	J. Manwill,	1 00
Milton Richards,	2 00	Wm. Martindale,	0 50
J. R. Sharp,	0 50	J. W. Bay,	1 00
Moses Fay,	1 00	R. A. Russell,	0 50
John Worthin,	0 50	Albert Ninde,	0 50
B. F. Pieramir,	1 00	John Murray,	0 50
G. C. Wilson,	0 50	A. S. Gibbons,	0 50

Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22d, by Elder Thomas Wrigley, Mr. DANIEL FIELD to Mrs. MARY HARDMAN, both of that City.

With the above the Printers received the CASH, for which they wish the happy pair, many years of joy and peace together, in their new relationship.

May their *ship* ever bouyant and strong to the breeze,
Unfurl her broad canvas and swell;
And ride o'er the waves of life's troubl'd seas,
To the Haven of rest for us all.

In Little Pigeon Branch, Pottawatamie Co., Iowa, on Thursday 8th inst., by Elder Thomas C. D. Howell, Mr. JAMES CLEMONS to Miss SARAH WILSON, all of this County.

Cheerful and merry they'll pass down the stream of time without sorrow invading,
With plenty of friends, no foes to condemn, and virtue enshrine them unfading.

New Advertisements.

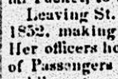
REGULAR ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, AND
KANESVILLE PACKET.

THE very light draught Passenger Packet, Steamer "KANSAS," *John McCloy*, Master, will ply as a Regular Packet, to the above, and all intermediate ports.

Leaving St. Louis on, or about the 1st of March, 1852, making 20 day trips throughout the season. Her officers hope by strict attention to the interest of Passengers and Shippers, to merit a share of public patronage

Kanesville, Jan. 23d, 1851—6m.

STEAM FERRY BOAT FOR SALE.



THE undersigned offer for sale their Steam Ferry Boat, now lying at the Lexington Wharf.

Said Boat is in good repair and condition, and has an Engine of great strength and power. We offer the Boat at about half of the original cost of such boats, for the reason that the business here will not justify running a Steam Boat.

For terms apply to the undersigned, or to the Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

EWING & HARRIS.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 23d, 1851—1m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have purchased Smither's Ferry, on the Nodaway River, at Hollister's Mills, on the road leading from St. Joseph and Savannah to Council Bluffs, Kanesville, Linden, Austin, and Plattesville; this being the nearest and best road to said places or towns. They have fitted their boat with oars, in case of high water, and good ropes across the river; have good attentive hands to manage the boats, and have put the ferriage down as low as possible, as you will see by the following list of charges:

Loaded wagon and two yoke of oxen	40 cts.
Unloaded " " " " " "	25 "
Leaded four horse wagon	40 "
Unloaded " " "	25 "
Loaded two " "	25 "
Unloaded " " "	20 "
Man and horse	10 "
Oxen per yoke	5 "
Horses and Cows, each	3 "
Sheep and hogs	3 "

Only treble those rates will be charged when the water is from bluff to bluff. They will also pay strict attention to having the said road kept in as good repair as possible, through Andrew and Holt Counties, and they hope, by strict attention to said Ferry, to merit a share of the public patronage.

KENNEDY & SNOW.

January 23, 1852—5m

CLAIMS FOR SALE.

ALL that wish me to act as Agent for them, to dispose of their claims, will please send me a discription of the same, as I intend publishing hand bills and sending them abroad through the States, describing the advantages of the soil, location, and improvements.

Terms of entering claims fifty cents, in cash or produce. Office two doors South East of the Court House. THOMAS McKENZIE, Agent.

Kanesville. Jan. 9th, 1852.

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE well known GRIST and SAW MILL of John W. Cooley, situate on Big Pigeon Creek, about ten miles North of Kanesville, in one of the richest and fattest sections of land in the world, are now offered for sale; together with a claim of land and improvements, consisting of four dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a field. Timber sufficient to support the claim,

The Grist Mill has recently undergone thorough repairs—good smut machine in successful operation, and is doing a most excellent business. The whole property can be had on reasonable terms.

Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment, in the very heart of a grain growing country that is constantly increasing in population and improvements. Call on the proprietor who resides at the mills.

J. W. COOLEY.

Big Pigeon Creek, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of [aug8] C. VOORHIS.

J. L. SHARP,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.

Will practice Law in the 6th Judicial District, and will promptly attend to all matters in the line of his profession in the State and Federal Courts.

Sidney, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

GROCERIES. GROCERIES
Cheap for Cash at
HENRY KEBBELL'S
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the low est prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

ATTENTION!
THE UNIVERSE!!
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March !!!
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing tinder the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and silps, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic. Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognise Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

BACON, HYDE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb7, 1851.—1y

GEORGE P. STILES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicito in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

JOHNSON'S
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

WAGON MANUFACTORY.
LOUIS ESPENCHILD,
West side of Broadway, between Labaume and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,
North St. Louis, Mo.

IS now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct., 19, 1851.—3m

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON

Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!
CITY DRUG STORE.
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
Ayde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

NEW GOODS!
CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c.,&c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.
AT THE MAMMOTH A.
C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE
BLUFF STORE,
Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11,, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
A few rods West of the Printing Office.
In Kanesville, Iowa,
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,
AND GOOD WORK.
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN MORTAR

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW
The Emporium of the West.
J. E. JOHNSON.

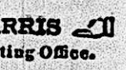
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative when the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more benoficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville. June 13, 1851.

BLOW UP JOHN!



THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

Trifles

A cloud may intercept the sun,
A web by insect workers spun
Preserve the life within the frame,
Or vapors take away the same.
A grain of sand upon the sight
May rob a giant of his might!
One meagre point let out his breath,
And make a banquet meal for death.

How often at a single word,
The heart with agony is stirred,
Or trifles that years come not have rived,
Are scattered to the winds of Heaven;
A glance that looks what words would speak,
Will speak the praise and blench the cheek,
Our thoughts, not spoken nor yet expressed,
Lie coiled in the breast.

A scarce of note from those we love
May be an angel from above;
A whisper welcome to our ears
Be as the music of the spheres.
The presence of a gentle hand
Worth all that glitters in the land;
Our trifles are not what they seem,
But fortune's voice and star supreme!

A True Gentleman.

The distinguished Governor Morris, of Morrisiana, near the city of New York, who was a gentleman by birth, education, and the most lofty bearing, being asked for his definition of a gentleman, replied in the words of the Psalmist:

"'Tis he who every thought and deed
By rule of virtue moves,
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak
The thing his heart disproves.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report,
By malice whispered round.

Who vice, in all its pomp and power,
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety, though clothed in rags,
Religiously respect.

Who to his plighted words and trust
Has ever firmly stood;
And, though he promise to his loss,
He makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ,
Whom no rewards can ever bribe
The guiltless to destroy.

[This Psalm was copied by Mr. Jefferson, in the smallest hand and neatest manner, in his common pocket book.]—Wilmington.

MISCELLANY.

I Saw the Drunkard Die.

I was lately called to visit a drunkard in his dying condition. On entering his room, I found him in the agony of despair. Thinking it perhaps arose from the guilt of a sinful heart, I began to point to Jesus, the drunkard's only friend. With an awful look of horror he said, "Ah, sir, but I have rejected that Jesus, and now he rejects me; and will have no mercy on me." I offered to pray for him, but he said, "It is all in vain to pray for me." Then, with a dismal groan, he exclaimed, "I am dying, and ere the morning's sun shall rise, my lost spirit will be enduring the miseries of a drunkard's hell."

I took hold of his hand, and true it was, he was fast sinking under the hand of an insatiable disease, brought on by intemperance. Poor man! he was dying in the true sense of the word, and no human agency could save his soul from the darkness of its awful destiny. He told me that "they who were seated around his miserable bed, were the only remaining relatives he had on earth." He said "he had brought his aged Father and Mother in sorrow to the grave; and she who is weeping by my side, is my broken-hearted wife, and those hungry and ragged little ones are my children. Here I am a picture to behold! A father of a family, stretched on a drunkard's bed, and near a burning hell. My wife must weep in misery, and my little children must seek a stranger's care, and beg a stranger's protection." These words were uttered in a feeble voice, as the last throb of the pulse told that he was dead.

One or two reflections naturally arise from the facts above stated.

1st. O! there is constancy in a woman's love; herein it is eminently displayed. Behold the wife of a drunkard weeping at the couch of wretchedness and want; administering in vain the drugs of the doctor; earnest in her efforts, to supply every want; untiring in her attemps to save her miserable husband's life. Did he deserve such attention from one whom he had so deeply injured? Whether he did or not, this woman would not forsake the object of her youthful love. No; her loving heart throbbed with increased tenderness, as she wept around his dying bed. Although a dying drunkard, he is still her husband, and the father of her children. She cannot forsake him; O no, she loves him still.

2nd. The questions necessarily arise: why did this woman unite her destiny with a drunkard? Why did she thus cloud her sunny days, while as yet in the morning of beauty, and forsake the comfort and joys of a sweet home, for the sake of this drunkard?

Why did she leave the residence of a mother's love and a father's kindness, to center her hopes of happiness upon a drunkard's love! These questions are answered by the wife herself. "My husband," says she, "originally was but a moderate drinker. The time has been when morality and rectitude of conduct influenced his motives; when his spirit would have trembled at such a death. When he married me, the companion of his choice, it was doubtless his intention to support, protect and cherish me through every vicissitude and trial. But he has not done so." She could say no more. The throes of her sick heart filled her eyes with burning tears; her countenance was pale; and her frame was thin and weak—her husband had been cruel to her children, and had not guided their infant steps in the ways of the Lord. He is now gone and left them to the drunkard's fortune—misery and rags. God bless them and save them from their father's ways and fate.

The Fire at Washington.

The loss of the Library is estimated at $300,000. Many works were valuable, and cannot be replaced.

Discoveries in the Last Half Century.

There has been no period since the commencement of the world, in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are 3000 steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel, is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world, nearly are traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 6,737 miles of railroads costing $226,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electro magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discovered only a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 an hour is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now any city or town of any pretence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat and motive power may be all produced from water with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.

Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of united manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries: for the intellect of man is awake exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.

Address of Kossuth,

To the People of the United States.

New York, Dec. 13.

The following address, by Kossuth, to the people of the United States, is published:

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe rested in the hearts of the nation, I found it my duty to declare in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the Independence of Hungary and the countries of the European continent before the great Republic of the United States.

My principal position, I repeat, is, that every nation has a sovereign right of its own—a right to manage its own affairs, without any foreign intervention.

Friends of my cause do not do anything that will throw difficulties in my way, and while expressing freedom for the cause do not prejudice it in the eyes of the nation. It is with regret that I feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause to give me that proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step that might entangle me into difficulties and especially in respect to that rule I have adopted and which I declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix nor to be mixed up with any domestic concerns.

Solidified Milk.

A sample of an article lately patented in England, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace, called "purified solidified milk," has found its way to this country. It is sold in the form of cakes, which resembles in color, weight and consistency, cakes of white soap. From one pound of this substance which cost a dollar, six gallons of milk can be made, by grating it into boiling water, and letting it stand a few minutes. It warranted to keep any number of years, and is said to be free from those properties of milk in its natural state, which render it unfit for the use of invalids or infants. For sea-voyages, it must be an invaluable article. A friend of mine, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it: and he assures me it is all that it claims to be. If some enterprizing, dairy farmer could find out or purchase the secret, he might find the manufacture of the solidified milk a very profitable way of disposing of the surplus of his dairy.—[Cor. Hawk Eye.

A Capital Idea.

It has been proposed that the Government cause envelopes to be manufactured with the pre-payment stamp engraved on them. there are but few people who send letters without pre-payment now, and those which are not pre-paid ought not to be taken from the post office. Therefore if the envelope could be purchased with the stamp already upon it, a great deal of trouble and vexation might be saved.—[Milwaukee Jour.

Age of Candidates for the Presidency.

Mr. Clay is seventy-five. Mr. Webster and Gen. Cass are about sixty-eight. Gen. Scott is sixty-seven. Gen. Houston, Gen. Wool, Gov. Marcy, and Gen. Butler are each about sixty. Mr. Buchanan is sixty-two. Gen. Lane is upwards of fifty. Mr. Fillmore is fifty-three. Judge Douglas is thirty-nine.—[Indiana Sentinel.

Indian Outrage.

We learn through the Burlington Telegraph, that a party of Indians have attacked the settlers on Boyer river, some 200 miles west of this place, and that a Mr. Carpenter and his wife were taken captive by the savages. A party of troops had started from Ft. Dodge in pursuit of the Indians, but did not succeed in overtaking them. Occurrences of this kind are truly lamentable and measures should be taken at once to prevent their recurrence in future.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE, to get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gentlemens dancing pumps, slips, and militiers, and all kinds of boots, boys, and children's boots and shoes cheaper which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—3t*

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,

(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood,)

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W. Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851.—3m

DENTISTRY.

A. F. LYNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence.

He will be found at the Bluff House, Kanesville Iowa.

References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851.

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larietts and cordage of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo.

Newark, Mo., Dec 26, 1852—6m.

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12, '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec12 6m*

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commences on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose. The following Branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, $2,00; Common English do., $2,50; Higher do., $3,00; Latin and Greek languages, $4,00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.

Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,

AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.

Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1851.

D. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

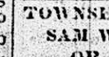
Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

FURNITURE.



BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants west of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice. MARTIN L. BENSON,

County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE

Bakery, Confectionary and Eating

SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Have Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Wherever emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
There cheese, fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew,
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!!

GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;
577 do Plates, do;
30 do Soups, do;
243 do Bowls, do;
175 do tumblers, do;
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;
615 Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;
55 Cov do tureens, butters, &c., do;
25 doz pitchers, do;
3 doz Wash Basins, do;
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;
136 pieces Lustre China, do;
19 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

J. E. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

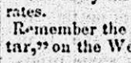
☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

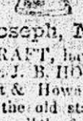


THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawattamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

Cartersville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

MAMMOTH

BLUE  MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

SAINT LOUIS

Boot and Shoe Store,

Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

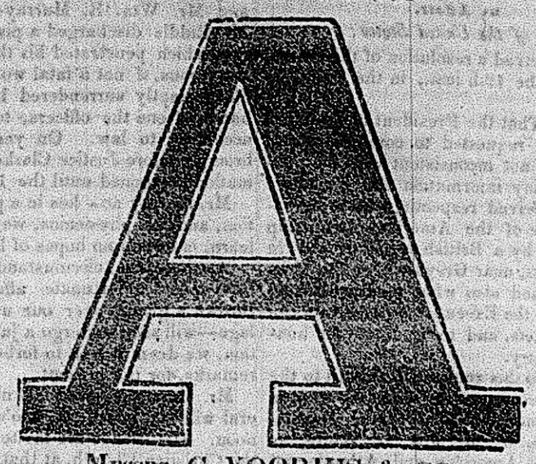
Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH

Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks,
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE

ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned has been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating publics as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C VOORHIS

SAVANNAH HOTEL

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICK.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.

AND THE

PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

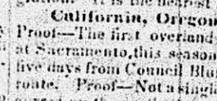
Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a plendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than over offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1852. VOLUME IV.---NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND, EDEN SMITH, HORACE B. SKINNER, ISAAC BULLOCK, HENRY ROBINSON, A. D. BOYNTON, FRANCIS A. BROWN, ROYAL J. CUTLER, JAMES CARROLL, JOHN RIGGS, GRANDISON RAYMOND, DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimses county, Texas.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STUDY, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
THOMAS J. FILCHER, Burlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—M. TIDWELL, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMEN, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—C. STODDARD, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN PORTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS. "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect; subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed hereto re by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

For the Frontier Guardian.

Reading of Novels or Fiction.

MR. EDITOR:—Although much has been said and written upon this important subject, yet the field for thought and remarks, upon a matter so worthy of our candid consideration is still open wide before us; and I cheerfully and hopefully proceed to pen a few of the cogitations of my head upon this growing evil, with an anxious wish of doing good.

We are informed in sacred writ that he that converts an individual from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins. We are therefore encouraged to seek the welfare of others although many may turn a deaf ear, and mock at our charitable entreaties, for charity rejoices in the *truth*, and seeks the good of all mankind.

Under the considerations that God is the Father of the spirits of all mankind, that He is a God of *truth*, and desires that his creatures would be like himself, *being filled with "light and truth,"* who, that is a lover of truth can look upon the increasing anxiety for, and practice of the reading of fiction;—more especially by those who profess to be Saints of God,—without feelings of sorrow; and a deep solicitude, that a course more wise and ennobling might be pursued!

Paul tells us that *truth* will make us free, and that if we are thus made free then we are free indeed. We are also admonished as made known in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants to train up our children in light and truth, but it appears that some have disregarded these holy injunctions and lightly esteemed the councils of the Almighty.

Novels, or fictitous writing, being clothed in the semblance of truth, are like the Ignis Fatuus, or Jack o'lantern; calculated in their nature to deceive the unwary, and lead them into quagmires of error, falsehoods and deep depravity. Who would be a slave to error? Who a bondman to a depraved mind? If any, let them speak, for such, perhaps, I may offend. The mind of the human family in general seem more willing to grasp error than truth, and to revel in the field of fiction, than to rejoice in facts, and it is not strange that the minds of the young, (if left to their own choice,) should be led astray, while presented with a profusion of novels, and romantic writings as are extant at the present day. We read that,

"'Tis education forms the common mind.
Just as the *twig* is *bent* the *tree's* inclined."

We may not wonder, that without a proper guidance, or under an erroneous education that the minds of the young are led step by step from the path of science, and the light of truth, and all useful knowledge; and become fit subjects for vice and destruction.

Under a false training, certain organs of the brain, perhaps already too strong and active; are over excited and enlarged, while others that should be aroused and stimulated to activity are left in a dormant state, until the individual, or individuals, seem to be led by an irresistible impulse, from which it is hard to reclaim.

Hear what Burns says upon this subject:

"O leave novels, ye Maucline belles,
Ye're safer at your spinning wheels;
Such witching books are baited hooks,
For rakish rooks, like Rob Mossgiel.

Your fine Tom Jones, and Grandisons,
They make your youthful fancies reel;
They heat your brains, and fire your veins,
And then ye're pray for Rob Mossgiel.

Beware a tongue that's smoothly hung,
A heart that warmly seems to feel;
That feeling heart but acts a part,
'Tis rakish art in Rob Mossgiel.

The frank address, the soft caress,
Are worse than poison'd darts of steel;
The frank address, and politesse,
Are all finesse in Rob Mossgiel."

We should study to know the world, and all things as they really are, that our judgment may be correct, and our minds undeceived, or void of deception, and contamination of evil.

Readers of novels frequently justify themselves by saying that they learn to read with ease and facility by reading such works. Were such the only books to be obtained, there might be a shadow of justification in such a course, but as good and useful books abound, and the Saints are required to search diligently for wisdom and knowledge out of the *best books*. I consider such an apology futile, and unworthy of a L. D. Saint. By some we are met with the following declarations. "I have acquired some of the most noble sentiments; some of the most sublime expressions and ideas, from writers of romance that ever I acquired in the perusal of any works in all my researches in the field of literature.

I know that such writers often aim at sublimity, or endeavor to throw around their writings, an appearance of truth and grandeur, which in its nature is the better calculated to deceive.

But such arguments in favor of novel reading, might remind one of the fabled story of the Jackdaw being arrayed in the brilliant and beautiful plumage of the Peacock, endeavored to palm himself off for a bird of that kind, but was detected, disrobed, and cast out in shame, in his true character and color, a black bird of the Crow kind.

The subject under contemplation would admit of many remarks and I might point out many evils both physical and mental which I have not touched upon, but these are probably sufficient, and I will bid my friends of romantic lore, adieu with the following conclusions.

That as a practice of novel reading, must in its nature bring disquietude, disappointments, and a train of evils, so the pursuit of truth brings joy and consolation. Truth elevates the mind on high, calmes and soothes the troubled bosom, promotes health and happiness, leads man to love his neighbor, his fellow, and his God, is calculated to sooth the thorny path of life, and to happify him here and hereafter.

All things have their opposites, every cause produces its effects, and every effect is surely the product of some cause. Then tell me, can a fountain yield both salt water and fresh at the same time? can a bitter fountain send forth sweet water? or do we look for precious fruit from thorns or thistles?

It is written that the wise shall inherit glory.

C. C. P.

for the Frontier Guardian.

My Native Land.

My native land; how sweet the sound,
The best to me on earth;
It brings a hallowed joy around,
The home's domestic hearth,
My native land, I'll love thee still,
Wherever I may roam,
And cling to thee in good or ill,
For 'tis my native home.

How cold are they who do disdain,
The love of country dear,
And hold it has no binding claim,
Upon their pride sincere.
My native land, I'll ne'er forget,
Thy rivulets and glades,
Thy proud and lofty hills, nor yet
Thy deep secluded shades.

There is a love about my heart,
That stays through every ill,
Nothing will cause it to depart,
It clings forever, still—
It is the love of native land,
That flows forever pure,
In all her troubles 'tis on hand,
Which makes it firm and sure.

In ev'ry land where dwells a spark
Of patriotic fire,
The prattling child will stop to hark,
The tale told by its sire,
About its native land so true,
Its hills and valleys fair,
Its streams so wide and skies so blue,
Its pure and healthful air.

I love my native land full well,
The dearest on the earth,
And there I'll be content to dwell,
Until removed by death—
But should I leave this land, a tear
Will course from either eye,
God's blessings on my country dear,
And pour them from on high.

BY MYSELF.

The State of France---Alarm in England.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following extract from a private letter, Dated Dec. 12, from an American gentleman now in London:

I heard, day before yesterday, from Lord Clarence Paget, the director of the Ordinance, that a Government Messenger had arrived from Paris, saying that there had been 8,000 killed, instead of 800, as stated, and that the majority were innocent persons, who had taken no part in the Revolution. Another, gentleman who has arrived from Paris, an Englishman who has resided there, says that if shots were fired out of one house in a block, cannon were fired into the whole block, and soldiers then rushed in and bayonetted indiscriminately all within. This gentleman says he escaped from one of those blocks of houses, but that his clerk and wife were killed by the bayonets of the soldiers. I also learned through Lord Paget that the Britsh Government are a good deal alarmed at the supposition that Louis Napoleon will unite with Austria and Russia to put down England and Liberty in Europe, and that the Government dockyards are live with as many men as can get around the ships, getting them ready for sea.

United States Supreme Court.

It is a curious circumstance that all the Judges of this Court are from adjoining States, as will be seen by the subjoining table. The Court, as now composed, is as follows:

	Appointed.
Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney, of Baltimore,	1836
Asst. Justice—John M'Lean, Ohio,	1829
Asst. Justice—James M. Wayne, Ga.,	1835
Asst. Justice—John Catron, Tenn.,	1837
Asst. Justice—John M'Kinley, Ky.,	1837
Asst. Justice—Peter V. Daniel, Va.,	1841
Asst. Justice—Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	1845
Asst. Justice—Robert C. Grier, Penn.,	1848
Asst. Justice—Benjamin R. Curtis, Mass.,	1851
Att. General—J. J. Crittenden, (Ky.) D. C.,	1850
Reporter—Benjamin C. Howard, Md.,	1852
Clerk—William T. Carroll, D. C., Fees.	

—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN FRANCE.—A statement has appeared in the Paris semi-official papers to the effect that all the "diplomatic corps appeared at the President's levee, on Monday night, and congratulated him on his success." This, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, is incorrect so far as the Representative of the United States is concerned, as he was not at the Levee, nor has he yet formally recognized the present Government.

While coffee is very low at this time, it may be well to notify our merchants that the estimated production of the past season will not meet the estimated consumption by a fifth or sixth part, consequently we may look for a rise in the market on the opening of navigation. Dealers will not be apt to forget the rise of almost 100 per cent which took place from the same cause in the summer and fall of 1849.—[Brunswicker.

A Valuable Tree---It will do for Stone.

There is a tree in Mexico called the *Chijol*, a very fine wood, which become *petrified* after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air, or buried. From this timber, houses could be built that would in a few years become fire-proof, and last as long as those built of stone. The wood, in a green state is easily worked; it is used in building wharves, forts, etc., and would be excellent as railroad sleepers, or plank road stringers.

Bustle is not industry, any more than impudence is courage.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Evening Thoughts.

Thoughts of home come stealing o'er me,
At the solemn twilight hour;
And fond mem'ry pictures to me,
Every well known truant flower.

Then come thoughts of childhoods pleasures,
Like a sweet yet transient dream;
When my only wish'd for treasures,
Were but like a noonday gleam.

The fire upon the hearth is burning,
As it did in days of yore;
And I feel a restless yearning,
For the home I'll see no more.

And then I think of her that left me,
When my life was only spring;
She died and in the tomb we laid her,
A faded, withered, lifeless thing.

And as I sit and ponder sadly,
On my hard and lonely lot;
And upon the Cedar leaning,
Is a form that's unforgot.

In the Garden leaves are falling,
From our favorite willow tree;
And I hear her sweet voice calling,
Sister turn and follow me.

Follow me to yon bright heaven,
There your pilgrimage is o'er;
Follow me to yon bright heaven,
Where your cares are felt no more.

VIRGINIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, January 5th.

Steamer Atlantic arrived from Liverpool yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The news from England is of very little importance. The reception of Kossuth in New York, is the theme most commented upon in the English Press.

France.

The balloting closed in Paris on Sunday evening, the 21st., amid complete tranquility, and without any undue excitement of any kind. The result of the balloting in twelve of the Arondisements of Paris was as follows:

For the proposition,	132.217.
Against,	80,161.

At 6 o'clock on Sunday, the returns from the departments received at Paris, gives the following results:

Yeas,	1,760,000.
Nays,	207,000.

Numerous deputations representing trades and manufactures of Paris, headed by M. Lemoureux, presented on Saturday an address to the President, expressive of their gratitude for the mensures he had adopted.

At Rouen, the votes were, affirmative, 28,095; at Lisle, affirmative, 50,272, nays 9,152; at Angiers, affirmative, 9,897, nays 1,625; at Amiens, the Bishop, clergy, and religious denominations voted openly in the affirmative.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says, that in the arondisements of Paris, the inhabitants, more particularly the working men, are for the President, while in other quarters the nobles, &c., neutrality has been strongly manifested. The working classes generally manifest a strong trust in Louis Napoleon, believing that he is a Socialist in the proper sense of the word; that he is already contemplating, and that he will soon execute orders testifying his solicitude for them, and that he will apply doctrines that have their sympathies, and will give them a material well being and cheap existence.

The Burgeoise believe that the advantages to them for the prolongation of the power of Napoleon will be equally great.

The Bishop of Strasburg, addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, urging their vote in the affirmative. M. d'Moriny; Minister of the Interior, commanded the attendance of the Printers of Paris, and informed them that the intention of the Government was, to prohibit the publication, unless previously approved, of any pamphlets less than three sheets.

Victor Hugo made his escape out of France by means of a false passport.

PARIS, Monday, P. M.

The result of the election gives 2,900,000 votes for, and 600,000 against Louis Napoleon; a definite majority of 700,000 is expected for the President.

Gen. Cavagnac arrived in Paris on Saturday night, having been liberated that afternoon. As the election is now over the President thinks the time has arrived, with safety to himself, to set free the other generals. The report was current that they will be liberated.

The latest accounts represent the President as continuing in his determination to propose his abolition of the octrol duties. He is also determined to make some experiments in the protective system.

The whole universe is your Library. Study then, the Volume of Nature; for Nature and Reason never spilt upon the same text. The globe on which you tread, and the wide expanse you behold, make but a small edge of its little page. Its contents are bound in imperial folio, lettered with the stars, and given to each subscriber gratis.

Extent and Locality of Minnesota.

Minnesota is about four times the extent of Ohio, and reaches six hundred and seventy-five miles from S. E. to N. W., and lies between N. latitude 42 deg. 30 min. and 50 deg. The centre of the Territory is about twelve hundred miles in a direct line, from each ocean, one thousand from the Gulf of Mexico, and eight hundred from Hudson's Bay.—[Pioneer.

A portion of Mountain in Tennessee, called Walden's Ridge, sunk with a tremendous noise a few days since. The gap in the timber is sixty or seventy hundred feet wide, and some two miles long, and reaching to an unknown depth. It is supposed to have been caused not by any convulsion of nature, but by the giving way of a portion of the foundation of the mountain.—[Dubuque Herald.

Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—P. M.

Senate—The galleries of the Senate were crowded at an early hour, and it was found necessary to lock the doors of the Senate Chamber to keep out the crowd who were expecting to see Kossuth.

Quite a number of petitions were presented, among these were found the Industrial Congress of New York, asking the recall of the Minister to France, and the suspension of all diplomatic and Commercial relations. After considerable debate it was laid on the table.

House—The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Colcock, Fitch and Meccham as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, and took up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon Kossuth and introduce him to the House; the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Yates on Wednesday, that the House could not look with indifference on Russian interference, it was rejected—yeas, 71; nays, 111.

By the Missouri River Line for the Adventure.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.

SENATE—The Chairman laid before the Senate, a communication from the Department of the Interior, enclosing an estimate of the appropriations to meet the deficiencies in the expenses of that department, for the year 1852.

A bill making land warrants assignable was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow.

Numerous petitions were presented, and private reports made.

Mr. Banbury from the select committee, reported a bill providing for ascertaining and paying the claims of American citizens, on account of spoilations by the French, prior to 1801. He gave notice to call it up the first Monday in February.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution, calling for a copy of the inquiry, and all correspondence relative to the loss of the steamer Edith in 1849.

Mr. Dorland introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Arkansas, for Railroad purposes.

A resolution allowing the Post Office a clerk, was taken up, and debated at length.

HOUSE—After a personal explanation from Mr. Bernhisel, relative to the report of returned officers from Utah, the House renewed the consideration, to refer to the committee of the whole, a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land bill of 1848.

Reserved Lands in Iowa.

HOUSE OF REP., WASH., Dec. 16th.

Mr. Henn, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to relinquish to the State of Iowa lands reserved for salt springs therein; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. H. I have also a resolution which I wish to offer, and I hope that it may be put upon its passage immediately, as it is a matter of importance to my constituents. It is a resolution, I apprehend, that will not be objected to by any one.

Mr. Evans. I object.

Additional Land Districts.

Mr. Henn. I have also another bill which I wish to introduce, and of which previous notice has been given. It is a bill creating three additional land districts in the State of Iowa.

Immensity of London.

If the streets of London were put together, they would extend 3000 miles in length; the main thoroughfares are traveled by 3000 omnibuses and 3500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849, the metropolis alone consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 250,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, 35,000 pigs, and one market alone supplied, 4,024,400 head of game. London, the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which was washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 cows are yearly required to furnish London with milk; and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have say 72,000 gallons of London peculiar consumed, if not enjoyed, by the London inhabitants. 360,000 gas lights fringe the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day. A thousand sails are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal; and to clothe and wait upon London people, we have no fewer than 23,517 tailors, 26,579 bootmakers, 40,000 milliners and dressmakers, and 168,601 domestic servants.

American Crystal Palace.

Edward Riddle and associates, propose to erect on Madison Square, New York, a building commensurate with the size of the ground, constructed with iron and glass, for the purpose of and Industrial Exhibition of all nations, and cause the same to be open to the public on the 15th of April next. "The building to be at least 600 feet in length, with a width of 200 feet, and the whole surmounted with a semi-cylindrical roof or dome made of glass, and of a sufficient height to make it one of the most imposing edifices ever erected in this or any other country, and involving an expenditure of at least $150,000." A memorial was on Monday evening referred to a special committee of the New York City authorities.

Let a man be treated as a brute, and he will become more brutish than a brute; but as a rational being, and he will show that he is so.

Great Discoveries of Gold near Quartzburg.

We understand all Mariposo county is in a state of excitement in consequence of the recent discovery of an auriferious hill on Bear Gulch, about six miles from Quartzburg, that has already yielded an account of gold almost surpassing belief.

It appears that there were indications of a quartz vein upon the hill, which attracted several Mexicans to the spot, who set about opening the ledge. They continued quietly at work for some time, when it was rumored around that they were working something richer than quartz mines.

Small parties of miners repaired to the spot who found them taking out the gold by the pound. Of course the news spread at once, and a general rush was immediately made, to take up claims on and around the hill.

The soil of this hill, we are informed, consists of quartz and slate, so much decomposed as to crumble in the hand like slaked lime, containing an astonishing amount of gold.

Our informant, for instances, states that the few Mexicans who first worked it, are believed to have taken out $550,000 before the Americans discovered it. Samples of this auriferious soil are now in the city, said to contain 20 per cent. of gold.

The gold is frequently found connected with, and adhereitg to decomposed scales of slate, a formation in which we have seen few accounts of its ever before having been found in this country, although very common in Russia.

The Mexicans have already sunk their holes in the spot upon which they first pitched, to the depth of twelve feet, and the yield is getting richer as they descend.

The gold bearing soil is evidently very deep, a circumstance that leads to the belief that the new discoveries are what are termed cayotte digings.

The whole hill, and in fact several hills around, are taken up. A town of some three hundred tents and houses has sprung up in a few days.

The vein or lead was discovered on the 4th of this month, and there must be from two to three thousand persons on the ground at this time.

A lump of gold, weighing sixty-nine and a half ounces, was taken out of Wood's Creek last week.—[San Francisco Herald of late date.

Sandwich Islands.

The only news of importance from these Islands is the following resolutions passed by the Parliament and signed by the King:

Be it resolved by the Nobles and Representatives of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature assembled, That in the sense of this House the demands of France are so clearly unjust and contrary to the laws of nations and to treaty, and the course pursued by her is so incompatible with the existence of a regular, independent government in these Islands, if France persists in such a course it will be the duty of the King to shield himself and his government from insult and oppression, by placing it under the protection of a friendly State, and should an emergency be so urgent as not to admit of the convening of the Legislative Assembly, it shall be left to his Majesty, and to the advice of his Privy Council, to consult the honor and safety of his kingdom according to his and there best judgment, and whatever he may so do, will be binding on the nation.

The Polynesian says that the United States Commissioner called officially at the foreign office, October 14th, and made known the views of his Government in regard to the past, present and future position of these Islands. The communication was of a nature tending to fortify the King in the permanent enjoyment of his sovereign right, and its purport was immediately forwarded to the King by a special messenger.—[Mo. Republican.

Mr. Clay's Health.

A dispateth from Washington dated Jan. 1st., says that Mr. Clay's health is much worse. Kossuth accompanied by Gen. Cass had called to see him on the day before, but he was too unwell to see them.—[Hawk-Eye.

Austria.

VIENNA—Notes complaining of the dangerous support given politically in England, to Kossuth were presented to the English Foreign Office, by the Representatives of Russia.

Austria and the German Confederation.

On the 12th, a similar note was handed in to Lord Cowley, at Frankfort.

Latest from Europe.

FRANCE.—The President had distributed a large number of medals of honor among his partisans, and large sums of money among disabled soldiers.

Gen. Caviagnac had been released from prison, and was about to emigrate to Holland with his family.

Appearances are favorable to the re-election of Louis Napolean. It is expected that he will be returned by a large majority and it is said that he is draughting a new constitution for the Government of France. Paris is, of course, in a foment and no one seems to be able to predict what may happen from day to day.—[Dubuque Herald.

Good Arrangement.

They have forty-nine miles of Telegraph wire in use in Boston, running through the City, for the purpose of giving fire alarms. By turning a crank, instantaneous information is given in every quarter of the locality of a fire.

VOLUME IV. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--FEBRUARY 6, 1852. NUMBER 1.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE.....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1852.

Wisdom Justified of Her Children.

In this article, we attempt to give "solid matter." No gas, no folly, and no designed weakness. Whatever any persons may think of us, mattereth little, so long as we feel ourself responsible for our acts, and accountable to the Great Judge of quick and dead in a day that is to come. We believe in God, the Eternal Father; and in his Son, Jesus Christ, the Savior of men. His, is the only name under Heaven in which, through which, or by which we can be saved. On that name we have hung our hopes for life, and nailed our banner to the Standard of the Cross. Blot that name out from among men, and let the hope perish that, for many years, we have indulged,—and we become like the storm-beaten tar, struggling amid the war of contending elements, with inevitable death before him. To prolong life under such circumstances, would be but to prolong misery and horror.

Touching the social relations of male and female,—the relation that man bears to his Maker, and to the spirit world, we have not thought very profitable for us to investigate. We have therefore, generally avoided, by our silence, the agitation of such matters: But the constant dingdong of some, and their great anxiety to be made wise, have induced us, on one occasion, to allow our folly to take part in the drama.

It is not always the most wise and profitable to give a thoughtless, inexperienced, and inconsiderate child, a true and undisguised account of its origin: But as time passes on, the mind is led, gradually, into a knowledge of this department of nature's laws: So also, there are many things connected with the origin of Christianity, and its early days, that may not be the most wise and profitable to investigate; but as the mind silently and secretly follows up the channel of cause and effect, philosophical truths are gathered from every branch of the tree of life. The laws of nature or of true philosophy, are no other than the laws of nature's God,—co-existent and co-eternal with himself. No sacred truth revealed from Heaven, can oppose any truth revealed in the broad Book of Nature.

Though some may consider us anti-Christian, immoral, and an outcast: yet our particular views on several subjects have not been made manifest through our columns. We have our own notions and opinions; and though we do not feel compelled to publish them always,—we sometimes answer a certain class according to their folly, lest they be wise in their own conceit; and while they "strain at a gnat," we sometimes show them that they have, indeed, "swallowed a cammel."

The great anxiety of our first parents to become wise in truths unlawful for them to understand, plunged them deep into the abyss of wretchedness and woe. And if some unlawful truths smoked out, shall tend to blind the eyes and darken the way to the Tree of Life, of him who claims the honor and credit of raising the smoke, he has only obtained what he sought. Heaven can as well guard the way of the tree of life against the unworthy by their raising dark clouds of offensive smoke, as by a flaming sword in an angel's hand. There is a scripture which says: "Let their eyes be darkened, that they cannot see, let their ears be heavy that they cannot hear, and their hearts hardened that they cannot understand!" The same cloud that shed a halo of light around the favored and devoted heads of God's chosen Sons in Egypt's crimson Sea, drew the sable curtains of midnight darkness around the vision of the Sons of night who had decreed to afflict God's chosen people, by reason of the myrky vapor that chilled and benumbed their finer sensibilities, and who had chosen darkness rather than light. Now for the Cloud! Was not the great and fundamental law of the perpetuity of our race to our first parents, "to multiply and replenish the earth?" Did Jesus Christ fulfil, magnify, and make that law honorable by living in disobedience to its requirements, or by obeying its sacred and holy injunctions? If Jesus Christ did not marry on account of that institution being debasing to his character, opposed to his immaculate purity, and dishonorable and sinful for him to indulge in; why should his professed servants marry, who say that they are commanded to be like him, and claim that he is set forth for their example that they should walk in his steps? If an inferior claims that it is lawful and right for him to marry, (*though sanctified*) why should he deny this privilege to his superior, or argue that it would be inconsistent with his purity and holy life to enter that solemn and time-honored institution? The Savior never claimed a degree of purity above "*sanctification*." If these *holy men* would be consistent in their position, they would go to the Roman Catholic Clergy and learn a lesson of conformity to their notions of the Savior's mode of life, confess their error in presuming to violate the Savior's example (who descended below all things) by living in a married state, by which they have become carnal, sensual and corrupt!

If it was not sinful for the Great and Eternal Father, who has not a body composed of the crude substance of flesh and blood, but of a more refined substance, to beget a Son in his own image and likeness through a virgin possessing a body of both flesh and blood,—is it any more strange or wonderful that his Son, possessing the natural elements of our bodies, should also yield obedience to the great law of Nature, and of Nature's God, "*to multiply and replenish the earth*?" If his followers are his seed, as has been alledged: May not his own children follow him and then be his seed in a two fold sense,—even like the natural descendant of Abraham who, by faith, is baptized into Christ and thus puts him on. He is Abraham's seed by nature, and is Abraham's seed by faith, and an heir according to the promise.

If the foregoing will suffice, we will drop the subject, and pursue the even tenor of our way: but if this shall fail to be satisfactory, we will not promise what the next may be. To the Saints who are under our charge and watch care, we would say: Let the course of your life be marked by an observance of the most rigid and scrupulous principles of virtue, integrity, truth, honor and loyalty to your God and Country, that any people cherish or entertain. Honor to whom honor, custom to whom custom, tribute to whom tribute; and observe every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Let every man and woman enjoy their own notions of religion, undisturbed and unmolested; Owe no man any thing but love and good will; and be sure that when you leave this country to go West, leave honorably, so that you can return again if you choose, or go to any other part of this world, or even to the world to come; that if your works follow you, you may not be ashamed.

Highly Important from Washington.

We have just read a private letter from Washington to a friend of ours in this town; an extract from which contains the following startling intelligence. "Please say to Elder Hyde that the Judges and Secretary in Private chat are making or trying to make capital of his burning the grass on the road. They say that Gen. Brown has informed them that Elder Hyde burned and caused to be burned all the grass, so that they, the officers and Babbitt would have none for their animals. They sent this word to the officers commanding at Fort Kearney and Laramie. I told him that it was untrue as far as it related the officers or himself."

The writer of this letter came through with us in company, and knows that it is false, and there are men now in this town who never were Mormons, that came through with us also; and they know that the statements are false. There were some twenty-five men of us in company, and it is a little strange that none of them but Gen. Brown, should know our diabolical purpose in setting the grass on fire. The only way that he came to find it out, we think, was, that we were opposed to his land and naval fire-works, and did not think it advisable for the Mormons at Salt Lake to give him several hundred thousand dollars to show them how to burn up an invading army in the Kanyons by his stream of liquid fire. This in our view is why he would misrepresent us; and because the Mormons would not countenance his fire work, is the reason why he is opposed to them.

In coming in across the Plains last fall, we were very cautious and particular about allowing the fire to get out from our camps until we arrived in the neighborhood of the "Clear Slough," about one hundred miles east of Fort Kearney. In that region we fired the grass, we confess; but not until the Indians had fired it, whom we met all along the way, going up into the Buffalo country. It was burning before us, and all around us; and we made this remark—that if the Indians were burning the grass in their own country, they could not object to our burning it. We did set the grass on fire for a little boyish sport, in several places: But was it to injure Mr. Babbitt or the officers or any one else? God forbid! That is no trait of our character,—neither was it ever, from the days of our childhood, to injure any person in that way; but from a lad we have ever had a strong propensity for innocent sport; and to break the monotony of the cold and dreary scenery over the Plains, we occasionally fired the grass for the sole pleasure and sport of seeing it burn—the Indians having set the example. We do not say that we did right; and we do not know that we did harm to any one: We know that no harm was intended.

Though we may have indulged in boyish folly; we have not received a watch in honorable security for a just debt, and then meanly and dishonorably given it up, nor pocketed the sum for which it was pledged.

Wanted Immediately.

At this office on subscription for the Guardian; two thousand bushels of corn; one thousand bushels of corn meal, clean and good—five hundred bushels of good sized potatoes; and *three thousand dollars in cash*.

Corn received at 20 cents per bushel—corn meal at 25 cents, and potatoes at 25 cents. Cash will be received at one hundred cents on the dollar if it is of the best kind. Also five hundred bushels of oats at 25 cents. Now hand in your dimes, potatoes, corn meal and oats; and if we don't keep you posted up upon all the great affairs of this nation and generation, we will get the Sentinel to join teams with us, and you must certainly feel safe when the "Guardian and Sentinel" are both on the alert in your behalf. Also one hundred tons of prairie hay.

Who Shall Draw the Highest Prize!

Miss "VIRGINIA," and "BY MYSELF," may be found on our first page. Their poetic effusions are worthy of notice. They are young school girls, and are contending for the prize. A piece of prose may also be found, in this number, the production of one of these fair competitors. The board of Judges will please pass their opinion upon the merits of these productions, and hand the same to us in writing which we will publish in our next. Then the little dames may call on us, and we will gentelly cash over to them their prize money according to the verdict rendered.

HOW TO BE A LADY OF FASHION.—Buy every thing you do not want. Smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy every where but at home; hate the country; adore the town; neglect your children; nurse a lap-dog; and go to church every time you get a new shawl.—[Exchange.

Falsehood.

What can more effectually destroy confidence, interrupt the peace and harmony of society, sour and poison the feelings, and rile up the passions, than falsehood? It is the poison of life—the bane of social happiness and enjoyment—the thief of innocence and purity—the wretched and guilty murderer of neighborhood tranquility, the midnight assassin of individual character, and the high-way robber of virtue and integrity. While falsehood renders its retailer odious in the eyes of the rigid,—it excites pity in the sympathetic without love, compassion in the generous without confidence, and chills the very avenues of social and friendly intercourse. Shun falsehood as you would the viper, the asp, or the scorpion. Though she may appear beautiful to the eye, yet the arrows of death are shot from her lips. Give her no place in thy heart, and she will never mis-guide thy tongue.

The Steamer "Saranak," (Capt. C. D. Blossom,) has been purchased, and put in fine order to run, as a regular Packet, between St. Louis and this place. She is expected to commence her trips on the opening of navigation.

FAILED.—Caravajal's effort to get up a revolution in Northern Mexico, has turned out a failure, and he is now a prisoner at Fort Brown, having been arrested by Gen. Harney for organizing an expedition in contravention of the laws of the United States.

Arrival of the Cambira.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Cambria has arrived at Halifax.

France is peaceful. Louis Napoleon is elected by an immense majority.

Lord Palmerston has resigned: Lord Granville succeeds him.

Indians and grog shops,
SMALL POX and Squaws,
Are the jewels of tip tops,
Who care not for laws.

Why are so many Indians on our side of the river? Because, we presume they get whisky somewhere; and we know not where it is, unless where they drum, dance, and probably do *other things*. When the Church Council was our only tribunal here, we had no grog shops—Indians were not allowed to stalk abroad on this side, and vice and confusion were comparatively unknown. By this, we do not wish to be understood that our Statute Laws or our legal tribunals are not good; but we mean to be understood that those who choose not to be wholly under the law of our Church Council, are not so zealous or conscientious about maintaining good order under the code, as we wish they were. The Indians have been rotten with the small pox, and will be very likely to sow the seeds of that foul disease among us, unless some measures, stronger than milk and water, are adopted to keep them away. Our views and feelings are known about them: But there are so many sympathizers and tender-hearted folks towards the "poor Indians," that they can feed them a little for the sake of buying some old robe that they have had the small pox on, or moccasins &c., affording them a fine opportunity to spy out their chances to steal horses and mules when they come to go on their hunt in the spring. They smell as though they had burrowed with the mice and pole cats as they pass one, forty yards to the windward. But their *commodities* appear to please some, however *musty, strong, or rancid* they may be.

As some fault has been found with us by the sympathizers on account of our views, we leave operative measures for others. B. D. Harris, Esq., and Mr. Rose, Sub-Indian Agent, for Utah, thought we were very cruel last Spring when some of the Indians were whipped out of town, having just before killed two or three head of cattle on the prairie, and were chased from their carcases into town. They felt as though it was their duty, as officers of the Government, to notice such things and to report them to the proper department. We gave them to understand, in rather a brief and emphatic tone, that the Government had sent them to Utah, and not to this place to regulate us. We told them that Maj. Barrow was the Agent here to attend to reporting us if we were unmercifully outragious towards the Indians. And we do know from experience that the only way they can be managed where there are no troops, is to whip them and send them home. We do not want to kill them unless we catch them in the act of committing an outrage. We have almost, invariably, acted according to the instructions of the Agents in charge here. We will here insert Maj. Barrow's letter to us, dated at the Agency, January, 24, 1852.

ORSON HYDE, ESQ.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I will be much obliged, if you will advise your people to "Hickory" every Indian, *be he Chief or what not*, they can find on that side of the river. While a traffic, carried on with impunity everywhere is allowed, it is beyond the power of any one to prevent them from crossing. Liquor is dealt out to them in such quantities as they may wish, and it is at the door of these offenders of Law and good order, that all the evil consequent upon such traffic lies.

Were I a citizen of Iowa, I would "trot such fellows through," though their wrath and animosity should fall upon me ten fold. Let me here do you the justice to say, that upon all occasions, whether as a Public Journalist or in your individual capacity, you have been ready to lend a helping hand to put down this dangerous and infamous practice. But while there are some who knowing their duty, dare maintain it, there are many others who sympathize so much, with the "*Poor Indian*" that their feelings of tenderness and charity, compel them to *pat their backs, slick their hairs, and pass them very gently into their back doors*. Too many such beings inhabit Pottawatamie County, particularly along the banks of the Missouri, to admit of any one controling the Indians.

Very truly your friend,
And Obedient Servant,
J. E. BARROW, Indian Agent.

Is there not moral force and stamina enough in the citizens of this town who expect to remain here, to call a public meeting, and adopt necessary measures to clear the country of the Indians, and to enforce the law against these grog shops, that are a curse to their proprietors and patrons? The Mormons will co-operate in all good measures. Do the owners of buildings where this traffic is carried on, know that their buildings are held responsible for the fine and penalty of this offence against the law. With the men we have no warfare: but we are at war with their traffic, and ever have been. Though, when the old law was about becoming obsolete, and the new Code coming in force, we advised that men should have a little time to arrange and close their business; and no "snap judgment" taken upon them: but those times are gone by.

Has any lawyer licenced grog shops to continue their business, and promised to defend and clear them if prosecuted, for the fee of what he wants to drink from now on? If so, we should be inclined to move that he remain a lawyer not much longer. We are only led to ask this question from the fact, that those lawyers who are not often seen at the grog shops, are by no means alluded to. If there are any such lawyers, (according to report) sworn to demean themselves uprightly, and to support the laws of the country, we should move that legal steps first be taken with them; and when they are disposed of, take the grog shops in hand next. If a grog shop is complained of, or informed against, we can guess who would be on the side of the defence, inspired with *spirit* akin to his cause.

What is our State's Attorney about? Poor fellow, he is sick and lame, but getting better. Look to these matters, and haul in the slack before the line is gone altogether.

In the eastern part of the State, grog shops are compelled to bow to the law; and every good citizen will say that they should be required to do it here also. When this is done, there will be fewer Indians, scattering the Small Pox through the Country.

Take Stock off the Rushes!

Warm weather is approaching. The Rush bottoms are breaking up, and stock will get mired if allowed to remain. It is time they were brought away for their own good. Now, owners may do just as they like. We have done our duty. The possession of your stock is your best security.

Northward, the Tide of Emigration Passes --The Ship Given Up--Steam Ferry Boat.

The attention of our enterprizing friends is respectfully directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Ewing & Harris, of Lexington, Missouri.

They offer a great bargain in the sale of their fine STEAM FERRY BOAT. It was designed to be used there for crossing the River. But in consequence of the emigration wisely tearing North, and crossing at this point, they have comparatively little use for their Boat where it now is. They, therefore, confess the corn, and want to sell their Boat. It is needed here, as the prospects are great for a great and powerful emigration. Should it be purchased and brought here, it will undoubtedly take the business. And when the ferrying season is over, it can be converted into a floating Steam Mill, and being on the River, wood will ever be handy and cheap. Such a floating Mill, moored at any convenient point, would almost build up a town on the River. Property that cost at least four thousand dollars, we presume may be bought now for half the money if application be made soon to Ewing & Harriss, at Lexington, Mo., or at this Office.

Southern and Salt Lake Mail Just In.

We are just going to Press, and cannot insert the news at this time. It is all good. Indians quiet—season favorable—"Deseret News" greatly enlarged and improved. Settlements extending for hundreds of miles. The fate of Utah in Washington is still undetermined. The question is: shall Utah govern herself, or be governed? Wise men may determine. The political aspect of affairs in Europe is equally, serious and alarming. The United States will have all she can do to keep out of trouble. The Austrian Charge at Washington is likely to receive a tender of his pasport.

Should this number be sent to any one who does not wish to subscribe, or renew his subscription, he will please notify us at his earlie st convenience.

For the Frontier Guardian

Hope.

Hope is the light that cheers us on our onward course. Let the present appear ever so dark, she still points the forward way, and whispers peace. Without her, life itself would be a burden, even, in our happiest hour; but when sorrow comes it would be insupportable without hope to cheer us with her smiling face. Who can, while thinking of the power of hope, blame the poor heathen for worshiping Vanadis, the Goddess of hope? for he, in all the ignorance of his untutored mind, fancies her the guiding spirit of his thoughts. She is the prime mover of all our actions. Without the hope of hereafter, what incentive would there be to noble and virtuous conduct, particularly if it cross the present wish? Without hope, what would stir up the mind to thought and study? Nothing! Life, without hope, would be a dark abyss—an empty void, with no ray of light to dispel the utter darkness and gloom that shroud the heart. But how different when she is near! Then all is sunshine, peace, and harmony! but if a cloud, for an instant, pass over the face, she drives it away and shines the brighter for being a moment obscured. It is hope that makes the lively scholar lean over the dull book, committing page after page to memory, because of the hope that it will be useful in future life. Thus we can trace the nobler attributes of the soul, back to the gentle power of hope. She pervades the minds of the innocent, for they hope for the accomplishment of their plans and wishes. Without hope, there would be no education; for what would be the use, if we had no hope of its being a benefit? We should have nothing to elevate us above the brute creation were it not for her beautifying spirit. What can be a more gloomy sight than to see a person bereft of hope? 'Tis but seldom we see so sad a spectacle; but it sometimes crosses our path and we see one who hopes for no happiness in this world nor in the one to come. What influence but hope causes the writer to bring forth his productions under the cold eye of criticism? It is no other! For he could not bear their tearing to pieces his best works and giving them an altered form, were it not for the hope of causing him to improve himself and of benefitting others in that severe School where critics are the masters.

Vanadis, bright Goddess
Waves her imperial wing,
Traverses the broad world's expanse
And causes man to sing.
She is the first great cause
And the talismanic word,
By which the noblest, great and wisest
Of our thoughts are stirred.

BY MYSELF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

DEAR SIR:—Since my departure from my frontier home on a journey eastward, on business, I have passed through the central portions of Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. In these States, as well as in the western part of New York, it has been my good fortune to meet many returned Californians, who, during the last two years have crossed the plains toward the mines, and a large portion of them having taken the northern route, starting from Kanesville; and it gave me great satisfaction, as I presume it will you, to hear that they uniformly agree in asserting that this route possesses many striking advantages over the southern route for emigrants bound either to the mines, or to Oregon. On comparing their notes of travel with multitudes whom they met in California, they are fully satisfied that they escaped many difficulties which befel the emigrants by the southern roads.

The principal advantages of this over the southern route are, better roads, a plenty of good grass, and frequent springs and streams of pure water for their cattle; whilst the climate, placed between the two extremes, was always genial, pleasant, and healthy, never was so warm as to reduce the traveler and his cattle by sultry heat, and always just cool enough to render the traveling agreeable. Many of these persons are making active preparations to return to California and Oregon during the approaching Spring by way of Kanesville, and I am satisfied from these and other indications that our already thriving village is to be *the* point of departure for a large Spring emigration, and is ultimately, and at no distant day, to become the most important of our western posts, and to increase rapidity in population, wealth and prosperity.

I notice by a late copy of our paper that large numbers of Mormons are intending to vacate their improved lands in the Spring, and remove to Salt Lake. The unsurpassed fertility of our soil, already so widely known among our eastern neighbors, the excellent facilities for commercial access to the Valley of the Mississippi, as well as the wide field for enterprise opened up for supplying the increasing emigration through our section, render it morally certain that these vacated lands will find ready purchasers, by actual settlers from among the enterprising farmers of the northern and eastern States.

Most Respectfully,
Your Ob't Servant,
MARTIN L. BENSON.

Our Candid Opinion.

It is our opinion that any minister or clergyman differing in his religious views from the Mormons, will do his cause more honor and himself also, to preach his own doctrine, than to interfere with the doctrine of the Mormons. Our foreman can handle type most admirably: but an inexperienced hand could hardly set up an article that could be read. A musician can charm the ear with his instruments; but how tedious to be kept awake by a new beginner at a neighboring window on a summer's night! If they have the true light, they will clear their garments by holding it up, and letting it shine. Before this agent, darkness is compelled to retire. Mormonism is forced through a rough, rugged, and mountainous generation; and if it has some crooks and windings, hard to follow by those who are not in the current; it, like the crystal mountain stream, grateful to the weary traveler, seeks its level—would go straight if mountains and hills would allow it; but forced to turn and shift its course, as the lamb is often compelled to do by the wolf, it pours its life giving tribute into the vast and mighty ocean. They who ride on the current of truth, have little difficulty in marking its course; while the stationary observer might conclude that it would surely flow in a certain direction; but the stream being shut from his view by the spurs and interlocking of mountain ranges and gorges, it is liable to flow in almost an opposite direction from what he calculated. Even so with the current of Mormonism to the standing observer. He knows not where or in what shape, he may see it next. But flow with it, and you understand it all the time. He that walketh in the light, hath no occasion of stumbling.

Great Fire in Philadelphia--Loss $2,000,000--Loss of Life!

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27th.

A destructive fire broke out at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Hart's building, corner of Chestnut and South streets. The whole building, together with several Book and Music stores, and Park's Restaurant, were destroyed. The flames extended to Shakspeare buildings from the opposite side of Sixth street, adjoining the Chestnut street Theatre, which were also destroyed.

About 4 o'clock the walls of Hart's building fell into the street, instantly killing two colored men, and injuring several firemen and policemen. It is feared that several other persons were killed.

The fine block on the west side of Sixth street, from Chestnut to Carpenter street, is a mass of ruins, besides the buildings above named. Johnson's Law Book Store, and several other valuable stores on the north side of Fifth street, and north west side of Chestnut street, were entirely burnt out.

The fire was got under at 9 o'clock, P. M. Police officer Johnson reported killed.

Loss estimated at $2.000,000.

Drs. Schenck and J. W. Johnson, Book-dealers, Blackstone, Getz & Buck, and J. W. More, Booksellers, are the principal losers.

Affairs in Utah.

In the *House of Representatives*, on the 6th inst.:

Mr. Bernhisel rose and said: I rise for the purpose of protesting against the publication, by the returning officers of the United States for the Territory of Utah, in Missouri papers, and now in the New York Herald, and before it is communicated to Congress, of a report extraordinary in its details, of high crimes and misdemeanors committed in that Territory, and calculated, if not intended, to prejudice and render odious a distant and dependent people, and to involve them in explicable difficulties with the General Government. I ask for them a suspension of public opinion, of executive and legislative action, until the truth can be elicited touching the grave charges contained in an *ex parte* report.

Mr. Carter desired to inquire of the gentleman from Utah whether he himself did not procure the publication which appeared in the New York Herald of yesterday morning, and whether it was not a garbled report?

Mr. Bernhisel replied that he neither furnished the article referred to, nor caused it to be furnished.

Mr. Carter said that his information was from the Department—not exactly from the Department; but his information was that the delegate from Utah was the only personage who had access to the report; and he had reason to suppose that the gentleman had caused the communication which appeared in the *Herald* to be sent to that paper. If such was the case, he (Mr. C.) should like to have an investigation of the matter.

GRAND GULF, MISS., Jan. 15.

About 10 o'clock this morning the steamer George Washington, on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, when a short dis- from here, exploded, after which she took fire and was entirely consumed. Capt. Irwin was badly scalded, and the first clerk, Carrol, killed. Many that were not killed by the explosion were afterwards burned. About 20 persons are missing. The books and papers were lost. She had two barges in tow, loaded with stock and freight. Both were burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

At 6 o'clock this A. M. a fire broke out at No. 13, Bowery, occupied by Mr. Hines as a chair factory. Mr. Smith suffered a heavy loss but is partially insured. Mr. Hines is insured $2000.

Several other stores also burned—Total loss not less than $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Webster is preparing a response to a recent letter of Hulsemann, which was drawn forth by Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth dinner; its tenor has not transpired, but it is not impossible that the Austrian Charge may have his passports tendered him.

There is something extraordinary going on in the Navy Department; it is actively engaged in ordering vessels to prepare for sea, and collecting supplies and munitions of war; among other things the Mediterranean squadron is to be strengthened by two additional vessels.

Favors.

Hon. John M. Bernhisel will accept our thanks for public documents, and Hon. B. Henn for a copy of the "Daily Globe."

For the Frontier Guardian.

Attention.

Captains of emigrating companies, you are hereby notified to attend a regular monthly meeting at the Big Pigeon tabernacle, on the first Saturday and Sunday in March, to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., each day. Also a schedule of your proceedings is wanted, with the total amount added up, showing the situation of each company. A general attendance of the Saints is requested, come prepared to stay two days. As our hollidays are over and we have had a good season of rejoicing, let us now go up to Big Pigeon Tabernacle, and show to our Father in heaven, that we are willing to spend a few days in worshipping His Great and Holy Name.

E. T. BENSON.

Married.

In Coonville, Jan. 12, by Elder Joseph W. Coolidge, Mr. JACOB I. CROCKET, to Miss ELIZA A. ANSON, all of Mills, Co., Iowa.

Died.

At Sonora, Mo., Jan. 17, 1852, WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, eldest son of Capt. Wm. J. Hawley, of Henderson county, Illinois, aged 28 years, five months and one day leaving a wife and one child.

Died at 12 Mile Grove on Thursday Jan. 22, SAMUEL H. HAWKINS, native of England. Aged 48 years.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Wm. B. Peabody, deceased: dated Jan 10, 1852.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Administrator.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

CAUTION.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, not to harbor or trust; on my account, my wife, ELIZABETH WATTS, who has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WATTS.

Council Point, Feb. 6, 1852.—1t*

REGULAR PACKET

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO KANESVILLE.

The fine light draught passenger steamer SARANAK, Capt. C. D. BLOSSOM, will commence her regular trips at the opening of navigation between St. Louis and Kanesville, touching at all intermediate points.

C. D. BLOSSOM, Captain.

OH YES! OH YES!!

The World on fire from the excitement caused by the Gold of California.

THE undersigned wishes to give notice to the inhabitants of this section of country that he is prepared to drive any number of

SHEEP

from this place to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in the coming Spring on condition of one-half of the Sheep. The owners of the sheep should shear them early, and be prepared for an early start. The sheep should also be marked with the initials of the owners name on each side of the face with red paint. Those wishing to send sheep by him on the above terms, can leave their names and the number of their sheep with C. H. Bassett, at the store of C. Voorhis, Kanesville. The sheep he will receive on this side of the Missouri river, Just previous to the time of starting which he will publish in the Guardian.

REFERENCES—C. H. Bassett, and E. M. Greene, Kanesville; Wm. Martindale, Pony Creek; L. T. Coon, Coonville; Martin Potter, Silver Creek; Joseph Thorn, Alfred's Camp; John W. Cooley, Cooley's Mill; J. C. Hall, and John W. Lasley North Pigeon.

JESSE HOBSON.

North Pigeon, Feb. 6th, 1852.—3t*

TO WAGON MAKERS.

The subscriber has put up a Four Horse Power, and attached to it a Turning Lathe, and Felloe and Circular Saws, &c. Persons wishing hubs turned, bored and mortised. Felloes and hounds sawed.

Inside of boxes, polished out so as to run easy, and not wear the Axle. Also all kinds of drilling of Iron, &c., can be accommodated at short notice.

Shop near the Court House.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

J. C. LITTLE,

Attorney at Law and Claim Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Residence—4 *Doors below the Court House*, Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1851.

CITY STOVE STORE.

W. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville,

Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Brass Ware Manufacturers.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, CASTINGS & HOLLOW-WARE.

WE would most respectfully invite the public to our Mammoth stock, and splendid assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Brass ware. We have on hand, and constantly manufacturing all kinds of ware, for the home market, and every description of Camp Furniture for emigrants crossing the Plains; such as Sheet Iron Camp kettles, Sheet Iron Tar cans, Frying pans, Sauce pans, Canteens, Tin churns, Tin wash tubs, Water cans, Milk cans, and a great variety of cans for liquids, &c.

In addition, we are making, and will keep on hand, a large quantity of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVES,

which have proved to be the best models yet invented for those going to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon

We also keep on hand, and will continue to receive on the opening of navigation, an extensive stock of

COOKING STOVES,

of Cincinnati manufacture, of a variety of patterns and sizes. Our stove trimmings are large, and unparalelled in material, or workmanship.

Emigrants who wish to purchase their out-fits in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared at all times, to sell articles in our line, as cheap as can be purchased in the Western States.

Job work, and reparing done in short notice.

Any quantity of old pewter, copper, and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, Feb 6th, 1852.

FLOUR—Just received 4 tons, and for sale low by JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1852.

Another Outrage upon the American Flag.

It will be seen by reference to the Venezuelan correspondence that it is not upon the Nicaraguan coast alone that our commerce needs protection, nor are the British colored functionaries the only ones who insult our flag. The second officer of an American vessel at Maracaibo, after being insulted and struck by a negro pilot, chastised and put him on shore; consequently, the other pilots refused to take the ship to sea. In this dilemma the captain undertook to navigate his craft himself, and for so doing is brought back to port by the authorities, and detained for weeks, with a valuable cargo to await the decision of the head of the government of Caracas, who, if we are not mis-informed, is also a half-breed. Whether he will be eventually released or not, depends we presume, entirely upon the good will and pleasure of the semi-barbarian potentate who has already driven into exile the patriotic Paez, and established in his own free and happy country a despotism which, in the exercise of its power at home and abroad, resembles more the defunct regency of Algiers than any other nuisance of the sort we can call to mind. This is not the first nor the second time that we have suffered insult and depredation of the same description from this petty tyrant; and we do trust, for the honor and credit of the country, it may be the last. We pay some nine millions a year for the support of a navy to protect our commerce; and yet with whole squadrons rotting in our navy yards, and hundreds of gallant officers begging and entreating for employment, our mercantile marine, and the flag which should cause it to be respected, are at the mercy of every contemptible *soi disant* power that can muster a company of half-naked negroes and arm them with muskets. Our fleets seem to be sent to sea for show, and not for use. They make an imposing display where there is no occasion for their services, and where they are wanted they are not. It is in consequence of this imbecile and inefficient policy on the part of our administration that our national character has suffered so severely and in so many ways during the past year.[—Union.

The Key Unturned.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges which shows clearly, the manner in which our illustrious President, Millard Fillmore, views the subject of neutrality:

I am happy, Governor Kossuth, to welcome you to this land of freedom; and it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your release from a long confinement in Turkey, and your safe arrival here. As an individual I sympathised deeply with you in your brave struggle for the independence and freedom of your native land. The American people can never be indifferent to such a contest, but our policy as a nation in this respect has been uniform from the commencement of our government; and my own views, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of this nation, are fully and freely expressed in my recent message to Congress, to which you have been pelased to allude. They are the same, wether speaking to Congress here or to the nation of Europe. Should your country be restored to independence and freedom, I should then wish you as the greatest blessing you could enjoy—a restoration to your native land; but should that never happen, I can only repeat my welcome to you and your companions here, and pray that God's blessing may rest upon you wherever your lot may be cast.

Revolution in Chili.

We have been kindly furnished private advices, in addition to the Chilian papers, to the day of sailing of the steamer, 25th October, by which we are enabled to give the following comprehensive summary of Chilian news:

A Battle Fought.

The Rebel army, 1,300 strong, commanded by Carrera and Arteagua, was met by the Government troops, 850 strong, at Petorca, about 40 leagues from Santiago, on the 14th inst. They fought for three hours by the Petorca clock: the result was the total defeat of the former, with a loss of 70 killed, 200 wounded, and 400 prisoners, including 36 officers. Carrera and Arteagua have not been taken; Government army lost 15 killed and 50 wounded. Four hundred of the troops have gone by sea to the South to join Bulnes' army, the remainder will sail on the 26th for Coquimbo. So that the affair in the North may be considered quelled. In the South, Gen. Cruz has an army of 400 regulars, and 2,500 militia, the latter badly clothed and armed. He has not yet budged from the province of Conception. Bulnes in a few days will be on the Frontier of that province, with 1,000 troops of the line, and 300 militia men, all well armed, clothed and paid. Bulnes appears to be determined to run no risks, and is acting cautiously, but he will no doubt soon put an end to the Revolution.

The following account is an extract from a letter written by an American citizen in Valparaiso to a firm in this city, expressing his views of the difficulties which exist there. The date of it is the 26th Oct., the day of the steamer sailing:

Our revolutionary difficulties are still going on, and it is anticipated that there will be a battle fought on the 27th or 28th inst., at Talca.

The late movement of the English Admiral, in taking the steamer Arauco (formerly the Valcan) from the insurgents, when she was flying the Chilian flag, and owned by parties in Talcahuano, is looked upon as an infringement of the English treaty with the United States. It is said that the English got $30,000 from the Montt party for this transaction.

Should Gen. Cruz be succesful and the revolution succeed, the English would meet with but little favor from this Government. —[N. Y. Sun.

Louis Napoleon, it is stated, has ordered the bank of France to suspend specie payments of any great run upon the bullion.

Steamboat Disasters.

By the arrival of the Hannibal yesterday, we learned that on Wednesday night, the splendid steamer Dunkirk, had run upon a log in Rush Bend, and sunk in deep water.

This vessel had only left here a few hours previous, and the rumor of her sinking caused a general consternation. Later advices informed us that she was broken in two and would prove a total wreck. Capt. McClean and several of her passengers, came up on the Hannibal.

As we have before stated, the Dunkirk left here on Wednesday, with a New Orleans trip. We subjoin a list of her cargo; 668 sacks corn, 2,300 sacks oats and bran, 200 bbls of apples, 100 boxes soap, 100 bbls beef, 1200 barrels flour, 65 tierces of hams, 100 bbls whisky, 110 kegs shot, 100 coils of rope and 65 head of cattle. The Dunkirk was built in Cincinnati, last October, and cost $35,000. Capt. McClean who owned one-half, states that risks had been taken to Cincinnati to the amount of $22,000. We learned last night that Capt. McClean had procured a boat to go to the relief of the Dunkirk.

Loss of the Consignee.—These accidents, of late, have occurred in such rapid succession that it is almost impossible to keep pace with them. Yesterday evening the respectable house of Runyan, Hillman & Co., received by the Morse line a dispatch from Cape Girardeau, announcing the sinking of the Consignee at Bainbridge, on Thursday night. From other advices we learned that the boat would probably prove a total loss.

The Consignee left port on Wednesday, with a light freight, and was bound for Nashville. On her upward trip, she had been considerably injured by the ice, and at the time of her sinking was not in first rate condition. The C. was a medium sized boat, and was built at Wheeling in the Fall of 1848, about 18 month ago. She was bought for the Cumberland River trade, and last season made regular trips to this City. She was commanded by Capt. Gooch, and was insured at Nashville.—[Union.

The European Revolutionists.

The N. Y. Morning Star has the following paragraph:

"The fulcrum of the leaver which is to upheave thrones has been established. It is said and we believe truly, that the Revolutionary fund already accumulated in England and France amounts to twenty million dollars. Mazzini it is said has five millions of dollars for Itally alone. The popular chiefs expelled from the various countries of Europe during the reactionary movement of 1849, are in full correspondence, it is said, and we may well believe the time is not distant, when the despotic governments of Europe will have enough to do at home, without volunteering to assist each other in the work of subjugation, in defiance of the armed intervention of England, France and the United States."

Kossuth in Hungary, Mazzini in Italy, and Kinkel in Germany—a noble Triumvirate—Before eventful 1852 closes, may we write them down as the Liberators of Europe! The month of May next is said to be the time fixed for the German revolution.

Worth Remembering.

Some of the intended visitors of California and the Isthmus may find these suggestions of the Panama Star worthy of attention:

We beseech our brethren of the press in the United States, to warn their readers never to venture from their homes on a journey to California, accross the Isthmus, without abundance of means for their journey, and something in addition in the case of sickness and other casualities. Neither pen nor tongue can tell what an accumulated amount of suffering, ending too frequently in death, has grown out of men's coming here without means to either go forward or return to their homes. The heart of every American citizen residing here is daily pained at the misery and degradation his fellow-countrymen are reduced to, because they have no means wherewith to sustain life; and the constant application for pecuniary assistance from such, has caused nearly all to harden themselves against every impulse of benevolence.

Prospective Famine.—A new and terrible foe to despotism has arisen in Germany. It is—Hunger! A famine is threatened, for the prices of grain are constantly on the increase. The Prussian Government has already caused purchases to be made in Southern Russia with the hope of warding off suffering.—[Iowa Reporter.

Important Foreign Intelligence.—In addition to the telegraph report of the news by the Franklin, we have received a despatch which states that the London Times represents the relations between Louis Napoleon and the british government to be unsatisfactory. The same is stated with regard to France and Austria, the latter power being described as looking upon President Napoleon's power as merely provisional, and preliminary to the restoration of legitimacy.

The subject of an alliance of England with America for the preservation of the cause of freedom against the encroachments of despotism is exciting lively interest throughout England.

The Emperor of Morocco has refused to treat with the Freneh citizens.

It will be seen that the Atlantic has arrived with dates to the 20th ultimo. Returns from France show that Louis Napoleon has been elected President by an immense majority.—[Wash. Repub.

California.

The latest accounts from San Diego indicate most decidedly, that the Indian disturbances are at an end, and Gov. McDougal had disbanded the volunteers which had been formed. The weather at San Francisco was delightful, and from the interior they speak of frequent and heavy rains, which have proved of great benefit to the vegetation, and have raised the river from 5 to 10 feet: sufficient rain however, had not fallen to effect the gold seekers at the dry diggings or the facilities they require for successful work. The papers contain contrary statements relative to the gold discoveries in Bear Valley. —[Brunswicker.

Great Fire in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Dec. 27.

The most severe fire we have experienced for years visited us last night. Fire broke out in the magnificent buildings on Main st., opposite the Mansion House, and spread as far as Spalding's Exchange Block, Erie Hall and Bank of Attica. Several spacious stores were entirely consumed. It extended down Commercial and Erie streets, burning several valuable buildings on each street. The coldness of the night and the scarcity of water rendered it impossible to subdue the flames.

It is impossible at present to estimate any thing like the immense loss. The offices of most of our leading lawyers were in the Exchange. The extensive Shoe store of Williams & Co., and of O. H. P. Williams, the large Tailor shop of L. B. Hibbard, the Confectionary of F. Heth & Co., and some ten or twelve other large stores were entirely destroyed. The flames are now got so far under as to be prevented from spreading.

During the time the above fire was raging, an alarm was given up town. It proceeded from Swan street, where private dwellings were discovered on fire. The firemen could not divide their forces, and three handsome dwellings were consumed.

Failures in New York.—The New York Tribune says:

"We regret to hear of the suspension of the highly respectable House of Thatcher, Tucker & Co., domestic goods commission merchants. There are also two other failures, but not of sufficient importance to name."—[Times.

The Emperor of Russia has been obliged to pass a law to prevent his subjects from mutilating themselves to avoid military service. Sixteen hundred persons had mutilated themselves, to avoid enrolment, between January 1850, and July 1851.

The New York *Post* thinks that the result of Napoleon's usurpation will be either his flight or the loss of his head.

Monies Received Since Jan. 23, 1852.

Samuel Scriggins,	1 00	Jessee Thorp,	1 00
Samuel Lever,	50	Hervey Thorp,	1 00
David Adams,	50	Lyman Thorp,	1 00
Isaac Losee	1 20	Naton Tuttle,	1 00
L. O. Littlefield,	50	Samuel Morse,	1 00
Benj. Waldron,	1 00	John Doolittle,	1 00
Benj. Grove,	1 00	E S Davis,	1 00
Joseph W Coolidge,	50	Wm W Lane,	50
John K Coolidge,	50	Isaac J Tyrrel,	1 00
H P Coolidge,	50	Wm H Wilson,	1 00
T. Wellington,	1 00	Lydia Knapp,	50
C C Pendleton,	50	Charles G Raymond	50
Timothy Devenish,	75	Wm McAllester,	50
Henry Devenish,	50	James Townsend,	50
Thos. Mendenhall,	50	John Huntington,	50
John Meeks,	50	Richard Bentley,	50
Sisson A Chase,	50	C H Bassett,	1 50
Wm W Meguire,	50	James McAllester,	50
Adam Stevens,	50	Mrs M Kingcannon,	1 00
Robt. L Smith,	50	Israel Orphant,	1 00
Joseph Armstrong,	50	Benjaman Wiley,	1 00
E R Baker,	1 00	Wm Parker,	1 00
T D Brown,	22 00	Wm Rylance,	1 00
Robt Plunkett,	1 00	Anson Wright,	1 00
John Shields,	50	George Giles,	1 00
David Wilding,	50	Thos J Filcher,	1 00
A P Jackson,	1 00	B C Boren,	50
Wm Manhard,	50	A D Boren,	50
E W Clark,	1 00	Jesse Hobson,	1 00
Jude Allen,	50	Robt Wimmer,	50
E W Howell,	50	M J McKenney,	50
Joseph Nicholas,	50	J A McKenney,	50
John Ellison,	1 25	Levi Dickson,	50
Geo Burkett,	50	Franklin Rudd,	50
Andrew Thompson,	1 00	Isaac Bullock,	11 00
Orrin Mansfield,	1 00	W. B Adams,	1 50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGULAR ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, AND

KANESVILLE PACKET.

THE very light draught Passenger Packet, Steamer "KANSAS," *John McCloy*, Master, will ply as a Regular Packet, to the above, and all intermediate ports.

Leaving St. Louis on, or about the 1st of March, 1852, making 20 day trips throughout the season. Her officers hope by strict attention to the interest of Passengers and Shippers, to merit a share of public patronage

Kanesville, Jan. 23d, 1851—6m.

STEAM FERRY BOAT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale their Steam Ferry Boat, now lying at the Lexington Wharf.

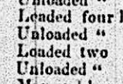
Said Boat is in good repair and condition, and has an Engine of great strength and power. We offer the Boat at about half of the original cost of such boats, for the reason that the business here will not justify running a Steam Boat.

For terms apply to the undersigned, or to the Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

EWING & HARRIS.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 23d, 1851—1m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.



THE undersigned have purchased Smither's Ferry, on the Nodaway River, at Hollister's Mills, on the road leading from St. Joseph and Savannah to Council Bluffs, Kanesville, Linden, Austin, and Plattesville; this being the nearest and best road to said places or towns. They have fitted their boat with oars, in case of high water, and good ropes across the river; have good attentive hands to manage the boats, and have put the ferriage down as low as possible, as you will see by the following list of charges:

Loaded wagon and two yoke of oxen	40 cts.
Unloaded " " " " "	25 "
Loaded four horse wagon	40 "
Unloaded " "	25 "
Loaded two " "	25 "
Unloaded " "	20 "
Man and horse	10 "
Oxen per yoke	5 "
Horses and Cows, each	3 "
Sheep and hogs	3 "

Only treble those rates will be charged when the water is from bluff to bluff. They will also pay strict attention to having the said road kept in as good repair as possible, through Andrew and Holt Counties, and they hope, by strict attention to said Ferry, to merit a share of the public patronage.

KENNEDY & SNOW.

January 23, 1852—5m

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE well known GRIST and SAW MILL of John W. Cooley, situate on Big Pigeon Creek, about ten miles North of Kanesville, is one of the richest and fattest sections of land in the world, are now offered for sale; together with a claim of land and improvements, consisting of four dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a field. Timber sufficient to support the claim.

The Grist Mill has recently undergone thorough repairs—good smut machine in successful operation, and is doing a most excellent business. The whole property can be had on reasonable terms.

Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment, in the very heart of a grain growing country that is constantly increasing in population and improvements. Call on the proprietor who resides at the mills. J. W. COOLEY.

Big Pigeon Creek, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of [aug8] C VOORHIS.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler;

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

J. E. HARPER;

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Josesh, Mo., May 2, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

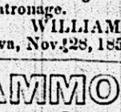
Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

MAMMOTH



BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND's SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

SAINT LOUIS

Boot and Shoe Store,

Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash--Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12, '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec12 6m*

KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at BEEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose.

The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

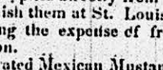
Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks.

Primary Branches, $2,00; Common English do., $2,50: Higher do., $3,00; Latin and Greek languages, $4,00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care. J. P. BABBITT, Instructor.

Kanesville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

J. L. SHARP,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.

Will practice Law in the 6th Judicial District, and will promptly attend to all matters in the line of his profession in the State and Federal Courts.

Sidney, Jan 9th, 1852.—tf

ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic. Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cogniac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

Reference—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas. Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

WANTED!

The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do., onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c.

Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.

Positively No More Credit.

JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!

GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts	Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do	Plates,	do;
30	do	Soups,	do;
243	do	Bowls,	do;
175	do	tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,		do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c.,		assorted;
55	Cov do	tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz	pitchers,	do;
3	doz	Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz	common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz	Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz	Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz	Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz	glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces	Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett,	Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C VOORHIS

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG ST RE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Clyde Street; Kanesville, Iowa;

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HY PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.

AT THE MAMMOTH A.

C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE

BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools; and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware, " "
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers; in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ¼ mile north-west of the Indian Mill; where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write. WM. A. BEEBE

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons. W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY NORTH PIGEON JOE.

There is no paper in the land
That ever yet has come to hand
That takes as just and bold a stand,
As the noble Frontier Guardian.

Truth's the motto she doth hold
And the same to me she doth unfold;
Richer far than Western gold,
Is the noble Frontier Guardian.

In every part of this wide world
Her noble banner is unfurled,
And every Saint throughout the world,
Should praise the Frontier Guardian.

Orson Hyde stands at the helm
The cause of error to o'erwhelm
And clear away its nasty phlegm,
All through the Frontier Guardian.

Night and day he's known to labor
All for the good of his friend and neighbor
That he to them might prove a Savior,
All through the Frontier Guardian.

And if on earth there is a sheet
That with all others doth compete
In giving men the truth complete,
It is the Frontier Guardian.

Come then ye Saints both great and small
And gather up before next Fall
And take it with you one and all,
The noble Frontier Guardian.

And every one that expects to start
And in the emigration take a part,
Should stow away all in their carts,
The noble Frontier Guardian.

And now these lines I send to you
As a token in the Covenant new
And as a tribute justly due,
The noble Frontier Guardian.

And for the present I'll say farewell,
Yet perhaps some other day I'll tell
The reason other papers can't excel,
The noble Frontier Guardian.

YOU AND I.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

Who would scorn his humble fellow
For the coat he wears?
For the poverty he suffers?
For his daily cares?
Who would pass him in the footway
With averted eye?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who, when vice or crime repentant,
With a grief sincere
Asked for pardon, would refuse it—
More than heaven severe?
Who to erring woman's sorrow
Would with taunts reply?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who would say that all who differ
From his sect must be
Wicked sinners, heaven rejected,
Sunk in Error's sea,
And consign them to perdition
With a holy sigh?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who would say that six days cheating,
In the shop of mart,
Might be rubbed by Sunday's praying
From the tainted heart.
If the Sunday face were solemn,
And the credit high?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who would say that Vice is Virtue
In a hall of State?
Or that rouges are not dishonest
If they dine off plate?
Who would say Success and Merit
Ne'er part company?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who would give a cause his efforts
When that cause is strong,
But desert it on its failure,
Whether right or wrong?
Ever siding with the upmost,
Letting downmost lie?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

Who would lend his arm to strengthen
Warfare with the right?
Who would give his pen to blacken
Freedom's page of light?
Who would lend his tongue to utter
Praise of tyranny?
Would you, brother? No—you would not.
If you would—not I.

A Man of Business.

At the Greene County, New York, Agricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadoc Pratt, from which we take the following passage:

And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns. Since I first engaged in farming it has been my lot to employ over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor; an army of thirty thousand men have I employed, and I have paid those men for their labor alone, over two millions five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it. Used and worn out five hundred horses, and one thousand yoke of oxen. Used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay, thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. I have tanned one million two hundred and fifty sides of leather; my usual imbarsement is over fifty thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business over ten millions. Every laborer received his money, yea every man his penny, in peace; and to the credit of this community be it said, that I never had a side of leather stolen, and never was chosen defendent in law on account of my business transactions, during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful. Live with your neighbor, and not on him. Allow me, gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power, and prosperity, which surround you, and may succeeding generations do as much as you have done towards national wealth and industry, which are the safeguards to our independence.

Secession and Annexation.

A citizen of Licking County, Ohio, lately had two daughters elope from his house in one day. One went off with her "lover," and while her father pursued her, the other went also. Both succeeded in getting married.

Dying Words of Noted Persons.

"A death-bed's a detector of the heart;
Here tried dissimulation drops her mask,
Through life's grimace that mistress of the scene;
Here real and apparent are the same."

'Head of the army.'—*Napoleon.*
'I must sleep now.'—*Byron.*
'It matters little how the head lieth.'—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*
'Kiss me, Hardy.'—*Lord Nelson.*
'Don't give up the ship.'—*Lawrence.*
'I am shot if I don't believe I'm dying.'—*Chancellor Thurlow.*
'Is this your fidelity?'—*Nero.*
'Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.'—*Alfieri.*
'Give Dayroles a chair.'—*Lord Chesterfield.*
'God presrve the emperor.'—*Haydn.*
'The artery ceases to beat.'—*Haller.*
'Let the light enter.'—*Goethe.*
'All my possessions for a moment of time.'—*Queen Elizabeth.*
'What! is there no bribing death?—*Cardinal Beaufort.*
'I have loved God, my father and liberty.'—*Madame de Stael.*
'Be serious.'—*Grotius.*
'Into thy hands, O Lord.'—*Tasso.*
'It is small, very small indeed,' (clasping her neck.)—*Anne Boleyn.*
'I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself.' (ascending the scaffold.)—*Sir Thomas More.*
'Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave.'—*Robert Burns.*
'I feel as if I were to be myself again.'—*Sir Walter Scott.*
'I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country.'—*Jefferson.*
'It is well.'—*Washington.*
'Independence forever.'—*Adams.*
'It is the last of earth.'—*J. Q. Adams.*
'I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.'—*Harrison.*
'I have endeavored to do my duty.'—*Taylor.*
'There is not a drop of blood on my hands.'—*Fred. V. of Denmark.*
'You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight.'—*Mozart.*
'A dying man can do nothing easy.'—*Franklin.*
'Let not poor Nelly starve.'—*Charles II.*
'Let me die to the sound of delicious music.'—*Mirabeau.*—[American Union.
"O Lord my God."—*Joseph Smith. Jr.*
"I am a dead man."—*Hyrum Smith.*

The Coming European Revolution—Kossuth's next Movements.

A London letter states that England is dull indeed, and all Europe appears perfectly quiet. But trouble is daily anticipated in France, and revolutionary movements are threatened in other countries. The crowned heads of Europe appear to be making active preparations for a long and severe political storm. Austria and Prussia are endeavoring to negociate large loans, whilst the Czar of Russia is urging the completion of railways, and thousands of carriages for the conveyance of his troops. Every movement looks ominous. The bloody scenes of '48, it is believed, are about to be re-enacted. The London letter thus proceeds:

"France, as before, will commence the tragedy; Italy will follow, and the people of the different States comprising the Germanic Confederation, are expected to watch their opportunity. It is known that a conspiracy exists in Russia, and the volcanic fire once kindled in France, who can predict when and where it will be quenched! Happily, America cannot be disturbed by any of these predicted events, although her regular trade and commerce may suffer somewhat. The liberty of Peoples will be the universal watchword, and the anticipated strife will undoubtedly be a terrible one; but it will probably be the last great struggle of peoples for independence. Every successive week discloses the means and the men by which the work will be carried on. The liberation of Kossuth has hastened the day for commencing that work. Kossuth is expected to return to England in two or three months from this date, and proceed to belgium, from whence he will watch the course of events in Austria, Hungary and France. He is well aware that his presence in Europe will exercise an all-powerful influence upon the cause of liberty."[—Times.

Information Wanted Relative to Affairs in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, (Whig) of N. C., the President was requested to communicate all the information in his possession calculated to show the actual condition of things in Utah, especially to enable the House to ascertain whether the execution of the laws has been violated or obstructed, or whether there has been a misapplication of the public funds, or whether the personal rights of American citizens have been interfered with in any manner.

Inquiry Relative to the Seizure of American Vessels by Spanish Authority.

On motion of Mr. Smart (Dem.) of Maine, the President was requested to communicate any information he may have received respecting the seizure and confiscation of the barks Georgian, of Maine, and Sarah Lord, by Spanish authority, and inform the House what measures have been taken for indemnification.

Information Wanted Regarding the Reported Intervention, by England and France, in Cuban Affairs—The West India Squadron.

On motion of Mr Meade, (Dem.) of Virginia, the President was requested to communicate any information, if in his power, as the negociations between Spain, France and England, in relation to a treaty for the protection of the Island of Cuba; also, what is the strength of the squadron in the West Indies; and whether additional appropriations are necessary to increase our force on that station.—[Washington, Dec. 15, 1851—*House of Representatives.*

Conspiracy in Holstein—Arrest of M. Kossuth's Agent.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 23d, in the Independence, of Belgium, says:

A grave event has taken place among the Austrian *corps d'armee* in Holstein. Many of the regiments composing it consists in great part of Hungarians, and among them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by the Austrian Government to serve as simple soldiers. In spite of the disasters drawn down on unfortunate Hungary by the revolution, these soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates, or their desire for a new revolution. The presence in England of the ex-dictator, Kossuth, and his violent diatribes against the Austrian Government and dynasty, have greatly contributed of late to excite the sentiments of hatred of the Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequences would have been incalculable in the the north, has been on the point of breaking out among them; but has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian batalions.

An agent of Kossuth, and of the revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, who commanded a regiment at Comorn, during the revolution, was arrested the day before yesterday, by the military authorites of Rensburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name.

In his possession were found proclamations inciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of the last public speeches in England by the ex-dictator. It was generally stated in the town, that many officers, (the number is said to be nineteen,) and a great number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, have also been arrested at Rensburg, for having been accomplices in the projected revolt. These arrests have been principally effected in the Schwartzenburgh regiment, which is almost entirely composed of Hungarians, and which is at present in garrison in the fortress of Rensburg. It has been ascertained that the agent of Kossuth, aided by another Hungarian, (Ruschak,) and who has also been arrested, has succeeded in organizing the revolt. In a strategic point of view, the spot was well chosen. In posessing themselves of the fortress, the conspirators calculated that they would receive the support of a number of the dismissed officers and soldiers of the army of Holstein.

A new insurrection in the two Dutchies would have opened a vast field to the revolutionary exploits meditated by the European propaganda at London. During the last three days, the electric telegraph has been exclusively occupied in transmitting to Vienna the despatches of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief; even those of the stock exchange could not be sent. On receipt of this deplorable news at Vienna, General de Ramberg, and aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was immediately sent off to examine the affair, and he has already arrived at Altona.

Vulgarity.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that would put the blush to the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up you will find at tongues' end some expressions which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you was quite young. By being careful you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it, after a restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given to their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated these expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impressions had been indellibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.—[London Lit. Gaz.

Anecdote of Lady Washington.

In conversation, not long since, with an aged lady of Morris County, I obtained an anecdote concerning Lady Washington, so entertaining and admirable, that I am induced to publish it.

There was residing in Morris County, a Mrs. Troupe, the widow of a half-pay British Captain. She was a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs Troupe, and on one of these occasions, before she had passed the usual compliments, she exclaimed:

"Well what do you think Mrs. Troupe? I have been to see Lady Washington."

"Have you indeed!" said her friend. "Tell me all about how you found her ladyship, how she appeared, and what she said."

"Well I will honestly tell you," replied Mrs. Troupe, "that I never was ashamed in all the days of my life. You see Madam——— and Madam———, and Madam ——— and myself, thought we would visit Lady Washington, and that we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship, and don't you think we found her *knitting and with a speckled (check) apron on!* She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting. There we were, without a stitch of work, and *sitting in state*, but General Washington's Lady, with her own hands, was knitting stocking for her husband and herself. And that was not all. In the course of the afternoon she took occasion to say, in a manner that we could not at all be offended at, that at this time it was very important that American ladies should be patterns of industry to their country women, because the seperation from the mother country will dry up the sources whence many of our comforts have been derived. We must become independent, by our determination to do without what we cannot make for ourselves. While our husband and brothers are examples of patriotism we should be patterns of industry."

Degrees of Happiness.

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for a half year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take hold orders; but if you would always be happy, gay and cheerful, practise temperance and pay your newspaper bill.

From California the mining accounts continue interesting and highly favorable. Sheriff Buchanan had been shot at Sonora, by a party of Mexican marauders. The Vigilance committees were active in arrests. The Sheriff died of his wounds. Several other murders had been committed in the neighborhood of Marysville and Sacramento by Mexicans.—[Brunswicker.

Our Foreign Relations seem to be assuming rather a squally aspect. We have the Prometheus affair on hand to settle with Great Britain; the Thrasher affair with Cuba; the Tehuantepec affair with Mexico; and now we are called upon to "frighten the Czar out of his boots" by a *Platonic* intervention (not an *armed* one—oh, no!) in behalf of Hungary. It is fortunate that we have men like Fillmore and Webster at the head of affairs at this time.—[Boston Trans.

Poetical Comparison.

"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company, "They are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones." "In other words madam," said a wit who chanced to be, "you believe that all men are *lyres*."

To Cure a Felon.

Take one table-spoonful of red lead, and one table-spoonful of Castile soap; mix them with as much lye as will make it soft enough to spread like a salve, and apply it on the first appearance of the felon, and it will cure it in ten or twelve hours.

Kossuth Answered!

It will be seen by the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that Kossuth's appeal has been answered. That body has by a deliberate and decided vote, rejected the proposition of Kossuth, for an interference on the part of the Government of this Country, in the affairs of Europe—put in a form, too, likely to make it as palatable as possible to those who had to vote upon it because no Government in Europe is more hated by the people of the United States than that of Russia. Kossuth was on the ground, and has his answer. His "mission" to this Country is at an end, unless he turns to the "practical results" of which he has so often spoken.—[Republican.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE, and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of, Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slips, and millifiers, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—3t*

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,
(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W, Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufactnre out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851.—3m

DENTISTRY.

A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence.

He will be found at the Bluff House, Kanesville Iowa.

References can be given, but deemed unneces sary here.

Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851.

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larietts and cordage of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo.

Newark, Mo., Dec 26, 1852—6m.

KANESVILLE
Bakery, Confectionary and Eating SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount,
And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount,
Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake,
Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake.
Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke,
Crack or chew.
Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew,
Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet,
And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat.
I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice,
Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

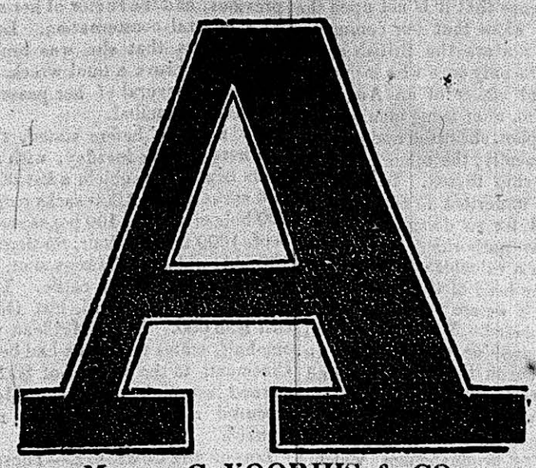
HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of TIN WARE, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanesville, June13th, 1851

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE
MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.



Our Motto is, Small Profits,—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, wih sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of pnblic patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks,
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Saleratus;
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords,
Boots and Shoes, Gimlets and Starch;
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handsaws;
Leather, Fans and Rope;
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;
Linseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;
Castile Soap, Delanes and Vinegar;
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES—For Sale by my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sal y my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returnin their most sincere thanks to their friends an customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the pubic, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
of
French, English, and American Manufacture;
Also a large stock of
GROCERIES,
of all kinds, and
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;
A large stock of
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

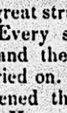
We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.



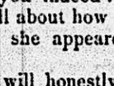
IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommedated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.



THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satilfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

SURVEYING!
The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

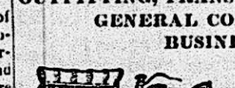
MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.

Kanesville, Iowa, Spet. 19, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iown.



THE undersigned has been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

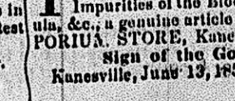
Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.
OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.



THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandize, and wares, on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.
AND THE
PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand.

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Saleratus, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville,

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE. KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1852. VOLUME IV.---NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - - - $1 00
Single number, - - - - - - 5 cents

No subscription taken for less than one year.

No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - -	25
For one insertion of two squares, - -	1 50
Each additional insertion, - - - -	50
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year,	5 00
" " " " six months,	3 00
One column, brevier type, one year,	30 00
One " " " 6 months,	20 00
One " " " 3 months,	15 00
One-half column, brevier type, one year,	18 00
" " " " 6 months,	14 00
" " " " 3 months,	10 00
One-fourth " " " one year,	15 00
" " " " 6 months,	10 00
" " " " 3 months,	6 00

Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CANDLAND,	FRANCIS A. BROWN,
EDEN SMITH,	ROYAL J. CUTLER,
HORACE B. SKINNER,	JAMES CARROLL,
ISAAC BULLOCK,	JOHN RIGGS,
HENRY ROBINSON,	GRANDISON RAYMOND,
A. E. BOYSTON,	DAVID JAMES ROSS,

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CHEE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo,
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Elder JAMES MCCAW, Grimses county, Texas.
MATHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. W. PLAYER, Savannah, Mo.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County Iowa.
DAVID C. STONE, Plumb Hollow, Fremont co., Iowa.
Mr. WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
LUCIEN B RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.
THOMAS J. FISCHER, Derlington, Iowa.
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.
CHARLES H. HALES, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—Mr. TIDWELL, Agent.
Carterville—B. B. MESSENGER, "
Springville—THOS. DAY, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Alfred's Camp—C. STODDARD, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON, "
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW, "
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENS. BULLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—THOS. CLARK, "
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY, "
Big Pigeon—SHADRACH DRIGGS. "
McOlney's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE,—Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandize hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c, &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duvall, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co. Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

Eatables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thank to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed hereto fore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851

From the Deseret News.

PATRIARCHAL.

To the Saints Scattered Throughout the World, Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—The Spirit of God moves upon me to write an epistle, and give you some fatherly counsel at this time I pray God, my eternal Father, to enlighten my mind, and give unto me words and principles which will be unto you as balm to a wound, or water to a thirsty man.

It is now upwards of 21 years since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with six members, most of whom are numbered with the dead.

Soon after its organization I heard the Gospel through my nephew Joseph Smith, Jr., and obeyed the commandments of the Lord by entering in at the door, which is baptism.

Since that period, many scenes have passed, in which I have participated; some of which caused me to rejoice, and many to bow me down with sorrow.

To take up the subject of the travels, persecutions and the sufferings of the Saints, since I first became acquainted with the work, would fill volumes; and I find, that although my spirit is willing that I should enter into these things, and add my testimony to the many who have already preached and published it to the world, yet the flesh is weak, and my aged fingers cramp with the pen; suffice it to say, what has been published by the elders, is true; and the rest is written in the books which shall be opened in the day when all men will be rewarded according to their works, and all secrets shall be made known on the house tops.

I have witnessed the steady progress of the work, combating against ignorance, superstition and priest-craft. Like leaven it has spread itself until it is heard in the East and the West, the North and the South, trampling under foot as it were all opposition, and showing unto Saint and sinner that the Great God is at the helm.

Twenty years ago it was a mustard seed; now a mighty forest, where the birds of the air can rest under.

We were then mobbed and plundered of everything and left without a home. Thanks be to God, we have now a resting place for our feet.

We can here worship Him under our own "vine and fig tree," and none make us afraid: and under such favorable circumstances as we are now placed, if we do not enjoy the spirit of God, it is because we are not obedient to his commandments; and I can bear my testimony, that the Saints never enjoyed more of the Spirit than they do at this time; and I feel confident that if they will adhere to counsel, we will receive more and more, day by day, until we come within the sphere to walk with angels, and be their constant companions; and when we want to learn aught from God, they will teach us, and heaven will be as near to us as Boston is to New York by telegraph.

To the Saints in these Vallies I have a word of counsel:

If you have the interest of the work at heart, be always ready to obey counsel. If the President wishes to settle the vallies, build temples, preach the Gospel, or any other thing that is required of you, be ready as minute men, with all that you have and possess. Let no excuse be found in your mouths; but arise and say, I will do thy work, O God, and you will see his salvation made manifest in the preservation of his Saints.

If the Presidency and twelve who are now living had not been servants to the cause when Joseph lived, they would not have been worthy to fill the exalted stations which they now occupy; and always remember, "that he who is the greatest among you must be the servant of all."

Bring up your children in the way they should go that they may be ornaments to the society and a blessing unto you in your old age: and remember that God will not hold you guiltless if you should neglect to attend to this matter. Remember also to teach them to pray; and cause your sons to take part in the family prayer; and beware what company they keep, for "evil communications corrupt good manners."

Let not your daughters mix with the sons of the stranger, whom you know nothing about, and who are not of the house of Israel; but gather your children together, and teach them the principles of truth and righteousness; and learn them to obey the laws of God, and the day will come, that they will arise and bless you.

Teach unto them every truth which God has revealed. Instil into their young minds every principle that will make them a noble race; and remove from their paths everything that is contrary to God and his commandments. Beware that they do not imbibe the superstitions of the Gentiles, and keep them where they cannot have recourse to their doctrines; you will then have a race of children who will arise in the might of Israel, and will break the shackles of superstition, and be fit beings to carry on the work which their fathers commenced; and the spirit of God will assist you in doing these things, provided you put forth all your energies with your might.

To the Saints abroad I wish to say, hasten to the vallies of the everlasting hills. Come where you can learn from the fountain head. Gather where your children can mix with ours, and where you will enjoy the sweet communion which is felt with us, and that I may lay my hands upon you and give you a Patriarchal blessing before I go hence.

Bring with you your machinery, your gold, and your silver, your brass, and your copper, with all the seeds and precious things of the earth; and last, not least, the *poor* of God's household,—to beautify the place and make it a fit sanctuary for the Lord to dwell in.

Let the rich remember that the poor must be gathered; and as the rich can at any time come to Zion, the poor have to come when the way opens for them; and it is a duty devolving on the rich to bring them along.

Pray to God to turn the hearts of the Gentiles that they may convert their riches to the upbuilding of his kingdom, and that kings and queens may become nursing parents, that Zion may flourish, and her temples be reared to his holy name, that we may do the work devolving upon us in redeeming the dead.

Lift up and strengthen the hands of the elders who are among you. Let your prayers ascend to the God of Sabbaoth for their success, and that they may never be confounded; and in return they will bless, counsel, and pray for you, and the prayer of the righteous availeth much.

Children be subject to your parents; wives to your husbands; elders to your presidents, each obeying as they expect obedience from those whom they are placed to govern; always remembering, it is better to govern by love than by oppression.

Avoid law-suits. Pay your tithing; remember your covenants in the House of the Lord. Let the Perpetual Fund prosper, and the poor rejoice. Pray for the redemption of Zion, for the heads of the Church, for the gathering of the Saints, for the elders who are abroad preaching, for their families who are left at home, for the Saints scattered abroad throughout the world, for the rolling on of the work, for the frustration of the designs of our enemies, and for health, peace and prosperity to dwell in every habitation of the Saints of God. By doing so, blessings will shower on your heads, your minds will expand; the Spirit of God will rest upon you, and your years will be many upon the earth.

Let every Elder of Israel put on the garments of righteousness, teaching by precept and example, the true principles which exalt the mind, expand the understanding, and make man a fit companion for his creator; and never dishonor the high and holy calling which has been placed upon him, by teaching or suffering to be taught in his house or anywhere that he has influence or power to control, doctrines which are not of God.

Let the true principles which God has revealed in these last days be taught in their simple purity, bearing with it its own worth, having the Spirit of God to back it, and I know that every true Saint will welcome it with open arms. Avoid the company or the house of those who hold the doctrines of God in derision, for God dwells not there; the blood will not be found on the lintels of their door posts, in the day when the destroyer passes by.

To the elders who are out preaching, I wish to say, cease not your cry. Warn the nations of the wrath of God on the wicked. Preach faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the gathering of the Saints, bearing your testimony without fear, and the Lord will bless your labors with many sheaves, which will be an honor to you in the great day of accounts. Your families shall not want, your limbs shall not be wearied, if you are faithful in all things, and your tongues shall not fail to declare truth both new and old; and the angels of God shall guard your footsteps, and his Spirit will be with you to enlighten your way, and be both mouth, matter, and wisdom unto you; and when you return to your homes you will meet with smiling faces who will greet you with a blessing for the good you have done in other lands.

I must conclude, for I feel the infirmities of age creeping on, and knowing not when the Lord shall require me hence, I wish to take this opportunity of adding my mite to the testimony of the thousands who are scattered throughout the Globe, and of those who are gone beyond the vail, and who sealed theirs with their blood.

In Kirtland, Ohio, four brothers sat in the Patriarchal seat in the Temple of God, and I only of that number am left to tell the tale; and as I am now past the time allotted to man to live, it is reasonable that I also will be gathered unto my fathers in the time appointed of God. I therefore bear my testimony, which I wish translated into every language, read to every Saint, and printed where e'er the type is used, that the world may see and hear what I have to say; for if I was young I would visit them, when they should hear from my lips that God has again spoken from the heavens; that he has again condescended to send his angels to visit fallen man, and point out the way whereby he can be saved. He appointed Joseph Smith a prophet, and revealed unto him his commandments.

I testify to all men in words of soberness that the Book of Mormon is true; that Joseph Smith, Jr., translated it from plates by the Urim and Thummim, and by the power of God.

I testify that Joseph Smith was a prophet, seer, revelator, and a man of God; and what was revealed through him will prove life and salvation to those who believe and obey, or death and condemnation to those who count them as nought, and harden their hearts against the truths he preached and practised.

I knew him when at his mother's breast; I watched and counselled his youth; but when God spoke and taught him, I bowed to his superior knowledge; and although he was a boy, and I an old man, and his uncle, yet I was not ashamed to learn true principles from him, and like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, drank in the truths which flowed from the prophet's lips.

I was in jail with him and his brother Hyrum a few hours before they were killed; and I can testify before God, that they died innocent of any crime, and that they sealed their testimony with their blood.

I testify to all men, that I know, that the angel has appeared which John the revelator saw, who had the everlasting Gospel to preach to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, fear God, and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment is come.

And I call on all men, priests and people, kings, potentates, and rulers, to cease their strife, come and obey the Gospel, gather with Israel, obey the commandments of God, that you and your dead may be saved and brought up in the first resurrection.

And I say to the Saints, that by the power of the Holy Priesthood vested in me, as Patriarch, I bless you; and I say unto you, be faithful, and you shall be blessed in your basket and your store; you shall have all the blessings which were promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and the Lord will preserve you as in the hollow of his hand; and no power shall stay the work, for everything that shall be brought against it will fail.

The way shall be opened for every Saint to come to Zion. Health, peace, joy, prosperity, and the Spirit of God shall dwell in your habitations, and the angels of God shall watch over and counsel you all your days; your minds shall expand to realize every principle of truth and righteousness, and you shall build temples and go through the ordinances for your dead; your names shall be held in everlasting remembrance among the people of God, and your children shall arise and call you blessed. The riches of the Gentiles shall be converted to establish the Kingdom of God; every prayer of the righteous shall be heard and answered by our Father in Heaven, and every blessing that can be heaped on man will be heaped upon those who keep his commandments, and I pray God my eternal Father, to hear this the prayer and blessing of thy servant, and and answer it upon the heads of my brethren; which I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen. JOHN SMITH,

Patriarch to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 8th, 1851.

From the Deseret News.

Judge Snow's Opinion in Regard to Utah Affairs.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States within and for the Territory of Utah, and the Secretary of the Territory, having left for the States, it becomes me to examine carefully the acts and doings of the Governor in relation to the getting up of the real or supposed Legislative Assembly which passed ahe act approved Oct. 4, 1851, requiring me to hold a court on the first Monday of Oct., 1851, before I attempt to discharge the duties required by the act.

Courts, *ex officio*, take notice of all public laws and public documents issued by the chief magistrates, pursuant to law. It is therefore my duty to take notice of so many of the acts and doings of the Governor as relate to getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly. If these proceedings are authorized by law, then they are not void, but legal; if they are not authorized by law, then they are not legal, but void; and the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly are also void. If these proceedings are erroneous merely, then the acts passed by that body are legal, and the errors, if any, must be corrected by that branch of the Government whose right it is to correct them. If they are not erroneous, then my duty is clear.

To come to a correct conclusion on this subject, it will be convenient, if not necessary, to refer to some parts of the history of the Territory.

On the 24th of July, 1847, when this entire basin was Mexican domain, subject to the military rule of the United States, which had, by conquest, been established, a few American citizens came here and established a settlement. How far this military rule effected this settlement, I have not seen fit to enquire; but it is presumed it did not seriously, as the American army was stationed some several hundred miles distant.

This settlement continued to prosper until February 2d, 1848, when this military rule such as it was, was terminated by the treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo; in which the entire basin was ceded to the United States. It is a rule of international law, that when one goveonment cedes territory to another, the laws in force in the ceded country, continue to be in force until changed by the new government.

By this rule, if there were any laws of the Mexican States in force here on the 2nd of Feb., 1848, they would continue in force until changed. Were there any laws of the Mexican States in force here? This queation is more easily asked than answered. I am ignorant of any. When we consider that this vast country, lying between the Missouri river and the eastern boundary of California and Oregon extending north and south indefinitely, has, until quite recently, been thought to be a vast desert, unfit to sustain civilized man; and when we consider, that this settlment is now near or quite eight hundred miles from any other civilized settlement, and that this whole region, until quite recently, has been inhabited by savages, with here and there a trader and trapper, it may not be far from the truth to conclude, that there was no law of a Mexican State in force here at the signing of the Treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo.

By this Treaty, the Mexican government yielded to the United States whatever supervisory right it had over the Indians and country; and the United States obtained the right of soil subject to the Indian title; also the *right* to exercise its supervisory control over the Indians and other inhabitants; and the "*right to make all needful rules and regulations respecting*" this part of the domain; but by it, the Constitution and laws of the United States were not extended over this Territory. The right to extend or make a law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is another.

The conclusion to which I have arrived, is, that during the period between Feb. 2d, 1848, and perhaps before that time, and Sept. 9, 1850, there was no civil law in force here, except such as had been enacted by the inhabitants of this valley, and such limited supervisory rules of Congress as it had made in regard to the census and protecting its officers.

Every act of man is lawful which is not against public policy, nor against any existing law, nor against individual rights. All just civil powers emanate from the people. Every aggregate body of men dwelling where there is no civil law in force, may make such laws as in their opinion will secure to them their lives, liberty, and happiness. Having a right to form a civil government subject to the right of Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting" this part of its public domain, and to its national control, and being desirous of establishing a law suited to their own wants; the people of this valley in 1849 formed a constitution, as the basis of their civil institutions, providing for an executive, a legislative, and judiciary. This being done they sent a delegate to Congress, asking admission, as a State, into the Union. Pursuant to this constitution, the legislature convened and passed sundry laws, among which was one relating to the judiciary, and another regulating elections.

Both of these acts were in force here on the 9th day of September, 1850, the day the act of Congress took effect, establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

By the 17th section of the act of Congress the constitution and laws of the U. S. were extended over this basin, which superceded the provisional laws, so far as their provisions were inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. The provisional constitution and laws gave place to this act, and the costitution and laws of the United States This act also provided for an executive, legislative, and judiciary. In the 11th section, it is provided, that the President shall appoint, &c., certain of its officers, among which are the Governor, the Justices, the Secretary, Marshal, and District Attorney.

It also named the officers before whom the Governor and other officers appointed by the President might take the oath of office, among whom we find "the District Judge or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws then (September 9, 1850.) in force therein."

This, to a limited extent, recognized the legal force of the provisional laws.

To organize under this act, two things were necessary. First, the appointment of the officers by the President; second, the oath of office to be taken by the appointees.

September 28, 1850, the officers were appointed by the President. Any one of whom, might, the next day, had he been in a condition so to do, have taken the oath of office and entered on his duties.

Feb. 3d, 1851, the Governor took his oath of office. At any time after this, whether the other officers were in the line of duty or not, he could do any act required of him, which did not require the co-operation of the officers. The Governor, for many good reasons, was charged with the duty of getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly. The 4th and 12th sections show what his duties were in this matter. They were, first, to take the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory, previous to the first election. Second, to make an apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties or districts "as nearly equal as practicable, giving to each section representation in the ratio of its population as nearly equal as may be" Third, to declare the number of Councillors and Representatives each district or county was entitled to send. Fourth, to fix the time of election. Fifth, to fix the places of election. Sixth, to declare the manner of conducting the election. Seventh, to determine who had been elected. Eighth, to fix the time of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. Ninth, to fix the place of its first meeting.

Under certain contingencies which have not in this case happened, he had other duties to perform; but as they have not occurred, these duties are not mentioned.

I will here remark, that though in all these cases, he was to perform the duties, yet in each one he had a discretionary power given him. When an officer of the government, whether he be a high or a low one, has a discretionary power given him in the discharge of any duty, no other officer or branch of government has power to control him in the exercise of that discretion.

Inasmuch as exceptions have been taken to the proceedings of the Governor relating to the census, I will here refer the manner in which that duty was discharged.

By the 1st section of the act of Congress approved May 23d, 1850, relating to taking the census of the United States, it is provided that "if there be any district or territory of the United States in which there is no Marshal of the United States, the President shall appoint some suitable person to discharge the the duties assigned by this act to the Marshals." The duties of the Marshals were in substence to take the census. By the 8th section of the same act the Secretary of the Interior was charged with the duty of seeing that the several Marshals discharged their duties faithfully. In fact, he was the officer, under the President, to see the act in all its parts, duly executed; and of course to appoint some suitable person to take the census here, as this was a section of country of the United States in which there was no Marshal. This act required the several Marshals to have their duties fully performed on or before the first day of Nov. then next ensuing. It was however soon ascertained, that the Marshals could not perform their duties under this law, within the time therein limited. Congress therefore by an act approved August 30, 1850, ten days before there was any Territory of Utah, extended the time for taking the census therein. It is to be remembered, that these three acts were passed at one session of Congress, and therefore they are to be construed so as to carry into effect their objects without requiring a work of supererogation. The object of the first two acts was to take the census throughout the United States. The object of taktaking the census as provided in the Utah Bill, was to inform the Governor of the number of inhabitants, Indians excepted, in the several counties and districts, so as to enable him to fix the ratio of representation among the several counties, &c., giving to each, as nearly as may be, equal representation in the Legislative Assembly at its first session. Any official information of the number of inhabitants in each county or district, answered the spirit of the act. If he after taking the oath of office, and before making the apportionment, took the census in person or caused it to be done, he fulfilled the letter of the law. He who does a thing, causes it to be done; and he who causes a thing to be done, may be said to do the thing. Now the President, by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the law approved May 23d, 1850, appointed Governor Young a special agent to take census of Utah; the duties of which he performed, after he had taken the oath of office as Governor and previous to making the apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties and districts.

On March 28, 1851, Governor Young as such authorized Thomas Bullock to take the census, pursuant to the bill creating the Territory of Utah; which duties were also performed before the appointment was made as appears by the papers on file in the Governor's office.

So Governor Young did take the census, both as Governor and as a special agent appointed pursuant to the law of Congress. I conclude therefore, that in this respect he fulfilled both the spirit ar letter of the act. Had he not taken the census as prescribed in the act, nor in any other manner, I should not be prepared to hold the election void for that defect; though he would not have discharged his duties in this particular.

He was to make an apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties and districts, also to fix the time and places of election, declare the number each county and district would be entitled to send, and direct the manner of conducting the election.

A little reflection will soon convince us, that in all these duties, there was a large discretionary power given him. As to the time of election, he might name what day he pleased, but he could only fix one day for the election, and that was to be the same throughout the Territory; so the time was submitted to his discretion.

The number of places for the election, and where these places should be, was also submitted to his discretion.

The number of Council and Representatives for each county and district, was also submitted to his discretion.

The number of Council and Representive districts, was likewise submitted to his discretion; provided he did not make more than thirteen for Council, nor twenty-six for Representatives.

The same holds true in regard to the manner of conducting the election. He might legally set forth entire new rules for that purpose, or he might avail himself of such rules as were familiar to the inhbitants. Again, he had the choice of means. He might select any rule to accomplish these things, known to civilized life, keeping within their customs and usages.

I will now see what means he did use, and how he discharged these duties. July 1, 1851, he issued a Proclamation under his hand officially though not under the seal of the Territory, in which he made an apportionment of representation among the several counties, &c.; stated the number each was to send, and fixed the time of election; but he did not in the body of it fix the places of election nor state in what manner it should be conducted, though he used the following language on this part of the subject, after stating that he had fixed an apportionment, &c.: "and direct that an election be held in the respective precincts throughout the Territory on the first Monday in August next, in accordance with the existing laws of the provisional government of the State of Deseret regulating elections, passed by the General Assembly Nov. 12, 1849, page 9." It is contended that this is void for two reasons; if so, then there has not been an election, and consequently there has not any Legislative Assembly met.

One reason assigned for its being void is, it had not the seal of the Territory affixed thereto.

The act creating the Territory, does not state how the Governor should discharge these duties, nor how he should execute such an strument; therefore, it does not in terms require it to be authenticated by the seal of the Territory. It is however a time-honored custom to authenticate such an instrument with the impress of the Great Seal. When this is done, it is *conclusive evidence* that the instrument, if authorized by law, is genuine; it is placed there as an evidence of

its genuineness. An instrument may be authorized by law and be genuine, and yet no bear upon its face *conclusive evidence* of its genuineness.

It is the constant practice of the Governors of the States and of the President of the United States, so far as their acts have come under my notice, to do official business both with and without authenticating their acts with the impress of the Great Seal. If the law does not require an instrument or public document to be under seal, then the super-addition of a seal does not give it any additional validity.

I conclude, inasmuch as the Governor had the choise of means and discretionary power as to the manner of discharging these duties, and the act did not require him to authenticate his proceedings with the impress of the seal, the Proclamation is not void for the want of the seal. As a matter of fact within my knowledge, there was no seal of Territory within its limits, when that document was issued.

Another reason alleged for its being void, is, that in the body of this proclamation, he did not fix the places of election, nor state the manner of conducting it, that the Deseret law was superceded by the act of Congress creating this Territory, and therefore the election could not be held according to its provisions.

Now I do not so understand the law, or perhaps I should say, if such be the law; it does not follow, that the Proclomation and Election are void. True, if there be no place or places for the voters to assemble and cast their ballots, all would be confusion; and for that reason, the election might be void. True, if there be no manner of conducting the election, all would be confusion and irregularity; and for that reason the election might be void. True, the Act of Congress creating the Territory and extending the constitution and laws of the United States over it, did supercede the provisional laws so far as their provisions were inconsistent with each other. True, the election law of Deseret did not provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress, nor for the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; but only for the election of the State, County, and Precinct officers of Deseret, and the members of its Legislature.

But, though all this be true, and though if the act of Congres had superceded every provision of the Deseret laws, and entirely disannulled every one of them, still it does not follow that the election is void, for the reason, that the *Act of Congress gave full power to the Governor to fix the places of election, and direct the manner of conducting it*. If he *fixed* the places of election, he did it, not by virtue of the Deseret laws, but by virtue of the law of Congress. If he directed the manner of conducting the election, he did it, not by virtue of the Deseret law, but by virtue of the law of the United States.

He had a right to name the places of election, and state fully who should be the judges and clerk at each place, how they should discharge their duties and make return to him; or he had a right to avail himself of the places fixed by the Deseret law, and of the judges and clerks of the election established according to its provisions, and direct the elections to be *conducted in the same manner* that their own act had provided. Now the view I take of this matter, is this: the Governor, by directing the election to be held according to the Deseret act referring to it, did the same in contemplation of law as if he had said to the electors, meet on the day named, that is, on the first Monday in August, at the places provided by the act referred to, or at your usual places of holding elections in each precinct, and there elect the members, &c. Let the judges and clerks of the usual elections be judges and clerks of this election. Let them certify the result in the usual manner; or what is the same thing, in the manner specified in the Deseret law. Let the sheriffs, clerks of courts, justices of the peace, each in their turn, do their duties in this election the same as in other elections. In so doing he did the same as any or all the Governors of States do, when they issue writs of or proclamations for elections: Provided, the Deseret law is sufficiently certain as to the places of holding and manner of conducting the elections. And yet the election when so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deseret act, but by the law of Congress creating the Territory. For it was by the law of Congress, that the Governor was authorized to do that business.

This leads us to examine the Deseret laws to see whether or not they have provided for the places of elections and the manner of conducting them. On looking into these acts I find many provisions which have no bearing on this subject; I shall therefore confine myself mainly to such as have a bearing on these questions. In them I find a legislative, a judiciary and an executive department. I find an act to establish a judiciary and another to regulate elections. I find counties laid off and divided into precincts; cities incorporated; and roads laid off, &c., &c. In all these things, the acts are not essentially different from the like proceedings in the States.

The election law provides for the election of most of the State and County officers; by it each precinct is an election district. The judges of the county courts are at its March term to name a house or place in each precinct at which the election shall be held; also to appoint two judges and one clerk of elections in each precinct. These judges and clerks are to take an oath to discharge their duties faithfully. The law also provides that the electors in any precinct not provided for, may meet and conduct their election in their own way. Sheriffs, clerks of courts, and justices of the peace, each have their duties to perform in preparing and circulating poll books and counting the returns in the county, certifying the result of the votes in the county to the Secretary of State, which were to be counted in the presence of the Governor, &c. The election was to be by ballot. Now as to the manner of conducting the elections under this law I have not found any serious objections; the only thing apparently wrong is that it does not fix the places of elections, though it provides a method by which the places are to be fixed. Now if the judges of the county courts did their duties at the March term, and it is a presumption of law that they did until the contrary appears, then the places of holding the elections were fixed by them. Giving to these courts the benefit of the legal presumption the same as to all other like courts, that they discharged their duties unless the contrary be shown; we find no illegality or uncertainty of the place of holding the elections. It does not appear that they did not do their duties; so legally I must presume they did. Besides, I have been informed by some of these judges their duties in this respect were performed.

I therefore conclude the proclamation was not void for uncertainty in not more minutely fixing the places of elections, nor for directing it to be held according to the Deseret election law.

It has been alleged, that aliens voted at the election, and were clerks and judges of the same; and for this reason it was void.

Now, whether aliens voted or not, I do not know; nor have I any official information whether any or all the clerks or judges of the election were aliens. These are questions of fact which require proof to be made to the proper branch of the government, so that the error, if any, may be corrected. But suppose it be true that aliens voted, does this render the election void? The answer is, it may, and it may not. It is to be remembered, that in this election there were not any opposing candidates in any of the districts; therefore if one legal vote was given for each member, though all others were illegal, the member would be legally elected.

Suppose some of the clerks and judges of the election were aliens. Does this render the election void? It appears to me rather strong doctrine to hold that a people or body of legal voters are to lose their voice in the Legislative Assembly for the reason that some of the judges or clerks were not competent to hold office. I do not think it necessary to decide whether or not a judge or a clerk of one election only, is an officer within the meaning of the 5th section of the act creating the Territory of Utah. If any member was illegally returned or was not competent to fill the station; the branch of the Legislative Assembly to which such members was elected, had full power to hear the matter, determine the facts, and refuse him a seat.

In so doing, any errors in the voters or judges or clerks of elections, would be examined; and if they were such as render the election of any member illegal, he ought not and as I presume would not be permitted a seat. As a matter of fact it is known to me that one member was elected to the House of Representatives who was in this manner refused a seat.

It is also contended, that inasmuch as this proclamation did not prescribe the qualifications of electors, nor the persons entitled to be elected; it was for this reason void.

Now I do not so understand the law. The Act creating the Government of Utah did not require the Governor to set forth either of these things. It defined both. Both are made clear by the law which every one is presumed to know; and for this reason it was not necessary to set them forth in the proclamation.

It is also contended that officers not authorized by the act, to be elected, were voted for and elected; and for this reason, the election was void.

I believe these facts are true, but the legal conclusion drawn from them I think is erroneous. It appears to me that voting for and electing a class of officers which the Governor was authorized to appoint, was at most only surplusage, which does not vitiate. Besides, the Deseret law required them to be elected, which probably was the reason of the mistake. The act further required the Governor to declare who had been elected; also to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. It is contended this duty has not been discharged; if this be correct then no Legislative Assembly has been legally called together.

I will examine and see what the facts are in regard to this. A short time before the meeting of the Legislative Assembly the Governor issued a proclamation bearing date on the 18th day of September, 1851, in which he named the persons who, he therein declared had been elected, and fixed the time of meeting on the 22d of the same month at the Council House in Great Salt Lake City. This proclamation was printed and circulated, but how extensive its circulation I know not, neither do I think it material to inquire.

This, it has been and still is urged, is fatally different from any proclamation on the file in the office of the Secretary.

The Secretary having left for the States, and having taken with him the funds of the Government, and having left his papers where they are not within my reach, I have no means of knowing wherein this differs, if it differs at all, from the one file in his office, if he has one; except what may be inferred from a letter written by him to the Hon. Willard Richards and W. W. Phelps, bearing date on the 25th of September, 1851. From this I infer that on the 19th of September, the day after the date of the proclamation, it was taken to the Secretary, to be by him sealed with the seal of the Territory; to which he affixed the seal.

The printed one has no place of the seal. If this inference be correct, then the proclamation had the seal of the Territory; but the one printed did not show that fact, though it did show on its face, that the Secretary attested it. If it had the seal of the Territory, it was good; if it had not the seal, it was also good; as the Governors of States and Territories, and the President of the United States, are in the constant habit of doing business officially both with and without attesting the same with the Great Seal.

In 1850-51 President Fillmore issued three proclamations, one without, and two with, the attestation of the Great Seal. See statutes at large, Second Session Thirty-First Congress, Appendix No. I, II and III.

In 1847 President Polk issued two proclamations, both without the attestation of the Great Seal. See statutes at large; First Session Thirtieth Congress, Appendix No. I and II.

I have examined the proclamations of the Presidents for more than thirty years past, and find more issued without being authenticated by the Great Seal, than with. See Appendices to Little & Brown's Statutes at large.

In getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary had nothing to do, except the recording of the proceedings of the Governor. This duty the Governor had to perform. In doing which the Secretary had no right to interfere any more than any private citizen. The offices of Governor and Secretary are seperate and distinct; and each incumbent can do lawful acts without the concurrence of the other. The legality of the Governor's proceedings does not depend on the consent of the Secretary, nor on the fact whether he discharges his duty or not. If therefore this proclamation was legal when issued, and I think it was, the subsequent addition of the Seal of the Territory by the Secretary did it neither good nor harm. If it was legal when issued, it continued to be legal whether it was recorced or not; the recording of it not being necessary to its validity, but being done to preserve the evidence of the fact.

Another objection to this proclamation is, that it was not reasonable as to time.

The law required the Governor to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the time and place, also the manner in which notice was to be given to the members, and the length of time which should elapse between the notice and meeting, were all submitted to his discretion.

The Governor on the 27th of September, 1851, after the Secretary had concluded to leave, addressed a line to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory, respecting his duties and the duties of Mr. Harris. All the Judges answered this letter, and used among other things, the following language:

"When an officer is invested with a discretionary power, or to execise his judgment in the performance of a duty, there is no power to compel him to obey any mandate interfering with that discretion." With this I am quite satisfied, and think it applies to the Governor as well as to the Secretary.

I have now examined every objection urged against the proceedings of the Governor in relation to the getting up and calling together the Assembly, and find his proceedings to be strictly legal. Finding them legal, I believe it to the right of the President, the right of the United States, and the inhabitants of this Territory to have me take my seat and hold my first Court as required by the act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah; and believing so, I do not hesitate to enter on my duties. Z. SNOW.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY

ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,....Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

Valedictory.

The Office of the Frontier Guardian, being sold, the time has come for us to resign our charge, and to vacate the Editorial Chair in favor of other, and we trust, more able and efficient hands. The next issue from this establishment will be under the guidance and management of Jacob Dawson, Esq., an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, from Fremont County, who was formerly a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and connected with the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. This gentleman is not a Mormon, but apparently one of those liberal minded, unassuming men, whose well known qualifications for the business cannot fail to render him an acceptable citizen—a useful member of society, an ornament to the profession, and an honor to the Editorial Chair. Having therefore seen friend Dawson fully installed in office, seated upon the tripod, and wielding the goose-quill Scepter, we feel like making our bow and withdrawing from the Sanctum, bequeathing our mantle and best wishes upon our worthy successor, after having managed and conducted the Guardian three years and one month. But this office, having enlisted our deepest interests and good will, cannot fail to command our respect and attention while we remain in the country; and when nothing of more interest can be found to fill the columns of the paper, we may scribble a little now and then for the Guardian and Sentinel, to benefit, arrange, and order our emigration, —and other matters that may be interesting.

We claim no particular merit as an Editor, yet humble as our exertions have been, we have recorded some sayings and chronicled some events that will be more fully appreciated at a future day. Time is rapidly hurrying us onward to the verge of mortality— to the ocean of eternity! And when we consider that "by our words we shall be justified or condemned," our conscience does not accuse us. Still, we may have erred and spoken unadvisedly in many cases. But we have done our best, and if we have offended any without cause, we are heartily sorry for it, and trust that the sin of ignorance may be winked at.

An Editor's labors are subject to pass the ordeal of a thousand critics, not only as to his style and diction; but the sentiments and principles that he sets forth and advocates, as well as his taste in borrowing and selecting matter from foreign sources. Like the elements of animal life that are ever in motion, and Editor's pen often moves individuals, and sometimes whole communities. They are occasionally moved by a pleasing and gratifying influence, and then again excited to resentment and indignation by sayings adverse to what they consider their interests or reputation. Action and re-action are the great principles that constitute the ebbing and flowing of the tide of nature in every department. All is right. Mind acts upon mind, and matter upon matter. Light cleaveth unto light, truth unto truth, and they know their children and honor them. The children of this world love their home and seek no other. The children of light know the uncertainty of a home in this world, and therefore seek one in the world to come. Could the consummation of our earthly wishes now be granted us without offending our Creator, or prejudicing our eternal interest and happiness, we would say: Let us be gathered with our fathers, and retire from life's exciting scenes where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," while no shadow or cloud eclipses or obstructs our hopes of a peaceful and blessed hereafter. Nevertheless, not our will; but thine Oh Father, be done! Let our strength be according to our day, and we ask no more.

To our brethren of the Press, we feel to tender our sincere thanks for favors by the way of weekly exchanges for our semi-monthly. We have been kindly and respectfully treated by the Press in general. The St. Louis Republican has taken a correct view of Mormon affairs in the main; and the Union has also been mild, conciliatory and friendly disposed. In short, with two exceptions, we have no particular fault to find with any of our cotemporaries. The St. Joseph Gazette, and Iowa Capitol Reporter are the two exceptions. Their Editors may be good men, but they have rather an odd way of showing it. We have had a little sparring with Br. Holly, of the Sentinel, and although he declines endorsing our views, we do not feel disposed to cast him out of our books.

If any class of men in this wide world deserve the gratitude of the masses of community, it is the Editorial Corps. No profession or calling subjects its agents to responsibilities so great—to criticisms so cold and severe—to labors of mind and body so arduous—to anxieties so keen, and to energies so untiring as that of an Editor of a public Journal: Yet like a country or village School-master who rears the standard of education in the Juvenile mind, he is too often rewarded with inattention, ingratitude,—and sometimes with curses for his labors of love, and toil to promote mental, moral, and physical improvement.

The political atmosphere is charged with electricity over many nations. Their sky begins to be overcast with strange and angry clouds, showing that the God of War is manœuvering and drilling his forces, preparatory to that day when the Sun shall refuse to shine—the Moon turn to blood, and the constellations of the Heavens thrown into confusion and disorder, while hail and fire mingled with blood, witness that the seven destroying angels, holding their commission from the Almighty and having the trump of woe to sound, have commenced the work of desolation on the earth. We are called a "Prophet Editor" a "Phrophet Brother," &c., by some of our Editorial friends; and they will not fault us if we conscientiously tell them to prepare for stormy times, not only abroad, but at home also. You cannot appreciate our feelings—you cannot see or feel as we do, because you doubt the truths that Heaven has revealed in these last days. But with the feelings of a Brother we tell you that God has spoken to his creature man in our day, and has declared that plague, war, and desolation shall be visited upon the nations, that peradventure the people may learn righteousness: And if he has spoken through organs that have neither beauty or comliness, do not hastily reject the word. Or if he has employed the weak and base things of the world as his organs, consider well the facts and truths that are communicated. When a man pays you his subscription money, you do not refuse it because you think the hand dirty that tenders it. The money is what you are interested in. It is not the appearance of the hand that presents it. Stumble not, therefore, at the appearance of the messenger; but consider the message, remembering that the most delicious fruits—the choicest food, and the purest water are presented, by natures hand, to your lips, from the apparent dirty and filthy earth.

We retire from the Press for the present: but we bequeath upon it our blessing and good-will; and likewise upon all those who conduct it with upright motives, and with a desire that sterling truth may be exalted in the earth, and wave her imperial scepter over the benighted millions that are now comparatively strangers to her charms. The Press is the gift of Heaven to man; and in our country it is FREE! May its freedom never be restricted or abridged! And none but bigots and tyrants can possess a heart to bridle its tongue. A virtuous and an intelligent Printer is a polished arrow in the quiver of truth. He possesses an art, honored of God—loved and cherished by all the wise and good on earth. He is a nobleman, a prince, and often a Savior to his friends and country. The pen and the press, controled by wise heads and liberal and generous hearts, are the great bulwark of liberty and Independence, and the safe-guard of our free and Heaven-born institutions. May they never be unequally yoked together; and may the Press be free on Columbia's soil,

"While the earth bears a plant
Or the ocean rolls a wave."

We ask, at the close of our valedictory, that our friends will give heed to our former counsel,—We ask also a liberal support for the Guardian and Sentinel, that our successor may be encouraged in his undertaking, assuring him that our Flag never was struck to an enemy—that we never began a war, and were never driven from the field. We have fought some severe battles in which more ink than blood was shed "And the rocket's red glare, bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE."

If our country or country's laws have any demands on us, we reside in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa; and probably may be found here for the greater part of the time until the latter end of May next. If we have done any thing worthy of death or of bonds, we refuse not to abide the consequences or penalty. Our future course will most likely be just about as it has been, let us be where we may. If we deviate at all, we hope we may avoid all our former errors, and walk in the uninterrupted sun-shine of truth. May God bless his Church and people, and overrule the acts of our nation in a way to secure to herself and to the Church the greatest possible good,—and thus we ever expect to pray,

Salvation, the way to obtain it, and the press should ever be alike free to all. Withhold the liberty and freedom of any one of these from any people, and it is a just cause of war. Provided that people use not these liberties to the injury of others.

Thankful to our friends for the many favors of which they have made us the recipient, we tender to them our cordial good-will, and retire for the present, from the Editorial galaxy.

COMMON SENSE will teach any man, if he will be governed by it, that for the honor of a good cause, he should sacrifice his own individual desires and inclinations to a certain extent, avoiding the appearance of evil, and securing to himself a name that can never perish. The wise should profit by a timely word.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at this office, five hundred bushels of clean plump oats, free from must, for which 25 cents cash down will be given per bushel. Also cash paid for good potatoes and onions.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING THE

FRONTIER GUARDIAN

AND IOWA SENTINEL,

Weekly.

The subscribers, having purchased the Office of the Frontier Guardian, in Kanesville, Iowa, propose publishing a weekly newspaper, under the above head; to commence the First of March, 1852. The GUARDIAN AND SENTINEL will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and to the General news of the day. It will take no part in religious controversies or disputes; but will treat all sects and creeds with due respect and civility.

In politics, it will be essentially WHIG; but its columns will be open to free discussion for all parties. All communications will be inserted that are respectful, and that tend to the public good.

Terms—Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

It will be Edited by JACOB DAWSON, who has had some experience in conducting a journal; and hopes, by strict application to business, to merit public confidence, and to receive a liberal share of the patronage of his fellow citizens.

JACOB DAWSON & CO.

To the Friends and Patrons of the Frontier Guardian.

We have not time, at present to say much to you in regard to our position, in assuming the Editorial chair in the office of the Guardian, and the retiring of its able (former) Editor, Elder ORSON HYDE; but we will endeavor to give you an outline of what we intend to do, and what we mean by the different points hinted at, in our Prospectus, in the next issue; which will be on Thursday, the 4th day of March, under the head of THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN AND IOWA SENTINEL, and will be issued weekly, instead of Semi-monthly, and those who have paid in advance for the Guardian, will be supplied with the same number of papers as if the change had not taken place; but they will get their numbers in just half the time as if it had continued Semi-Monthly.

As Elder Hyde has delivered his farewell address, made his bow, taken up his hat, and is about to leave us in full possession of the Sanctorum, we will thank him very kindly for his courtesy to us, and for his favorable allusion to us in his remarks to you, and will endeavor to demean ourself in such a manner, as in some degree to merit your confidence and his. Now we will bid him a good morning, and invite him to call often, and see how we prosper. As he will still feel interested in the concern, our columns being open to him for any communication tending to arrange and facilitate the emigration of his people and brethren to the West. With these few remarks we close at present.

JACOB DAWSON.

Fruit Seeds and Pits.

It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that fruit trees can be successfully cultivated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. We have seen ripe peaches there, and have handled them. We have also seen the sturdy little trees, bending under the weight of their delicious fruit in that lonely and secluded Valley.

Therefore, it is the earnest wish of the people of that section, that their friends in the "States," who contemplate removing there this Spring, take with them plenty of apple seeds, peach stones and grape seeds; and all other useful fruit seeds that can be obtained. We endorse their request; and say, that no family ought to go to the Valley without supplying themselves, if possible, with a good stock of fruit seeds; particularly apple, peach, plum and grape, (tame or cultivated.)

Wm. C. Staines, of Salt Lake City, is a great horticulturist,—and will be glad to impart any information to new settlers upon fruit growing in that climate, and will allow them a fair compensation for any of the above named seeds. Take apple seeds and peach stones in particular. Do not go without such seeds, especially if you live where you can beg or buy them, or save them from the apples you eat and use.

Judge Snow on Utah Affairs.

We give, in to-day's paper, the legal opinion of Judge Snow upon the course pursued by Governor Brigham Young, in the discharge of his official duties, as Governor of the Territory of Utah. It is copied from the "*Deseret News*," and will be read with interest by every one that may see it. It is an able document, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the public. We are proud to own such a document emanating from a Mormon Judge. It shows a well trained and well balanced mind. The reasoning is purely logical, illustrations lucid, and conclusions irrestible, upon all points that he touches. Had the other officers remained at their posts with Judge Snow, and endured a little longer, it is our belief they would have done greater credit to themselves, greater good to the Territory, and reflected more honor upon the appointing power in the city of Washington.

Kanesville.

It is most ardently hoped and wished by, not only the citizens of this town, but by those of the entire country; and in short, by the great bulk and mass of the people in Western Iowa, of all political and religious creeds, and by those of no creed at all, that Congress will make a donation of ONE MILE SQUARE of land, covering the present site of our town for the benefit of the same, according to Preamble and Memorial, forwarded by the citizens here to our Representative in Congress, Hon. Bernhart Henn, who it seems, is active in enquiring into Indian depredations committed on this Western Frontier of our State; and who seems to be interested for Western Iowa. "Be not weary in well doing."

Our citizens cherish the most lively hopes that the entire delegation from Iowa, will use their utmost exertions to procure the passage of a bill, securing said grant of land which is asked and prayed for by the petioners. This is not a Whig or Democratic measure. It is neither Mormon nor Anti-Mormon; but it is a measure devoutly desired by the mass to see perfected; and we say it is RIGHT AND JUST; and *due to the citizens of this Frontier*. Our delegation *will lose no influence* by securing the passage of such a bill, at the present session of Congress.

Corn.

Our farmers may rest assured that corn will command this Spring, a fair and living price if they are not too much in a hurry about selling it, at the ruinous rates that are now offered.

Why is an Editor like a silly dog? Because he barks for every body, and is often rewarded with "get out you villian."

Where is Our Eastern Mail.

We have seen a gentleman direct from Fort Desmoine who says that our Mail is lying at the latter place, about four bushels. It has failed entirely for the last two trips. We hear that the reason of this delay is, the Ferry Boat at Desmoine is not running; and though the carriage and team are on this side, the driver will not start till he gets a team from the other side that pleases him better. Our informant tells us that he swam his horse without trouble. How easy it would be to cross the Mail bags in a skiff, swim the horses and hitch up if there was a proper disposition to discharge their duty.

Thus, Pottawatamie, Mills, and Fremont counties must be deprived of their mail matter for two or three weeks, because a driver did not like to drive the team that was already on this side the river. Is not this *some* in the West? No, not much! We get but little.

Next, perhaps, we shall be deprived of our mail, because a horses shoe is loose, or a linch pin gone from the carriage, or the driver could not get his drum, or the carriage want greasing; or some other insurmountable obstacle. Wonderful causes of delay! Will not those who have the power to regulate these things, notice such promptness and apply a remedy?

Baurak-Ale and Beneemy, are names given to Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, in one chapter of the sacred records of our Church. We were present when that portion of our records was made, and so it was said and understood at the time: and now to see certain upstart impostors assume those names to cover their wickedness and to obtain an influence by something mysterious which their own names would deprive them of, reminds us of the Monkey who stole the General's coat and tried to take command of the army. Lucifer might steal and wear the mantle of Gabriel, and it might make him "nigh unto an angel of light,—yet a devil still. In times of trial, there are always some who desire an easier and more convenient doctrine,—a doctrine more consonant with their ease and earthly comforts: These, God hath said he would accommodate by sending them strong delusion that they might believe a lie and be damned who believed not the truth. Jesus said, "Blessed is he whosoever is not offended in me."

Thus, for the accommodation of the unbelieving and luke warm, a Strang, a modern Baneemy, a Baurak-Ale, &c. &c., are sent of God with strong delusion, like the lying spirit was sent of God into the hearts of Ahab's prophets. In the time of harvest, God will gather the good seed, and the tares also. The good seed he takes to himself and gives to the devil the tares. It is but right that every claimant should have his own; and no honest man can object to it. If there was a rich gold mine in the Valley, Strang and Baneemy would go into the shade, as they will any how. The God of this world may blind his dupes, but cannot blind the children of light. All is going right. We will acknowledge the hand of God in all things.

Banking.

Why will the State of Iowa practice what her laws prohibit? Because she is forced by stern necessity to do it. By issuing bills or warrants of "PROMISE TO PAY." She proves to every body the utter fallacy of this exploded party dogma,—exploded in the very treasury of the State, in the very face and eyes of her highest officials. Every county almost is forced to do the same. Why will she deny this privilege and right to the business portion of her citizens? Why worship a "Golden Calf," that can neither see, hear, feel, know, or relieve your wants? This policy forces her citizens to buy bills of exchange in the shape of unauthorized shin plasters, at from one to two per cent premium. Foreign bills are thus thrown into circulation in our State, and become the circulating currency, based upon individual responsibility only. To-day, a man may have $5,000 of this unauthorized trash,—and to-morrow it may not be worth stubble. This is the deranged and precarious condition into which Democratic measures have plunged the finances of the State. Illinois, though a Democratic State, has come to her senses; and by a union of the Whigs and business Democrats, she has passed a general banking law. She has seen her error and renounced it. Why will not Iowa see? If she does not pretty soon, Democracy will loos its grasp on the reins of the the civil government of our rich and fertile State. The increase of business, and the wants and necessities of the people will lead them to speak in thunder tones at the ballot box, and burst asunder the narrow limits and bonds of that misguided and ungenerous policy that would take her children's bread, and give it to strangers.

Vaccine Matter.

At the time when there were two or three cases of Small Pox in our County, Doctor Luke Johnson volunteered, at the request of the citizens, to procure the genuine vaccine matter. He inoculated a cow with the Small Pox virus. In this, he met with some opposition from those who claimed to know that such a course was erroneous. He persevered however, and was successful in obtaining the genuine matter, which has been abundantly proven by happy experiment in the arms of hundreds. He keeps the genuine matter constantly on hand taken directly from the cow; and the public may rely upon the safety and efficacy of his vaccinations. None should neglect this antidote against the loathsome Small Pox. Orders for the matter from a distance can now be filled.

Lamentable Accident.

On the 8th inst., an inquest was held, by Coroner Ellsworth, at Council Point, in this County, on the body of Mr. Joel M. Weldon, who was found rolled up in a blanket upon a burning Coal pit which he was engaged in tending. He probably lay down on the pit because it was warm, and went to sleep, and was smothered and suffocated, his feet and head being badly burned. It was in the night. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Mr. Weldon was an excellent citizen and, we believe, a good man. He has left a wife and many friends to mourn his loss.

Recommendation.

The civil officers of our County who contemplate removing West this Spring, should make such timely arrangments about vacancies that are likely to occur, as may be necessary to insure an unbroken chain in the political government of the county. There is no objection against any one now holding office, remaining in his official station, that we have heard of, provided he is going to remain. But in case of removal, it is but just and honorable to make all necessary and timely arrangements to preserve our legal organization unbroken and unimpaired.

VOLUME IV. THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN--FEBRUARY 20, 1852. NUMBER 2.

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

STARTLING TELEGRAPHIC REPORT

FIVE DAYS FROM NEW YORK TO THIS OFFICE, AND TWENTY DAYS FROM LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Major J. E. Barrow, for forwarding us the report from St. Joseph, Missouri:

"The Liverpool telegragh from London gives a report of a threatened invasion of England, by Louis Napoleon. The report was currently believed in London.

The Government has ordered 30,000 stand of arms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops to London.

Orders have been sent to all the principal commanders of ships, to return to England with all dispatch."

Austria and Russia have probably formed a secret alliance with Louis Napoleon. If this be true, the United States can only look upon England as her ally in the van.

Zeal for Law and Order.

We are pleased to see certain members of the bar so loyal and patriotic to sustain the laws of Iowa, as they have shown themselves at a recent public meeting, and also in a handbill respecting the treatment of the Indians. After this, we shall expect to see no one of them withdraw or absent himself from an important committee appointed by the citizens to draft resolutions upon the subject of law and order, as on a former occasion. The strict observance of the law is what every good citizen should regard. The declaration is made, that if any man hickories an Indian in this town according to Major Barrow's letter, the law against assault and battery shall be enforced against him. We are led to inquire whether such a declaration is the result of a purely patriotic impulse to have the code of Iowa duly enforced? Charity would say, yes! But we will give you a key by which you may know for certain. There are certain places in this town where liquor is retailed by the drink. Will any dispute this? If so, will they not put us to the test to prove it? We call these places "*grog shops*," where the root of most of our troubles exists. The legislature of our State have marked this traffic, an offence against the laws, of a greater magnitude than that of an assault and battery under ordinary circumstances. Now, when these legal gentlemen will enforce the law against this unlawful traffic in ardent spirits, the proof of which can be readily obtained, we will call them gentlemen, and not object to any one of them receiving an appointment to the office of Judge, in case of a vacancy, which is likely to occur. But if they do not enforce the law against these groceries, then let them be silent about Maj. Barrow's letter concerning hickorying the Indians. For an unlawful traffic with the Indians in liquor, &c., is one of the principal causes that renders the hickory necessary. If any depredation is committed by the Indians on this side, then Major Barrow is censured for not keeping his Indians at home. If the unlawful traffic on this side with the Indians vexes the Major, and provokes him to recommend strong and salutary measures,—though not, perhaps, according to the letter of the statue, the poor Major is then bamboozled and raked down

The truth of the whole matter is just about here. Stop the liquor trade on this side, and the fallow ground is broken up. If men of talents would direct their energies right here at home against the liquor traffic, they would contribute more to the public good, than by making a government officer an offender for a word, who seeks by all reasonable means, in the absence of an armed force, to keep the Indians in their own territory. We do not know who has sold or given liquor to the Indians on this side; but several of them have been drunk, and we conclude that Mr. Somebody has furnished them liquor.

"The Church is feverish and disordered when zeal runs high and charity low."

Guardian Office.

Back Numbers of the Guardian, Books of Doctrine and Covenants, Hymn Books, Mormon guides across the plains, School Books, Slate and lead pencils, Writing Paper, Olive Oil, Dried Apples, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, for sale at this Office.

Road.

One Tierce of Crockery Ware in store belonging to William Cutler—deceased, in the Valley of the Salt Lake. His friends can have it by calling at this Office and paying charges; or it will be sold at public sale.

The Council of administration at Fort Kearney O. R., has appointed W. R. English, Esq., of Austin, Fremont County, Iowa, Sutler, in place of R. and W. Campbell, of St. Louis, Missouri, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Rich.

It is too rich to suppress,—therefore we publish the quotation. The St. Louis Republican thinks that the returning officers from Utah in their Official Report, have offered no new reasons or facts for deserting their posts. While we are willing to give that Journal credit for general correctness, we think the following from their Official Report, an addition to their former reports; and indeed, the hinge on which they turned from their posts of duty in that distant land.

"We deem it our duty to state in this official communication, that polygamy, or plurality of wives, is openly avowed and practised in the Territory, under the sanction and in obedience to the direct commands of the Church. So universal is this practice, that very few, if any, leading men in that community can be found who have not more than one wife each, which creates a monopoly, and which was peculiarly hard upon the officers sent to reside there."

The reader will observe the word "Monopoly" in the above extract. If the officers had said that the *practice* of polygamy among the Mormons rendered their stay in that Territory unpleasant, and obnoxious to themselves, it would have betrayed no improper sentiment. But when they talk about this "*monopoly*" making it "*peculiarly hard*" for them, the subject changes its complexion. So they left, came home, and cry "sour grapes" in Washington, because others monopolized them all, and they, (poor fellows) got none.

The foregoing quotation and comments, we are satisfied, give a faithful illustration of the peculiar character of one of the officers with whom we had the best opportunity of forming an acquaintance. Of the character of the other officers, in this respect, we claim no particular knowledge, except what we infer from the facts set forth over their own signatures.

Letter to Orson Hyde.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
November 29th, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER:—A line from Br. S. W. Richards informs us of your loss of mules on your return. It seems indeed that the Indians have a particular spite against you. Since you left this place, myself in company with Br's Kimball, Professors Pratt and Carrington, George A. Smith, Judge Snow, and several others accompanied the Committee to Parowan Valley, who were appointed to locate the Seat of Government for this Territory. We found a beautiful site on a Creek, heretofore known as Chalk Creek, the Indian name of which is Nuquin. You will learn the particulars of the trip, as also more extended particulars from the Deseret News, the improved appearance of which in amount of matter and size cannot fail to recommend itself to the patronage of all the Saints.

Since our return my health has not been as good as could be wished, although I have been about the most of the time. The times are continuing rather dull for the merchants and traders, but we find plenty to do. The Tabernacle is progressing, and will if the present fine weather continues, soon be secured and ready for use although we do not expect to fully finish it before Spring.

Our other buildings are principally covered, and all the works seem to be progressing as well as could be expected at this inclement season of the year.

The Indians are generally peacably inclined at the present time, and in fact all seems quiet and peaceful throughout all the settlements in the vallies of the mountains.

The settlements are now becoming quite extended. The two settlements made this Fall in Juab, on Salt Creek, and Millard County, on Nuquin, render it quite safe to travel with but a small escort from here to Parowan, in Iron County. There is also an extension of that settlement South about twenty-five miles, on what has been known on the Big Muddy, now called Coal Creek, being the Creek, in the Kanyon of which Coal is found. Br. Carruthers has been appointed to preside at that place, and about seventy men have located there. Br. Bladen and others who understand the manufacturing of Iron, are in the Company, and we indulge the hope of soon having the pleasure of announcing the IRON MANUFACTORY, in successful operation. We can now travel to that place by making about thirty-five miles a day, without camping away from settlements, more than two or three nights, a distance of two hundred and eighty-five miles. We have made arrangements with the brethren of San Pete, to furnish on the ground early in the Spring, in Fillmore City, all the Joiner work ready prepared for the State House, one wing of which we contemplate having in readiness for the next winter's Legislature.

I observe an article in your paper concerning a letter published in the St. Louis Intelligencer. I do not know that it is worth while to pay any attention to such nonsense, the name of the man who wrote the letter is Major Singer. He was embroiled in difficulty all winter with a man whose name I do not remember, though not a Mormon, and finally got into law suits, which rather terminated against him and applied to me to assist him. I used all the influence for him that I could to induce the officers to give their costs so that his property should not be sacrificed that he might not be prevented from pursuing his journey. They did so, and he together with all the rest, went on together as I am informed.

Bishop Clark could give you all the particulars if it shall become necessary to inquire any further into the matter, as it all occurred in his vicinity, and if I mistake not partially before him.

Presuming that you are very busy preparing to emigrate hither in the Spring, and hoping to see you here with your establishment in successful operation at an early day.

I close by subscribing myself,

Your Friend and Brother,
In the Gospel of Peace.
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Utah and Congress.

In the *House of Representatives* on the 10th ult. the following proceedings were had:

By unanimous consent, a message from the President, transmitting a report to the State Department, upon the condition of things in Utah, from the returned United States territorial officers, were presented to the House.

Mr. Polk conceived this to be an important matter. He moved its reference to the committee on territories, and that it be printed.

Mr. Bernhisel, taking the floor, moved that this report be referred to the committee on the judiciary, and that it be printed, and addressed the House, holding that the report was a gross libel upon Governor Young, and the Mormons from end to end. He designed at the proper time to move for the appointment of a commissioner to repair to Utah to take testimony, the result of which, he knew, would be to prove the gross falsehood of the representations of the returning United States officers of the territories.

Messrs. Stuart and Clingman (members of that committee) argued to show that this report should appropriately go to the committee on territories.

Mr. Clingman then moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. Giddings, who sustained the motion of Mr. Bernhisel, for the reference to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McDannahan advocated the reference to the committee on territories.

Mr. Bernhisel withdrew the motion to refer to the committe on the judiciary.

A motion to adjourn being made here, it was not agreed to.

The reading of the report being called for, it was not ordered by the House; and it was next referred to the committee on territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bernhisel desired leave to move a resolution giving the committee on Territories power to send for persons and papers in considering this report; also for the appointment of a commissioner by the Speaker to proceed to Utah to take testimony in the case, and to authorise the delegate to employ counsel for the Mormons in the case at the public charge.

But, many members objecting, leave to introduce this resolution was not granted.

On the Death of a Young Brother.

BY MISS LAURA M. HYDE.

Softly fall the dews of evening
O'er that loved one's early grave,—
Yet to think of him is pleasing
For our Jesus died to save.

Forest trees o'er him are waving
Fleecy boughs in verdure drest;
And the little streamlet's laving
The sweet water lillie's crest.

These mark the spot where we weeping
Laid him down to sleep in dust;
And it seem'd our hearts were breaking,
But in God we put our trust.

Though we hope he is enjoying,
Pleasures with the kindred blest;
Still a sister's heart is yearning
For the one her love caressed.

In the grave we left him lying,
And we wait with anxious eyes,
'Till the trump of God is sounding,
When that lov'd one will arise.

Query!

If Governor Young of Utah, is so disloyal to the Government of the United States, and its officers as some would have him to be; why should he name the Seat of Government, FILLMORE City, and the County, MILLARD County? We answer, it is because that the Governor cherishes the most amicable feelings toward the present Excutive! Read the following from the Deseret News, of November 29th, 1851.

President's Visit South.

On the 21st of Oct., ult., Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and elder George A. Smith, the Board of Commissioners for locating the Seat of Government for Utah, his honor Judge Snow, Gen. D. H. Wells, Major Rose, Sub Indian Agent, and several other citizens, left G. S. L. City, on a southerly tour, for Pauvan Valley.

Passing through Utah and Juab vallies, by the lower ford of the Sevier, and across Lake Valley, in 151 miles they reached Chalk Creek, in Pauvan Valley October 28th.

October 29th, the site for the Seat of Government was determined, about one mile east of the ford, at the west slope of the table lands, lying on each side of Chalk Creek, and the survey thereof began; this City is called Fillmore, and the County Millard. The few Indians who appeared at the City, professed very great friendship, and promised good behavior to Bishop Call and company, who were on the ground, ready to build a fort forthwith, a work preparatory to fencing fields, and building up the City.

The Governor and company returned by way of San Pete Valley, where Judge Snow organized the Court of the 2d Judicial District, at the City of Manti, the County of San Pete, and reached G. S. L. City on the 7th inst.

The health of the whole party was good, the weather delightful, the vallies lovely; and the company were received in all the settlements with the highest marks of consideration and gladness; and the unity, contentment, and prosperity of the settlements visited, are truly wonderful to any person who was acquainted with this country only four years ago. The report of the Commissioners, and history of the country on the route, we anticipate for next.

Who is the worst person in town? He or she who has much evil to say of many! and little good of any.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. John M. Bernhisel, of Utah—Hon. B. Henn, of Iowa, and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, will accept our thanks for public favors.

Storage and Commission Business.

Prompt attention will be given by ORSON HYDE, to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding Goods, Wares and Merchandise. Liberal Advances made on consignments.

Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1852.

Railroad.

We are decidedly in favor of the Great Central Route for the construction of a Railroad from Lafayette, Indiana, by the way of Peoria and Burlington, to the Missouri river, near Kanesville. This is the Great Central Route, and we are in or it We have signed the Memorial,

Award.

"My Native Land" by "MYSELF," draws the highest prize. If "VIRGINIA," on "Evening Thoughts and the Dying Scholar" had not been incorrect in measure, she might have bourne off the Palm. Her productions are sweet and chaste. "Random Thoughts on Day and Night," by "KANESVILLINA," the best prose. "BY MYSELF" on "Hope," incorrect. "Hope" is not "the prime mover of all our actions," but Faith is. Faith is the incentive, and Hope the prospective. Still, it is a well written piece, "MYSELF and KANESVILLINA" are the same person. She can therefore only draw one prize.

Ourself may therefore expect to receive a visit from "MYSELF," and ourself will pay to "MYSELF," Three Dollars, and ourself will pay to Miss "VIRGINIA," Two Dollars. The sum and substance of the award by the respective Judges. Please call and receive your prize money.

The election in Great Salt Lake county, on Saturday, November 15th, resulted in the choice of Edward Hunter and Orson Pratt, as Counsellors, and John Brown Representative, to the Legislative Assembly.—(Deseret News.

International Monthly Magazine.

The January number of this valuable Periodical is before us; it contains a brief review of historical facts, that we think cannot fail to amuse the reader.

The views of the Editor relative to the *Bloomer Costume*, are rather too hasty and severe, although reasonable. Many of the fair, out of respect to American *genius* and go-aheaditiveness have put on the *garb*, more out respect to country, than to the notoriety gained by its appearance; while at the same time its adaptation to female modesty has not been fully considered by them. Therefore we excuse the *virtuous* and good ladies from the following odium: "That a really respectable woman has never yet assumed the Bloomer Costume." And hereafter we hope she never will.

Several advertisements are crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 16th, 1852.

State Whig Convention.

There will be a State Whig Convention, held in Iowa City, Thursday, the 26th Febuary next. Each County being entitled to the same number of Delegates that they have Senators and Representatives in the Legislature. They are therefore requested to hold meetings in the different counties and send up Delegates accordingly.

By order of the Committee,
A. B. PORTER, Chairman.

Married.

At North Pigeon, by Elder Joshua Hall, on the 25th ult., Mr. WILLIAM BEAL to Mrs. ELIZA JANES HARDY, both of this County.

Mr. THOMAS WINN to Miss PHEBE ORTON, Jan. 17th.

Mr. ELI B. HAMILTON, to Miss SARAH ORTON, Feb. 1st.

Mr. HIRAM VANLEUVEN to Miss NANCY E. BENNETT, Feb. 5th, 1852, by Elder G. C. Snow, all of Carterville.

Died.

At Council Point, on the 8th ult., ORLIVA, daughter of Orrin D. and Flavilla Furlin, aged 19 months.

In St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th day of December, 1851, MARY GREENALGH. Aged 37 years.

She has left a family of small children to mourn a mother's loss. She was formerly from England having joined the Church there, and passed through all the persecutions in Illinois, is now gone to reap the reward of the righteous in a world without end.

New Advertisements.

ELDERS TAKE NOTICE.

THE next regular meeting of the Elder's Quorum, will be held at the Court House, in Kanesville, on Sunday, the 7th of March, at 12 o'clock. Every member of the Qourum is specially requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be laid before the meeting. By order of the Quorum.

JOHN REESE, Prest.

A. NOE, Clerk.
Kanesville, February 20th, 1852—1t.

TO ALL WHO WANT THEIR SHEEP HERDED AND DRIVEN TO THE VALLEY.

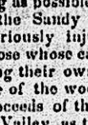
HAVING secured the services of English Shepherds of great experience, who are well supplied with thoroughly trained Shepherd dogs. I am prepared to contract for the herding and driving of ONE THOUSAND or TWELVE HUNDRED sheep to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake this season; and flatter myself that, with the above facilities, I shall be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who will entrust their sheep to my care. My terms for driving are, the ONE HALF OF THE NUMBER DELIVERED IN THE VALLEY. I expect to be ready to start by the 20th day of May, and will receive flocks of sheep, and receipt for them any time between the first day of May, and the time of starting. Shearing should be done at as late a period previous to the time of starting as possible; or else the "needle" growing upon the Sandy plains, will adhere to the wool and seriously injure, if not destroy the sheep. For those whose early departure shall prevent them shearing their own flocks; I will wash, shear, and dispose of the wool for the one half, and will pay the proceeds of their shars, to their order here or in the Valley, as they may wish.

If I should be from home when flocks are brought for delelivery, Elder Duncan Campbell, will act as my Agent in receiving and receipting for them. Each flock must be marked PECULIARLY with some substance that will not rub off.

Refer to Elder Orson Hyde, and Ezra T. Benson.

ELI B. KELSEY.
Carterville, Feb. 20th, 1852—3m*

FRUIT, CHOICE FRUIT.



THE Subscriber living in Carterville, near Kanesville, has on hand a large number of cuttings of the finest varieties of the Grape; also a fine lot of Black, White, and Red Currant bushes of one year's growth. The Grape cuttings were taken from the choicest samples of the Muskat, Muskatine, and Black Hamburg vines growing in England. The Black Currants were taken from bushes bearing berries as large as cherries, and the White and Red Currants are of the best varieties.

These cuttings were sent from England in the year 1851, as an experiment, with the hope of introducing the choice fruits, for which England is so famous, into the settlements of the Saints in the *Far West*. Those going to the Valley in 1852, will do well to each carry a few with them, which can be done by putting them in pots with rich mould.

The above are on sale, and all who desire to supply themselves with choice fruits will do well to call soon.

ELI B. KELSEY.

N. B. I have also about thirty choice Peach trees of two years growth, which I will sell seperately, or in connection with the property, upon which I now reside, consisting of a two acre lot, with two good log houses, log stable, cattle shed &c., on it.

E. B. K.
Carterville, Feb. 20th, 1852—3t*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or two persons acquainted with wagon making, more especially with wagon wheels, will find steady employment by calling upon the subscribir at his residence, on Hyde Street, a few doors North of the Court House.

J. C. LITTLE.
Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1852.

OH YES!

If you want your Potatoes dug Just bring them on!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned having secured the services of Mr. Richardson, an eastern workman, is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, from any kind of edge tols to a shovel handle. Just bring on your work ware ready, but dont forget to fetch the pay, for allwork and no pay makes Dan cross. If you hav not money, we take young cattle, sheep, pork, flou, new geese and duck feathers, beans, butter, cheese, and most kinds of produce at cash prices. We have on hand and for sale, light, and suitable wagons for the plains; and will make to order new more if application is made soon.

J. L. BUTLER.

N. B. For sale, my claim and improvements on one hlf section of land—good land, good water, and timber, handsomely situated together.

For further particulars call and see

J. L. B.
North Pigeon, 4 miles North of Cooley's Mill, February 20th, 1852—2m.

STORAGE.

An Amount of Goods can be Stored at

GOOCH'S STORE HOUSE,

As cheap, if not a great deal cheaper than any other Warehouse in this Section.

Give him a call at the First door East of the Printing Office, Hyde Street.

Kanesville Feb. 20th, 1852.

STORE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell his Store and give immediate possession, as he is intending to move early this Spring for Salt Lake. It is centrally located in Kanesville, and on the main thoroughfare leading to St. Joseph, Ft Des moines, &c. Will be sold very low for cash, cattle, or groceries. Also my dwelling House.

Apply to the Proprietor, first door on Hyde Street.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1852.

From the Deseret News.

Important to the Saints.

Read the following and be governed thereby!

THINGS WANTED.—A few tons of nails, of various sizes, from window blind brads to twelve pennies; not a pound to be had in this city, for gold, that we know of.

Five hundred envelopes wanted at our office, for posting official documents. If there are any in this city, we wish our friends would inform us where.

CONSOLATION.—For the consolation of those who are living out of doors for want of nails to build houses, we would observe that a company has recently gone to Iron county, for the purpose of erecting a furnace; and if they are successful, as we confidently anticipate they will be, not many years 1 no! months will not pass before they will have iron in our market; then if a machine can be procured we can make our own nails, with which to build our houses. But a pound of nails is so much heavier than a pound of feathers, silks, ar even broadcloth, that no one can afford to transport them for less than fifty per cent additional cost upon cartage, and impossible to be had at that extra. Therefore, those who may be immigrating to this place within a year or two, had better bring *nails*, if they want a *ready sale* for their *goods*; and as to envelopes, we understand a paper mill has commenced, or is about commencing to be built on Cottonwood, and those brethren in the vicinity of the mill will do well to put in their labor tithing, and help build said mill as fast as possible, so that we can have envelopes of our own. *home. domestic manufacture.* But what shall we do for rags! Let all the people of Deseret save their rags, *every one of their rags*; and pretty soon they will be better than gold, for they will buy nails and envelopes, but gold will buy neither at present.

Monies Received Since Feb. 6, 1852.

Harris Grove Ass'n	2	60	James Snow,		50
J W Pierce,		50	James Bennett,		50
Philip Ballard,		50	James Kilfoyle,		50
Jacob Zundel,		50	Benj. Aber,		50
John Zundel,		50	Murdock McKenzie,		50
Moses A Vince,	1	00	Wm Morgan,		50
Charles Lupworth,		50	T B Graham,		50
Benj. Bullock,	1	00	Justin J Johnson,		50
John Cummings,		55	A G Ingurm,		50
Isaac Bullock, Esq.,		50	George Brown,		50
John Mathews,		50	David Wood,		50
J J Singleton,	2	50	Samuel Gates,		50
C H Bassett,	2	50	Abraham Shaw,		50
John Ormond,	1	00	John H. Moore,		50
Samuel Keele,		50	Daniel R Allen,		50
Huntington Johnson,		50	James Wareham,		50
David Devol,		50	Orrin Jefferds,		40
A D Boynton,	1	10	A S Stanley,	2	40
Jacob Morris,		50	Alvira Whittaker,		60
Harriet Parker,		50	John Andrews,		50
Ezra Carter,	1	35	Eli B Kelsey,	3	35
Andrew Wheelock,		40	Mrs Naomi Sheets,	1	85
Josephus Hatch,		50	James Randall,		50
Samuel Allis,	1	50	Jona. Browning,	1	00
Hiram Hoyt,	1	00	H A Terry,		50
Nathan Lidgett,		50	Washington Lemon,		50
C Southworth,		50	John Pettingill,		50
Peter Richardson,		50	Laura Owen,	1	00
Wm. Parker,		50	W R English	2	00
John L Butler,		50	O D Farlin,		50
Sarah Lancaster,		50	Daniel Jackson,		95
W K Barton,		75	John Tidwell,		50
Hiram Oakes,		50	Charles W Thomas,		50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. C. LITTLE,

Attorney at Law and Claim Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa.

Residence—4 Doors below the Court House.

Kanesville, Feb. 6th, 1851.

REGULAR PACKET

FROM

ST. LOUIS TO KANESVILLE.

The fine light draught passenger steamer SARANAK, Capt. C. D. BLOSSOM, will commence her regular trips at the opening of navigation between St. Louis and Kanesville, touching at all intermediate points.

C. D. BLOSSOM, Captain.

OH YES! OH YES!!

The World on fire from the excitement caused by the Gold of California.

THE undersigned wishes to give notice to the inhabitants of this section of country that he is prepared to drive any number of

SHEEP

from this place to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in the coming Spring on condition of one-half of the Sheep. The owners of the sheep should shear them early, and be prepared for an early start. The sheep should also be marked with the initials of the owners name on each side of the face with red paint. Those wishing to send sheep by him on the above terms, can leave their names and the number of their sheep with C. H. Bassett, at the store of C. Voorhis, Kanesville. The sheep he will receive on this side of the Missouri river, just previous to the time of starting which he will publish in the Guardian.

REFERENCES—C. H. Bassett, and E. M. Greene, Kanesville; Wm. Martindale, Pony Creek; L. T. Coon, Coonville; Martin Potter, Silver Creek; Joseph Thorn, Allred's Camp; John W. Cooley, Cooley's Mill; J. C. Hall, and John W. Lasley North Pigeon.

JESSE HOBSON.
North Pigeon, Feb. 6th, 1852—3t*

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville

Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Brass Ware Manufacturers.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, CASTINGS & HOLLOW-WARE.

WE would most respectfully invite the public to our Mammoth stock, and splendid assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Brass ware. We have on hand, and constantly manufacturing all kinds of ware, for the home market, and every description of Camp Furniture for emigrants crossing the Plains; such as Sheet Iron Camp kettles, Sheet Iron Tar cans, Frying pans, Sauce pans, Canteens, Tin churns, Tin wash tubs, Water cans, Milk cans, and a great variety of cans for liquids, &c.

In addition, we are making, and will keep on hand a large quantity of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVES,

which have proved to be the best models yet invented for those going to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon.

We also keep on hand, and will continue to receive on the opening of navigation, an extensive stock of

COOKING STOVES,

of Cincinnati manufacture, of a variety of patterns and sizes. Our stove trimmings are large, and unparalelled in material, or workmanship.

Emigrants who wish to purchase their out-fits in our line, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are prepared at all times, to sell articles in our line as cheap as can be purchased in the Western States.

Job work, and reparing done in short notice.

Any quantity of old pewter, copper, and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanesville, Feb 6th, 1852.

RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!

TO the St. Louis BOOT AND SHOE STORE and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Goats dancing pumps, slips, and millliners, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.
Kanesville, Dec. 26, 1851—3t*

SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatamie, that he is now prepared, with a new sett of A. Meneely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on shortnotice.

MARTIN L. BENSON,
County Surveyor.
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

Chains! Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD,

(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W. Informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851—3m

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends as customers, for their liberal patrounge bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of

French, English, and American Manufacture;

Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of product taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLE'S & JACKSON.
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating publicas a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandize, and necessaries of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Biddeson, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

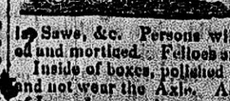
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Wm. B. Pinnoux, deceased; dated Jan 10, 1852.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Administrator.
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

TO WAGON MAKERS.



The subscriber has put up a Four Horse Power, and attached to it a Turning Lathe, and Felloe and Circular Saws, &c. Persons wishing hubs turned, bored and mortised. Felloes and bounds sawed.

Inside of boxes, polished out so as to run easy, and not wear the Axle. Also all kinds of drilling of Iron, &c., can be accommodated at short notice

Shop near the Court House.

J. C. LITTLE.
Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Slanderer.

BY MRS. A. M. HEMENWAY.

Go, search creation's wide domain,
From south to northern pole;
No being half so mean is found,
That e'er possessed a soul.

From house to house these demons go,
Their neighbor's faults proclaim;
With falsehood dark and deep they strive,
To blast the fairest name.

These treacherous foes are often seen
In sanctimonious guise;
While on their vile deceitful tongues,
The deadly venom lies.

E'en friendship's charm by them is riven—
The friends on whom we trust,
Oft blinded by their slanderous tales,
Are scattered like the dust.

Perchance we meet—they know us not,
Their smile has passed away;
The heart that once with kindness beat
Is chilled in cold dismay.

'Tis then a deep and painful thrill
Steals through the wounded breast,
That seems to crush each noble thought
That e'er the heart possessed.

No poisonous winds that swept the plain,
Can with their tongue compare;
For oft they pierce the silent tomb,
To wreak their vengeance there.

The bitter wrong may lie concealed,
May now securely sleep;
Yet slander, though it slumbers long,
Its sure reward shall reap.

MISCELLANY.

Hints for Social Life—Suicide.

Dr. W. H. Cook contends, not only that suicide is one of the most fearful crimes in the calendar, but that any course of action that injures the system or shortens life is a form of suicide, and will be rewarded as such at the last great judgement, particularly when those who have been following such a course, have been warned of its fatal tendency. He then specifies the following as among the habits of the age, by which health is impaired and premature death is secured:

Wearing thin shoes on a damp night and in rainy weather.

Building on the "air-tight principle."

Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading novels.

Going to balls through all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress.

Dancing in crowded rooms till in a complete perspiration, and then going home thro' the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven-by-nine bed-rooms.

Surfeiting on hot and high stimulating dishes.

Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from one step of stimulation to another, through coffee, chewing, smoking and drinking.

Marrying in haste, getting an incongenial companion, and living the rest of life in mental dissatisfaction.

Living encased in dirt because too lazy to bathe the body.

Eating without taking time to masticate the food.

Allowing the love of gain so to absorb our minds, as not to leave us time to attend to health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

Tempting the appetite with niceties when the stomach says, No.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.

Retiring at midnight and rising at noon.

Gormandizing between meals.

Neglecting to take proper care of yourself when a simple disease first appears.—[Iowa Star.

Five Hundred Persons Destroyed by a Water Spout.

On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, London, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of a most awful occurrence, at the Island off Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena described the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, traveling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail stones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upward of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.—[St. Louis Times.

Use of Good Men in Bad Times.

It is very necessary that good men should live in very bad times, not only to reprieve a wicked world, that God may not utterly destroy it as he once did in the days of Noah, when all flesh had corrupted its way; but also to season human conversation, to give check to wickedness, and to revive the practice of virtue by some great and bright examples, and to redress those violences and injuries which are done under the sun; at least to struggle and contend with a corrupt age, which will put some stop to the growing evil, and scatter such seeds of virtue as will spring up in time. It is an argument of God's care of the world, that antidotes grow in the neighborhood of poisons; that the most degenerate ages have some excellent men, who seem to be made on purpose for such a time, to stem the torrent, and to give some ease to the miseries of mankind. —[Dean Sherlock.

Interesting Hebrew Relic.

By the politeness of Col. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we have been shown a relic of great rarity and interest, left for a few days at the Bureau. It was brought from the Pottawatamie Reservation, on the Kansas river, by Dr. Lykins, who has been residing there nearly twenty years out of thirty he has spent on the frontier. It consists of four small rolls or strips of parchment, closely packed in the small compartments of a little box or locket of about an inch cubical content. On these parchments are written, in a style of unsurpassed excellence, and far more beautiful than print, portions of the Pentateuch, to be worn as frontlets, and intended as stimulants to the memory and moral sense.

Dr. Lykins obtained it from Pategwe, a Pottawatamie, who got it from his grandmother, a very old woman. It has been in this particular family about fifty years. They had originally two of them; but on one occasion, as the party in possession were crossing a rapid in some river in the lake country of the North, the other was irrecoverably lost. The one lost was believed by the Indians to contain an account of the creation of the world. That brought by Dr. Lykins has been kept for a long period in the medicine bag of the tribe, used as a charm, and never allowed to suffer any exposure, until, by strong entreaty, and the great influence he had with Topinepee, the principal Pottawatamie chief, he was permitted to bring it on to Washington, but under a firm pledge to restore it on his return. It has hitherto been most carefully kept from the rapacious vision of the white man. Pategwe had it in his possession many years before his curiosity prompted him to cut the stitches of the cover and disclose the contents. But this coming to the knowledge of old Billy Caldwell, chief of the Council Bluff branch of the tribe, he strenuously advised Pategwe to shut it up and keep it close, and say nothing about having it. Dr. Lykins came to a knowledge of the circumstance of its possession from a half-breed.

The wonder is, how this singular article came into their possession. When asked how long they can trace back its history, they reply they cannot tell the time when they had it not. The question occurs here, does not this circumstance give some color to the idea, long and extensively entertained, that the Indians of our continent are more or less Jewish in their origin?—[Nat. Intelligencer.

Palace of the Popes.

The ancient palaces of the Popes, and the most magnificent in the world stands on the right hand of the Tiber, at Rome. The palace takes its name from the hill on which it stands, derived from one of those ancient impositions known as oracular deities, called by the Romans "Jupiter Vaticanus." Who began this building is not known, but it was occupied by Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago, and has been increased by successful Popes, until it has reached its present immense extent. The number of rooms in the Vatican exceeds 4420, and its treasures in marbles, bronzes, frescoes, statutes, paintings and gems, are unequalled in the world, and its library is the richest in Europe. The length of the museum of statutes alone is computed to be a mile.

Home and Women.

Our homes—what is their corner-stone but the virtue of women? And on what does social well-being rest, but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones—guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and pure love, (the corner-stones of church and state,)—more sacred than either—more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay—let every public edifice, our halls of justice—and our capitols of state, be levelled with the dust—but spare our homes. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world—high walls to seclude the profane eyes of every human being—seclusion for children to feel that mother is a peculiar name—this is home, and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the church and the state must come for their origin and support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there, gives us our faith in an Infinite Goodness; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birth right gave us! One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister, dearer and truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth under the light of smiles—who date back to the same season of innocence and hope—in whose veins runs the same blood—do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us? Coldness may spring up—distance may seperate—different spheres may divide; but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends who God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection.—[Organ and Reveille.

Evidence of Folly.

Neglecting to advertise, and wondering that you do not succeed in business.

Refusing to take a newspaper, and being surprised that people laugh at your ignorance.

Mrs. Bloomer Recanting.

Mrs. Bloomer, the author of the new style of dress, has an article in the last number of her paper, "The Lily," in which she says that could she have foreseen the notoriety and ridicule which she has incurred, she would never have commenced the movement.—[Dubuque Tribune.

Dr. Franklin says, "he who rises late may trot all day, but never overtakes his business."

"A fool," says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things: "anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes."

A few years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary a poor pedlar who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following:

"Here is a health to poverty—it sticks to a man when all other friends desert him."

The early Romans ate boiled grain. They were ignorant of the art of bread-making, and had no mills.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

Otto of roses, is the oil which swims at top in the distilation of rose-water.

The largest battering-rams of the ancients were about equal in force to a 29 lb. shot from a cannon.

Blood, in its natural state, contains about seven-eights of pure water.

There are about 30 lbs. of blood in a healthy man.

In 1779, Herschel measured a spot in the sun, 500 miles in diameter.

It is said the Indians destroy their deformed children.

A well proportioned room, is a breadth and a half.

Potatoes afford about one-sixth of dry starch.

One-half of those who are born, die before 17.

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture; giving it strength and beauty.

The man who threatens the world is always ridiculous; for the world can easily go on without him, and, in a short time will cease to miss him.

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hopper has gone, too, poor man!"

"Poor rule that won't work both ways," as the boy said when he threw the rule back at his master.

In Alstead, N. H., there is "a girl of 17" who weighs *only* 450 pounds—that's all!

Every thing has its snare: and even things lawful may be enjoyed in an unlawful and unwarrantable manner.

A fault-finder is agreeable to no one. Always fussing—always in hot water.

The greatest number of eclipses that can take place in a year is 7; five of the sun, and two of the moon. The least number is 2; and both of the sun. 7 eclipses would not occur oftener than once in 100 years. The most common number of eclipses in a year is 4.

The nearest fixed star is so far distant from us, that a cannon ball going 500 miles an hour, would require four million of years to reach it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGULAR ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, AND KANESVILLE PACKET.

THE very light draught Passenger Packet, Steamer "KANSAS," *John McCloy*, Master, will ply as a Regular Packet, to the above, and all intermediate ports.

Leaving St. Louis on, or about the 1st of March, 1852, making 20 day trips throughout the season. Her officers hope by strict attention to the interest of Passengers and Shippers, to merit a share of public patronage

Kanesville, Jan. 23d, 1851—6m.

STEAM FERRY BOAT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale their Steam Ferry Boat, now lying at the Lexington Wharf.

Said Boat is in good repair and condition, and has an Engine of great strength and power. We offer the Boat at about half of the original cost of such boats, for the reason that the business here will not justify running a Steam Boat.

For terms apply to the undersigned, or to the Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

EWING & HARRIS.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 23d, 1851—1m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have purchased Smither's Ferry, on the Nodaway River, at Hollister's Mills, on the road leading from St. Joseph and Savannah to Council Bluffs, Kanesville, Linden, Austin, and Plattesville; this being the nearest and best road to said places or towns. They have fitted their boat with oars, in case of high water, and good ropes across the river; have good attentive hands to manage the boats, and have put the ferriage down as low as possible, as you will see by the following list of charges:

Loaded wagon and two yoke of oxen	40 cts.
Unloaded " " " " "	25 "
Loaded four horse wagon	40 "
Unloaded " "	25 "
Loaded two " "	25 "
Unloaded " "	20 "
Man and horse	10 "
Oxen per yoke	5 "
Horses and Cows, each	3 "
Sheep and hogs	3 "

Only treble those rates will be charged when the water is from bluff to bluff. They will also pay strict attention to having the said road kept in as good repair as possible, through Andrew and Holt Counties, and they hope, by strict attention to said Ferry, to merit a share of the public patronage.

KENNEDY & SON.

January 23, 1852—5m

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE well known GRIST and SAW MILL of John W. Cooley, situate on Big Pigeon Creek, about ten miles North of Kanesville, is one of the richest and fattest sections of land in the world, are now offered for sale; together with a clm of land and improvements, consisting of four dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a fine Timber sufficient to support the claim.

The Grist Mill has recently undergone thorough repairs—good smut machine in succesful operation, and is doing a most excellent business. The whole property can be had on reasonable terms.

Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment, in the very heart of a grain growing country that is constantly increasing in population and improvements. Call on the proprietor who resides at the mills.

J. W. COOLEY.

Big Pigeon Creek, Jan. 9th, 1852—

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.

J. McGREGOR,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

Has removed from Vine St., to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

J. E. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trimmings, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

☞ N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

FLOUR—by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

a 8 C. VOORHIS.

Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

Cartersville, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1851,—3m

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as is represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor's, andcan furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

SAINT LOUIS Boot and Shoe Store,

Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanesvile, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m*

H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12 '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanesville, Iowa,

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec 6m*

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

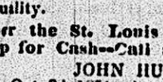
IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as his and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by M. James Closby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

STAGE HOUSE,



AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S, FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Ague Pills.

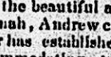
Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

FURNITURE.



BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash Speak quick.

Sept1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

J. L. SHARP,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.

Will practice Law in the 6th Judicial District, and will promptly attend to all matters in the line of his profession in the State and Federal Courts.

Sidney, Jan. 9th, 1852.—tf

ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candles, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellars and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles,) every variety and price, from 20 cents to $5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slips, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

PATENT MEDICINES &c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Storm's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy Pale Jamica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medical purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan, 8, 1851.

JOHNSON'S VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.,

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholics, Diarrhœa, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSWARE! GLASSWARE!!! AT THE EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492	Setts Teas and Coffees, assorted;	
577	do Plates,	do;
30	do Soups,	do;
243	do Bowls,	do;
175	do tumblers,	do;
210	Sugars, teapots, & creams,	do;
615	Dishes, bakers, nappies, &c., assorted;	
55	Cov do tureens, butters, &c.,	do;
25	doz pitchers,	do;
3	doz Wash Basins,	do;
15	doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers;	do;
7	doz Glass Lamps,	do;
16	doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards,	do;
6	doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans,	do;
21	doz glass dishes and China vases	do;
136	pieces Lustre China,	do;
10	Sett, Lustre Granite,	do;

Besides many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, July. 25, 1851.

DAGUERRIAN LIKNESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentleman and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL,

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris's Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTERS."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of

aug 8 C VOORHIS

Rope! Rope!! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larietts and cordage of all kinds on the cheapest possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo.

Newark, Mo., Dec 26, 1852—6m,

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum,—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medical purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—tf.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap. AT THE MAMMOTH A.

C. VOORHIS & CO

Kanesville, Oct., 3d, 1851.

THE BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown & Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call *early* and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixins of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

☞ **GEORGE W. HARRIS** ☜

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

☞ AND GOOD WORK. ☜

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warrantedd pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chill Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having survived the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, ½ a mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a mule's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good cows wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.

WM. A. BEEBE

P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons.

W. A. BEEBE.

Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8 VOORHIS'